

Raftsmen's Journal.



R. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAR. 30, 1870.

The Boston Post says that people's pockets are like the clouds once again—they have a silver lining.

Woman Suffrage has been dropped in the Ohio Legislature for the present. Into what did they drop it? Into oblivion?

The nomination of Justice Bradley, for the Supreme Bench, was last week confirmed by the Senate nearly unanimously.

We understand that the terminus of the Clearfield and Buffalo Railroad, to which we referred last week, is at Clearfield. We hope this is true.

The Glasgow (Ky.) Times informs Mr. Golladay that "he is woefully mistaken in his constituency if he imagines that they will endorse him, and—to use the mildest possible term—his pusillanimity."

We see that some of the "bigger fish" of the Democratic "school" are preparing to swallow the negro, "cool, stench" and all. What will the "small fry" do since their leaders so easily gravitate to the much despised "nigger"?

The Philadelphia Ledger understands that the holders of bonds issued by railroads and other corporations, of dates prior to Feb. 20, '62, will generally demand payment of their interest coupons, in gold—protesting the same if not so paid.

Primo, in the Cortes, denies that he has made any proposition to the United States to sell Cuba, but this denial is only diplomatic. He has made no proposition in that form. He has only proposed to "settle the Cuban question in a manner advantageous to the finances of Spain."

How does it come that only the Democracy are opposed to surrounding the ballot-box with such safeguards as to prevent the polling of fraudulent votes on fraudulent naturalization papers? Are they alone guilty of such frauds? This is the only reasonable explanation of their opposition!

It is reported that cadet peddler Butler tried to shield himself from execution by appealing to the Masons of the committee and House as such. If this be so he ought to be expelled, for Masonry was not designed to shield rogues, and any man who would make it a protection from justice is unfit for Masonic fellowship.

We see that some of the Democratic papers are still misrepresenting the proposed new naturalization law, and urge foreigners to get naturalized at once. Better take things "cool," as possible, you poor, silly dunces; your "mills" for manufacturing false naturalization papers are found to be "squashed" sooner or later—the sooner the better.

The Cincinnati, of Lexington, Missouri, a Copperhead organ, edited by square-shouldered or bony jumper, thus speaks of the late fearful Florida disaster: "The Yankee war steamer, Onicola, celebrated Washington's birthday by going to the bottom of the ocean near Yokohama, Japan. One hundred and seventy nautical whelps of Doodle went down with her."

Testimony taken by a Committee of the Senate in the Diamond-Walt contest, establishes the fact that the Democracy got into the ballot-boxes, at Philadelphia, last October, over two hundred fraudulent votes for their candidate, Diamond, all of which were cast by twenty-six New York "repeaters," at a cost of \$25 and expenses each. But, then, such things are no novelty in that quarter!

The Philadelphia Inquirer announces that a further installment of \$33 each has been assessed upon the Democratic policemen of that city, to secure the final defeat of the new police bill now pending at Harrisburg. This is in addition to the \$35, which each policeman has already paid for the squelching of former bills of the same general purport. This is an outrage upon the poor policeman that should be condemned by every honest man. But such is latter-day Democracy.

The Democracy in the New York Legislature seem to be completely demoralized. There has been a successful combination between a portion of the country Democracy and the Republicans to defeat legislation asked for by the Democratic city representatives. This has raised a terrible hubbub in the camp, and in both houses criminal and recrimination seem to be the order of the day. Charges of treason and corruption are bandied by the belligerents with an unctious that savors of truth. Let 'em fight!

It is mighty hard for a burglar to make an honest living in New Jersey. Wednesday night, March 17th, a man broke into a store in Freehold and tackled the safe. He worked at it until daylight, using up a dollar's worth of gunpowder, half a peck of cold chisels, and more drills than they ever had in the Army of the Potomac. When he got into the safe, at six A. M., he found only nine cents and a revenue stamp. You can't imagine how disgusted that burglar was. He is at this moment the sickest man in New Jersey, and has lost his self respect so completely that he thinks seriously of running for the Legislature, and seeing how long form of rascality will pay an enterprising thief.

A New County Project.

