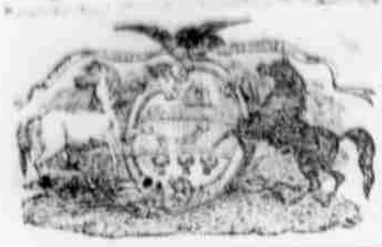
The Clearfield Republican.



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning April 3. 1861.

To the Patrons of the Republican.

The renewal of old and pleasant associations, is always pleasant; but it is with sincere pleasure that the undersigned is now about to renew that intercourse with the people of Clearfield county, and espet ially with the patrons of the *Republican*, which has been in a great measure several, for nearly eight years.

On the 27th ult., he received, at Philadelphia, a note from the 1st Assistant Postmaster General, saying, very significantly, that his services as Special Agent of the Post Office Department, was no longer required. No explanation was given, because none was required—and as this event had been daily expected since the 4th of March, of course nobody was surprised, and everything was in readiness for a peaceful surrender, which was made—and thirty hours thereafter found him safe and sound at his home in Clearfield, ready, willing and anxious to do battle for the welfare of his country, and *attend to his own business.*

He has no regrets. His official conduct is open to the inspection of all men, and he is ready to submit to the most critical investigation of his every act.

The patronage of the Government is now in the hands of the Republicans.—Party custom heretofore justifies them in making changes, by turning out Democrats and putting their friends in—and so long as they make these changes without injury to the public service, nobody should complain. "By their works shall they be judged.

To the readers of the *Republican*, and the public generally, we promise to devote our best endeavors to give them useful and correct information. Our country is just now passing through an unprecedented ordeal, and it is of the highest importance that every citizen, no matter how high or how low his condition may be, should have a full and correct understanding, not only of the causes that have led to the present deplorable condition of this great country, but also of the means used and efforts made to restore order and to avert utter ruin. To aid in the dissemination of such information will be our chief aim.

The people of this Union have heretofore been blessed with a degree of prosperity, in all the elements of national greatness, unexampled in the history of the world. A sudden and violent check has been put to this prosperity. That this is the result of the success of the so-called Republican party, whether justly so or not, cannot be denied. The present condition of our country, so far as regards the withdrawal from the Union of several of the Southern States, is precisely what the Democracy everywhere warned the people, would follow the success of a party holding the principles of the Republicans. Those who gave these warnings were accused of insincerity, treated with contempt and sneeringly called "*Patent Union Savers.*" With how much justice, let the world now Judge.

Eight States are now out of the Union, proclaiming their determation never to return. If they refuse to return—which they will certainly do unless the party now in power signify their willingness to treat them as equals in the Confederacy—seven other States will certainly follow them. *What then is to be done?* They may live and prosper as a nation—but without the free market which these States have heretofore afforded for our manufactures, we cannot.

The only hope, therefore, is in a reconstruction of the Union—and, to this end, let every patriot devote his energies. There is hope that this happy consummation may be effected through the adoption of the Bigler-Crittenden plan. The last Congress had an opportunity to settle all our troubles by the adoption of this plan. But it was spurned with contempt. Not a single Republican in either House would give it his sanction. *Coercion* was the only remedy with them. The South must be *compelled* to stay in the Union, and the country was assured that they would have a government after the 4th of March that would set things to rights in short order. One month has now expired since the 4th of March, and the only change we find is that of a wonderful modification of these high promises. This gives promise of a still further change, and we are not without hope that they will, before it is yet too late, fairly and squarely endorse the Bigler-Crittenden plan of adjustment, and swear that it is their own offspring!

Whether they do so or not, however, the People are still A POWER in this land, and bowing that equal and exact justice shall be extended to all the States, and that this Union must and shall be preserved upon these terms, let *every man* who wishes well of his country, rally to the support of this, *or any other* measure, calculated to re-unite our now dissevered States, and to restore the wanted prosperity of our once great and happy country. To aid this good work shall be the pleasant duty of

Your fellow citizen,

D. W. MOORE.

Not Abolitionists.

