

Raftsman's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 3, 1871.

By the Constitution of this State no city or county is allowed more than four Senators.

Since Winans, the apostate, still declares himself a Republican, the New York Republicans think of changing their name.

A terrible outrage has just been perpetrated in Chesterfield county, South Carolina. Robert Melton, a delinquent tax collector, his wife and daughter were shot in their own door by a party of disguised men. The daughter only remains alive.

Of fifty thousand voters of Chicago, twenty-two thousand are natives and twenty-eight thousand foreign born, and yet Chicago is a Republican city. Its foreign population is of the better class and allies herself with the better party. There are 52,000 Germans, 39,000 Irish, 14,000 English and Scotch, and 14,000 Scandinavians.

Mr. Thomas A. Scott was recently elected president of the Shenandoah Railroad at a meeting of the directors held at Charlestown, Va. The Shenandoah road extends from Harper's Ferry to Salem, Va., a distance of two hundred and thirty miles, and forms an important link of the great Southern line from Philadelphia and New York to New Orleans.

Hon. George Pendleton promptly declines to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio, and the choice of the Democracy is narrowed down to George W. McCook—a selection which will be particularly disagreeable to Vallandigham. Honest old Ben Wade appears to be the favorite of the Republicans, and if nominated would be elected by many thousand majority.

The reports of the Ku Klux crimes continue to multiply, but only for a short time. The enforcement bill rigidly applied will quell all disturbances. Opposition to its provisions is rapidly passing away, and its concise and practical terms and liberal spirit, in the full light of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, will soon guarantee the life, liberty, and property of all.

The number of ex-rebels in Congress far exceeds the number of "carpet-bag" representatives of the South. Of the twenty-two Southern Senators, only nine are of Northern birth, and one of these is a Democrat. Of the fifty-nine Southern Representatives, forty-one are natives of that section, and only nine Northerners; and of this number of Southern Representatives twenty-eight are ex-officials of the Confederacy. This statement effectually explodes the cry of "carpet-baggers," and shows that the South has more natives in Congress in proportion than many of the Western States.

On the same day, May 17, that the Republicans of Pennsylvania assemble in convention, their brave associates of Kentucky will convene, and for a similar purpose. They will meet under better auspices than ever before. Last year they increased their vote twenty thousand and reduced the Democratic majority forty thousand, and this without polling more than one half the colored vote. Since then several able Republican journals have been established in the State, and the Ku Klux outrages have disgusted thousands of Democrats. They can hardly hope for victory, but will nevertheless make a gallant and indomitable fight, which will not be without good results. Kentucky is not naturally Democratic, and was only made so by the force of circumstances.

If anything were needed to demonstrate the popular enthusiasm felt for General Grant the country has it in the spontaneous welcome and cordial ovations that meet the President at every point of his trip Westward. At Indianapolis, from which there is not a more truly representative city of Western cordiality and patriotism, he was welcomed with the heartiest demonstrations of good feeling; and at Lafayette he was received with municipal and citizen honors. Nothing tests so accurately and fully a man's previous popularity and respect as the trying position of the Chief Executive in this country, and no circumstance could better tell the way he wears than this flying visit among the people he represents. For this exhibition we as a nation should be proud and grateful as we consider the country's disgrace by the famous "swing around the circle."

The Press says: W. Mitchell, Esq., from Democratic headquarters, Philadelphia, has issued a call for a convention of his political brethren at Harrisburg on May 24—one week after the Republicans shall have met and nominated their ticket. He states that, in addition to nominating candidates, the delegates will consider matters relating to the organization of the party and the advancement of its principles. The Democracy are unfortunate in their selection of Harrisburg as the place for holding their convention. The loyal Pennsylvanian in his association of ideas is prone to revert to a convention of the same party in the same place some years ago, when the smoke of battle had scarcely lifted from the heights of Gettysburg, and to the treasonable declarations of that same convention. The principles of the party as stated then are the principles of the party to-day. The same men will very largely compose the convention of the 24th inst., and we suggest that the same platform be adopted.

