

Craftsman's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 4, 1871.

Reverend Albert Barnes, one of the most widely known and best loved of American divines, died in Philadelphia, on Saturday, December 24th, in the 72d year of his age.

Georgia, it is now claimed, has elected five Democratic Congressmen out of the seven, and a Democratic Legislature. Intimidation and violence have done their work.

It is proposed to divide Tennessee and erect the eastern part into a separate Commonwealth, to be called Franklin. West Tennessee would be the only loser by such a division.

It is said that ex Governor Blair, of Michigan, whenever he traveled on official duty, charged the State for all money actually paid out, crediting it with railroad passes and all "dead heading," and this, too, on \$1,000 salary.

According to a decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa, the drinking of intoxicating liquors by one or more jurors during the discharge of their duty as such, constitutes sufficient ground for setting aside a verdict and ordering a new trial.

Ex President Andrew Johnson complains that during the late immortal war, as he calls it, the rebels carried off nearly all his books and papers, and even his tailor's shears, that he prized highly from having used them so long. He says that since the war many of his books have been returned, but those shears and his sign, "A. Johnson, Tailor," have never turned up.

There are in the eleven territories of this country, including Alaska, nearly one thousand million acres of land which, owing to the sparseness of the population, may be described as unoccupied. If the 40,000,000 who inhabit the States were dispersed through this vast land ocean, they would be almost as few and far between as the sails which, according to the popular idea, "whiten every sea."

Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Third Congressional District, Ohio, has regularly served, in the presence of witnesses, a notice of contest on his competitor, Colonel Campbell. Mr. Schenck will not personally superintend the contest—that will be attended to by his friends, on the ground of illegal votes polled by Colonel Campbell, and the refusal of the election officers to receive certain soldier votes, under a decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

The announcement that the two divisions of the French Army of the Loire had effected a junction not only appears to have been untrue, but there comes a rumor that part of it has been again defeated; Faidherbe has been routed by Mantouffier near Amiens and is in great danger of being captured; another sortie from Paris has failed to break the German line. In view of these facts, it is very difficult to see how the Bordeaux government can see anything "encouraging" in the situation.

"The new rebellion by the leaders of the old," is the caption of a leading editorial in Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, of the 24th, referring to the recent election in the Fifth Congressional district in that State. The district is the home of Robert Toombs and Linton Stephens, whose incendiary and violent appeal to the people of Georgia on the eve of the election has already been advertised. These men, whom certain Republicans are willing to restore to their full rights the ignorant whites of Georgia that the three constitutional amendments of the Republican party were fraudulent, and that they were not bound to obey them, and that the election laws of the State were also illegal and void, and that they should be set aside. If Georgia has gone Democratic—and every partisan telegram from the State says so—it can be traced to no other source than the revolutionary suggestions and advice of Toombs and Stephens, which have been acted upon by the desperate rebels.

The Philadelphia Press says: Our Harrisburg correspondent refers to the fixed habit of the Democrats, whenever they get into power, of removing everybody who is suspected of being a Republican. While many Republicans are exciting themselves over the superior merits of what they call "the civil service reform"—which is only another name for keeping large numbers of their opponents in office, and is in so far a confession that the latter are better fitted for administration—the Democrats pay no attention to the agitation, but work for control of the offices, and when they get them quietly put out the Republicans and install their own men. However we may dislike the fact, we cannot alter it. The civil service idea is borrowed mainly from England, where its practical working is illustrated in the exclusive preferment for the most comfortable places of the younger sons of the great families—a separate class of favorites, not a particle more competent than those who do not enjoy their advantages of powerful backing at headquarters. It is all very well for the Americans to try to improve their official manners and customs; but as long as the Democrats refuse to extend the same liberality to their political adversaries so freely proffered by the latter, the Republicans had better accept the common-sense view of the situation, and wisely take care of their own friends.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Dec. 19, 1870. ED. JOURNAL: Permit me once more to enclose upon your well filled columns with a continued sketch of the condition and prospects of our growing little Southern city, together with that of the South in general.

