The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Thursday Morning, March 7, 1867.

Grace Greenwood is in favor of giving the ballot to every woman who runs a sewing machine or wash tub. That's sensible.

IMPROVING.—We learn by the *Democrat* that the ancient borough of Doylestown is giving way to improvements this spring. The editor notices the putting up of two new signs the week previous.

A bill has passed the lower House of our Legislature, authorizing the Recorder of Deeds in the several counties to receive and enter of record all Soldier's discharge papers This is the only effective way of preserving those valuable papers.

The President has vetoed the "military reconstruction bill," and also the act "regulating the tenure of civil offices." Upon the receipt of the vetoes, the Rump at once acted upon the bills and passed them into laws by the constitutional number of votes.

The Radical Disunionists in the Western States are trying to get their Legislatures to pass acts prohibiting Texas drovers from driving cattle into those States, in order to keep beef up to the present enormous prices. Fat cattle can be bought in Texas and drove to Illinois and sold for thirty per cent. less than the ruling price. It is a great pity that "loyalists" cannot environ themselves with tariffs, embargoes and negroes, against the outside barbarians.

LIBERAL.—Rev. Charles Avery, of Pittsburg, died last week, and left one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Oberlin, Ohio, College, "for the elevation of the colored people of the United States and Canada." This is an institution at which whites and blacks intermarry, eat, sleep and live together. Had he stated in his will that this sum was to be used to degrade the whites, he would have stated a probability; but to elevate the blacks, is an impossibility. The testimony and history of thousands of years is against him.

DEFEATED.—The accursed embargo, entitled a tariff by loyalists and public robbers, was gloriously defeated in the Rump at Washington, on Friday last, through the joint effort of twenty-seven western loyalists and the Democrats. This will cause a tremendous howl, laden with a codfish scent, to come up from the hills of extra-loyal New England—the land of the oppressor and the brave—oh. The people of the United States have paid tribute enough to the New England States—in fish-bounties, tariffs and frauds—to cancel the whole National debt; and yet they cry for more.

TRUTH FOR ONCE.—Henry Ward Beecher, a few weeks ago, while getting off one of his politico-religious harangues, said: "It is a bastard Christianity which builds a colored pew, in the back corner of the Sanctuary."

This is the first time this eccentric divine has told the truth in reference to himself for a long time. Neither negroes nor poor white people can enter his "Sanctuary," because he charges $250 for the "back corner" pew. He being a mammoth "bastard Christian" himself, is entirely competent to give an opinion upon this point.

JUST LIKE THEM.—The knavery of the "loyal" leaders cannot be better illustrated than by the fact that while they are seeking to enfranchise the negroes in the South, they refuse them the same rights in Ohio and New York. The Legislatures of both these States, by large majorities, last week, refused to strike the word "white" out of their Constitution. While they thus vote at home, they nevertheless call upon their Rump brethren at Washington to push on the good work in the South. They thus want their neighbors to accept that which they refuse. This may be "loyalty," but it does not seem like honesty. The Golden Rule has been lost—traded off for "loyalty."

A Washington letter writer says:

The House of Representatives was opened, as usual, this morning with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Boynton, who, upon this occasion, gave his prayer a tinder political tone than usual. He alluded to the final passage of both houses of the bill for the more efficient government of the Southern States, and said that God, working through these representatives, had thus meted out justice to all, and had impressed a proper stigma upon rebellion; and prayed that in this important crisis the Almighty would so guide the President as to enable him to act aright. All understood that by the "important crisis" the chaplain simply meant the consideration of the military bill.

Old "nick" will never have his own until he houses about ten regiments of these politico-religious dwarfs. He has no better agents on this continent than those men who have hired and taken full pay from the Lord, but who labor zealously for his Brimstone Majesty.

Where does Mulattoism most Prevail?

