

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA. MARCH 17, 1869.

The Late Elections. The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "Our Democratic friends have boasted for some time past that the passage of the Constitutional Amendment would destroy the party. Well, several elections have been held since its passage, which have resulted as follows: In New Hampshire, where a Republican was elected last year by a majority of about twenty-five hundred, an election was held last Tuesday, and the result is: For Stearns (Republican) 27,524 For Bell (Democrat) 25,028

Republican majority 4,798 The Republicans elected all their candidates for Congress, and out of twelve Senators elected this year, ten of them are Republicans, a gain of four.

Another election was held in Camden N. J., and the Republican candidate for mayor received a majority of over five hundred, somewhat larger than Gen. Grant received last fall. Bridgeport, N. J., has also endorsed the administration of Gen. Grant, by electing the whole Republican ticket in every ward by increased majorities.

The Cabinet Reconstructed. The President, on Thursday last, sent to the Senate the following nominations, which were promptly confirmed:

For Secretary of State, Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, instead of Hon. E. B. Washburne, resigned.

For Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in place of Hon. A. T. Stewart, resigned.

For Secretary of War, Gen. John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, in place of J. M. Schofield, relieved.

Also, Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to France.

The Cabinet, as now reconstructed, is said to be much stronger intellectually, and commands a larger measure of public confidence, than it did as originally constituted. If so, the President improves by practice.

THE TWO GREAT CITIES.—In New York last year there were erected five hundred new buildings, most of which were dwellings. In Philadelphia there were 4,881 dwellings erected, besides 1216 enlargements and additions. The disparity of increase in buildings between the two great cities is striking and to most persons altogether unaccountable. On this subject the Mining Register says, persons unaware that Pennsylvania is a duplicate of England in underground resources, also that Philadelphia is the operating basis and focus of more important railroad communications than any other city, affect astonishment at the, to them, amazing growth of Philadelphia, whereas its expansion, accumulation, increase, is the logical sequence of its diversified industries, natural advantages, facilities, and surroundings.

A WORTHY SENTIMENT.—President Grant's thought on the repeal of bad laws is worthy of the most philosophical statesman of any age, and is the grandest piece of faith in the American people that any American ever gave utterance to: "I know no method to secure the repeal of bad and obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution." Do not declaim against the law; do not fill page upon page with hair-splitting arguments, but put the law in force, and if it be tyrannical and oppressive and does harm, this people is intelligent enough to see that harm and oppression removed, and honest and just enough to apply the remedy. Never was a man better in sympathy with the American people than the man who uttered this.

DEATH OF MR. COBURN.—Hon. Charles R. Coburn died in Toza county, on Monday, March 8th. He held the position of State Superintendent of Public Schools for a number of years, and at the time of his death was Deputy State Superintendent Wickersham. He was an able, faithful and trustworthy officer, and his death will be deeply regretted by all friends of education throughout the Commonwealth.

A DOUBLE EXECUTION.—Gov. Geary has signed the death warrants in the cases of George S. Twitchell, for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill and Gerald Easton, for the murder of Timothy Heenan, both of Philadelphia. Thursday, April 5, is the day assigned for the double execution.

"We have denounced those members of the Legislature... Would it not be well for our neighbor to do likewise?"—Republican. "None so blind as they who don't want to see." Had our neighbor examined our columns carefully, he would not have been under the necessity of asking the above question.

THE XVTH ARTICLE.—The Penna. Senate passed the XVth article (amendment) to the Constitution of the United States, last week. The House postponed action until Wednesday (to-day).

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—By concurrent resolution, the House has fixed upon the 20th of March, the day for the adjournment of Congress. The Senate may concur.

In the new Standing Committees of the Senate, Senator Cameron is placed on Foreign Relations and Military Affairs; and Senator Scott on Naval Affairs and Pacific Railroad.

"Where our party in the majority, we would answer him"—Republican. "A very laudable, to get out of an unpleasant dilemma."

