

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 29, 1871.

Connectic holds her State election on the 3d of April—Rhode Island on the 5th.

Vinnie Ream is said to have commenced a new work, entitled "Sadness." It will represent Weston inspecting the returns for Governor of New Hampshire.

Hon. Ellis Lewis, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, died at his residence, West Philadelphia, on Sunday last, in the 73d year of his age.

The recent Methodist Conference at Wilmington unanimously denounced the practice of holding "gift enterprises," and the other forms of gambling indulged in at church fairs.

Weston, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, expected to walk right into the Governorial chair; but like Weston, the walkist, in several of his pedestrian undertakings, he fell a little short.

A Democrat in Quincy, Ill., who heard the tumultuous rejoicing of his brethren over their unexpected victory, at last turned appealingly to one of them and asked, "Where is New Hampshire, anyhow?"

Governor English, of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation appointing the 7th day of April as a day of fasting and prayer. This will be four days after the election, and either the Democrats or Republicans, which is not definitely settled, will be called upon to observe it with especialunction.

The New York Journal of Commerce, (free trade) innocently or unintentionally confesses that "nine-tenths of the money subscribed to sustain the New York Free-Trade League comes from foreigners." These are the men most interested in breaking down the "monopolies" of American labor and capital.

We cannot see why it is that Democratic journals and Congressmen are opposed so bitterly to any investigation being made of the outrages in the South, if they are caused entirely by Republicans. If they believe what they say, they should certainly lend all the aid in their power to have just punishment meted out to those who are guilty of such villainous deeds. Republicans court investigation. Democrats oppose it. What is the inference?

The free-traders protest against cheapening the food of the laboring man; against the removal of the duties on tea and coffee, his stimulants and his chief food. If those two articles were the product of the manufacturers of England and the New York importers were the sole agents for their sale in this country, their attitude would be different. We should like to see the Senate repeal the duties on tea and coffee, and allow those on coal and salt to stand.

The only members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress who voted to abolish the duty on coal were four Democrats, Messrs. Aker, Hallieman, Meyers and Storm. Not a single Republican member from this Commonwealth but stood up manfully for the interests of his constituents and opposed this free-trade measure. Time was when Pennsylvania was considered practically a unit on this subject of protection; when, whatever issues divided parties in the rest of the country, both parties in this State contended stoutly for the American principle. Now, however, all the prominent leaders of the Democratic party, and every Democratic paper in the State, is more or less openly in favor of free-trade. The laboring men should bear these facts in mind.

The New York Sun argues the Democratic party to nominate Hon. Charles Sumner as their candidate at the next Presidential election, and gives the assurance that he "would carry all the New England States, all the Southern States, and nearly all the remaining States." It cannot conceive of any State that would vote against him. This is one of the biggest jokes of the season. But why should the Democracy not nominate him? They have at least had their eyes opened to see his great worth. They have brought to acknowledge his superior statesmanship qualifications, and the purity and integrity of his political life. He was sent to the Senate "by the Democrats," why should they not take him out in this complimentary way? What will Mr. Sumner say to the proposition?

The Greensburg Herald says: "Mr. Bilinglet, Republican, and all the Democratic Senators in our State Legislature, succeeded Thursday afternoon, March 10th, between times, while making a free use of their white handkerchiefs in trying to suppress the profuse flow of tears, (crocodile) in passing a resolution of extreme sympathy for Mr. Sumner, and of regret at his removal from the Committee on Foreign Relations. We have for some time past noticed that one of the means of determining what was right in politics, was to watch and see what the Democracy was opposed to. Where the question had nothing in it to be determined by moral rules, this was a sure criterion. Those who have had any doubt as to the propriety or policy of displacing Mr. Sumner, must have no difficulty now, since the Democracy have espoused his cause, and offered their regrets and sympathies."

WHAT THEY MEAN TO DO.—The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle (Democrat) invites the Northern Democracy to a very nice feast. The election of a Democratic President in 1872 it seems to think is a foregone conclusion, and to the query what the Democracy will do, once again in power, it says: "How easy it will be to call a convention of States, and how easy it will be for such a constitutional convention to undo every result of the war." Magnificent suggestion! But somebody hints that the Senate and the Supreme Court are in the way. "These, too," it exclaims, "can be easily got rid of by the convention." Better yet! "Nothing," says our enthusiastic Democratic contemporary, "is irrevocable which the mongrels have done to our Federal system unless the South gives up," and much more of the same sort. We think the people will avoid the expense of a convention by electing a good Republican in 1872.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—Another firebrand has been thrown into the Democratic camp to disturb the discussion of the next Presidency. The Cincinnati Inquirer protests against the language of the Albany Argus, which intimated that the party was sacrificed to a few malcontents in the West, who quarreled over the candidates and defeated the choice of the people. The Inquirer says that the influence exerted in New York by a few wealthy men, large bondholders, in the Democratic organization, has been almost disastrous in the Western States, and has cost the party hundreds of thousands of votes. And it insists that the party must have, in 1872, a thorough Democratic platform, at least as strong and radical as that of 1868, and candidates who can be relied upon to carry it out if they are elected. With anything short of this, in either respect, it declares that the party is defeated in advance.