Some of our Republican friends feel highly indignant at us in attempting to prove that they are, as a party, controlled by abolitionists, and that our language is frequently too harsh. In order to satisfy them more fully in this matter, we have only to state that all our information upon this point has been gathered from their own campaign documents, and from the speeches of men who affiliate and act with them as a party.

They insist that the whole of the present excitement in the South has been brought about by the Democratic party and its press. We do not expect to convince them at the present time of this egregious error; but for the purpose of showing them why we consider them Abolitionists we ask their careful re-consideration of the following extracts from "Helper's Impending Crisis," their leading document during the last campaign, and also two prophetic declarations made by Garrison and Philips, in 1856, the great Moguls of the Abolition branch of of their party.

"The Fremont (Republican) Party is moulding public sentiment in the right direction for the specific work the Abolitionists are striving to accomplish—the dissolution of the Union and the abolition of slavery throughout the Land."—[William Lloyd Garrison in 1856.

"There is merit in the Republican party. It is the first sectional party ever organized in the Country. It is the North arrayed against the South. The first crack in the iceberg is visible. You will hear it go with a crash through the centre."—[Wendell Philips, in 1856.

There you have it. No one can misunderstand such language. The inspired Prophets never foretold anything more truly. To understand it more fully, we need only examine the "crack" it has made in our glorious Union; and the 'crash' is sure to follow if the Republican party continues to insist upon the dogmas of the Chicago Platform.

The following emblems from Helper are re-produced for the purpose of refreshing the memories of our Republican friends, regarding the sentiments promulgated by them during the last campaign, and published by Horace Greely.

"That it is a solemn duty to abolish slavery in the South, *or die in the attempt.*" See page 97.

"That no man can become a true patriot without first becoming an Abolitionist."—Page 115.

"That against slaveholders as a body we (that is, the Republican signers and endorsers) wage and exterminating war."—Page 120.

"That the present is the time to try the strength of arms, and that now is the time to 'strike.'"—Pages 121, 122.

"That slaveholders must emancipate the negroes, or we will emancipate them for you."—Page 109.

"That slave holders are nuisances, and that it is our imperative duty to abate nuisances. We propose, therefore, to abolish slavery, than which strychnine itself is less a nuisance."—Page 139.

"That slaveholders are more cruel than common murderers."—Page 140.

"That if negroes had a chance (which Lincoln, Greely & Co. desire to give them) tney would be delighted to cut their master's throats."—Page 140.

"That we are wedded to one purpose, from which no earthly power can ever divorce us. We are determined to abolish slavery at all hazards."—Page 140.

"That there is scarcely a spark of honor or magnanimity about slaveholders."—Page 152.

"Ineligibility of slaveholders—never another vote to the trafficker in human flesh."

"No co-operation with slaveholders in politics—no fellowship with them in religion—no affiliation with them in society. No patronage to slaveholding merchants—no guests in slave holding hotels—no fees to slaveholding lawyers—no employment to slaveholding physicians—no audience to s aveholding parsons."

A half a million of these books were published under the direction of the "National Republican Committee!" endorsed by the present Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and sixty seven Republican members of Congress, and circulated with this endorsement.

The sentiments and endor ements of this book are what the South complain of, and from which they learn to regard the people of the North as their enemies, and for this reason seek to be separated from those who treat them as an inferior race of men.

In closing this article we call the attention of our readers to an extract from a letter written by Joshua R. Giddings, in February last. In speaking of Helper's book he says, "*every sentence finds a response in the hearts of all true Republicans.*"

His Abolitionism is of the purest type—constantly preaching the equality of the negro, and the abolition of slavery everywhere, and Mr. Lincoln has just appointed this great high priest of Agitation and Disunion as Commissioner to the British North American Provinces—in other words, to superintend the under-ground railroad—an office worth $5000 a year, with the privilege of spending half his time at home.

We could produce columns of these abolition sentiments uttered by the present leaders of the Republican party; and if such sentiments do not brand them with Abolitionism, we are at a loss to know the meaning of the term.