The New Secretaries. It is the custom of the press, says the Telegraph to make the people familiar with all the distinguished representatives in the government, by publishing brief sketches of their antecedents. President Grant having settled his cabinet on a permanent basis, by the appointment of Hamilton Fish, of New York, to the Secretaryship of State, and of George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and the Senate having confirmed the appointments, it is proper that we should introduce these high functionaries to our readers, with such reliable information as will enable each of them to form a correct judgement of the merits and probable qualifications of these honored and honorable gentlemen as we can ourselves. We are of opinion that the selection of Messrs. Fish and Boutwell was directed by the same wisdom which has characterized most of the public acts, military and civil, of President Grant. He is an excellent judge of men, and in this case we think it will be found, as it has in others, that he has not been mistaken in his choice, and that Mr. Fish, for the State Department, and Mr. Boutwell, for the Treasury, will be found to be "the right man in the right place."

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, was born in New York city in 1809, and is consequently now about sixty years of age. He graduated at Columbia College, in his native city, studied law, was admitted to practice in 1830, which he followed with distinction and success until 1837, when he was elected to the Legislature by the Whig party, of which he was a prominent member. In the fall of 1842 he was elected by the same party to a seat in Congress, and served during the term. In 1848 he was elected Governor of the State by the same party, in which capacity he served two years, when he was elected by the Legislature to the United States Senate, in which capacity he served six years; after being possessed of ample means, he retired from public life, and has since devoted himself to travel, arts, literature and charities. His contributions to benevolent institutions and his charities to individuals have been frequent and liberal, but have been done quietly and without boasting or parade. He was one of those Whigs who were earliest in embracing the Republican cause. He was a warm friend of Mr. Lincoln; is a man of great dignity and fine presence; a trustee of the Peabody Fund; was one of the forty citizens of New York who early issued a circular recommendation General Grant for the Presidency. All his antecedents convince us that he will fill the first office in the cabinet with great ability and to the credit and entire satisfaction of the country.

Hon. George S. Boutwell is a native of Brookline, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1818. He received no other than a common school education, working on a farm in summer and attending school in winter. He went at an early age to Groton, where he became clerk and finally proprietor of a grocery store. He was fond of reading and a close student, devoting much of his time to the study of government. In his politics he was a Democrat. He had studied law with some attention as early as 1837, but did not enter into practice until sixteen years later. For eight years—from 1842 to 1850—he was a member of the Legislature. In the fall of the latter year the Democrats and Free Soilers formed a coalition against the old dominant Whig party of the State. Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Banks of the former, and Mr. Hoar, John A. Andrews, and Mr. Sumner were leaders of the latter party. The coalition triumphed which elected Boutwell Governor and sent Sumner to the United States Senate for the first time. Mr. Boutwell was elected in 1852, and all parties acknowledge that he made an excellent Governor. In 1853 he represented the town of Berlin in the great convention to revise the constitution of the State. This was looked upon as the ablest body of men ever assembled in Massachusetts, and by common consent Mr. Boutwell was ranked among the most able and eloquent of its members. His reputation for scholarly attainments was so high that he was chosen to succeed Horace Mann as Secretary of the Board of Education, which position he held for six years. He was a member of the Peace Congress which was held in Washington in 1861, and was, under Mr. Lincoln, appointed first Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The office being newly created, the task of setting it in operation under the law was a difficult one, and in accomplishing this task, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the President, Congress and the public, Mr. Boutwell gave evidence of the possession of extraordinary executive talent. Having been elected to the 35th Congress, Mr. B. resigned the office of Commissioner. His career in Congress since then is as well known to the public as to us. He has been a leading man in the House ever since he entered it, with few equals and probably not a superior. He never went back to the Democratic party for the coalition formed with the Free Soilers, was an early and always ardent member of the Republican party, and possesses to-day, as he ever has, its entire confidence. He is a hard worker, temperate, robust of constitution, and in every way equal to the duties of Secretary, which he will discharge with ability, and no doubt with general satisfaction.