Though negro slavery has ceased to exist in the United States, many people are grossly deceived as to many facts connected therewith. For instance, we lately heard a mongrel Republican leader charge mulattoism or miscegenation upon the South. The following table, taken from the census reports, shows the ratio of mulattoes to one hundred negroes in each State:

SOUTHERN STATES.		NORTHERN STATES.	
Alabama	7.20	California	9.91
Arkansas	16.23	Connecticut	30.51
Delaware	9.29	Illinois	83.33
Florida	16.70	Indiana	82.56
Georgia	6.21	Iowa	87.08
Kentucky	17.15	Maine	31.51
Louisiana	18.45	Massachusetts	34.80
Maryland	14.98	Michigan	76.31
Mississippi	8.10	New Hampshire	54.76
Missouri	18.67	New Jersey	18.19
North Carolina	12.06	New York	29.89
South Carolina	4.48	Ohio	29.52
Tennessee	10.88	Pennsylvania	46.61
Texas	15.73	Rhode Island	24.07
Virginia	17.54	Vermont	9.40
		Wisconsin	87.07

The above table will show where mulattoism most prevails. We say to our friends, when an Abolitionist charges mulattoism upon the Southern people, show them this. Point them to the fact that in the loyal States of Indiana, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan, two out of every three of the negro population are mulattoes—modern Black Republicans; while in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, where the opportunities for raising this kind of population is ten-fold, there is but one mongrel to be found out of every twenty genuine negroes. The census of 1860, taken and compiled by Abolitionists, proves this fact conclusively; and that of 1870 will prove it more so—unless the negro bureau is continued in the Southern States for an indefinite period. Should the Northern agents of this concern be allowed to associate with Lincoln's "pet lambs" until 1870, the mulatto scale in the South may be brought up to that of loyal Iowa—or Massachusetts, at all events.

IMPEACHMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express*, a few days ago, in referring to this question, said:

"The Impeachment investigation was very significant. It is well known here that they have signally failed thus far to obtain any reliable evidence of official misconduct on the part of the President. The testimony they have taken is nothing more than hearsay, as to what Mr. Johnson did before he was even nominated for the Vice-Presidency. Baker and Jack Hamilton say that he wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis, offering to join the Confederacy upon condition that he should be made Secretary of War. This, I believe, was sworn to by Baker, but when called upon for the letter, he said he thought it could be found. The fact that the Committee have been going along on this sort of evidence, shows how badly off they were for money—and hence the necessity for the $10,000,000 voted to-day. I imagine, however, it will hardly be sufficient to purchase another Conover, especially in view of the situation into which that unfortunate individual has been placed, in consequence of his offences. What they want is testimony against President Johnson, not Mr. Johnson, and they will have it, if it takes the entire contingent fund of the House to obtain it. Money is no object, especially as it comes from the tax ridden people. Witnesses are in demand, and must be hunted up.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Dan Rice has written a letter detailing his observations during an extended tour in the Southern States. He says the Southern people are sadly misrepresented, principally by a class of fellows noted in the following paragraphs:

"There is a set of traders in some districts who swindle the poor negroes shamefully by selling them bogus jewelry and gewgaws at most exorbitant prices. In some instances these persons write for the northern papers, and it is for their interest to have the South dominated by a military force, they will, of course, paint horrible pictures of the subdued rebels.

"In one instance that came to my knowledge, a trader had sold a breastpin to a negro for five dollars which was made in Waterbury, Connecticut, for *sixteen cents*, and this man was the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, a leading Radical paper in the North."

We willingly credit this, because a fellow who is mean enough to correspond with a Radical organ, is just about rascal enough to swindle a darkey. Turning around to the other stand-point, the fellow who would swindle a poor negro couldn't be anything else than a "loyal" correspondent of a Radical organ. Dan is right. —*Patriot & Union*.

TEMPERANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The joint special committee upon the subject of modifying the present law respecting the sale of spirituous liquors, so as to grant licenses under certain circumstances, held their first meeting in Boston on Tuesday. Hon. Linus Child, together with ex Gov. Andrew, counsel for the petitioners for a license law, made the opening argument. He said:

"The interests of temperence and the welfare of the community require a license law, and proceeded at some length to prove this, in a historical sketch of the regulation of the sale of liquor from early Colonial times down to the present day. In regard to the present prohibitory law he said *that there was no period of fifteen years in the history of the Commonwealth during which the progress of intemperance, the extension of drinking usages, were so great or so rapid as in the past fifteen years.* This went to show the necessity of a moral change, and a moral principle in men's minds to secure abstinence from drinking. He argued that criminal laws could not be enforced except so far as they reflect public opinion, and that it is the moral principle of the people pressing upon municipalities and courts and juries that make law effective."

Closing of the Old Rump Congress and the Opening of the New.

The closing of the 39th Congress took place on the 4th instant, on the day appointed by the Constitution, and presented a scene of great interest. More than one thousand ladies were present, for the purpose of seeing in a brief space of time the dissolution of one Rump Congress and the organization of another, more deficient than its predecessor. During the last session ten States were deprived of representation, and now in this "Leper Rump" no less than 17 States are unrepresented. The waste of time for the past three months by the late Congress, necessitates premature action, so the Radical leaders say; but the following speech of Mr. Brooks, of New York, and the protest signed by Democratic members, explains why they object to the present organization. Their arguments and facts are unanswerable. Where are we drifting to, and how long will a now free and independent people tolerate such outrages on their vested rights!

Mr. Brooks arose and said: If the indications I see in the public press and elsewhere are to be realized; if the process of impeachment is to go on, or what is more revolutionary, the suspension of the President by the action of this House, it is revolution, and nothing but revolution, call it by whatever name you please. The Speaker of the House is to create a Committee of Impeachment, and to have the whole direction and control of the process of impeachment in this House. I say, therefore, that the most serious of all steps is the organization of this House, and in case the precedent you threaten us with is created by you, and the existing President is deposed, or in case of the President's death, the Speaker of the House becomes the President of the United States, so that in point of fact, here by our solemn action to-day, we may be creating a President of the United States. I protest, therefore, in the full solemnity of the occasion; I protest before my country, and in the presence of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Ashley, who is to be the leader in this resolution; I protest most solemnly against taking any further steps toward the organization of this House until all the States are fully represented.

Mr. Brooks then read the following protest:

Whereas, it appears by the records just made that the following States, seventeen in number, are not now represented upon the floor of this House, viz: The States of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, Arkansas and Nebraska, States entitled by the act of Congress of March 4th, 1862, and subsequent acts, to Representatives in Congress, as follows: New Hampshire, 3; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; Virginia, 8; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 7; Florida, 1; Alabama, 6; Mississippi, 5; Louisiana, 5; Texas, 4; Tennessee, 8; Kentucky, 9; California, 3; Arkansas, 3; Nebraska, 1;—in all eighty Congressional Districts now unrepresented on the floor of the House; and whereas, of these unrepresented States seven are of the original thirteen that in 1787 met in Convention and created the Constitution of the United States,—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, the majority of the original States; therefore, we, members elect of the Fortieth Congress, do now enter our most solemn protest against any and every action tending to the reorganization of this House until the absent States be more fully represented.

[Signed]

JAS. BROOKS, N. Y.
WM. HOLMAN, Ind.
W. E. NIBLACK, Ind.
CHAS. E. ELDRIDGE, Wis.
P. VAN TRAMP, Ohio.
A. G. GLOSBRENNER, Pa.
J. M. HUMPHREYS, N. Y.
M. C. KERR, Ind.
STEPHEN TABER, N. Y.
D. M. VANANKEN, Pa.
LEWIS W. ROSS, Ill.
A. S. MARSHALL, Ill.
F. WOOD, New York,
L. GETZ, Pennsylvania,
W. E. ROBINSON, N. Y.
DEMAS BARNES, N. Y.
JOHN FOX, New York.
ALBERT G. RUER, Ill.
JOHN MORRISSEY, N. Y.
F. STONE, Maryland.
GEO. W. MORGAN, Ohio.
CHAS. SITZGRAVES, N. J.
B. F. BOYER, Penn.
F. McCULLOUGH, Md.
CHAS. DENNISON, Pa.
STEPHEN ARCHER, Md.
T. E. NOELL, Missouri.
W. MUNGEN, Ohio.
CHAS. HAIGHT, N. J.
JOHN W. CHANLER, N. Y.
J. V. L. PRUYN, N. Y.