I wrote you once or twice, after having been here but a short time, and again on the 1st of June last. It is now over a year since I cut loose from the associations and business connections of my old adopted county of Clearfield. After having spent thirty years there, a witness to the rapid march of improvement which marked that period, it is not strange that there should be some ties not easily severed; but I sought a change of climate which would be more congenial to my health, and that of my family.

In my former letters I could only speak for the time which had then elapsed; I now speak for the balance of the year. I do this at the request of a number of your readers with whom I held converse while in your county last spring.

To begin, then, where I left off in my last, I may say that very early was ushered in one of the hottest summers that has been known for many years, followed by an unusual amount of sickness, especially in the case of the Billings, Intermittent or Remittent type, and not very fatal, though quite annoying and a serious to be born. Old residents say that it was the most sickly season known here for over forty years, yet, with over 150,000 Northern settlers in this vicinity, there were but three cases of caseous fever and two small children. It is but fair to state that during two or three months (of this season, at least), the heat was too oppressive for persons not accustomed to the climate, to endure our door labor, the men and women, in all sections of the land here, and with approaching autumn, followed by the autumnal frosts, causing not only our former wonted delightful weather and pleasant breezes, but that was more welcome still, the banishment of those malarious diseases which had so extensively prevailed; so that we were once more blessed with a general health not surpassed, perhaps, in any location. The question here arises, were we of Eastern North Carolina or of the South alone thus afflicted? In the newspaper reports from the North and West the same complaint is mentioned as being prevalent in all the elements of greatness which Nature has so bountifully provided.

To be convinced that the whole Southern country is destined to be improved until it will rank side by side with its hitherto more favored sister States, we need only go to acquaint ourselves with its soil, its climate, its magnificent forests of valuable timber, its minerals, its water power and the facilities for water communication, and compare its vast plantations and sparse population with the small, well cultivated and well settled farms of the North and East. Let Railroads be built, telegraphed, steamships, and manufacturing establishments, well lands be brought into cultivation, forests felled and made subservient to the demands of the markets of the world, and together with the land divided and subdivided, until no one will occupy more land than he can control to advantage; let a general system of education be instituted, by which the humblest citizen may at least acquire the elements of knowledge necessary for the transaction of the ordinary business of life, and soon will follow all the blessings and comforts of a great and prosperous nation, every vestige of apparent sectionalism will disappear, our great country will be truly nationalized, every portion being united together in one nation, are whose interests being one, have one common destiny. Northern men with capital and brains sufficient for the emergency, can alone bring about so desirable a result. The low price of land, and the vast amount of labor waiting to be employed, still afford strong inducements to such to come and cast their lot with us.

In a former letter I referred to the cause of the present undeveloped condition of this portion of our country, that cause is forever removed, and although in some sections a scrupulous man refuse to forget the past, but continue to foster its evils, there are no longer regarding their own best interests by driving emigration into parts where a cordial welcome is extended to all, and the improvements already manifested are the best evidence of the wisdom of the course; which is especially the case in this portion of North Carolina. Respectfully, &c., J. B.

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Some sound advice from an old merchant, "Never owe more than you are able to pay, and allow no man to owe you more than you are able to lose."

"About this time of the year expect sleigh rides." Young ladies who are not called for will please leave their "measure" with our "devils."

Many husbands realized during the last two weeks that their wives were dear creatures, and the more they went shopping, the dearer they grew.

Don't leave your twin babies lying about in cold cradles even in your own room. A Milwaukee mother tried it and the infants froze to death in a night.

The choir sang, "Come, ye Disciples," at a recent wedding in Lafayette, Ind. The bride, who is 25 years old, says she is not so discipulate as she was.

We are told of a lady who never had but two dresses at a time—one she wore during the week and the other to church on Sundays—both calves and both kept neat.

A lady aged sixty one, in England, finding herself in the wrong railway train, leaped from it when it was running at a speed of forty miles an hour, and escaped without injury.