Major-General John A. Rawlins, the Secretary of War, was born in the town of Gilford, Iowa, in 1812, and is now 57 years of age. Quite a young man to be called to the head of so important a department. Like Boutwell, he received originally only a common school education; but he was fond of study, and by application made himself a scholar without the aid of teachers. Whatever he is, he owes to his own ambition and industry. He is a self-made man. He commenced the study of law when nearly twenty years of age, finished it, was admitted to the bar, and gradually acquired a practice yielding him a very respectable income. In politics he was a democrat, and being young, active and fluent of speech, he figured extensively in the local politics of his section, and as a member of caucuses and conventions, where his quick discernment and good judgment were displayed, he became known throughout the State and was looked upon as a young man of great promise, and certain to rise and make his mark. Mr. Grant, who then lived in Galena, only a short distance from Rawlins, was a sharp observer of the latter, and formed a close acquaintance with him, which subsequent events ripened into friendship. But let events speak for themselves. In 1861 he broke out and Rawlins quit the practice of law, laid politics aside, and devoted himself to the task of raising volunteers for the army. As soon as Grant, who had also entered the service, rose to the rank of Brigadier General, some time in 1861, he appointed Rawlins to a position on his staff, with the rank of Captain. After the surrender of Fort Donelson, Gen. Grant made Rawlins Assistant Adjutant General on his staff; and after the capture of Vicksburg made him chief of staff, which relation to General Grant he retained until his appointment as Secretary of War. We close this brief sketch with what is the conclusion of a more extended notice in a contemporary paper:

Probably there are not two men living who have, from first to last, through long years and trying campaigns, been warmer or more confidential friends. As a lawyer General Rawlins rendered great assistance to Grant in framing his general orders, settling questions pertaining to and arising out of military courts martial and of inquiry. As an executive officer General Rawlins has few superiors. He possesses great good judgment, always viewing from a common sense standpoint. He was usually cool during the war in the midst of the greatest danger. He is one of the most modest of men in civil life. He does not possess a petulant nature, but is always even tempered. One of the highest compliments that can be paid him is to repeat the generally recognized fact that all his brother officers, from the highest to the lowest, speak in terms of the greatest praise of him as an able man, a gallant soldier, and a genial gentleman. That Gen. Rawlins will perform the duties of the Department of War to the highest satisfaction of all concerned, no doubt is expressed from any quarter, but, on the contrary, President Grant and the country may well be congratulated upon the selection.

Washington City Gossip. Speaker Blaine seems to be modeling his appointments in a manner similar to the method adopted by the President. In making up his committees he evinces a disposition to select those members possessing the best qualifications. It is not merely a number of rewards for services supposed to have been rendered that Mr. Blaine is distributing. He is evidently deliberating of all those at his disposal are best calculated to render service to the country, and acquit themselves creditably. The two things are entirely different, and the last is certainly the most difficult to determine, but Mr. Blaine is undoubtedly on the right track.

The readiness with which the new Secretary of the Navy enters upon the duties of his office is an earnest of efficient business management throughout. There is need in his department for an infusion of energy. It will require as constant a stretch of attention to work the naval interests upon a peaceful basis as at any other time. The ability required to save from wreck the perishable machinery that makes up a navy is as great as that required to call it into existence.

Some of the sayings attributed to the President are to be received with several grains of caution, but the following is so characteristic that we accept it as genuine. Conversing with a gentleman concerning the character of those he desired to employ in the various departments, the President is reported to have said, "I shall not tolerate any idlers; the people are too poor to pay salaries as a mere bonus to professional politicians." It is sentences like these that lead the people to repose the utmost faith in the President's purposes. These pithy sayings cause extraordinary agitation among the baronets, many of whom prefer to make a movement on their own behalf rather than run the risk of being bruised by the thorough scraping of process they foresee.

It is a scandalous fact that when Ex-President Johnson left the White House he carried off all the official records, so that there was not even the form of an appointment left. The motives which prompted such an action are unrecalled.

President Grant has requested the Society of Friends to furnish him a list of persons they can recommend for Indian Agents. This is truly a novel beginning, and a revolution as complete as was ever seen in any department of the Government. From the days of yore to the present time, Indian Agents have, as a general thing, been licensed thieves; and this class of public servants and the rings they represent, will no doubt be intensely disgusted with Grant for consulting Quakers. Truly, things are changing!

Senator Sumner entertains some fear that our foreign relations will not continue very long as pleasant as they are just now. It is known that the revolutionary government in Cuba will soon send an envoy here to demand the same recognition of them that Spain extended to the rebels during the war, and it is believed that President Grant will accord it to them forthwith.

Under the new army regulations the officers from the various fields are turning toward Washington. Ere a week has passed Grant will have met the greater number of those who shared with him the hardships and honors of active war. They no longer consult with the General, but in the President they recognize him, receive from him the same inspiration as in battle, and go forth with fresh resolves to the departments assigned them.