A movement for a new county, or for annexation to Clearfield county, was inaugurated at Philadelphia, on Monday, March 21st. The following account in reference to the project is from the Journal of last week:

"On Monday evening last a meeting was held in a borough at the store of G. S. Flegel, to introduce a movement for the organization of a new county, with Philadelphia for the county seat, or, otherwise, to petition the Legislature to have a part of Rush township struck off from Centre and annexed to Clearfield county. The majority of our citizens are in favor of one or the other project. Some are of the opinion that it is a feasible project to organize a new county, to include the territory extending from the Blair county line, along Sandy ridge, to the head waters of the Black Moshannon, thence across Moshannon to the high ridge called the first axis line of the Alleghenies, and along it at ridge, by Turner's summit, to the upper waters of Clearfield creek, at the Clearfield county line. On an examination of the maps it is believed that the requisite number of square miles would be included in this proposed boundary, and that less than one-tenth of the population of either Centre or Clearfield county would be included therein, thereby, rendering it unnecessary to resort to a vote of the people in either Centre or Clearfield. By showing these facts it is believed the Legislature would honor the petition of a people so remote and cut off, by natural barriers, from their present county town, and so unanimously in favor of the project. Further, this district is destined speedily to become a populous mining district, demanding a thorough home government, where business transactions can be promptly administered, their violation checked and punished, and industry encouraged.

If the organization of a new county is impracticable, then let us have secession and annexation to Clearfield. At present it takes as much time to go to our county town and return as to go to Philadelphia. A quick trip on business requiring only fifteen minutes in an office, will require an expense of about ten dollars, or else we must adopt the economy of the Scotch highlander and take "a link of bread and meat" in your pocket and eat it by the wayside. If annexed to Clearfield county we can go, transact business and return the same day, with but little expense, except hotel bills, which are a little steep. We are of opinion, then, and it appears to be the prevailing one with our citizens here, that we should strike for a new county, and if we shall fail in that, then to go in for annexation to Clearfield.

A committee has been appointed to further the project and we shall probably soon hear from them.

This movement, on the part of our Philadelphia neighbors, does not surprise us in the least. The great inconveniences to which they are subjected in reaching their present county seat is well known to all. Besides that district of country lying west of the mountains, was never intended by nature to be a portion of Centre county. Geographically it belongs to this county, and should originally have been attached to it. And we hope, if Philadelphia and Rush township are cut off from "Old Mother Centre," they may be annexed to Clearfield. This, in our opinion, would be preferable to the organization of a new county—the citizens of that section thereby gaining all the advantages of an easy access to their county seat, without being subjected to enormous and burdensome taxation for the purpose of erecting separate public buildings.

Advice to the Democracy.

At a meeting of the Democracy, held in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, March 19th, John Cochran, Esq., a prominent lawyer, delivered an address, in which he advised the Democracy to make a united, energetic, united effort to secure the 800,000 voters that will inevitably be incorporated into the voting population of the country. He was tired of state issues and constant defeats. He believed in starting equal in the fight with the Republicans. It was not policy or good judgment to throw away the negro vote. He showed that with the negro vote against the Democratic party in Philadelphia, it would be impossible for the Fourth to carry any of the wards except the Fourth. He concluded this notable speech in these words: "It seems to me in the face of these facts, that it is the duty of the Democratic party to accept the doctrine of negro suffrage, and do as Virginia did in her last election, use the common sense plan of recognizing the question as settled, and beyond profitable political discussion, for by this means they elected two Democratic Senators and a majority of the delegation in Congress, and by this means we can regain our lost position, and place this Government where it ought to be—in the hands of the Democracy party."

North Carolina is a trifle more at war than she was during the rebellion. Then she was a peace State, and, being at war with both sides, was comparatively in a state of peace. But now the killings and whippings are so numerous that one would suppose that most Sand hillers who deserved whipping, or whom any body had any desire to whip, had got it, and that the rest were all shot or satisfied. But this is not the case. Governor Holden calls for United States troops to hunt the Ku Klux, and the Raleigh Sentinel, organ of the party that goes by the name of Democracy in the Pitch Pine State, proposes that Gov. Holden dissolve his Union Leagues, have a parley with the King or commander of the Ku Klux; that the Governor shake hands with the King, and the King shake hands with the Governor, and that they "both agree to dissolve their accursed oath-bound secret societies." Such a truce would leave the State at peace—one half of its people under the command of the Governor, and the other half under the King of the Ku Klux Democracy.