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.—The nomination of Col. John W. Forney as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia has been confirmed by the Senate. His appointment, it is thought will be generally satisfactory to the Republicans and merchants of all shades of politics in that city. He is capable of making an efficient officer, and no doubt he will. Perhaps a better selection for the place could not have been made by the President, and besides it is believed that the services he rendered the party entitled him to some mark of Executive favor. In a political as well as financial view the office is important, and in the discharge of its duties the incumbent, to give satisfaction in both particulars, will find use for all his faculties and all the knowledge of human nature he has gleaned in a long and somewhat eventful political and newspaper career.

CAMPAIGN OF 1872.—The New York Tribune truthfully remarks that the Presidential campaign of 1872 will be "the most infuriated contest" we have ever had, because, owing to feuds existing in the Republican ranks, the opposition will attempt seriously to carry for the Democratic nominees every State except Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, while the Republicans will struggle to carry every one of the States, not excepting Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky. In view of the situation, it is urged that the Republicans of every State begin at once to prepare for the struggle by severally inducing every one they can influence "to take and read some Republican newspaper." This is good advice and will be heeded by every free Republican.

HOLD!—The Lancaster Examiner says the Republican press have pretty generally had their say on the Grant-Sumner difficulty, and all sides can afford to hold back and turn their attention to the common enemy. We, therefore, call on all sides to stop. Let us have peace again, as no good can come to a nation by wrangling over a thing done, no matter how impolitic or wrong. It is too late now to justify or condemn what is an accomplished fact. Let it stand as a warning in our path, for the future—for milder and more conciliatory councils and action. Nothing but injury and evil can result by the continuance of a discussion on a circumstance which all true Republicans cannot but regret and deplore.

A weekly organ of the Tammany Democracy ridicules the idea of the doctrine of States Rights being "a dead issue." It says it must come up for Democratic legislation. "It must inevitably come up. It has been coming up for five years, only to be stamped out by Radical selfishness and lack of true statesmanship." This is strong language and indicates very clearly the policy of the Democratic party, if Republicans should see fit to surrender the control of national affairs, and place it in its hands.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—The New York World, the speaking trumpet of the party, says: "The Democratic party is the Free Trade party." The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, a Southern organ of the party, says boldly: "The election in New Hampshire means the election of a Democratic President and Congress, a convention of the States to ratify the Constitution and to undo every result of the war." Here we have two planks of the Democratic platform for 1872.

"The Ku-Klux Klan are committing gross outrages in the northern portion of Tennessee, also in New Hampshire."—Wilmington Sun and Democrat.

We knew there were some Democrats in New Hampshire, but this is the first intimation we have of the existence of the fiendish Ku Klux in that State. Thank you, Colonel, for the frank confession, for we presume you speak from personal knowledge.

The President has stated to Senators that he does not propose to press action on the San Domingo question. The report of the Commissioners will be submitted to Congress, if that body continues in session, but without a treaty of annexation. The Senate will thus have ample time to consider the report of the Commissioners before being called upon to act upon it.

New Reign of Terror in Paris.

Mob power, anarchy and revolution, are once more rampant in Paris. On the 19th the National Guards Committee, seized the Departments of the Interior and Justice, and occupied the Prefecture of Police, and barricades were erected in various parts of the city. Gen. Vinoy, Thomas and Lecompote, were murdered by the troops. The members of the Thiers government fled to Versailles.

The situation was unchanged on the 20th. The National Guards are well armed, and stationed in various parts of the city. An election was ordered by the Central Republican Committee.