A strong party exists in the Colombian Congress against the ratification of the Darien canal treaty. The arguments which are to be used against the measure amount to but little more than prejudices and jealousies. The former arise from ignorance of the intentions of those who projected the enterprise, while the latter are founded upon the belief that franchises have been parted with which might as well have inured to the benefit of the Republic. That the grants to the Panama Railroad were parted with cheaply, is no reason why those extended to the canal should be grudgingly withheld. If the present Congress choose to renege upon the wisdom of former ones, it will, of course, listen to the malcontents. But it will hardly commit so fatal a mistake. Its true policy is to wait patiently for the action of our own Government, and be guided in the matter by it. The end will warrant the delay, for a canal will give greater impetus to development than the Republic can hope to acquire for years by any other means.

A CURIOUS LAW SUIT.—A "cat case" has just terminated in the Baltimore courts. The plaintiff was the owner of a valuable cat of the Maltese breed, which had been missing for about four months. The cat was discovered in the possession of the defendant, and the plaintiff, in order to recover it, was obliged to sue out a writ of replevin, the cat and its collar being valued at \$25. At the trial of the case, in which both sides were represented by counsel, the defendant produced an account against the plaintiff of \$13.20 for boarding the cat 132 days at ten cents per day. After hearing the evidence and argument, in which the defendant's counsel claimed there was no property in cats, the Justice gave judgment for plaintiff for possession of the cat, and one cent damages and costs to be paid by defendant. The bill of defendant for boarding the cat was not allowed.

It is understood that Mr. Hooper, the delegate from Utah, intends, at an early day, to leave that polygamous community received as a State into the Union. A draft of a bill for the purpose has been drawn, in which it is provided that the laws of the United States shall be enforced in the new State, "except where obedience is rendered impossible by local customs."

"His (our) queries amount to rank impertinence."—Republican. Well, neighbor, you certainly have singular ideas of what constitutes impertinence. Asking plain questions in regard to public matters "impertinence?" Surely, you must be a little befogged!

We are glad to hear that Gov. Curtin will likely receive an appointment to some Foreign Mission—probably Russia.

A Little of Everything. Ten-centers is growing less. Pantaloons straps are reviving. Texas has five million head of cattle. To-day is the anniversary of St. Patrick. U. S. bonds are quoted at 87 1/2 at Frankfurt. Easter comes on the 25th of March this year. Trains of cars now pass over the new bridge at Columbia.

Miss C. Adelsberger has been appointed P. M. at Loreto. The Sioux Indians call Gen. Sheridan "General Walk a hoop."

Grant's administration won't be stable, until it has a complete cabinet. South Carolina was the tenth State to ratify the Constitutional amendment.

Ex-Gov. Curtis, it is reported will likely be appointed a Foreign Minister. Hot house strawberries, cucumbers and tomatoes are on sale in New York.

Turnip Seed is the name of a Georgia Legislator. He ought to be planted. Seventy-eight prominent men have been suggested for Minister to England.

Diphtheria, it is said, is prevailing largely in the lower part of Centre county. Gen. Howard, is urged as the successor of Gen. Sheridan, in the Indian country.

Why did A. J. stick so long in the Presidential chair? Because he went in light. Gaulein, at the post-office, has all the late magazines and literary papers for sale. Get one.

In Indiana minors are not allowed to play billiards. Can't say that much for Clearfield. Vermont produces 1,000,000 pounds of maple sugar annually. A "sweet" place, that Vermont is.

Grant will "tolerate no idlers" in public office. People who are seeking office must remember this. Dr. J. M. Moorehead, for some time past a resident of Anasoville, started for Iowa on Monday last.

Noah Webster's heirs have an annual income of \$35,000 from his Dictionary. No wonder it sells high. Fresh shad made their appearance in the Clearfield market last week. So much for the rail road.

Alaskan ice sells for five cents a pound in San Francisco. What does that benefit the government? The velocipede mania has reached Chambersburg. A training school was opened there last week.

San Francisco has strawberries and fresh salmon the year round. The latter sell at nine cents a pound. One citizen of Pittsburg is an applicant for a Foreign Mission, and seven others for as many Commissions.

Massachusetts has had a county Treasurer in continuous service for twenty-four years without a "defalcation."

A Washington correspondent complains of an ex-Senator for coming into the Senate with a "shocking bad white hat."