EFFECT OF THE KU KLUX BILL.—Information from the South is to the effect that since the passage of the Ku Klux bill by Congress, or rather since it became apparent that the bill would be passed, outrages are less frequent. From the tone of the Southern press it is evident that the leaders of the Ku Klux organization have come to the conclusion that the Government is in earnest in this matter, and that the President intends to enforce the provisions of the new law with all the power at his command. The passage of the bill and the discussion which preceded its passage have had a good effect in various ways. It compelled the Democrats in both Houses of Congress to unmask themselves upon the great issues of the day, and placed them in their true attitude before the country. It brought the Republicans together, and proved the necessity of more harmonious action. The chances are that the mere existence of the law will be sufficient to restore order in the South, and the general impression is that there will be little occasion for enforcing it. Should the Ku Klux organization repeat the outrages which occurred in several of the Southern States during the last six months, the President will not hesitate to use the full power conferred upon him by the new law to suppress them.

A Reason for It.

The decided tone of what we may properly term the radical Democratic press of the South, offers as good a reason as could be desired for the non-commitment of the Democratic Congressional Address on the future policy of the party. The framers of that address, and all the signers to it, and all the leaders of the Democratic party know what their Southern allies expect should the Democracy succeed in the control of the government. And they are willing to concede to them all they want, in case of political success in 1872, and have probably pledged themselves to such concession privately—but they dare not openly avow the intention for fear of arousing the indignation and incurring the opposition of the more sensible and moderate portion of the Northern Democracy. Hence the Congressional address makes no avowal of policy—gives no indication of the course of the party in the future, and deals almost exclusively in denunciations of the President, the Congress and the Republican party. A few extracts from Southern radical Democratic papers may tend to enlighten some benighted Democrats of conservative tendencies as to the obligations under which their party is bound to the South, or at least as to what the South expects and will demand. The Jacksonville (Alabama) Republican ridicules the idea of "dead issues," and talks very decidedly of what they intend to do "when the Democracy come into power, and the voice of the South is again potent in the councils of the nation." It speaks in positive terms of the knowledge of the Northern Democracy of what the South wants and will ask in case of success at the ballot-box. It says: "They know that when the Democracy gets into power the South will demand rights, both as a section and as States, and they have already made up their minds to yield up everything reasonable we ask in that direction. If they have not done so, we have no more use for them than we have for the Radical party. The right to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments by appropriate legislation is where the Radicals find every excuse for their despotic measures. Then why pass over these and strike at their results? At least, as we go on, let us be explicit as regards them."

The Atlanta (Georgia) Intelligencer is certain that no Democrat can sanction the Fifteenth amendment, which it denounces in most unmistakable terms, as follows: "The Fifteenth Amendment is the plague spot on the face of the great charter of American freedom. This is the fruitful source of our greatest wrong, the authority claimed for that infamous brood of laws which intend to enslave the people by destroying the freedom of the ballot, and placing the country under martial law at the will of the President. This wrong, this usurpation, authorized by one who stands upon the principles of the Democratic party. If it cannot be stricken from the Constitution, let it be condemned as the offspring of usurped power, and the Government placed in the hands of men who will respect no rights, whose standard of honor is not by the sword, but by the bayonet, and who really has another object in view, the centralization of all the powers of the system in the General Government as a means of perpetuating the ruling dynasty."

Other Southern Democratic papers are more polite in their expressions, and fore-shadow the possible necessity, for the sake of success, of concealing their real purpose under feigned issues, as the Democratic address does. Says a Georgia paper, the Albany News, "It may be that we shall find it absolutely necessary for harmony and success to hold in abeyance some of the principles we regard as essential to a full and perfect restoration of civil liberty and constitutional government; and yet who is so foolish as to become recalcitrant and refuse co-operation simply because all the good is not piled on the first tier?" These extracts throw a flood of light upon the Democratic Address. They give us the key to it, by means of which we may look upon its inner works, trace its secret springs and discover the motives that lead to its peculiar mechanism. Those who read them attentively in connection with the address cannot be deceived by the latter. They make the game of hypocrisy and fraud which the Democratic Congressman would play too palpable to be hidden from the eyes of any one willing to see.