A lucky fellow is Stanley Miller, who purchased lot No. 194 in Oseola, as we learn from the Clearfield Journal, for the moderate sum of \$128, and disposed of it the same week for the snug little consideration of \$10. Real estate in Oseola must have been subject to quite a rise."—Philadelphia Journal.

Certainly, Mr. Journal, Oseola is a live, go ahead town, and is trying to put on city airs, while you continue to plod along in the old beaten path of "pod ager" times. That's all.

The New York Tribune says Captain Eyre's crime "is worse than disgraceful for his nation and race—it is a calamity to his species."

Correspondence.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., March 20, 1870. EDITOR OF JOURNAL.—Dear Sir: With your permission, I will present to the readers of your paper a little description of Southern Michigan, and also of the Hoosier State, the prosperity of which we look to with much interest—especially those who are connected with the lumber business.

Taking the cars at the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern depot, we leave the "Valley City" with her population in the North. After passing through a sparsely settled country for some 35 miles, we begin to notice an improvement in the farms and country, until we arrive at Kalamazoo, 58 miles South from the former city. This is one of the finest villages in the State, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, and surrounded by as good a farming country as can be found on this Peninsula. Several of the principal streets have been laid with the Nicholson pavement, during the last year. The improvements speak well of her inhabitants, which are seldom excelled even in much larger cities. Changing cars here we take the Michigan Central, and after several hours ride on one of the best roads in the State, and passing through a very beautiful country, we are surprised to find ourselves at Michigan City, 85 miles from Kalamazoo. This city contains some 5,000 inhabitants, bounded on the North by Lake Michigan, on the East and West by high Sand Bluffs. Nothing very attractive to a stranger, in the winter season, is observed in this place. Some 40,000,000 feet of lumber was landed at the harbor during the last season—most of which was distributed through the country South.

Not making connection with the regular passenger train, we took an accommodation—which, very fortunately for us passengers, had a conductor who relieved the tedious journey very much by his kind attentions and information respecting the country through which we passed.

On nearing the old Tippecanoe Battle Ground, he called our attention to a natural curiosity, an oak tree, about 12 inches in diameter, grown up about 4 feet high, and at right angle about 16 feet and turned into another oak forming a complete arch, and one tree from the two trunks. It is supposed to be an experiment of the Indians at an early day. For seventy miles South of this city we have an air line Railroad. More than half of this distance the country presents one general appearance, low swamp prairie, with only here and there a farm and a few houses at the several Rail Road crossings, looking at a distance like small islands on the great ocean.

Lafayette is the first place of importance after leaving Michigan City on the L. N. A. and C. R. R. A farming country surrounds this city which, with her manufacturing establishments, makes it quite a place of business. I have noticed some 20 large ice houses—being fitted with ice for the Southern market—some being shipped to New Orleans. The Wabash and Erie canal running from Toledo to Terre Haute passes through this place.

Indianapolis, the next place of importance, is one of the largest inland cities in the West. Kieren Rail Roads center here in one depot, making it quite an important place from that fact alone. Business prospects are moderately fair, and the city still growing. Here I obtained a pass to Louisville, Kentucky, by paying \$5.00—108 miles distant.

Louisville is a place too well known to attempt a description of it. However, it might be well to mention, there has not been a time since the war that the Rail Road companies have handled so much freight as they have within the last few months. About one hundred freight cars are used in transferring goods across the river, and still the warehouses were filled with freight waiting shipment. The new Rail Road bridge which has just been completed, will make quite an improvement in shipping goods, and especially on cotton, making its way to the Eastern market by rail. Steamboat men were also very busy. More inquiry was made as to when goods would reach their destination, than of the charge to take them.

After enjoying several days of this fluctuating spring like climate—not altogether to my satisfaction, however, for I had taken a severe cold, and the first one I had this winter—I arranged my affairs to start for home, to enjoy the gradual growing warm temperature of Michigan, where I arrived in a few days, by a circuitous route—having gone down the river some two hundred miles to Evansville, and returned via Terre Haute. At the latter place the snow had all disappeared, but on arriving at Grand Rapids, I found the temperature had been so moderate as to leave two feet of snow on the ground, and was reported to be 4 feet deep 40 miles North of this—a heavy snow having fallen just the day before my return.

The snow is, however, fast disappearing, and we are looking for a rise in our streams. The amount of lumber got to the streams on the West shore will be about 1/3 less than last year; but on the East, with the logs last year, it will not fall much short of last year.