ACCEPTED.—The stockholders of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad have accepted the report of the President and Receiver, Hon. Thomas L. Jewett, recommending the transfer of that road to the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company. The President stated in his report that such transfer and surrender of the road seemed to be the only alternative left, as the Steubenvill and Indiana Company was considerably embarrassed, and could not complete the western part of the road. This will give the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company a continuous line of road, under their own management, direct to the heart of the west.

The following nominations of Pennsylvanians have been rejected by the Senate:

Postmasters—Jacob Salade, Williamsport; Henry Clerno, Hazleton; David Brewster, Montrose; Henry Quillman, Norristown; James Walsh, Pittstown; Samuel L. Galick, Danville; Elizabeth P. Humphreys, Coatsville; Jackson H. Kerlin, Middletown. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Michael A. Frank, Nineteenth district; John F. Belsterling, Third district.

"Fashion and Famine."

Although the country is controlled by "grand moral ideas," it still becomes necessary to organize mammoth charity committees in all of our large cities, in order to appease the demands of famine and want in a large section of our country. This is all right; but those who are starving, as well as thousands of others, are probably not aware that fashion, prodigality and rascality have, the past winter, held a perfect carnival at the National Capital. We reproduce the following description of a late fandango, at which "loyalty" moved in full dress. Any one reading it must conclude that there is nobody starving in this country, and besides "the preachers are nearly all on our side"—the "grand moral" side:

"Secretary McCulloch's reception on Saturday evening was the most elegant and fashionable of the season. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Senator Ramsey, Mrs. Senator Sprague, Mrs. General Banks, Mrs. Senator Doolittle, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Admiral Montgomery, Mrs. Mayor Wallach, Mrs. Chas. M. McCulloch, Miss Brown, Miss Tudor, and ladies of distinguished persons. Mrs. McCulloch wore a dark green moire antique, with crystal trimmings and pearl buttons, white lace collar and cuffs; hair dressed plain. Mrs. Chas. M. McCulloch was dressed in pink silk, with low neck and peplum sleeves, sash of same material as dress, and trimmed with white lace; the body and sleeves of the dress being trimmed with plaiting of the silk and lace, gold comb set with pearl in the hair. Mrs. Senator Sprague was attired in pink silk, with an overdress of white gauze, the skirt trimmed with plaitings of narrow white satin put on the bias in strips of half yard in length, the same trimming being on the sleeve and bodice: hair waved and dressed with red rose and lilly of the Nile. Mrs. Senator Ramsey wore a black velvet robe, with low bodice and short sleeves; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace ruche and narrow black velvet, coiffure of scarlet geraniums, pearl jewelry. Mrs. Gen. Banks wore black lace over a black silk dress trimmed with crimson satin; hair dressed with bands of gold. Mrs. Senator Doolittle was attired in ashes of rose silk trimmed with velvet of the same shade and black lace. Miss Frelinghuysen, daughter of Senator Frelinghuysen, was dressed in black silk, low bodice and short sleeves, trimmed with black chenile trimge, coiffure of black velvet and gold. Mrs. Mayor Wallach wore a white tarlatan skirt over blue silk clany lace spencer, black lace shawl, and coiffure of blue velvet and coral. Mrs. Voorhees was attired in a claret colored unwatered moire antique, trimmed with velvet of that shade; hair unconfined. Miss Brown, with Mrs. Gen. Banks, wore an ashes of rose silk, white lace cape, coiffure of pink velvet with white flowers. Miss Merritt wore an elegant silk of blue and brown stripes, trimmed with blue satin, lace chemisette, and head dress of silver cord. Mrs. Lewis J. Davis was dressed in blue silk, trimmed with honiton lace, head dress of blue ribbon, swan's down and diamonds. Mrs. Col. Chapman wore a white alpaca, trimmed with blue satin, hair waved and powdered with crystal. Mrs. Franklin Philip was attired in a black velvet dress, low bodice and short sleeves, trimmed with clany lace, coiffure of flowers and curls. Mrs. Richardson was dressed in green moire antique, with black lace shawl, hair dressed with curls and crimson velvet."