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Local Correspondence. MR. EDITOR: After a lengthy silence occasioned partly by indisposition, and partly by not knowing what to write, I again set awkwardly into the "Journal" ring. News (good news) is very scarce around these parts just now. No murders, no fires, no elopements, in fact nothing occurring that would be likely to attract the attention of, or interest the general reader. But stop! It reminds me of a roasting did come off a circumstance that had almost slipped my memory. Some days since one of our young fellow citizens was made a happy Benedict. The bride party started from Burnside to drive to the Rev. L. N. Boyer. In the evening they returned and partook of an excellent supper at the hotel, turkey, chicken, "fixins," &c.

About 8 o'clock P. M. the calathumpians assembled to honor the happy party with a serenade. Stuffing a large wad of cotton in each ear I waked up and took a view of the performers. The instruments were sleigh bells, dinner bells, dinner bells, fiddle gongs, anvils, and a large horse chime on which our energetic friend, young Short, performed admirably with a ratt. They worked hard for an hour, but no response came from within. Becoming wearied with such vigorous exertion, the party, as a final resort, exercised "Irish Tommy" and Billy S. to sing one or two of their best songs under the window. "What will you do if I'll fetch you a sack of flour, Tommy, and Billy took positions. "What will we sing," inquired Tommy. "Sing the 'Lover's Discussion,' and the 'Night Before Larry was Struck,'" replied old Short.

All right, said Tommy. So tipping his hat to the window, he sang the first verse of his best lead off followed by the mayor. The effect was electrical, they had not sung more than 14 verses of the "Lover's Discussion," before the window raised and S. cried out, "That's a d—n sight worse than the horse fiddle. Drop it up and I'll buy you all the whiskey you want to drink!" We had a grand rubbing frolic at the Patchville school house some time ago, and if you had seen fortunate Benjamin traveling around that "shebang" with a big house cloth under his feet, you wouldn't have pronounced him lazy, but, no, he had not been so well as he looked all week and I became alarmed, fearing that some well disposed persons were gassing a little about me behind the stump. Learning that Dr. McC. was in Burnside attending to our schoolmaster, I called at his office to inquire about the case. After examining my case of ears, the Dr. wrote me a prescription in Latin, directed to Patchville's store. Handing it to the clerk he proceeded to fill it. He gave me a box of Durham Bullhead mustard, (bitter as the devil,) a box of Wright's pills, a pint of Epsom salts, and a large bottle of whiskey, and took my leave. I must be some mistake. "Nary thing, that's the course of treatment Dr. McC. pursues and it is always followed by beneficial effects, and look here," he continued, "you are getting this medicine on buck, so give me one of your gab or I'll bust you with my fist." I returned discomfited, a d went in search of the Dr. Learning that he was up stair with his patient, I made bold to enter the sick room without announcing myself. I found the Dr. sitting on a chair with a large white apron tied around his neck, and a horse radish in each hand. "Rather a strong dose that, doc," said I, pointing to the crock. "Yes," replied oculapulus, dropping the grater and stirring in a half box of Durham, "rather strong, but you see the poor fellow is in a bad way, and he needs it."

"Can I see you home?" said a Peoria chap to a young lady at a party, the other night. "No, sir," she replied, and the laudanum he took kept a stomach pump going all night.

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HINKLEY KNITTING. For Family Use, price \$30. Knit every thing, wool, silk, or any material. Circular and sample stocking sent free. Knit ten pairs per day. A child can operate it. Askers W. & O. Curwensville, Pa. Oct. 19, 70.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR 1871.—DR. HILLS A SHAW'S REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM. This medicine is the result of a long and successful experience in getting a material reduction in the Patent License for this year, they will put up articles at such low prices as to make them a great inducement to those who are afflicted with these diseases. Circulars and samples mailed free on application.