Andy Johnson in his "farewell" used the word "Constitution" thirty-one times, and the word "Constitutional" eleven times.

A juror from Wells, Maine, while attending court this term, has lost his mother, father-in-law, brother-in-law and wife by death.

A handsome set of plate has been presented to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, by the admirers of her husband at Frankford-on-the-Main.

Two thousand citizens of Indianapolis signed the pledge at a great temperance meeting on New Year's day. Eleven still keep it.

The Siamese Twins have fared so badly in England that it is said they will be embarrassed for need of funds to pay their passage home.

The State of Alabama gives five thousand dollars to the widow of each person assassinated in that State. Husbands are getting anxious.

Here is a concise but hopeful love letter, written by a Colorado miner: "Laven years is rather long to kurt a gal, but life have you lit, Cate."

An old lady, her daughter and grandson, were frozen to death, last week in Vermont, within a few rods of where which they attempted to reach.

The "Prohibitionist" is an instrument invented in Boston, by which a "moderate drinker" can tell when he ceases to be sober and is getting drunk.

A lady who writes to the Independent says that the Judges of the Supreme Court are chiefly remarkable for their grave faces and immense stomachs.

There is but one objection to having Boutwell and Cresswell in the Cabinet. We have been suffering with too much Welles there for the last eight years.

Some thirty business men, from Lock Haven and Bellefonte, paid our town a visit on Friday last. They remained until Saturday, when they returned home.

A school house was set on fire and entirely destroyed in Indiana county, on the 14th February. The directors of the district offer fifty dollars reward for the incendiary.

Mr. John Doersch, aged about 65 years, on Saturday the 6th inst, fell out of a wagon near Indiana, and the hind wheel passing over his head, killed him instantly.

The citizens of Montreal are so well pleased with General Averill that they will ask the government at Washington to continue him his appointment as Consul General.

George S. Twitchell, Jr., who is under sentence of death at Philadelphia for the murder of his mother-in-law, solemnly affirms his innocence, and says that it will be fully proved some day or other.

A man at Columbia, has made one of the largest hauls of fish on record. On Saturday afternoon (two weeks ago) he set his net, and the next day Sunday he hauled up twenty-seven hundred suckers and mullets.

A gentleman who recently visited Lanesboro, Minnesota, says that there was not a single house in the place last July. Now a thirty five thousand dollar hotel is being built, the public school numbers ninety-five scholars, and the lowest figure for a business lot is one thousand dollars.

It seems to be understood that Mr. Marlock, of Washington county, who was removed by Mr. Johnson from the office of Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, will be restored by President Grant. We presume that the appointment has been fully determined on if not already made.

A St. George, Utah, dispatch says that a large body of Navajo Indians are on the south side of Colorado river, said to be sided by white rangers, well supplied with arms and provisions. They have whipped several small bands south of the Colorado, and now threaten the settlements of Southern Utah.

A newspaper published in the regions of Lake Memphreogog and Winnepesaukee says that "the fish in Lake Hullyhannemauk Me. are said to be superior to those of either Lake Umbagog or Lake Umbagogmeaganic. Those of Chamboosok or Lake Umbagogmeaganic. Those of Chamboogansaugan were very fine, but they all got choked to death in trying to tell where they lived."

John A. Keth, formerly in the Confederate army, now in jail in Raleigh, North Carolina, is described by the London (N. C.) Press, as "the monster of the Nineteenth Century." He once shot thirteen men, women and children, in cold blood, after securing them as prisoners. Many similar outrages in the Cumberland district are also laid to his charge.

Now and Then. A correspondent details this characteristic incident: It seems as though yesterday when in the first year of the rebellion, Gen. Cameron, who was then Secretary of War, left the department, in consequence of his recommendation to employ colored troops. He was almost alone in his estimate of the magnitude of the contest upon which we were just entering, grasping the subject in its fullest proportions. The most advanced of all the statesmen who were his contemporaries far behind him. He saw the advantage of liberating the slaves and employing them promptly, while it took years to convince his countrymen of the necessity. It was a proud recollection to him, doubtless, to-day, when seated in the Senate Chamber alongside of the great chief who led the armies, including the colored troops, to our final triumph, and who was able to make those people so available in securing our success, that he had taken his course so early and earnestly in the right direction.