FRIGHTFUL FIX FOR FENTON.—In the case of Captain George Olney, who is alleged to have taken his steamer by force and stratagem from Norfolk, Virginia, Governor Fenton, upon a requisition from Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, issued a warrant for Olney's arrest. When the matter came before Judge Leonard, in the Supreme Court Chambers, in this city, yesterday, Judge Dean, in behalf of Mr. Olney, claimed that, inasmuch as Virginia was not recognized as a State by Congress, her appointed Governor had no status to issue a requisition, and the Governor of a loyal State could not issue his warrant founded upon such requisition; and as the Court desired to have a full argument on the subject, the case was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning. If a further adjournment should be had till Monday, there will be time to get an answer from Governor Fenton to the following: Does he (Governor Fenton) believe that Virginia is a State in the Union, and Governor Pierpont the legal Governor thereof? If he don't, his prompt obedience to Pierpont's requisition belies his position; if he does, he puts in peril his loyal standing in the loyal party which elected him "loyal Governor of a loyal State."—*N. Y. World.*

A LOTTERY OF DEATH.—In New York, Mrs. Mary Groetsch, a German woman, fifty-four years of age, committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of arsenic. Deceased had long been addicted to spending every cent of money she could raise in the purchase of lottery tickets. She even went so far as to take the funds appropriated by her husband for the support of the family, and invest the same in purchasing lottery policies. She was expostulated with by Mr. Groetsch, but all to no purpose. On Christmas day she took all her husband's best clothes and pawned them to raise money to gratify her uncontrollable passion, after which Mr. Groetsch announced that he could live with her no longer, and they must separate. This caused her to be despondent and low spirited, but instead of effectually separating they occupied different rooms. On Thursday last Mrs. Groetsch, in a fit of desperation, swallowed a quantity of arsenic, which had been purchased some months previously to kill rats with.

A newly married lady in Pittsburg has been surprised by the receipt of a letter from a former husband in California, whom she had supposed dead, stating that he is coming home with a lot of money. Look out, No. 2!

What Next!

The State of Massachusetts has long enjoyed a monopoly of manufacturing—in literature, in poetry, and what is called "Colonial History," and in general politics—an immense amount of moonshine. As this manufacture has been mainly for home consumption, supplying, with the East wind, buckwheat cakes, Bunker Hill Monument, baked beans and Boston Common, the means of enabling Massachusetts men to fill out their waistcoats to the topmost button, neither Senator Sumner nor Senator Wilson has asked that the new tariff shall protect the manufacturer of Massachusetts moonshine. But if the Radicals of that section, who labor under the present delusion that they control creation, should happen to fancy that sunrise, which strikes Cape Cod before it lights up New York harbor, can somehow be made to pay toll to Massachusetts, we shall certainly have a protective section for sunrise in the tariff bill. The next thing to do, is the decidedly cool proposition of the Massachusetts ice dealers memorializing the Legislature to suggest to Congress that "ice must be protected." The Boston *Journal* says that "our dealers in ice see danger in the new tariff bill, which proposes to admit ice from the British Provinces free." Danger to whom? Of what? The *Journal* adds ... must have protection or the Bluenoses will monopolize the business of supplying Southern States and leave our ice merchants out in the cold." This would be terrible indeed! Massachusetts has attempted to monopolize the business of supplying the Southern States with constitutional amendments, and the Southern States have been "left out in the cold" a long time, nominally for refusing to be supplied; but when somebody else proposes to supply the Southern States with ice, and "our ice merchants" (they have baked bean "merchants" in Massachusetts—nobody is a dealer there) are likely to be left "out in the cold," there is an immediate proposition to tax the whole ice-consuming community for the benefit of "our merchants." If anything *could* be cooler, it is the opinion of "the committee" of the aforesaid "merchants." "The committee," says the *Journal*, "are of the opinion that the imposition of a small duty would not affect the price to consumers in Massachusetts." Probably not; but how about the price outside of Massachusetts? If these protectionists would only propose to tax themselves and let other people alone, protection generally would be more popular than it is.—*N. Y. World.*

John Brown's Soul.