On the 21st fresh barricades were erected. The National Guards occupied Forts D'Issy, Vanves and Bietre, and the police Commissioners were arrested. The Central Committee issued a proclamation assuring the people of the adoption of measures in accordance with their wishes, and providing for the election of a Municipal Council by the citizens. Gen. Chanzy, on his arrival in the city, was so maltreated by the mob that he was sent to the hospital. His sister was also maltreated. It is said that the insurgents on several occasions fired into each other, but no particulars as to loss of life are given. Many persons are reported as having been shot on Sunday without being tried. The National Assembly at Versailles denounced the insurrection in Paris, and proposed to take immediate measures to restore peace. The insurrectionists, however, refuse to recognize the Assembly as a legitimate body.

On the 22d proclamations and decrees issued by the insurgents were circulated, assuring the people of their intentions to preserve Paris and France intact; and from treason and cowardice, and that they will respect the conditions of peace. Advice states that the Thiers government at Versailles is growing stronger every hour, in the Province. Humiliating as it may be, if the Prussians do not rally to the support of Thiers, he must ask the return and assistance of the Prussian troops. Orders have already been issued to suspend further movements in the Prussian army. The payment of the indemnity is not yet begun, and Prussia will not overthrown until that is arranged.

The Tribune says: An early and possibly terrible conflict between loyal and insurgent citizens of Paris is foreshadowed in the latest news. Battalions of the National Guards claiming to be loyal to the government and having confidence in their officers have expelled the insurgent Nationals from various positions in the city, and have occupied important streets leading to the Place Vendome and other strongholds of the rebels. The lines of the two opposing forces, becoming well defined, are nearing each other, and the preparations for fight are otherwise concluding. The insurgents in the Place Vendome have received reinforcements in men and cannon, but the officers have little control over the men, and their organization is defective. The insurgents have already dismissed one of their principal officers, and are clearly disappointed with others. The Mobles who still remain in the city have demanded arms to fight the insurgents; and the troops of the regular army, disarmed on the surrender of the capital to the Germans, have been incorporated into the Loyal National Guards. The Assembly has called upon each department for one battalion for the defense of the Government, thus largely adding to the loyal force at Versailles. Nevertheless the conciliatory policy of M. Thiers has not been abandoned, and he evinces no disposition to precipitate a conflict. In this he shows the sagacity often before displayed in his long public career. The insurgents are at a halt, and rebellion can no more afford to stand still than to turn back. That of Montaurat has conquered all of Paris it can hope to control, and only bloody affairs, precipitated by the loyal Guards or by unarmed citizens, can keep them active, organized, and united. Delay is their worst enemy, for it gives occasion for disaffection and demoralization to display themselves. M. Thiers doubtless means to let them alone as long as he can do so with honor and safety; and the conflict which now seems imminent may through this wise caution be prevented.

Such is the situation in Paris and France. What the end will be remains to be seen.

The Tribune says: "The President has issued a proclamation warning the South Carolina Ku Klux to desist from their outrages and return to their homes within twenty days. The proclamation is the usual preliminary to the sending of an army to the rebellious district, and conveys information to that effect. Prompt action will certainly follow at the end of the specified time if Gov. Scott does not report the State as tranquilized. It is well known that troops are already on their way to South Carolina, and more will be sent if those en route seem unable to disperse the Ku Klux. The great difficulty, of course, will be to find this guerrilla-like enemy, the secrecy of the organization being the chief security of its members; and for this very reason Congress should lose no time in giving to the United States Courts the power which will enable them to reach where the army cannot."

The Senate has confirmed the naturalization treaty which was negotiated by Mr. Reverdy Johnson with the British Government, and finally concluded by Mr. Motley. The old doctrine that once a subject always a subject, has now been finally extinguished, and it belongs to the United States to have accomplished one of the greatest international achievements that any age has witnessed. The great principle, that a human being has a right to change the country in which he happens to be born for another, is now established beyond controversy. It is the converse of the proposition was so irrational that it is a matter of surprise that England should ever have disputed it.

One hundred women in the United States are now studying law. The youthful male attorneys will soon begin to wail in chorus with the physicians.

A Little of Everything.

Common snare—Lawyer.

Reasonable advice—subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Summer is already announced as a candidate for the Presidency.

A new counterfeit \$20 greenback is being circulated in Philadelphia.

They sell oysters by the pound in Newark, and one oyster weighs three pounds.

"His forehead extended to the gable end of his neck," means he was bald-headed.

Synonymous terms—Ku-Klux and Democracy, according to the admission of Col. Tate.

The Philadelphia Steamship Line bids fair to become reality. The stock is all taken.

A young lady of Cincinnati last year made \$1,000 profit out of her sewing machine.

Good resolutions are like ladies who faint in a lecture room—they should be carried out.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, Democratic, protests against the removal of the income tax.