After the inauguration ceremonies I sat by Gen. Cameron's side. As we watched the procession that escorted Gen. Grant to the White House to enter upon his duties, the performance of which will doubtless lead to the pacification of our country, and listened with the deepest interest to his utterances in relation to his early efforts to give such a direction to the war as would certainly lead to the abolition and overthrow of Slavery, is it any wonder that he was gratified with such a scene as this? You would have heard him exclaim: "This is a most interesting sight to me. Only seven years since I recommended the emancipation and employment of negroes as soldiers, and in consequence of which left the Cabinet, being to far in advance of my associates. Now, to see a body of those soldiers joining in the inauguration ceremonies, and escorting the President to the White House, it is a gratification beyond all power of expression; and as I stood beside the President on the platform, and heard him announce in bold, unmistakable terms that these people should have the ballot, the change seemed almost too marvelous for belief. It is the most gratifying scene of my life, and it is enough to have lived to witness it."

We are entering upon a new career, with every assurance that it will be a most successful and brilliant one.

Each successive movement of the Spanish Revolution gives us new cause of hope for the permanent establishment of Liberal institutions in Spain. The latest step of the Cortes was to appoint a Commission to draft a new Constitution; and the dominant sentiment and governing principle of the Cortes making it certain that no Constitution will be adopted which does not establish all the guarantees of liberty. We cannot but admire the ability of the Spanish Liberal leaders, and the course the nation has followed under their guidance.

The Melbourne Argus, of January 4th, states that wild horses have become such a nuisance in the Orange (N. S. W.) country that devices for trapping them at their favorite watering places are resorted to. Those branded are impounded to be owned—the rest shot and killed, if not sold at auction. One hundred and eighty of them sold at two cents a head at Blaquey pound. Skins, at Sydney, were worth one dollar, and hair fifty cents per pound.

In 1848 a gentleman who was about to leave Worcester, Massachusetts, wanted to sell his farm in the south part of the city. He was offered seven thousand two hundred dollars, but demanded seven thousand five hundred dollars. It was left with agents for sale, and they have lately remitted to him two hundred thousand dollars, and have one-half of the farm still on hand.

The negro Harris, convicted of the murder of two ladies at West Auburn, Me., in 1867, was hung Friday at noon. Harris on the gallows said Luther J. Verrill, the white man indicted and convicted with him, but afterwards granted a new trial, suggested the robbery which resulted in the murder, and was his accomplice in the terrible work.

Gen. James T. Worthington, of Chillicothe, Ohio, has successfully cultivated figs in his garden for several years, and has published a pamphlet giving practical information of his mode of culture. Mr. Worthington says that wherever the fig can be grown the fig will flourish and mature.

"We, in common with every other respectable journal in the State, have declined against the corrupt rings."—Republican.

Our fig, "perchance," George, "Corrupt rings" receive no sympathy at our hands.

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

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the hands of H. Richards, of Woodward township, to-wit: two gray horses, one gray mare, two wagons, three log chains, two sleds, and set blacksmiths tools, as the same has only been left with said Richards on loan, and is subject to our order at any time. March 17, 1869. W. ALBERT & BROS.

TO RAFTSMEN. FRESH bread always on HAND and for sale At the Bakery of J. A. STADTLER, Clearfield, Pa. M 17 '69-2m.

ED. FOERSTER, DEALER IN Wall Paper, Window Shades, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, &c. A very extensive assortment of all qualities of above goods will be kept constantly on hand and sold as low as the lowest.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT No. 164 Smithfield Street, near 6th Avenue Pittsburg Pa.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS Will be found in another department of the same house. March 17, '69-3m.

SPRING GOODS.—Just opening a splendid stock of new goods at C. KRATZER & SONS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL. The Photograph Marriage Certificate is truly a thing of rare beauty. It consists of a beautiful engraving, with a place on the left to insert the photograph of the Husband, and a place on the right to insert the photograph of the Wife; accompanied with passages of Scripture adopted to each sex, &c.

What a pleasure it will be, when our hairs are getting gray to have among our partners, a "keepsake," that will remind us of our "bride days, and bridal beauty."

And, what a pleasure it will be, when, after contemplating married life should have their "May" who have been married for years are applying to them. Any competent person can fill them out.

The undersigned is the exclusive agent for the Photograph Marriage Certificate, for Clearfield, Centre and Adams counties. They will be sent by mail pre-paid.