The arrivals at the different Hotels, foot up several hundred per day, showing that we are not altogether neglected by the traveling public. We have also been favored this winter with several prominent Lecturers—among the number Theodore Tilton, Mrs. Stanton, and Miss Anna Dickinson.

The latest sensation in this vicinity is the conviction of George Vanderpool for the murder of Herbert Field, both bankers of Manistee. He was sentenced to State Prison for life. It may not be generally known that criminals are not hung for that crime in this State, as in the East.

Hope, that if any of the readers of your paper should visit this State, we may be favored with their presence in the "Valley City." I am very truly yours,

S. P. S.

Mr Butler, of Tennessee, narrowly escaped expulsion from the House of Representatives on March 17th, for accepting money indirectly tendered for his appointment of a military cadet. The vote was not only advisory, but it was perhaps a more severe rebuke than if it had eventuated in his expulsion.

A Little of Everything.

Somerset county has two hundred and five school houses. Fast young men are something like leopards—rout in spots. Sheboygan, Wis., has had 115 days of continuous sleighing. Rain is about the only thing that falls a great way and isn't injured. Cotton speculators have sunk \$300,000 in Columbia Georgia, this season. Money is close, very close—but not quite close enough for a grasping. Westmoreland county has two hundred and eighty-seven schools. Flour, \$5 per barrel and beef ten cents per pound, in the Minnesota quotation. There are numerous leopards of the American coat. All arriving vessels report them. The milk of human kindness is a good thing, but it is getting to be too much watered. The clerk of the New York Court of Police Justice gets a salary equal to \$35 a minute. A Nevada newspaper says some of the steam boats that State have "brook trout over four feet long." A boiler exploded at Scranton, the other day, killing nine men and severely injuring many others. The "biggest hog" in the State was slaughtered in Chester county, recently. Weight, dressed, 1640 pounds. A party well supplied with whiskey and other needful articles has just killed a huge California lion in Missouri. Two Western girls decided the ownership of a lover by a duel with case-knives. One lost a chignon and the beau. A gold piece in a Westerner's pocket wasn't melted the other day when the lightning struck and consumed him. Fall River is happy in the possession of a boy who dines on steel watch chains. He should be taxed as a consumer. Daniel Strayer, of Croyle township, Cambria county, lost three children in three days by the terrible scourge, scarlet fever. The children were buried in one grave. If you want to know what a friend really thinks of you, risk him a little, or, if that fails, try to borrow some money of him. Chicago boasts of a Norwegian wedding where the blissful principals aggregate thirteen feet in length, and asks, "How is that for high?" All the rage—the "Flek" necktie. It consists of a quarter of a yard of delaine, and costs ten cents. All our "snobby swells" wear them. The New York Herald hopes that the designer of the forthcoming issue of postage stamps has pitched this time upon a stamp that will stick. A citizen of Washington recently refused to buy Mark Twain's book, because "the man who could not keep at the tomb of Adam must be an idiot." An old lady went to Wayne, Ohio, one county a few days since, to sell a stocking full of gold, and wanted fifty cents premium. A day after the fair. A little boy named Bloom, in Milford, the other day struck a boy named Schellenburg on the head with a stone, fracturing his skull. Young Bloom was arrested. Boys take warning. Recently a little son of Mr. Gregg, of Greenwood Furnace, in Allegheny county, while playing with a little sister, a baby, lying in a cradle, struck her with a hammer, killing her instantly. The family set taking a small bite out of a presented turkey and dying in convulsions immediately, was what a sad an Indiana family from being strychnized to death last week. "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched" is now given by a boarding school Miss in this way: "Do not enumerate your juvenile poultry at a period anterior to their incubation." A Mr. Siffey, of Blairsville, Indiana county went up to the roof of a house to repair a chimney. He remarked to the bystanders that he would probably fall and break his neck, and he did. It is hoped by some, and believed by many, that our fruit crop has escaped the effects of the cold weather. This will be gratifying news to many, as a full fruit crop is better than rubies or gold. A prof and thinker says there is hardly a graver trial in the long catalogue of boy trials, than the danger that springs from going with others who have more money to spend than they themselves have. A clergyman in Chicago warns the sinners of his congregation that if they do not repent they will go to the place of "eternal uneasiness." As that place is not far from Chicago there will be no necessity for removal. The present colored population of Illinois is estimated at thirty thousand; the number of colored voters under the Fifteenth amendment at five thousand. Most of them reside in the southern part of the State. Women enjoy military rights on the coast of Africa, and an English naval officer says a regiment of rifle women which he saw there, and which contained not a single man, was equal in any corps he ever met. Seven merchants, all doing business on the same street in Haver, were lost in the steamer City of Boston. They had gone out to purchase their spring supply of goods, and will never more return. This is a sad affliction, indeed. The New York Sun asks: "Why shouldn't people have more sense than to use tobacco in theatres, churches, and other public places. The world is all before them where to chew, and they might be a little more delicate by the matter." The Tomah (Wisconsin) Journal says: "An Indian woman passed by our office the other day, with a quarter of venison and two paposes on her back, a jug of whisky in one hand, and a wig-wag in the other. How's that for Lo?" On Thursday of last week Andrew Griswell, of Bradshaw township, Indiana county, killed a lion on the premises of the late Wm. M. Findley, near Yellow Creek. More cats of this nature are said to be in the neighborhood. The Fort Scott (Kansas) Monitor estimates that immigrants at the rate of a thousand a day will find their way to Kansas during the next three months. But will they stay there or proceed where the "metal is more attractive"—to the gold and silver regions in the Rocky Mountains? The Southern States are beginning to cultivate China grass, to be used as a substitute for silk. A machine and process for its preparation have already been patented. The Louisiana planter in Louisiana, where it is worked into what are called Japanese silks. Samuel Washburne, of Fort Edward, New York, who took part in the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, and was transported by the British Government to Van Deiman's Land, reached his home on Friday, March 18th, after a torrid absence of thirty-two years. He was entirely destitute, and has now reached the age of sixty-eight. In Danville, Pa., some of the church people are trying to raise funds by holding "love making and mate-choosing meetings." Admission 25 cents. But it won't work. The only women who attend are blousy old girls who were born during Monroe's administration, and have spent the intermediate period trying to pop in a man's piece. Mrs. Esther Maria, one of the new Justices of the Peace in Wyoming, is a good wife, the mother of three sons, and a strong minded and strong bodied woman. She is fifty-seven years old, and writes for the Revolution, but never lectures. On her first court day she wore a calico gown, worked breakfast gown, green ribbons in her hair and a green neck tie.

PAYING THE PUBLIC DEBT.—It is not by any means so difficult a thing as many imagine to pay off the public debt. It can be done within half an ordinary life time, "just as easy as sliding off a log." We have the authority of an official calculation, we believe; that in a calculation made with great care by a Treasury officer (and any one skilled in figures can verify it if he choose), that an annual payment of \$25,000,000 a year, invested semi-annually at the annual rate of six per cent, in a sinking fund, would amount to the principal of the public debt, assumed to be \$2,500,000,000, in about thirty-three and a half years; \$50,000,000 similarly invested, would amount to the same in twenty-three and a half years; \$100,000,000 in fifteen and a half years; while an annual investment, if made, of \$200,000,000, would accomplish the result in about nine and a half years. No one will doubt the ability of the Government to do this—and perhaps finally it may. At present it is a question of policy. There is doubt whether it is better to take the short-cut out of debt, or adopt the sometimes very maxim "the farthest way round is the nearest way home."

AN EPIDEMIC.—The Huntingdon Globe of last week says: "A disease, something similar to the whooping cough, is prevailing among many of the children in this borough and vicinity, and some have died from the effects. On Sunday week (March 13th), five children were lying dead from this disease, and since then a number more have died, and the total within three weeks may be estimated at twenty-four. The symptoms of the disease are a cough, which brings up a greenish phlegm, and if this is not removed it goes back and settles upon the lungs, causing inflammation, and the child at this stage seldom recovers. One of our physicians informs us that the number he has already treated for the different forms of this disease would reach about two hundred; of this number eight have died; so that would appear the infection has spread with great rapidity. A child attacked with this malignant disease should be at once placed under the care of a physician, as if left to continue the chances for its recovery are greatly lessened."

TO WATERMEN.—The undersigned have opened a house of entertainment, for watermen, at the Big Bar, to which they direct the attention of watermen. The rocks have been blown out of the basin, so there is a good landing on both sides of the river. Fare good and charges moderate. Feb. 21, 1870. H. WATSON & FRAZER.