The New York Herald thinks Senator Sumner is establishing a reputation as a good hater.

Lloyd Britton, the darkey who murdered Jacob Bay, was hung in Williamsport on March 22d.

The French General Darrien had both feet frozen off during the retreat of Bourbaki's army.

The Salt Lake Theatre is running "The Lonely Man." It don't mean Brigham, for he is married.

The great Columbia basin (over 400 miles long and 150 miles wide. It is an immense grazing plain.

Innocence is like an umbrella—when once we have lost it we may never hope to see it back again.

The new Spring bonnets are the prettiest little things imaginable—small in size but large in price.

The Pythian Sisterhood is a new order for females. They have a Supreme Pavilion somewhere.

St. Petersburg reports that the Emperor Alexander is a confirmed drunkard, past all hope of reform.

All the biographies of the great and the good show that not one of them had a fashionable mother.

The sun got across the vernal equinox without accident, according to latest advices, on Tuesday, March 21st.

With the exception of six infantry regiments the whole French army will be dissolved and then reorganized.

An agricultural friend has discovered that the best way to raise turnips is to catch hold of the tops and pull.

Faster comes on the second Sunday in April—the 9th day. Will the hens be good enough to scratch down the date?

Kentucky is well supplied for the coming political campaign; she has a stock of 2,352,495 gallons of whisky on hand.

Canada is reported to be increasing her debt at a very rapid rate. Reports of impending bankruptcy are current.

Defiance, Ohio, has a family containing five doctors, a father and his four sons, each of the five being over six feet in height.

The Marquis of Lorne, a Scottish nobleman, was married on the 21st instant, to the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria.

A little boy, upon whom his mother was inflicting personal chastisement, said, "go on, old woman, you haven't made me good yet."

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a note given for money lost at gambling is void, even in the hands of an innocent third party.

During the year 1870 Roman Catholic churches and institutions in New York received from the municipal government the sum of \$730,782 34.

The Wyoming papers say that the people of that territory are about to "abandon woman suffrage as both mischievous and impracticable."

Baltimore is agitated about Jones' Falls. We suppose Jones must be drunk or he could scarcely have done enough to agitate a great city like Baltimore.

Decidedly "wicked"—for a gent to "stake" his clothes on a fashionable outdoor game, when he has "rent in arrears." But—you know how it is yourself, father.

In Chicago, recently, after fixing a man \$3 for drunkenness, the justice imposed an additional fine of \$10 for tearing the pantaloons of the policeman who captured him.

A wag, seeing a door nearly off its hinges, in which condition it had been for some time, observed that when it had fallen and killed some one it would probably be hung.

An eccentric woman, Mrs. Mary Gaines, who had been unfortunate in two marriages, recently took a third husband without legs, for the reason, as she alleged, that he could not run away from her.

A duellist seen at Detroit has killed sixty-seven of his neighbors' cats to get money to buy his mother a set of false teeth. He has made a quiet neighborhood where once was a howling wilderness.

The Washington Star tells us that the ladies at the Capital have, to a great extent, banished wines from their parties, and are now beginning a crusade against cigars in the gentlemen's dressing rooms.

A writer in the New York Tribune says that the Turkish bath has been successfully used in Great Britain as an antidote for the cramps of the drunkard, and has proved itself as the most effective remedy yet known.

A pet dog belonging to an Irishman in Mason, Ga., ate up seventy dollars in greenbacks, which he found in an open trunk in his master's room. The Irishman gave the goat a round beating and doctored him with castor oil, but didn't get back his money.

An old soldier, having been brought up to rote at an election at the expense of one of the candidates, voted for his opponent, and when reproached for his conduct, replied, "always quarter upon the enemy, my lads; always quarter upon the enemy."

The man "who was so wondrous wise" about the hawkeye back apparently lives in Michigan. Forty years ago he blinded himself by letting a ship into his eye while he was chopping wood, and last week he regained his eyesight by a similar operation.

The Boston Post and other Democratic papers are still busily engaged in printing tales of the barbarity of the Germans. The events of the last few days, since the French were left to themselves, leave no room to doubt the truth of similar tales told of the modern Gauls.

The latest cases of persons who wanted to buy counterfeit money and got lumber instead are from Altoona and Indiana. The Altoona man paid nearly \$50 for a box of pine kindling, while the Indiana gentleman paid almost \$50 for a similar box. Served 'em right.