Send your address and get a descriptive circular gratis. Address: W. B. PULLEY, Wetmore, March 17, '69-1y. Clearfield Co. Pa.

LIDDELL & SNYDER, Stonecutters and Stonemasons. Will execute all kinds of work in their line, at moderate prices and a first class style, such as CEMETERY WORK, of all kinds; SCULPTURE IN MARBLE OR SANDSTONE; ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS, in all styles, Ancient or Modern; Stone dressing for Buildings, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STONE WALLS. For the latter, they have procured the services of a First-rate mason, and can do any amount of work.

Having control of the best resources for obtaining every kind of material, and having a full experience in the business, they can do work cheaper and in better style than has ever been attempted in this county. Shop on Reed St., near the Rail Road Depot. March 17, '69.

FOR SALE.—A valuable Blacksmith Shop and good Frame Paving House, and two Lots situated in the village of Glen Hope. The situation for carrying on Blacksmithing is one of the best in the county. The buildings are in good condition. For terms, see our advertisement the subscriber at Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa. W. M. S. WRIGHT, Feb. 10, '69.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way interfering with the tract or piece of land now occupied by A. W. Lee, or with timber thereon, as the same belongs to me. A. W. PATCHIN, March 10, 1869.

Working Class.—I am now prepared to furnish all classes, with constant attention at their homes, the whole of the time, or for spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. I offer the best of my services, and I am ready to be persons of either sex, and the boys and girls, to earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered to all who will devote their whole time to the business; and that every person who sees this notice may send me their address and I will send them a copy of my book, and a list of the names of all those who have been successful in the business. I will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cents. Address: E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

Selling at Low Prices, at the store of ALEXANDER IRVIN, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.

Choice Eastern Flour, from the counties of Juniata, Centre and Huntingdon. Western flour, such as City Mills, Snowflake, White water, and other select brands. Sugar-cured Hams, (best quality), Bacon, and new Mess Pork by the barrel.

A few tons of Plaster, by the ton or hundred, in bags or barrels—warranted pure. Rye chop, Corn meal, Mixed chop and Mill feed.

Must be closed out before the 1st of April: March 10, 1869. ALEXANDER IRVIN.

Vegetables and Fish. Having made the necessary arrangements the undersigned would notify the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that on and after March 4th, 1869, he has opened a market, and a shop on the market lot, Fresh fish, sweet and white potatoes and all vegetables in season at low rates as they can be bought at the ear. (March 4, 1869) D. H. FULLERTON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Let John W. Hale, late of the City of Keokuk, Iowa, having been granted to the undersigned, and is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to DAVID McKNIGHT, Administrator. W. W. HALE, Philadelphia, Pa. March 3, 1869-4y.

Agents Wanted. \$10 a day. Two \$10 Maps for \$1 Lloyd's Patent revolving Double Maps of America and Europe, America and the United States of America. Colored in 4000 Counties. These great Maps now just completed, show every place in the world, and are the latest and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every school and family in the land, and they occupy the space of no map, and by means of the Revolver, either can be thrown from, and any part brought before the eye. County Rights and large discounts given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for Sample Maps, to J. T. LLOYD, Reading Pa. March 3, 1869-4y.

SEWING MACHINES. The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing Machine, and the celebrated Florence, for sale at the KEYSTONE STORE.

Persons in want of machines would do well to call and examine the Singer and Florence before purchasing. Every machine warranted to give Satisfaction.

Machines and machine findings always on hand. [Feb. 24, 1869.] NYLVING & SHOWERS.

OSCEOLA, The Most Thriving Town in Clearfield County.

The undersigned offer the following described Property at PUBLIC SALE. Lot No. 21 in the general plan of the above named Borough, having thereon erected a good and comfortable two and one-half story HOUSE.

Finished throughout—painted in the fall of 1868, having five rooms and hall with basement kitchen and dumb waiter. A well of excellent water at the door under cover.

A good frame Office painted same color as the house—plastered and papered. Ice House, Stable and other outbuilding in good repair.

Chose Apples, Peaches and Straw, and fine Grape Vines suited to the climate. Situated on the best business street in the Town and one of the best locations for business. For terms apply to the undersigned. A. BLATTNERBERGER, [Feb. 24, 1869.]