Judge Ludlow, in addressing the jury at the opening of the February term of Quarter Sessions, in Philadelphia, referred to an increase in the business of the court during the past few months. He said "A most fearful, determined struggle between right and wrong, virtue and vice, law and crime, is now going on, and unless the strong arm of the law is exercised promptly, all that is good will be swept from the land." He referred to the fact, that, for the first time in its history, the Eastern penitentiary is so crowded that it has become necessary to place two prisoners in some of the cells; and the saddest fact of all is, that over two-thirds of the inmates are under twenty-five years of age. This may be attributed to a want of proper training of our young men and to the destruction of the apprentice system. Neither parental discipline nor the firm hand of a master restrain the young of either sex. This is truly a deplorable picture of the moral advancement and success of Puritanism. The great controlling moral influence—the pulpit—must bear the greater share of the responsibility for the state of things complained of. Pious disposed church-goers, placing every confidence in the purity and infallibility of their "spiritual guides" and less in their own sense of duty, were easily led by a fashionable defence of the private peccadilloes of their pastors, and felt triflingly scandalized only when called upon to defend in open court. The general lukewarmness of the church, the abandonment of christianity to preach politics, the turning of the current of love into vilest hate, of reverence of the Deity into blasphemy—these are the leading agents in the carnival of crime that rules in this age of John Brownism. —*Jeffersonian.*

CHILD-WHIPPING IN SCHOOL.—It is announced from Cincinnati that a case which has been pending in the police court of that city against a school teacher was decided on Saturday last, the judgment of the court being that any corporeal punishment of a pupil by a teach is unlawful. The decision exonerated the teacher from any charge of cruel, ill-tempered or excessive punishment. With regard to this subject, a correspondent of the Boston Transcript asks: "Are we civilized!" and says the inquiry is called out by the fact that since the complaints aroused by the flogging of young ladies in the Massachusetts schools, a new method of punishment has been adopted there, which consists in opening the childs mouth and filling it with cayenne pepper. The correspondent who makes this statement may well ask, 'Are we civilized?'

A GOOD WILL.—We heard the other day of a man that once lived within a hundred miles of Toledo, who was possessed of a large property, but like all men, be their property large or small, he had to die, though dying he did what most men won't do; he left a will bequeathing half of his wealth (being childless) to his wife, for her use as long as she remained single, the other half to be given her when she marries again. If such acts were more frequent, charming widows would be more charming, and widowhood much shorter lived.—*Cincinnati Eag.*

Died,

In Clearfield borough, on the 24 of March, 1867, of consumption, Miss ANNIE NEWSON, in the 24th year of her age.

At the residence of her son, RICHARD MOSSOP, Esq., in this place, on the 4th instant, Mrs. MARIA MOSSOP, in the 73d year of her age.

In Pike township, on the 24th of February, 1867, at the residence of her son, JANE OWENS; aged 78 years, 11 months, and 12 days.

New Advertisements.

BUTTER, Cheese and Lard, received regularly from the West, at the store of
J. P. KRATZER.

MEATS—Sugar Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Dried Beef, Sides and Shoulders, at
J. P. KRATZER'S.

FLOUR—Corn-Meal and Chop, always on hand at
J. P. KRATZER'S.

PLASTER—Fresh ground Land Plaster, for sale at
J. P. KRATZER'S.

CLOVER SEED and TIMOTHY SEED just received at
J. P. KRATZER'S.

WALL PAPER—a large stock, closing out very cheap at
J. P. KRATZER'S.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating for a certain Promissory Note, calling for $50, dated the 1st March, 1867, and given to Jeremiah Butler and Thomas Reilly, by the undersigned, as I never received consideration for the said note, and am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law.
S. P. LANSBERRY.
Clearfield, March 3, 1867. mar7-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Walter Wilson, dec'd, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH W. LULL,
mar7-6tpd Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration, on the estate of Jane Owens, deceased, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., have this day been duly granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement without delay.
JOHN OWENS,
mar7-6tpd Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Harting Beck, dec'd, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN L. WILSON,
mar7-6tpd Administrator.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The co-partnership heretofore existing between C. R. Foster, J. D. M'Girk, Edward Perks, G. L. Reed, Richard Shaw, A. K. Wright, J. T. Leonard, Jas. B. Graham, and Wm. A. Wallace, in the Banking business, at Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted as heretofore at the same place, under the title of Foster, Perks & Co.
C. R. FOSTER. RICHARD SHAW.
J. D. M'GIRK. J. T. LEONARD.
EDW. PERKS. WM. A. WALLACE.
J. B. GRAHAM. A. K. WRIGHT.
G. L. REED. March 5, 1867.

C. R. Foster. Edward Perks. J. D. M'Girk.

Banking & Collection House
OF
FOSTER, PERKS & Co.,
Successors to Foster, Perks, Wright & Co.,
Philipsburg, Centre co., Pa.

WHERE all the business of a Banking House will be transacted promptly and upon the most favorable terms. mar7-tf

SURVEYOR.

THE undersigned offers his services as a Surveyor, and may be found at his residence, in Lawrence township. Letters will reach him directed to Clearfield, Pa.
mar7-6mpd JAMES MITCHELL.

R. ROBISON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Pork Packers,
Dealers in Glass, Iron and Nails,
Family Flour of the Best Brands,
Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders; Lard, Mess Pork, Cheese, Beans, Hominy, Dried Fruit, Carbon and Lard Oil, Dried Beef, &c.
No. 255 Liberty Street, (Red Front,)
mar7-1y PITTSBURG, PA.

LOGAN ACADEMY.
BELL'S MILLS, BLAIR CO., PA.

EVERY way a first-class institution, affording the best facilities to those preparing for college, business, or teaching.
Whole expenses for the Summer Term, of five months.....$115 50
No extra charges.
Next term begins May 6, 1867. Send for a circular.
Rev. ORR LAWSON, Prin.,
mar7-3mpd Antiesom, Pa.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by land of Edward M'Carrey, south by Jacob Michaels and John Vaught, and on the west and north by William Michaels, containing about fifty-three acres, being all cleared.

Also, one other tract of land situate in Karthaus township, bounded east by land of E. M'Garvey, south by Jacob Michaels, west and north by John Vaught, containing ten acres, being all cleared, and having a two-story log house and barn erected thereon.

Also, one other tract, at Three Runs, in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: East by land of James Rough, south by Oliver Moore, West and north by Isaac McCloskey, containing one hundred acres, being unimproved. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Michaels.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 15 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale.
JACOB A. FAUST,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Penn'a, Mar. 7, 1867.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

IS a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has proved, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it, has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Do not reject this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used Ayer's—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and as a Dinner Pill, are unequalled.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them with pleasure, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by C. D. Watson, Clearfield; W. C. Metz, Glen Hope; Joseph R. Irwin and Irvin & Hartshorn, Carrolville; Kirk & Spencer, Lumber City. mar7-2m

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with one BLACK HORSE, (Stallion,) three years old next June, now in the possession of E. L. Miller, of Bell township, as the same belongs to us, and is left with him on loan subject to our order.
Lumber City, Feb. 21-3t-p. A. HILE & BRO.

CANNED FRUIT of all kinds, at
MERRELL & BIGLER'S

RAFT ROPES of all sizes, for sale at Dec. 12, 1865. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 18th day of March, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: beginning at a hemlock, thence north 135 perches to post in road; thence north 58 degrees east 125 perches to post; thence south 145 7-10 perches to post; thence west 122 5-10 perches to place of beginning, containing one hundred and seven acres, having about thirty acres cleared, with small log house and stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Harvey Moore.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded: beginning at a hemlock, thence north 135 perches to post in the road; thence north 58 degrees east 125 perches to post; thence south 145 7-10 perches to post; thence west 122 5-10 perches to place of beginning, containing one hundred and seven acres, having about thirty acres cleared, with small log house and barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Lafayette Bloom.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded south by Josiah Lamboorn, west by J. & J. Westover, north by Jonathan Westover, and east by ——, containing about one hundred and seventeen acres, with one hundred acres cleared, and having two large frame houses and two large frame barns erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Evans.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 15 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale.
JACOB A. FAUST,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Penn'a, Feb. 28, 1867.

LICENSE NOTICES.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their petitions and bonds for License, at the March sessions next, agreeably to the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," &c.:

TAVERN LICENSES.

William Reichel	Karthaus township.
William Schwem	Brady "
David Johnson	Clearfield borough.
D. H. Pauhamus	Beccaria township.
W. N. Jeffries	Curwensville borough.
James L. Curry	Lumber City, "
S. C. Hepburn	Penn township.
David Coplin	Decatur "
T. F. Bonlich	Osceola borough.
John Beecer	Union township.
D. S. Plotner	New Washington bor.
Lewis Fishell	Covington township.
George Hagerty	Woodward "
A. H. Farewell	Lumber City borough.
Law. Sikes	Pike township.
John F. Bloom	Gulich township.
Lawrence Flood	Covington township.
Maria C. Robinson	Lumber City borough.
Edward Abart	Boggs township.
J. S. Radebaugh	Boggs "
John A. Siehl	Clearfield borough.
L. W. Ten Eyck	Curwensville borough.
Peter A. Gaulin	Clearfield "
Robert J. Haynes	Karthaus township.
Frederick Kork	Brady "
Samuel Ho'e	Ansonville, Jordan tp.
William R. Dickinson	Beccaria township.

RESTAURANT LICENSE.

Wm. Albert & Bro	Bradford township.
William S. Sankey	Karthaus township.
Claudius Barmey	Covington township.

Feb. 28-3t D. F. KIZWEILER, Clerk.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. SAMUEL LINN, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and Hon. SAMUEL CLYDE and Hon. JACOB WILHELM, Associate Judges of Clearfield co., have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphan's Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Over and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the **Third Monday (18th day) of March, 1867**, and to continue one week.

NOTICE IS, therefore hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JACOB A. FAUST,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Feb. 21, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania:

Catharine Antes, by her next friend John Barclay, vs. Newton Goodfellow Antes.	No. 33, Mar. T., 1867
	Alt. subp. for divorce.

The undersigned Commissioner, appointed to take testimony in this case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his residence at Morrisdale, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.
J. CRAMOND ALLPORT,
February 21, 1867-3t. Commissioner.

Town-Lots for Sale.

THE undersigned, residing at Glen Hope, offers at private sale on reasonable terms, SIXTY-FIVE TOWN-LOTS, situate and being in the new addition made to the village of Glen Hope.

Also, Thirty-Five Acres of Land,

Adjoining the same. All will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers. Any further information can be obtained by addressing him, at Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Penn'a.
nov28-3m. JEREMIAH COOPER.

HOTEL FOR SALE,
IN NEW MILLPORT.

THE undersigned, desirous of moving to the West, offers at private sale a large two-story FRAME HOUSE, now kept as a Hotel, situate on Main street, in the village of New Millport, Clearfield county, Pa. The building is well arranged for a hotel, or dwelling house and store-room, with all the ecessery outbuildings attached, in good order, together with

Four Lots of Ground.

But few properties possess equal advantages as a business stand to this.

It will be sold part cash in hand, and the balance in payments. Any further information can be obtained by calling on or addressing the subscriber, at New Millport, Clearfield county, Penn'a.
Jan31-3mpd D. AARON WISE.

Buffalo Robes, Knee and Horse Blankets Nov13, '65. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.