At a recent New York dinner, the names of the guests, designating their places at the table, were painted on rubber balloons which floated over the table, being fastened by long strings, one to the stem of each man's goblet. The effect was very novel, and provocative of many jokes.

Premonitory symptoms of the first April are apparent. Almost every day reveals the seasonable aspect of unnumbered bedsteads, inverted tables and chairs, and beds, and beds, and beds, and beds.

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Notes from Harrisburg.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature, providing for an Inspector of Drugs for the State. The bill provides stringent penalties against the adulteration of drugs, and if it becomes a law and is rigidly enforced, will accomplish a great reform.

The Board of Trustees of our State Agricultural College have selected Rev. James Collier, President of Hillside College, Michigan, as the successor of Dr. Burrows. Mr. Collier is a native of this State, and a brother of Wm. Collier, Esq., a well known citizen of Harrisburg. He was formerly President of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society, is a man of fine attainments and much natural experience, and will bring to the discharge of his new duties a rich fund of experience. Under the presidency of Dr. Burrows the Agricultural College was making very favorable progress, which we trust will be continued under the management of Mr. Collier until the institution be no longer an experiment but a success.

Gov. Geary, on Tuesday, March 21st, sent a message to the Legislature announcing the appointment of Col. William Phillips of Pittsburg, W. J. Hortsman and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, on a General State Committee on the Philadelphia Centennial Celebration, and recommending the Legislature to make a liberal appropriation to the committee.

The House Committee on Apportionment, it is stated, have been engaged in preparing a bill with a view of doing justice to the Republican majority in the State—the Senate bill being very unjust in that respect. It is to be hoped that the House bill will be such as to meet the approbation of a majority of the Senate, when it reaches that body.

A report is current that there is an arrangement between the Republican and Democratic members from Philadelphia to the effect that the Registry law, so far as that city is concerned, be modified to meet the views of the Democracy, and as an offset the Democracy will yield some points in the apportionment of the State, as the only means to prevent a dead-lock in legislation. The Philadelphia Press thinks there is no legislation before the Legislature of so great importance as to demand a sacrifice and removal of the only safeguard to a fair ballot in that city—and that rather than again subject the ballot-box to vile frauds of the Democracy, it would suffer the defeat of constitutional reform, the apportionment, and local option bills—a view in which every right minded man will fully concur. Give the people a fair and honest ballot, in preference to anything else, as that is the permanent safeguard to their liberties.

The Nova Scotians have always had a predilection for a union with the United States; and hence the resolution offered in their Provincial Parliament the other day, proposing that England shall cede the province to the United States as payment in part or full of the claims against that country, is but a natural outcropping of a spirit which has long exerted a powerful influence in the province. The resolution contained a proviso making it obligatory on the United States to admit the province with all the rights and duties of a State of the American Union, and upon such other terms, financial and otherwise, as may be agreed upon by the joint high commission. This liberal proposition strikes us favorably. It affords a solution in whole of the free coal question, and, in part, of the fisheries dispute. Besides, Nova Scotia is an enterprising and growing country, with many natural advantages, which under our popular government would soon make of it a mighty commonwealth. The American vision of empire is boundless, and takes in the whole continent, and while we are taking San Domingo we might as well annex Nova Scotia.

The Press says: That was quite a modest but characteristic demand which the rebel General Kerhwar made a few days since in the presence of Governor Scott, of South Carolina, and a number of others. He said that the carpet-baggers and usurpers must leave the State and the Government must leave the State and the Government must leave the State. The Ku-Klux have served a notice on Governor Scott and other State officers to resign their office and leave the State! Is there nothing outrageous in this demand? Is it only a conflict of races that disturbs the South?

The delivery of a speech by the Emperor William from the marble throne of Charlemagne on the occasion of the opening of the German Parliament has a touch of the romantic in it, and serves to carry the thoughts back to the feudal era when that strong minded Emperor reigned. Verily, great wars in Europe are productive of marvelous results. It is not strange that the religiously inclined old Emperor shed tears as he found himself standing in the place of one of the most renowned warriors and mighty Emperors of history.

"Give us the truth, the genuine Democracy, that is not afraid to denounce the usurpations of Congress, in its work of reconstruction, as 'unconstitutional, null, and void.'" —Lagrange (Ga.) Reporter.

"Is the old issue dead yet? Not a bit of it. In our country a villain, a cheat, and a fraud is apotheosized as a 'dead issue' in two years after its successful perpetration." —Mobile Register.

The above extracts plainly indicate what may be expected should the Democracy be reinstated in power. Let the people remember this.