☞ It is rumored that Henry Winter. Davis is to be appointed Minister to China. We are glad to see such men leave the country for the country's good.

Greely and Weed.

These two bottle holders of the Republican party have been at dagger's points ever since the Chicago Convention, and the election of 'Old Abe' does not seem to have reconciled them.

To show the feeling existing between them, we give their respective opinions in reference to two appointments, which is a very good index of their opinions generally. In writing to the *Tribune*, with reference to the appointment of Mr. Marsh as Minister to Sardinia, Greely says:

"*In my judgment*, Mr. Marsh deems the British Constitution as popular as human nature can well bear; and I desire that of Italy to be more liberal. Hence, with great respect for him, I deeply regret that a more pronounced Republican was not selected for the Italian Mission." H. G.

To this the Albany *Journal* replies in the following manner:

"The Republican papers of Vermont speak in the very highest terms of the character and *principles* of Mr. Marsh, just appointed Minister to Sardinia. As Vermont Republicanism is of the very purest type, the editor of the Tribune should be satisfied with the endorsement which that gentleman has received from its recognized expoanders."

The *Tribune* in speaking of the appointment of Mr. Sanford, as Ministr to Belgium, says:

"In politics he has taken no share, and we have not known that he was a Republican."

To this the *Journal* again replies in the following style:

"The selection of Henry S. Sanford, for Belgium, is in the highest degree fortunate It is an important post. Our Representative at the Court can render essential services—services for which Mr. Sanford, by his experience, capacity, temper, tact and vigilance (for he possesses all these requisites) is eminently fitted to render."

These tokens of the "Irrepressible Conflict" are becoming more visible every day, among the Union destroying wing of the Republican party. We have believed for years, that the Abolitionism of Horace Greely was the fruits of British gold, and that thousands of dollars have been paid to him by British Abolitionists, in order to promulgate Abolitionism in this country, and to extend the circulation of the *Tribune*, the teachings of which have brought about a dissolution of our once happy Union.

More Secession.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church passed an ordinance of secession, finally withdrawing from the Northern branch of the Church. The vote stood—yeas 81, nays 45.

This is one of the strongest Conferences belonging to the Methodist Church, and is no doubt the forerunner of another, or Central Methodist Church. The Philadelphia and East Baltimore Conferences have both ignored the new Chapter on slavery; thereby preparing the way for secession, too.

The politicians have had numerous curses showered upon them lately by all classes, for being the authors of our national troubles. We, however, think that the clergy, especially of the Methodist Church, were the first to dissolve the Compact, and now are about inaugurating a third division. We candidly believe that the division of the Methodist Church has hastened to bring about a dissolution of our Federal Union.

We always like to see the saddle put upon the right horse. Much as political demagogues have contributed to bring our present troubles upon us, we can candidly say to the Church clergy: Pull the *splinters* out of your own eyes, to enable you to see the *beams* in the eyes of the politicians.

A LITTLE TOO TIGHT.—Our readers no doubt recollect that when Major Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie, and posted himself in Fort Sumter, that every Black Republican Legislature in the North passed a high eulogy upon the conduct and bravery of Major Anderson and his gallant band, and nearly all their leading newspapers and stump orators shouted Amen!

A few weeks ago, however, the New York *Tribune* and several other Black Republican journals attempted to impugn and assail the conduct of Major Anderson, stating in effect that he was also playing into the hands of the Southern "traitors." In order to spike the mouths of Northern disunionsts and bring out the facts in this matter, and show who are the "traitors," Senator Powell, of Kentucky, an intimate personal friend of Major Anderson, a few days ago introduced a resolution into the Senate, requesting the President to lay the correspondence between the President and Major Anderson before that body, the resolution was nearly unanimously adopted and sent to the President But he refuses to communicate the truth to the Senate and the country, stating that it was inexpedient to do so at this time, O, the second Jackson.

☞ "It is scarcely necessary to state that everybody knows that the prospect of 'office' is all that makes the editor of the *Republican* a Democrat"—*Journal.*

We most solemnly protest against the editor of the *Journal* drawing this likeness of himself, and then strive to pass himself off upon the public for us. We hope he will never attempt to do so again.

☞ Carl Shurz, the great leader of the Red Republican wing of the supporters of Lincoln last fall, has at last received his reward in the appointment as Minister to Spain. Mr. Shurz has been some eight or ten years in the United States. How these "Americans do rule America."

From Washington and the South.

Our news received last night announced that Mississippi and Texas had ratified and adopted the constitution framed in the Convention representing the seceded States, at Montgomery, Alabama. Five of the seven States have now ratified that instrument, and in the following order:

State.	Time.	Vote—Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama,	March 13,	87	5
Georgia,	March 16,	96	5
Louisiana,	March 21,	101	7
Mississippi,	March 30,	78	7
Texas,	March 26,	68	2

Two States, South Carolina and Florida, are yet to adopt the new constitution. There is little need of conjecture as to the part they will take in ratifying and endorsing the action of their brethren. The Convention of South Carolina is now in session, and that of Florida meets in a few days, and in a week or two, therefore, the final action of the confederacy will be perfected in regard to this important matter.

It is asserted that a majority of the Cabinet are in favor of calling an extra session of Congress, and that a proclamation will soon be issued to this effect, allowing the legal time of sixty days to intervene between the date of the proclamation and the assembling of Congress.

The commercial interest of the country seem to demand this, in consequence of the conflicting interests growing out of the two tariff's now before the country.

There was quite a flare up at the White House on Saturday last, between the President, Senator Baker of Oregon, and a California delegation.

It appears that the President has solicited the counsel of the Senator from Oregon, in reference to the California appointments, to which they protest, and so informed the President, in language not very respectful to either party.

Fire and Thief Proof Safe.

For the benefit of our business men, we copy the following from an Exchange:

The manufacture and sale of Fire and Thief proof chests, has become a business of immense magnitude, and although chiefly confined to one leading house in Philadelphia, safes of Philadelphia manufacture are found in almost every part of country. The great amount of security which is realized at so trifling a cost makes it matter of immediate interest to every prudent business man. A certain degree of security can be had by insurance, but the best insurance policy is imperfect where books and valuable papers are at the mercy of the devouring element, and the fact is so generally understood that no man who makes any pretensions to being a careful business man, can afford to be without a proof safe; and hence the great extent of this department of manufactures. It may be objected that some "careful, prudent business men" will not *risk* the purchase of a so-called safe, which, in the hour of trial, must prove itself to be a cheat, an imposition and fraud upon the purchaser—and the objection comes with considerable force since irresponsible parties are engaged in the manufacture of them. Every respectable business attracts imposters, and the manufacture of Safes is not an exception. Parties even from other cities have been attracted to Philadelphia, by the well-earned reputation of Safes manufactured there, and to a certain extent have brought the business into discredit. But the man who purchases from a house long and well established, whose Safes have stood the test of time, and whose integrity commands the confidence of the community, *can run no risk.* And it may not be out of place here to say, that Messrs. *Evans & Watson* are without a rival in this department of trade. Their sale-rooms, No. 304, Chesnut street, always contain a large stock, suited in styles and prices, to every demand. These Safes have, wherever tested, added to their well-earned reputation, and whatever may be said of other manufactures, certain it is that Evans & Watsons' Safes are what they purport to be, and he who seeks *security* cannot find it for a less price elsewhere.

☞ The United States Senate adjourned *sine die*, at 4 o'clock, on Thursday last, after a session of twenty four days; for which the Senators from California and Oregon will draw about $5,000 each for milage alone, and all the others in proportion.

While the new Senators from New York, Wisconsin, and other States have made their mark, as men of ability in the Senate, ours, Messrs. Cowan and Wilmot, have remained entirely mum. We will not know for several years to come whether the Old Keystone is represented at Washington or not.