TO WATERMEN.—The undersigned would inform the people of Clearfield county, that he will again this spring, open a boarding house at Fulton's Dead Water, for the accommodation of raft-men. He solicits a call from his old friends and customers, and all others. Come once again. W. M. JOHNSON. March 2, 1870.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Let notice of Administration of the estate of Thomas Liddell, late of Clearfield county, do 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. JAMES WRIGHT, Executor. March 2, 1870.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of G. Philip Keck, late of Lawrence 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. JAMES WRIGHT, Executor. March 2, 1870.

AMUEL I. SNYDER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, CLEARFIELD, PA. All work warranted to give satisfaction. A good assortment of Watch-glasses and Keys always on hand. Rooms on Second Street, opposite the Court House. (March 2, 1870.)

DENTAL PARTNERSHIP. DR. A. M. HILLS desires to inform his patients and the public generally, that he has entered into a partnership with Dr. P. SHAW, D. D. S., who is a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and therefore has the highest attainments in his profession. All work done in the office will hold myself personally responsible for being done in the most satisfactory manner and highest order of the profession. An established practice of twenty-two years in this city enables me to speak to my patrons with confidence. Engagements from a distance should be made by letter a few days before the patient designs coming. (Clearfield, June 3, 1868-17.)

HOME INDUSTRY! BOOTS AND SHOES. Made to Order at the Lowest Rates. The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, to give him a call at his shop on Market street, nearly opposite Hartwick & Irwin's drug store, where he is prepared to make or repair anything in his line. Orders entrusted to him will be executed with promptness, strength and neatness, and all work warranted as represented. I have now on hand a stock of extra french calf skins, superb gaiter tops, &c., that I will finish up at the lowest figures. June 15th, 1868. DANIEL CONNELLY.

NEW STORE AND SAW MILL, AT BALD HILLS, Clearfield county. The undersigned, having opened a large and well selected stock of goods, at Bald Hills, Clearfield county, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Their stock embraces Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensbury Tinware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, ready made Clothing, and a general assortment of Notions, etc. They always keep on hand the best quality of Flour, and a variety of Feed. All goods sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce. Having just received a Steam Saw Mill, they are prepared to saw all kinds of lumber to order. Orders solicited, and punctually filled. Nov. 20, 1867. F. B. & A. IRWIN.

SOMETHING NEW IN ANSONVILLE, Clearfield county, Penn'a. The undersigned having erected, during the past summer, a large and commodious store room, now engaged in filling it up with a new and select assortment of Fall and Winter goods, which he offers to the public at prices to suit the times. His stock of Mens' and boys' clothing is unusual in variety, and is offered at great variety. Ladies' Shoes, Hats and Caps, a complete assortment; Stoves and Stoves, a heavy stock; Boots and dress goods, furs, and other fancy goods, together with an endless assortment of notions too tedious to enumerate, and is offered to customers at a low price. Prints at 10 cents a yard, and other goods in proportion. Now is the time to buy. Country produce of every kind, at the highest market prices, will be taken in exchange for goods; and even Greenbacks will not be refused for any articles in store. Examine my stock before you buy elsewhere. H. SWAN. October 20, 1867.