Now AND THEN.—Nothing, perhaps, can give a clearer idea of the growth of this country within the past century than the immense increase of post routes and post-offices. One hundred years ago, there were less than fifty postoffices in what are now the United States. In 1775, Benjamin Franklin, who had been Deputy Postmaster General under the British Government, and had been removed because of his rebel proclivities, was made Chief of the Postal Department by Congress, and assigned a salary of \$1,000 per annum. His greatest achievement prior to that period was an increased mail service between New England and Pennsylvania, whereby "answers might be obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks, which used to require six weeks." The postal service of the country now embraces nine bureaus, 13,000 mail routes, 7,300 contractors, and 29,000 postmen.

The amount of anthracite coal in the United States has been very accurately determined, the area and the thickness of the veins being known. The Central coal fields comprising 126 square miles, have been calculated to contain 5,854,961,500 tons; the Southern coal fields, 146 square miles, 11,308,842,000 tons, and the Northern coal fields, 197 square miles, 9,178,872,000 tons, making a total of 470 square miles and 26,342,675,500 tons, from which deducting one half for waste in mining, there remains 13,171,837,500 tons of marketable coal, which will give us an annual supply of 20,000,000 tons for 6 1/2 years, or for four centuries if the coal fields of England shall have been entirely exhausted.

Considerable damage was done to fruit in this State, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, by the late frosts, according to the accounts on our exchanges. The coal mining difficulties have not yet been compromised, and the triangular fight still goes on. A sad state of affairs.

A Little of Everything.

Growing fine—the grain and grass. Didn't like our notice—the Sunday base-balls. Exciting—the dog fight on Second street, last week.

A failure—the stone-quarry opposite the freight depot. In demand—good butter. Price 35 cents a pound.

Up—the frame of Mosby's new store room, on Second street. Were set—some trees in the lower park, last week. About time.

Opened—a new street, from the lower bridge to the railroad depot.

Indiana county's reported colored juror turns out to be a white man.

Planted—a grove of sugar trees, in West Clearfield, by O. B. Merrill.

Fatigable—the cold and sparkling soda water at A. I. Shaw's. Try it.

Done—plain and fancy job work, at the Journal office, on short notice.

Pegged out—a valuable horse belonging to Sheriff Pile, on Wednesday last.

Rather unfavorable—the cool weather during the past week, for grasskillers.

No man is always wrong; a clock that does not go at all is right every twelve hours.

Printed to order—letter and note headings, bill heads, envelopes, etc., at the Journal office.

Always on hand—note letter, and bill papers, envelopes and cards, at low prices, at the Journal office.

It is said that the chewing of coarsely cut gentian root after every meal will cure the taste for tobacco.

Must be going into a decline—the young lady who said she "was going to get under the daisies." Poor daisies.

Commenced swallowing himself A Tyrone man. He got his teeth down last week. Look out, Dr. Brainerd.

Tender hearted—the young gent who was moved to tears during Anna Dickinson's lecture. How very sensitive.

Wyoming must be a servant girl's paradise, for she gets seven dollars a week wages and the privilege of roting.

This is the season to be planting your cholera morbus seeds, if you expect to raise any pickle timber this year.

England had two old babblers to each old maid, and is growing poorer. Massachusetts might restore the balance.

The Herald says a woman in Tyrone always displays her worst temper in her best clothes. Trained ought to know.

The "gentle breeze" spoken of by the poet, were not, we presume, intended to apply to the April breezes of 1871.

The Comanche Indians are disgusted with the employment of colored troops on the frontier; they are so difficult to scalp.

Coming down—ladies clothing, judging from what we saw the other evening. Recollect, "a stitch in time, may save" a blush.