STAMPS! STAMPS!! The undersigned have purchased the right of Clearfield county for Enoch Farnsworth's Stamp Extractor, patented June 7th 1870. This machine is superior to all others in the market, and is the best machine of the kind yet invented. It will work without a single drop of oil, and will work any place that can be placed. It will make a small profit on each stamp, and will try to make it to the advantage of farmers to buy them. We solicit orders from our friends. J. T. FARNSWORTH, Clearfield, Pa. Oct. 19, 70.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS—ALSO, IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 20 South Second St., Pittsburg, Pa.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venue and Exonors issued at the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa., the following real estate is to be sold, to-wit: The lot of land bounded by the lot of John W. King, on the north, by the lot of John W. King, on the east, by the lot of John W. King, on the south, and by the lot of John W. King, on the west, containing 20 acres, more or less, and situate in the township of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa. The sale will be held on Monday, the 24th day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock P. M. at the following described property to-wit:

All that tract or body of land, comprising 600 acres, more or less, situate partly in Clearfield county, Pa., and partly in Cambria county, Pa., the Clearfield part of which is bounded by the lot of John W. King, on the north, by the lot of John W. King, on the east, by the lot of John W. King, on the south, and by the lot of John W. King, on the west, containing 20 acres, more or less, and situate in the township of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa. The sale will be held on Monday, the 24th day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock P. M. at the following described property to-wit:

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All that tract or body of land, comprising 600 acres, more or less, situate partly in Clearfield county, Pa., and partly in Cambria county, Pa., the Clearfield part of which is bounded by the lot of John W. King, on the north, by the lot of John W. King, on the east, by the lot of John W. King, on the south, and by the lot of John W. King, on the west, containing 20 acres, more or less, and situate in the township of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa. The sale will be held on Monday, the 24th day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock P. M. at the following described property to-wit:

All that tract or body of land, comprising 600 acres, more or less, situate partly in Clearfield county, Pa., and partly in Cambria county, Pa., the Clearfield part of which is bounded by the lot of John W. King, on the north, by the lot of John W. King, on the east, by the lot of John W. King, on the south, and by the lot of John W. King, on the west, containing 20 acres, more or less, and situate in the township of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa. The sale will be held on Monday, the 24th day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock P. M. at the following described property to-wit:

All that tract or body of land, comprising 600 acres, more or less, situate partly in Clearfield county, Pa., and partly in Cambria county, Pa., the Clearfield part of which is bounded by the lot of John W. King, on the north, by the lot of John W. King, on the east, by the lot of John W. King, on the south, and by the lot of John W. King, on the west, containing 20 acres, more or less, and situate in the township of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa. The sale will be held on Monday, the 24th day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock P. M. at the following described property to-wit:

All that tract or body of land, comprising 600 acres, more or less, situate partly in Clearfield county, Pa., and partly in Cambria county, Pa., the Clearfield part of which is bounded by the lot of John W. King, on the north, by the lot of John W. King, on the east, by the lot of John W. King, on the south, and by the lot of John W. King, on the west, containing 20 acres, more or less, and situate in the township of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa. The sale will be held on Monday, the 24th day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock P. M. at the following described property to-wit:

All that tract or body of land, comprising 600 acres, more or less, situate partly in Clearfield county, Pa., and partly in Cambria county, Pa., the Clearfield part of which is bounded by the lot of John W. King, on the north, by the lot of John W. King, on the east, by the lot of John W. King, on the south, and by the lot of John W. King, on the west, containing 20 acres, more or less, and situate in the township of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa. The sale will be held on Monday, the 24th day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock P. M. at the following described property to-wit:

All that tract or body of land, comprising 600 acres, more or less, situate partly in Clearfield county, Pa., and partly in Cambria county, Pa., the Clearfield part of which is bounded by the lot of John W. King, on the north, by the lot of John W. King, on the east, by the lot of John W. King, on the south, and by the lot of John W. King, on the west, containing 20 acres, more or less, and situate in the township of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa. The sale will be held on Monday, the 24th day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock P. M. at the following described property to-wit: