

Craftsman's Journal.



S. J. LOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 9, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver. FOR SHERIFF: Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

The "Mob Party," is the new name by which the Democracy are known in many sections of the country.

If the credit of the Government is to be maintained, the Republican party must be perpetuated. Democratic victory will hasten national repudiation, after which comes general bankruptcy.

The Canadian authorities are accommodating themselves to the terms of the new treaty, by proposing to admit American fishermen to the privileges specified, even before the final ratification of that instrument.

The party which gave birth to rebellion, and encouraged traitors to arm for the dissolution of the Union, is not fit to be trusted with the management of the Government. Such is the opinion of two-thirds of the intelligent voters of Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says: "It is palpable that the greatest harmony and energy will prevail this campaign, and the Republican party will show in the ensuing election just what its strength is. The result we promise, will be a grand victory, the moral of which will be that the country will be triumphantly swept in 1872 by the Republican party, with Grant at its head."

Every man who makes his living at a forge fire, a rolling mill, a furnace, or in any manufactory whatever, should not forget that the Democratic leaders and organs in Pennsylvania are the outspoken advocates of free trade, by which all such workmen are to be brought to a level with the pauper labor of the Old World. Votes for Democratic candidates are voices in favor of the reduction of the wages of American mechanics.

PRESIDENT GRANT has been formally proposed for re-nomination by the Republicans of New Orleans. There never before was such a general unanimity of sentiment in a party regarding the selection of its candidate for the Presidency; and nearly every Republican paper of the Union acquiesces in this wide-spread desire of the loyal people that the man who has been so successful, both in war and peace, shall be retained in the executive chair for another four years.

THERE never was a party guilty of corruptions like that which disgraces Democratic government in New York city. The record of the foulness there is the most disgraceful ever presented to the consideration of the American people, and yet it is only an improvement on Democratic transactions when in power. The old Canal Board of Pennsylvania, when in Democratic hands, were in the habit of asking the Legislature for appropriations to carry on the public works, when it is well known there was business sufficient done thereon to have paid the State profitable dividends. The Democratic party never could and never can rule without corruption.

ANOTHER splendid showing is made in the statement of Secretary Boutwell for July. Gradually but surely the burden imposed on the country by the Democratic rebellion is being lightened under the administration of the Government by General Grant. The reduction of the debt during the past month amounted to the large sum of \$8,701,976, making a total decrease since President Grant's inauguration of over \$240,000,000. These monthly reductions are practical arguments of the strongest kind of proof of Republican economy and sound financial management. Let every voter contrast them with the notorious and stupendous robberies by the Democratic administration without being corrupted by its foulness.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, of Allegheny county, Pa., is the new Commissioner of Indian affairs, recently appointed by President Grant; a post for which he is said to be well fitted.

JOHN W. DOUGLAS, Esq., of Erie county, Pa., has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by President Grant, vice Gen. Pleasanton.

ANOTHER HORROR.—A most appalling disaster occurred at New York on Sunday, afternoon, July 30th. The Staten Island ferry-boat, Westfield, was about to start on her return trip, with over four hundred souls on board, when her huge boiler suddenly exploded. Those who witnessed the disaster say there was first a dull, crunching sound, somewhat like that made by the fall of a large building, followed immediately by the sharp hiss of escaping steam. The main deck was forced upwards for a considerable distance; the beams and planks torn to pieces. Many were thrown high into the air, and fell back into the hold a confused mass. A majority of the passengers were collected on the main deck, directly over the boiler, many of whom were blown into the air to the height of thirty and forty feet, falling back into the wreck or into the water. Some were killed outright, others scalded to death, while others died from the injuries received. Thus far the victims number 76 killed and 117 wounded—many of the latter will yet die. The scene after the disaster is described as the most heartrending and sickening that was ever witnessed in that city. The cause of the explosion is yet unknown, and, perhaps, will never be ascertained satisfactorily.

"A Young Democrat" in Maine groans at the imbecility of the Foggy Leaders of his party, and declares that "so long as they run the machine" the said party will be beaten. For one, he doesn't relish going every year to the polls "to be whipped out of his boots—he has no courage, much less heart, in such a contest." "Under such lead," he says, "we merely go to the ballot-box every September to have a census taken of the Democratic party." The poor young man wants to vote "with a reasonable prospect of being victorious." Still, in spite of faction, the party is said to be about as well united as ever. The Hunkers have only to snap their fingers, and the "young 'uns" fall into line like good boys as they are.