Found—in a boat near town, the "scalp" of a lady. Wonder if "Lo, the poor Indian," has been about again. Look out for him, Joe.

Rather show—a game of croquet, at a certain place, the other day. "Step high," those archers will trip a lady just as neatly as they do a gent.

When a young man is thirsty in the morning, had anything to drink the night before. A hem.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says fresh water, daily, with a lump of brimstone in it is a sure preventative of gapes in young chickens.

A gentleman who has lived for many years in sight of the ocean says it is an undeniable fact that the vicinity of the C always makes a hilly location chilly.

The strongest propensity in woman's nature, says a careful student of the sex, is to want to know what is going on, and the next strongest is to boss the job.

A Western lover says of his parting from his adored "after last words fell like great rocks into the sea of my sorrows, and splashed the briny waters into my eyes."

There is something to imitate even in the "heavenly Chinese." They celebrate their holidays by paying their debts, forgiving their enemies, and "shaking hands all round."

"Jack wouldn't eat his supper" for the reason that he couldn't get it. Perhaps, for the same reason, some "thin skinned" editors didn't publish a "pictorial" last week.

A Chicago merchant advertised "boy wanted," and before he got down to his clerk another boy breathless, and told him that his wife had twin boys. Oh, it pays to advertise.

Try's affection for Albany finds expression in the *Wing* of the former place, which speaks of Albany as a "little one-horse place, made up of a Legislature and another cattle market."

Get out of it in this way—if you happen to be out rather late of an evening, and any one has the impudence to inquire where you have been—just tell him you were waiting for "Oris."

Scene at a hotel window on Monday last: Young gent squats on chair, young lady squats on gent's knees, and both intently stick their heads out of the window together, to view the elephant. Exit tri.

Our "Jo" thinks that some things are unequally divided in this world. In this connection he would advise a certain young chap to wear a "tailor" hat, or seek the company of a "shorter" lady.

A gay old bachelor tells us that a charming young widow showed him a picture of her "dear departed," and then softly whispered, "put yourself in his place." He put on his hat and departed.

The Altoona Park Association has changed its name to the Central Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and will hold its next exhibition on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of September.

Non-placed—our young sadder friend, when a lady called at his shop the other day, and after ordering a side-saddle, asked if he was ready to take her measure. He blushing stammered—"No—I never—I can guess at it."

If it takes a certain young man in town six months to raise a pair of side whiskers, how long will it take Brainerd, of the *Tyrone Herald*, to raise money enough to buy a suit of clothes? Answers can be handed in through the key-hole.

Eston men, and some women, are luxuriating in new patent pants without buttons or buttons' holes. We can't imagine how they work, unless people are melted and run in, and then poured out, or pulled with a corkscrew. How is it, anyway?

We have heard of various devices being resorted to by young people to raise money to go to a show, but the latest kink in this line was that of a young man, who, on Sunday last, tried to borrow the penny collection at a Sabbath School to buy a circus ticket. He didn't succeed.

A young lady, who graduated last summer at a fashionable Female College, tried to tell her lover the other evening, that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." She wanted to make a display of her knowledge of the English language, and rendered the idiom thus: "A natural production of the feathered tribe, properly secured, is more than equivalent to a greater number in a comparative state of freedom." Her lover signed and left.

The Apportionment.

The apportionment bill passed by the Legislature is coming in for a liberal share of denunciation from the intensely partisan press of both parties. It is true that the Republicans of some counties have been unjustly dealt with, and the Democrats of others deprived of their proper representation, but these isolated and individual cases are no argument against the bill in general, or any reason for the Governor withholding his approval from it. On the whole, it does equal and exact justice to both parties, and, as such, we stand by our original declaration that it will be acceptable to the State at large.

The only objectionable feature is the inequality of the rates of representation. This is apparent at a glance at the districts. But when we come to examine their majorities, we find that the inequality in one district is atoned for in another. The majorities in the four Philadelphia districts are as follows:

First, The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, and Twenty-sixth wards; one Senator. Republican majority, 1,167.
Second, The Ninth, Tenth, Thirtieth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-ninth wards; one Senator. Republican majority, 4,149.
Third, The Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards; one Senator. Democratic majority, 1,277.
Fourth, The Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth wards; one Senator. Republican majority, 4,012.

Outside of the city the majorities are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: District Name, Rep. (Republican), Dem. (Democratic). Rows include Chester and Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks and Northampton, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Lehigh and Carbon, Berks, Dauphin and Lebanon, Luzerne, Monroe and Pike, Bradford, Esquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming, Lycoming, Moutour, Columbia and Sullivan, Cameron, McKean, Potter, and Perry, Snyder, Perry, and Northumberland, Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk, Cumberland and Franklin, Adams and York, Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset, Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon, Allegheny, Indiana and Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene, Adams, Beaver, Butler and Washington, Clarion, Jefferson, Armstrong and Forest, Lawrence, Mercer and Venango, Erie and Warren.

This table is based upon Gov. Geary's vote in 1869, when his majority was only 4,596, and yet it gives us seven out of the thirty-three districts by safe majorities in almost every instance, there being but two where one thousand. On the other hand the Democrats have sixteen districts in a vote in which they came nearest carrying the State since the war, and two of them by majorities that can be reversed. For instance, the district composed of Snyder, Perry and Northumberland, is accorded Democratic and gave 68 majority for Paeker in 1869, whereas, last fall it was Republican by 626 majority. Luzerne, which complains so bitterly of being annexed to Monroe and Pike, need not despair, for the Democratic majority in the counties comprising the district is only 750 last fall, and the same energy that carried Luzerne over to the Republican column then will revolutionize the district in the future.

As regards the Representative districts the prospect for a steady Republican majority are no less encouraging. Of the eighteen Philadelphia districts thirteen are Republican, and outside of the city the districts are so arranged that we can, at almost any election at which a full vote is cast, secure more than the six majority ostensibly awarded us. There is nothing in the bill which justifies the name of gerrymander. It is the best that could have been devised in the anomalous condition of affairs at Harrisburg, and it aims to give the fullest and freest representation to all the voters of the State, while securing to both political parties their rights. It is neither infamous nor unfair; and because it may displace our friends in one or two counties, and our enemies in one or two others, is no reason why it should not become a law.

A State contemporary, complaining of the injustice of the bill, cites as an instance of glaring outrage the case of Philadelphia, which, with 158,632 taxables, has only four Senators, while another district, with only 60,000, has three. This is a glaring outrage, but it is perpetrated by the Constitution of Pennsylvania, by whose provisions no city or county is allowed to have more than four Senators.—*Press*.

If the Ku Klux bill is an extraordinary piece of legislation, pray tell us what you call the Ku Klux bands? We have plenty of indignation about the law in the Democratic papers, but not a word about the villains it was designed to punish. May we not conclude, therefore, that it is not so much the law itself as its uses that so much disturb the Democracy?

Affairs in France are still in a bad plight. Fighting continues nearly every day, with but indefinite results. But, it is to be hoped, the end will soon be, and that peace will be permanent.

A joint resolution was passed by the House at Harrisburg, to pay the members of the Legislature seven dollars per day extra, from April 7th. This is one of the expenses resulting from the Democratic frauds of last fall.

Another revenue officer is reported this week as killed in the discharge of his duties in the south. We shall soon have to add a civil service pension list to the burdens of the war.

Remember that the Democracy are responsible for the prolonged session of our State Legislature and the consequent useless expenditure of large sums of the people's money.

It is stated that there is a probability that the bill making the State Treasurer elective will pass both houses. It has already passed the Senate.

The Supreme Court at Washington has affirmed the Constitutionality of the Legal-tender act.

New Advertisements.