IN LUCK.—Our clever and good looking cotemporary of the Clearfield *Raftsman*, Mr. Rowe, has been appointed by the Postmaster General a through route agent between Philadelphia and the West.

Our cotemporary of the *Telegraph* has drawn an exact daguerreotype of our neighbor of the *Journal*. We had supposed that a natural convulsion or something else had taken place, as the *Journal* was literally split in two last week, the outside was dedicated to our "good looking" friend, and the inside to his brother.

APPOINTED.—Gov. Curtin has appointed Capt. Given of West Chester, as Adjutant General of this State, in the room of Gen. E. C. Wilson, whose term will soon expire.

W. P. I. Painter, Esq., of Muncy, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing, in the room of Charles D. Hineline, Esq., whose term of office has expired.

☞ William Rice, for a number of years proprietor of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, died on last Wednesday evening, at his residence in Philadelphia, after a very brief illness of typhoid fever.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Buchanan.

No public man was evermore widly attacked by the Republican press, than was Mr. Buchanan during the last few weeks of his Administration. He was denounced as a traitor to his country, and false to his position, in regard to the course which he pursued in reference to the seceding States.

Mr. Lincoln has been President apout a month and the very policy pursued by Mr. Buchanan, he has pursued, only more intensified.

Mr. Buchanan asked for power to collect the revenue on shipboard; which the Republican Congress refused him. Mr. Lincoln and his Attorney General have decided that the revenue in the Southern ports cannot be collected on shipboard according to law.

Who would have thought a month ago that Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, could have decided to surrender Fort Sumter on the demand of the Southern Confederacy? Fort Pickens will go next, and so will the Southern forts which have not already gone.

Mr. Buchanan said he had not the power to prevent secession, and the Republican party in Congress, refused to give him the power. Mr. Lincoln now pleads the want of power to prevent secession and to enforce the laws. Mr. Buchanan did no more. The difference is, Mr. Lincoln promised to do what he had no power to do, and Mr. Buchanan did not. The present Administration is weak in its ignorance of its own powers.

The Republicans had the power in Congress to pass the laws necessary and to provide the necessary means for continuing the government and they did neither.

Mr. Buchanan denied the right of secession, and Mr. Lincoln has done no more than deny it.

Mr. Buchanan never had a particle more power to re-inforce the forts of the United States in the South, or to recover posession of them, than Mr. Lincoln has had ever since the 4th of March and still has.

Mr. Buchanan, under the advice of General Scott, the same adviser who now counsels Mr. Lincoln, concentrated all the available force of the army at Washington City, and Mr. Lincoln found when he got there all the power of the government ready to his hand.

Mr. Lincoln by his acts has given an unquestionable endersement of Mr. Buchanan's policy in regard to secession.

The Democrats long ago declared that the sectionalist of the North were the real disunionist. They warned the country before the election that the success of a party pledged to sectional issues would end in the destruction of the government. The policy of Republicanism has dissevered the Union and destroyed the power of the government. The administration will eventually agree to the dissolution of the Union. They cannot carry out coercion, they will not compromise, and what else can they do but treat with the Southern Republic as a seperate government.

Mr. Buchanan treated the Commissioners from the South merely as private citizens. Mr. Lincoln, through his Secretary of State, has, at least, treated with them for an armistis, and has communicated with them by letter in an official manner.

The Republicans are fast settling down upon the fatal policy of LETTING THE UNION SLIDE.—*Post.*

"The Constitution as It Is."

—Is against all Personal Liberty Bills in the States that conflict with the authority of the Federal Government.

—Against all Underground Railroads that run off servants from their masters South, to Canada or elsewhere, North.

—Against all mobbing of the U. S. Marshals that in the line of duty execute Federal laws.

—Against all incendiary publications North that influence a servile war in the South;—Against all "Tribunes," "Independents," and everything like them.

—Against all geographical party organizations that array one portion of the country against another.

—Against the denial of all right of transit North for servants as well as masters.