A PUBLIC meeting is to be held in New York to determine what action shall be taken relative to the frauds practiced by Hall, Connolly & Co. It is thought that steps will be taken to bring the gentlemen criminated to justice, or to compel their abandonment of the position they have so unworthily filled. The method employed to reach the last named result may be to call upon them formally to resign—and if they do not, to bring to bear upon them the power of the law. If New York proves itself equal to the present emergency, it will do it vast good for a long time to come.

THE N. Y. Sun is sarcastic in its remarks in regard to the "Shameful Treatment of a Poor Plasterer" by the Comptroller. It says: "We are informed that Mr. Andrew J. Garvey, an industrious plasterer, has commenced a suit against the city for a little balance of between one and two hundred thousand dollars, which the Comptroller refuses to pay. Things are coming to a pretty pass when a poor plasterer is compelled to sue a great corporation like that of New York for his hard earnings."

The Portland Press says: "Every day the present investigation of the Congressional Committee proceeds, it finds abundant and cumulative evidence of the existence and spread of these disguised bands of outlaws known as Ku Klux, throughout the South. Every day the testimony of reliable men goes to prove that any delay in the enactment of the legislation of last spring, would not only have been a grave mistake, but criminal negligence on the part of Congress."

THERE are rumors of impending troubles in Europe; this time between Austria and Russia. The apparent friendship existing between Prussia—and Russia, would seem to indicate that poor Austria stands a good chance of being effectually ground up between the upper and nether millstones.

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A Little of Everything. The flies are diminishing in number. Mere matter of form—fitting a dress. A hack in Chicago is called a vermin-gery.

The days are getting perceptibly shorter at both ends. The young lady whose feelings were "all worked up" has ordered a fresh supply.

A woman and child were bitten by a rattlesnake in Luzerne county last week, both of whom have died.

A girl in Wisconsin swallowed forty per-cussion caps. Her mother refrained from spanking her for fear of an explosion.

"I wonder what causes my eyes to be so weak?" said a top to a gentleman. "They are in a weak place," replied the latter.

Hon. Thomas A. Scott is accredited with being President of two railroad companies, Vice President of eleven, and Director of thirty four.

An Omaha paper advises the people "not to make such a fuss about the shooting of one constable, as there are over forty candidates for the position."

Mill-towners luxuriate on new potatoes at the rate of 50 cents per bushel. Here-aways, for some unexplained reason, they command double that figure.

A gentleman of Cambridge, Mass., is the owner of a one week old colt, that measures only twenty three inches in height, and weighs but twenty seven pounds.

The voice of the turtle is heard in the land. It's the voice of the Democratic turtle. The turtle's got a hot coal on its back and that's the reason you hear from it.

A man in an ecstatic mood exclaimed, "Woman is the primal cause of all happiness," when a bystander remarked: "No doubt, for she is the prime evil herself."

New Hampshire is described as a State which would be as large as Illinois if it were only as flat, but is crumpled up until it can be tucked into a mere corner of the map.

A five year old city boy told his mother how to make butter: "You just take a long stick with a cross at the end of it; then you get a big tub; and then you borrow a cow."

Peaches, considering their abundance, command extravagantly high prices. Doubtless they will be lower by and by, when pickers and other poor people can afford to indulge.

A young doctor, on being asked to contribute toward inclosing and ornamenting the village cemetery, very coolly remarked that if he helped to fill it he thought he should do his part.

The temperance people talk of starting a paper, to be called the Lemon Drop. They will try and make it a valuable Lemon-aid to the cause of temperance. If they don't it will be dropped.

It is denied on the part of ex-President Andrew Johnson that he is going to visit France; he has no desire to make a tangent to his famous circle, and Paris has no charms for him as Thiers has no policy.

Prof. Hitchcock and his exploring party came upon a hitherto unknown lake in the White Mountains the other day, which is as pure as crystal, and has an altitude of 3,787 feet above the level of the sea.

At the dinner of an Irish association, not long since, the following toast was given: "Here's to the President of the Society, Patrick O'Rafferty, and may he live to eat the chicken that scratches over his grave."

"Why, Uncle Johnny," said his friend, "can you afford to eat shad at twenty five cents a pound?" "Aeh, woh!" said Uncle Johnny triumphantly. "I can put him in mine ice-chest and keep him until he gets cheaper."

Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt, a noted woman of fashion of Louisville, Ky., now a widow, has sued Mr. Newcomb, of that city, for breaking his promise of marriage to her. Price fixed at \$300,000. It must have been a big promise.

"You have considerable floating population in this village, haven't you?" asked a stranger of one of the citizens of a village on the Mississippi. "Well, yes, rather," was the reply, "about half the year the water is up to the second story window."

In Dallas county, Arkansas, an extraordinary long-lived and prolific pair resides. The father is 106, the mother 106, and they are the parents of no less than 29 healthy and vigorous children—15 boys and 14 girls—all of whom promise to reach a ripe old age. Who thinks the American race is dying out?

Fasten a nail or key to a string and suspend it to your thumb and finger, and the nail will oscillate like a pendulum. Let some one place his open hand under the nail and it will change to a circular motion. Then let a third person place his hand upon your shoulder, and in a moment the nail becomes stationary.

A Louisville doctor came into possession of a few days ago, of a rattlesnake, and to kill it, and yet preserve its body intact, he administered chloroform, and when all signs of life had disappeared he put it in a jar of alcohol. About fifteen minutes after being in the spirits the snake showed signs of life, and lived half an hour.

A quaker gentleman, riding in a carriage with a lady decked with a profusion of jewelry, heard her complain of the cold. Shivering in her lace bonnet and shawl, thin as a cobweb, she exclaimed: "What shall I do to get warm?" "I really don't know," replied the Quaker, solemnly, "unless thee should put on another breast pin."

An elderly lady stepped into one of our dental offices, the other day, and was handling a pair of artificial plates, and admiring the fluency with which the dentist described them, asked him: "Can a body eat with these things?" "My dear madam, mastication can be performed with a facility scarcely equalled by nature herself," responded the dentist: "Yes, I know, but can a body eat with them?"

It is pretty well understood in well-informed political circles that the people of Pennsylvania will decide by a ballot next October that there is no longer any need of continuing the organization of the Democratic party. Like the rebel army, it will be paroled.

News from the gold and silver mining districts of Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Arizona, gives a cheering account of successful operations. The weather has been highly favorable for out-door work.

THE exposure of corruption in New York, showing the manner in which the Democratic leaders conduct affairs there, falls like a wet blanket on the hopes of the Democracy all over the country.

DEMOCRATIC victories at the ballot box will be the demoralization of free labor, because the effect will be to close our workshops and open our ports to the pauper productions of the old world.

MR. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, is looming up in the Presidential scales of the Democracy, since the New York riots, while Mr. Hoffman is going down.

THE stories concerning the extent of the famine and disease prevailing in Persia, are greatly exaggerated, according to semi-official news.

Republican Party Record.

A brief recapitulation of the various measures enacted by the Republican party, during its ten years of power, in behalf of the cause of liberty and equal political and civil rights to all men, without regard to race or color, will be a matter of great information to our readers at this time, and aid them in coming to a just and correct decision as to the party they can most safely trust hereafter.

The first blow at the "Divine" institution of slavery was a bill, which became a law in August, 1861, confiscating all property and setting free all slaves used in aid of the rebellion.

January 25, 1862, a law was passed prohibiting the use of the jails of the District of Columbia for the imprisonment of fugitive slaves.

The great measure emancipating the three thousand slaves of the District passed both Houses of Congress and was signed by the President in April, 1862.

On the 13th of March, 1862, a bill became a law forbidding and punishing the return of fugitive slaves into our lines, by naval and military officers.

March 6, of the same year, the President had recommended the passage of a joint resolution proposing a co-operation between the General Government and the slave States for the general abolition of slavery, on the principle of compensation to the owners.

During the month a bill covering this suggestion passed both houses, and was signed by the President April 10.

The bill abolishing the long-existing, odious distinction in the District against the colored people, such as taxing them for the education of white children and denying them all benefit from the tax, became a law in May, 1862.