DESSICATED COCONUTS, for pickings, GRAHAM'S, for sale at

CLOSING PRICES OF DEHAVEN & BRO., 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Table with columns for U.S. 6's of 1881, U.S. 6's of 1882, U.S. 6's of 1883, U.S. 6's of 1884, U.S. 6's of 1885, U.S. 6's of 1886, U.S. 6's of 1887, U.S. 6's of 1888, U.S. 6's of 1889, U.S. 6's of 1890, U.S. 6's of 1891, U.S. 6's of 1892, U.S. 6's of 1893, U.S. 6's of 1894, U.S. 6's of 1895, U.S. 6's of 1896, U.S. 6's of 1897, U.S. 6's of 1898, U.S. 6's of 1899, U.S. 6's of 1900, U.S. 6's of 1901, U.S. 6's of 1902, U.S. 6's of 1903, U.S. 6's of 1904, U.S. 6's of 1905, U.S. 6's of 1906, U.S. 6's of 1907, U.S. 6's of 1908, U.S. 6's of 1909, U.S. 6's of 1910, U.S. 6's of 1911, U.S. 6's of 1912, U.S. 6's of 1913, U.S. 6's of 1914, U.S. 6's of 1915, U.S. 6's of 1916, U.S. 6's of 1917, U.S. 6's of 1918, U.S. 6's of 1919, U.S. 6's of 1920, U.S. 6's of 1921, U.S. 6's of 1922, U.S. 6's of 1923, U.S. 6's of 1924, U.S. 6's of 1925, U.S. 6's of 1926, U.S. 6's of 1927, U.S. 6's of 1928, U.S. 6's of 1929, U.S. 6's of 1930, U.S. 6's of 1931, U.S. 6's of 1932, U.S. 6's of 1933, U.S. 6's of 1934, U.S. 6's of 1935, U.S. 6's of 1936, U.S. 6's of 1937, U.S. 6's of 1938, U.S. 6's of 1939, U.S. 6's of 1940, U.S. 6's of 1941, U.S. 6's of 1942, U.S. 6's of 1943, U.S. 6's of 1944, U.S. 6's of 1945, U.S. 6's of 1946, U.S. 6's of 1947, U.S. 6's of 1948, U.S. 6's of 1949, U.S. 6's of 1950, U.S. 6's of 1951, U.S. 6's of 1952, U.S. 6's of 1953, U.S. 6's of 1954, U.S. 6's of 1955, U.S. 6's of 1956, U.S. 6's of 1957, U.S. 6's of 1958, U.S. 6's of 1959, U.S. 6's of 1960, U.S. 6's of 1961, U.S. 6's of 1962, U.S. 6's of 1963, U.S. 6's of 1964, U.S. 6's of 1965, U.S. 6's of 1966, U.S. 6's of 1967, U.S. 6's of 1968, U.S. 6's of 1969, U.S. 6's of 1970.

DISOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between E. B. Patton, John Patton, E. A. Irvin and Jos. R. Irvin, in the Banking Business, under the name of E. B. Patton & Co., is this day (March 15th) dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be left in the hands of Jos. R. Irvin for the present. Outstanding unsettled accounts will please call and settle. E. B. PATTON, JOHN PATTON, E. A. IRVIN, JOS. R. IRVIN. Curwensville, Pa. March 21, 1870.

WATERMEN, ATTENTION.—The undersigned having erected a new and commodious house on the river bank at Horse Shoe Point, opposite the Moshannon, and having covered the same with the most durable and best material, would call the attention of Watermen to the advantage of this point for tying up after a day's run. The boats are ready to start with a bountiful hand, and the water well supplied with choice liquors. WM. SCHNARS. Curwensville, Pa. March 21, 1870.

DISOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Riddle and Henry Grasier, in Clearfield Co. Pa. in the Hotel business, under the name of Riddle & Grasier, is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said firm are to be received by the said Wm. Riddle, and all demands against said firm are to be presented to him for payment. Wm. RIDDLE, HENRY G. AZIER. 3-16-70.

DISOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given to the public that the partnership heretofore existing between O. B. Merrill and Wm. Bigler, known as the firm of Merrill & Bigler, in the business of the Clearfield and West Virginia, and the additional East and West Trunk Line, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other. The importance of this Road as a new outlet from the West to the sea magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive trade from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it becomes, along with the elements of a large and profitable local business.

The great interests both general and local which demand the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and render it the most important and substantial railroad enterprise now in progress in this country. Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to its attention and co-operation prominent capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 217 miles, and there remains but 200 miles, now partially completed, to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 120 miles above Cincinnati and 150 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point which will connect the Chesapeake and Ohio with the entire railroad system of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Invaluable franchises and superior advantages will place the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; and there exists a present value in completed road and work done, equal to the entire amount of the mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of interest, safety, and protection against loss of fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of \$1000, \$500 and \$100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer, and may be held in that form; or the Bond may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless assigned to bearer; or the coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a permanent Registered Bond, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest payable only to the registered owner of his stock.

The three classes will be known respectively by: 1. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer." 2. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached." 3. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached," and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have Thirty years to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at seven per cent, per annum from November 1, 1869. Principal and interest payable in gold in the City of New York.

The interest is payable in May and November; that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of \$300,000 per annum is provided for the redemption of the Bonds to take effect one year after the completion of the road. The mortgage is for \$15,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, now merged in the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Of the remaining \$13,000,000, sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a fast and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest. A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guaranteed, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the market, both of this country and Europe will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully, FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.