—Against turning out of church the George Washington, Patrick Henry, Thos. Jefferson slaveholding followers in the South.

—Against converting into "a crime and sin" the example of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and of Paul the Apostle, who sent back Philemon.

—Against going to war to acquire common Territory, and then stealing or monopolizing the whole of it and persistently excluding from it the share's of our danger in the war, or the common contributors in purse in time of peace.

The Constitution *as it is*, is excellent—magnificent. The only difficulty we have is with the Higher Law people who construe it,—*as it is not*,—and refuse to abide by the adjudications of the Supreme Court, when the Courts came in conflict with their Under Ground Railroad, civil war-inspiring territory-monopolizing "conscience."

If the Republicans will abide by the Courts and cultivate, not brutalize, their "consciences," we need no constitutional amendments. Since 1793 we have jogged on with the Constitution well, until, in these latter days, they set up a million or two of "conscience" in opposition to the "Courts." The main question now is,—the new fangled and recently discovered Puritan "Conscience," or the Supreme Court of the United States. We prefer the Court.—*N. Y. Express.*

STRANGE.—Is it not a little singular that those Republicans who cried loudly for the impeachment of Mr. Buchanan, because he refused to reinforce Fort Sumter, and who urgently demanded the arrest of the South Carolina Commissioners for treason when they came on to Washington, should now consider President Lincoln's policy "all right," notwithstanding Fort Pickens has not been reinforced and the Commissioners of the "Southern Confederacy" remain at the Federal Capital, at the request of the Administration, until it shall be determined whether they shall be received as only 'distinguished citizens" or Ministers of a *foreign* Government? What a wonderful change has come over the spirit of the dreams of the Republicans since the responsibility of government rests upon the shoulders of the Rail Splitter. How very suddenly the wrong becomes right. How far political prejudice goes to justify actions which had previously been denounced as bordering upon treason. Verily, the heart of the partisan is filled with hypocrisy and deceit. "Be just and fear not" is an injunction of very little importance to time serving politicians.

☞ Twenty-five to sixty Dollars expense per month will be paid to a few reliable men to introduce the New Sewing Machine Company to their friends, selling the Erie Sewing Machine. This Machine, and so simple in its construction, a child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction. It is equal to any Family Machine in use, and they take the place of any one hundred dollar machine. Price is but Fifteen Dollars. The Company wish to employ Agents in every county in the United States. Address, for particulars, ERIE *Machine Co.* R. JAMES, General Agent, Ohio.

DIED.

At the residence of her sister, in this borough, on the 28th ultimo, in the year of her age, Miss JANE ——, a native of Drummart county, Armagh, Ireland. She died, as she lived, a strict member of the Church. Requiescat in pace.

NEW STORE.—The subscriber has opened a New Store at *Williamsville, Clearfield County*, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions,

which he will exchange for Timber, Shingles, Grain, Country Produce, &c.

He will be pleased to have all who wish to purchase any of the above articles give him a call. JAMES E. WATT.

Williamsville, April 1, 1861.

GLEN-ECHO MILLS, Germantown, Pa.

McCALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, *OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS*, &c. Warehouse, No. 509 Chestnut St. (Opposite State House.)

apr3'61-1y

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife SARAH, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date. A. J. HUTCHINSON.

Graham tp., April 3, 1861-3t*

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an Agent in every city, town, and county in the United States and Canada, to sell a new and useful article just invented. It requires a capital of from $1 to $5; and to persons out of employment, it offers great inducements. For particulars, write immediately and receive them by return mail. SEABOLDT & CO.

apr3-4t 432 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

LIST OF RETAILERS of foreign and domestic Merchandise in Clearfield for the year 1861, subject to the payment of License:

Name and District.		Class.
Ellis Irwin & Son, Goshen,		14
A. B. Shaw,	do	13
James Irwin,	Girard,	14
Augustus Lecomte,	do	13
Wm. F. Humphrey,	do	14
Thomas H. Forcee,	Graham,	11
Holt, Wilson & Holt,	do	12
Hiram Woodward,	Huston,	14
David Tyler,	do	11
William Brady,	do	14
Francis Coudlict,	Covington,	14
P. T. Hegarty,	do	13
John Barmoy,	do	13
V. Huffman, (Confec'y)	do	8
William Sankey,	Karthaus,	14
R. J. Haynes,	do	14
J. C. Brenner,	Morris,	14
Fowler & Jones,	do	14
Swarts & Bowers,	do	13
J. C. Brenner,	do	14
Daniel Brubaker,	Union,	14
John Sheaser,	do	14
Phœnix Lumber & Co,	Guelich,	14
Fox & Souder,	do	14
James A. Hegarty,	do	14
P. Sweiringer & Co.,	do	14
Jude Whitcomb & Sons,	Woodward,	14
D. J. McCann,	do	14
Thomas Henderson,	do	14
John M. Chase,	do	14
Drum, Lippencott & Co.,	Decatur,	15
J. F. Steiner,	do	14
Bowman & Perks,	do	14
James Forrest,	Lawrence,	14
Reed & Weaver,	Clearfield,	14
Moore & Etzweiler,	do	12
Richard Mossop,	do	12
Graham & Boynton,	do	12
William F. Irwin,	do	12
C. Kratzer & Sons,	do	12
Merrell & Bigler,	do	13
J. G. Hartswick,	do	14
Leonard, Finney, & Co., Brokers,	do	9
William Lumadoe,	Boggs,	14
Henry Waple, Confectionery,	do	8
Matthew Forcee,	Bradford,	14
Edward William's,	do	14
William Albert,	do	14
A. Montgomery,	Brady,	14
Jacob Kuntz,	do	14
John Carlisle,	do	14
Reuben H. Moore,	do	14
Thomas Montgomery,	do	14
Daniel Goodlander,	do	14
F. K. Arnold,	do	13
Samuel Arnold,	do	14
A. Montgomery,	Curwensville,	14
E. A. Irwin,	do	13
J. & J. F. Irwin,	do	13
Patton, Ripple & Co.,	do	14
John D. Thompson,	do	14
J. Stephen Graff, Confectionery,	do	8
John Piegal,	Penn,	14
Wm. W. Anderson, Confectionary,	do	8
John Broomall,	Lumber City,	14
Wright & Co.,	do	14
J. L. Curby,	do	14
J. Ferguson, Confectionery,	do	8
H. L. Henderson, & Co.,	Bell,	14
E. W. Brady,	do	14
S. T. Hoover,	do	14
James McMurray,	Burnside,	14
E. McMasters,	do	14
Patchen & Sons,	do	14
Russell McMurray,	N. Washington,	14
William Hunter,	Chest	14
James Curry,	do	14
David McGheehan,	Jordan,	14
Swan & Hartshorn,	do	14
Wm B. Hegarty,	do	14
Mary C. Wright & Co.,	Beccaria,	14
John Robeson,	do	14
William R. Dickinson,	do	14
Jeremiah Cooper,	do	14
Groom, Dickey & Co.	do	14
Lionel W. Weld,	do	14
Samuel Hegarty,	do	14
Charles J. Pusey,	do	14
John Robeson,	do	14
DISTILLERIES.		
Michael Steinkerchor,	Morris,	6
RETAILERS OF PATENT MEDICINES.		
Thomas H. Forcee,	Graham,	4
J. C. Brenner,	Morris,	4
Edward Williams,	Bradford,	4
E. A. Irwin,	Curwensville,	4
A. Montgomery,	do	4
C. D. Watson,	Clearfield,	4
Woods & Barrett,	do	4
RESTAURANT.		
E. Goodwin,	Curwensville,	4

☞ NOTICE.—An Appeal will be held on the 7th day of MAY next, at the Commissioner's Office, in Clearfield borough, when and where all who feel themselves agrieved by the assessment, can attend if they see proper.

E. R. LIVERGOOD, *Mercantile Appraiser.*

apr3-4t