June 19th, 1862, the President signed a bill, which had passed both Houses, prohibiting slavery forever in all the Territories of the United States.

June, 1862, a law was enacted establishing diplomatic relations with the republics of Liberia and Hayti.

In July of the same year, a law passed conferring upon colored persons the right to testify in courts of justice; also, prohibiting the interstate coastwise slave trade.

In July, 1862, a bill became a law emancipating slaves coming within our lines and slaves held in places captured by our troops.

July 7, 1862, President Lincoln approved a bill punishing the infamous practice of using the American flag for the protection of vessels engaged in the slave trade, in open defiance, as had grown to be the practice, of a plain constitutional provision.

Under the provisions of this act one Gordon captured, while engaged in the slave trade, was tried, convicted, and executed.

July 17, 1862, a law was enacted authorizing the enlistment and military organization of colored men.

September 22, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring that on the 1st of January ensuing he should issue another proclamation all persons free in such States as might be named. And on that day the immortal declaration declaring all slaves forever free in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina, and Virginia was issued.

March, 1863, a law was enacted incorporating an institution for the education of colored youths, to be located in this District, from which has grown up the Howard University.

A law was enacted in February, 1864, enrolling all colored men, whether slaves or not, into the national forces, allowing loyal masters a bounty of \$300 for their slaves afterwards reduced to \$100 bounty. But this was wholly repealed in 1867.

On the 11th of June, 1864, a bill became a law placing colored soldiers on a footing of equality in all respects with white soldiers.

June 28, 1864, a bill was signed repealing the infamous D. M. errand fugitive slave law. In 1864 a law was passed allowing colored men to contract for carrying the mails.

The year before the act was passed prohibiting all distinctions on account of race or color in the public conveyances of this District.

The law creating the Freedman's Bureau was passed early in the year 1865.

January 27, 1865, the famous thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, which had previously been approved by the Senate, passed the House of Representatives, forever abolishing slavery in the United States.

Johnson had voted, became a law by which the necessary majority.

June 13, 1866, the fourteenth amendment was passed, making all persons born or naturalized in the United States citizens, prohibiting the States from passing any law which shall abridge the liberties or privileges of such citizens, defining the rights of Senators or Representatives, protecting the civil rights of all citizens, declaring that the validity of the public debt shall never be questioned, and prohibiting the United States and the several States from ever assuming or paying the rebel debt, and rendering it illegal and void.

In December, 1866, Congress passed over Johnson's veto an act establishing universal suffrage in the District of Columbia.

In January, 1867, a bill was passed declaring that within no territory of the United States should suffrage be denied on account of race, color, or former condition.

In February, 1867, the fifteenth amendment, securing to colored men the right of suffrage, and forever prohibiting its withdrawal, passed both branches of Congress.

In March, 1869, a law was passed striking the word "white" from all the ordinances of the District of Columbia, destroying all discrimination against colored men in such laws or ordinances.

In May, 1870, the bill known as the enforcement act became a law, its object being to protect colored men in all the rights to which other citizens are entitled.

In April, 1871, Congress passed what is known as the Ku Klux act, giving the President power to protect the loyal people of the South against organized bands of assassins, and rendering the people of a country or city, under certain conditions, responsible for the damages done therein by these outlaws.

Such, briefly, are the leading measures adopted by a Republican Congress, and rendered the people of a country or city, under certain conditions, responsible for the damages done therein by these outlaws.

As a "companion-piece" to this long list of acts in the interest of justice and humanity, we might, perhaps, to publish the record of the Democratic party in behalf of slavery, wrong and outrage.

But it can hardly be necessary, at least until the wounds inflicted upon the backs of the four millions of ex-slaves have had time to heal. If colored men bear no malice against their D. M. or white owners, they will not be apt to forget who fastened and who broke their chains.

Advertisements set up in large type, or out of plain style, will be charged double usual rates. Notices will be charged double usual rates. Notices will be charged double usual rates.

S. M. PETERGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, and Geo. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for the JOURNAL in this 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.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has purchased the interest of Wm. Zimmerman in the building of a bridge across the mouth of Mosquito Creek, the contract having been duly transferred. Wm. Zimmerman, however, is to go on and build the bridge, working for me by the day.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas H. Spence, late of Gosport township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to HENRY I. MEADE, Administrator.

\$1,000 REWARD! A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid to any Physician who will produce a medicine and will supply the names of the people thereof to the article known as DR. FAHRNEY'S Celebrated Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

It must be a better Cathartic, a better Alterative, a better Sudorific, a better Diuretic, a better Tonic, and in every way better than the Panacea. No matter how long it has been in use or how lately discovered. Above all it must not contain anything not purely vegetable.

\$500 REWARD! A reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for a medicine that will permanently cure more cases of Costiveness, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Child and Fever, Tumor Worms, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Eczema, Scabs, Itch, and Lint, Side and Head and Female Complaint than any other medicine known.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of a certain promissory (remission) note given me by R. S. Stewart of Hiram township, containing for the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS and cents, and dated July 22d, 1871. As I have received no value for said note, I will not pay the same unless compelled to do so in due process of law.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Richard Waple, late of Hogg township, in said county, deceased. To the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased. Take notice, that an assignment will be held on the premises in Hogg township, on SATURDAY, the 9th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, otherwise to divide and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SCHWARTZ & GRAFF, Wholesale Dealers in WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, &c., 516 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 1st, 1871.

CHARLES W. SCHWARTZ and ALBERT GRAFF withdrew from the firm of A. H. Francis, on the 1st of July, 1871. July 1st they entered into a partnership under the style of Schwartz & Graff, purchased the stock and fixtures of Jas. H. Coyle & Co., 516 Market Street, and are now prepared to fill all orders for anything in their line, promptly, and at the lowest market prices.

Thanking our friends for their favors in the past, we would ask a continuance of their patronage, assuring them that we shall endeavor to make all their dealings with us pleasant and satisfactory. Very truly yours, SCHWARTZ & GRAFF.

Having disposed of our stock to the above firm, we take pleasure in commending them to our customers and the trade generally. JAS. H. COYLE & CO., Late of 516 Market Street, June 28th, 1871. MOSSOP'S.

DRY GOODS—the cheapest in the county, a large assortment of goods, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

LEONARD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD, PA. The undersigned has taken the above named Hotel, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage. Its close proximity to the Depot makes this house a desirable stopping place for the traveling public.

A. E. KAPP & CO., DEALERS IN OAK, PINE AND HEMLOCK BILL TIMBER. Address: J. H. JENKINS, Northumberland, Pa. July 19, 71-1/2.

IRON CITY COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH, PA. The best conducted, most popular and successful institution in the United States, for the thorough practical education of young and middle aged men, easily mined and convenient to the railroads, at reasonable rates. The improvements are as follows: About 110 acres cleared and under good cultivation, with four dwelling houses, three barns, one saw mill, and other out buildings, and three first rate orchards of choice fruit trees, and the best of running water near the houses. The balance of these lands timbered with Pine, Hemlock and other timber, sufficient to cut about five million feet of lumber. For a mineral property this is the best in the part of the country, consisting of Iron Ore, Limestone and Stonecoal, of the best quality, and in large quantities, easily mined and convenient to the railroads now under way of building.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. The subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on Thursday, August 24, 1871, (if not sooner sold), his entire property, situated in Union township, Clearfield county, Pa., consisting of 300 acres and 6 per cent. allowance, of the best of Farm, Timber and Coal Lands, in 3 tracts, lying in one body; will sell either separate or together, at reasonable rates. The improvements are as follows: About 110 acres cleared and under good cultivation, with four dwelling houses, three barns, one saw mill, and other out buildings, and three first rate orchards of choice fruit trees, and the best of running water near the houses. The balance of these lands timbered with Pine, Hemlock and other timber, sufficient to cut about five million feet of lumber. For a mineral property this is the best in the part of the country, consisting of Iron Ore, Limestone and Stonecoal, of the best quality, and in large quantities, easily mined and convenient to the railroads now under way of building.

THE ORPHANS' COURT of Clearfield Co. In the matter of the petition of Hannah Norder, devisee of David Horn, for specific performance of contract of Joseph Lines, deceased, with said David Horn, the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by said Court, to take testimony in proof of contract, payment, &c. In this case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the details of his appointment at the office of J. B. Meally, Esq., in Clearfield, on Tuesday, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock, P. M. when and where all parties interested may attend. Jy 26-71-3m J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

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