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

S. M. PATTERSON & Co., 27 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 insertion in the JOURNAL at our lowest rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

POOR TAX.—The tax-payers of Lawrence township, are requested to meet the undersigned at the Commissioners' Office, on Monday and Tuesday of June Court, and pay their poor tax. After the above date the department will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. C. BROWN, Collector. May 3, 1871-3t.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership here to fore existing between the undersigned, in the Furniture business, at Clearfield, was dissolved by mutual consent, the business will be conducted by Mr. BENNER & FULLERTON, of the late firm are the hands of Mr. Fullerton for settlement. ROBISON & WELCH. M. 3.71-3t.

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS FOR SALE, In West Clearfield.

The undersigned has under his control TEN VALUABLE TOWN LOTS, 50 x 175 feet, which he offers for sale at low figures. These lots will be sold on easy terms. One-third cash, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, without interest. Persons wishing to purchase can see a plot of the lots at the office of the undersigned, May 3, 1871. JOHN H. FULFORD.

NEW WASHINGTON ACADEMY!

The first session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 15th day of May next— Pupils can enter at any time and will be charged tuition from the time they enter until the close of the session. The course of instruction will embrace all branches included in a thorough practical education for both sexes. Vocal music taught when desired. Good board can be had at public or private houses at THREE DOLLARS PER WEEK. Parents can be assured that the ability and energy of the Principal will be devoted to the mental and moral training of those placed under his charge. Terms of tuition will be moderate and can be ascertained by addressing Dr. J. INNES, at New Washington, or the Principal, W. W. INNES, at New Washington after April 1st. May 22, 71.

VALUABLE LOTS IN CLEARFIELD, For Sale at Auction.

There will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House, in Clearfield, on Tuesday, June 6th, 1871, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable vacant lots, late the property of Isaiah Fullerton, dec'd. viz: Lots No. 72, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, and No. 77, fronting on Third Street.

Lots No. 140 and No. 156, fronting on Locust Street.

Lot No. 181, on the corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

Most of the above property is the most desirable for building lots now in market, as will appear by reference to the plan of said Board, which persons desiring further information as to location and boundaries are referred to.

TERMS.—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the property is sold, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest to be secured by Bond and Mortgage on the premises. All' for the heirs of Isaiah Fullerton, dec'd. May 3, 1871-3t.

WOOL WANTED.—LOADS of fine wool wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. Wool coming will be done throughout the season at moderate prices. We also have on hand a large stock of wadding goods, enough to supply all our old customers, and as many new ones as will give us a call. For particulars apply to AMES J. GIBSON & SON, April 25, 71. Emp. Belle' Run, Penn'a.

IN THE COURT OF Common Pleas of Clearfield County, Pa. DANIEL P. BLOOM, No. 27 Market Street, 1871, vs. SARAH ANN BLOOM, Solopina Sar Divorce.

The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday the 24th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., where all parties interested may attend. WM. M. M. CULLOUGH, Commissioner. April 28, 71.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has opened an INSURANCE OFFICE, in Clearfield, Pa., where all may avail themselves of First Class Life and Fire Insurance. The following Companies are represented:

- HOME, New York.
- NORTH AMERICA, Philadelphia.
- FRANKLIN, Philadelphia.
- ENTERPRISE, Philadelphia.
- HANOVER, New York.
- NORTH AMERICAN, New York.
- REPUBLICAN, New York.
- SECURITY, New York.
- WYOMING, Wilkesb'ore, Pa.
- WILLIAMSPORT FIRE, Williamsport, Pa.
- LANCASTER FIRE, Lancaster, Pa.
- ALPS FIRE, Erie, Pa.
- LYCOMING MUTUAL, Muncy, Pa.
- GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE, New York.

I would warn all to beware of Travelling Agents representing Fire and Life Insurance Companies, as you may easily be deceived, and if you do have a loss, will be unable to find the Agent who insured you, or the Company you are insured in.

WM. TUCKER, Esq., is connected with me in the business, and any business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Office opposite the Journal Office, over Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store. Ap 5, 71-y. JOHN H. FULFORD, Agent.

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