The recent Democratic State Convention at Austin, Texas, adopted a platform which claims the right of each State to regulate suffrage for itself; recognizes emancipation as a fixed fact; invites immigration of whites from all parts of the world, and bitterly denounces the Republican party of the State and the United States for what are declared to be unconstitutional and oppressive enactments.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has been removed from office by a strictly party vote in the Senate—the Democrats voting for removal, Republicans against it. This fact also illustrates the fairness and honesty of his impeachment and trial. We shall now have a clear illustration of the mild reign of Democracy in North Carolina, and the splendid fruits it will produce.

New Advertisements.

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

J. M. PETERBELL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, and 120 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Pa. are the sole agents for the JOURNAL in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

CAUTION.—To all whom it may concern: I hereby give notice to any and all persons that I, J. M. Peterbell, of New York, N. Y., and 120 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md., in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Theodore Peoples, deceased. The undersigned auditor, having been appointed to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Owens, Administrator of said estate, to and among the persons legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of the appointment on Tuesday, April 18th, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend and be heard. CYRUS GOULD, Auditor.

FOR SALE! FOR SALE! One 25-horse Power Engine, One 20-horse Power Locomotive Boiler, and Saw Mill complete with modern improvements. One Hill's Woodworth Planer, Sheeting, Beiting, &c., at low figures, nearly new and in excellent order. Address: MITCHELL & MOTZ, Woodward, Centre Co., Pa. Mar. 29, 1871.

FARM FOR SALE! Containing 25 acres, in a good state of cultivation, situated in Pike township, about 80 rods from Logan's Grist Mill, on the Turpike leading from Clearfield to Curwensville. There is a story and a half house, a stable and other outbuildings erected thereon. There is also a spring of good water and a young orchard on the premises. Any person desiring a good small FARM and HOME, will find this a very desirable location. For further particulars inquire of RACHAEL CALDWELL, on the premises, or address: T. W. FLEMING, Curwensville, Pa. Mar. 29, 1871.

GROUND PLASTER. SELF RAISING FLOUR, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, CORN IN EAR, OATS, CORN CHOP, CORN AND OATS CHOP—PURE. CORN, RYE AND OATS CHOP—PURE. BRAN, &c. HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, COAL OIL. MOLASSES—Drugs and New Orleans. TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c. and a general assortment of Groceries. Read St., near the Depot. E. B. ISMITT, J. B. DYSAKT, Curwensville, Pa. Mar. 29, 1871.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Clearfield, Penna., at the close of business on the 18th day of March, 1871. RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, \$111,622.07; Overdrafts, 2,430.12; U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Tr., 100,000.00; Due from Federal Reserve Agents, 12,350.95; Due from other National Banks, 1,674.23; Due from other Banks and Bankers, 2,566.08; Furniture and Fixtures, 2,856.00; Current Expenses, 82.10; Taxes paid, 818.59; Cash Items, 2,137.87; Bills of other National Banks, 987.00; Fractional Currency (including nickels), 332.54; Legal Tender Notes, 1,252.00; Total, \$319,245.25.

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in, \$100,000.00; Surplus fund, 12,000.00; Discount, 1,585.61; Exchange, 79.29; Interest, 1,925.47; Profit and Loss, 1,433.77; U. S. National Bank circulation outstanding, 86,959.09; Due to Federal Reserve Agents, 25,173.07; Individual Deposits, 43,241.07; Due to National Banks, 923.21; Due to other Banks and Bankers, 1,814.74; Total Liabilities, \$319,245.25.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Curwensville, Pa., as shown by its books at the close of business on the 18th day of March, 1871. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$495,523.58; Overdrafts, 748.14; U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer, 748.14; U. S. to secure circulation, 81,000.00; Other Bonds, 100.00; Due from Federal Reserve Agents, 25,173.07; Due from other Nat. Banks, 4,481.07; Due from other Banks and Bankers, 14,779.97; Furniture, 1,800.00; Current Expenses, 14.80; Taxes Paid, 704.35; Checks and Stamps, 1,452.25; Bills of National Banks, 560.00; Fractional Currency and Nickel, 923.54; Checks and Stamps, 1,452.25; Legal Tender Notes, 15,054.00; Total, \$545,578.01.

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in, \$100,000.00; Surplus fund, 25,000.00; Profit and Loss, 19,254.05; Circulation outstanding, 66,735.00; Individual Deposits, 132,709.06; Due to National Banks, 328.59; Total Liabilities, \$345,518.61.

J. Samuel Arnold, Cashier of the