



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Thursday Morning, April 11, 1867.

**In Outrage.**

An election was held on the Sprague & Burnside Farm on the 3d instant, for State officers and Congressmen. This is a patch of land on the Codfish coast, between Massachusetts and Connecticut, principally inhabited by loyalists ever since before the Revolution, and has lately been known on the map as Rhode Island, but now owned in fee simple by Senator Sprague (who is trying to expatriate his wife, the late celebrated Columbus, Ohio, belle, Miss Chase), and that fearless negro commander and Frederickburg butcher, Gen. Burnside, who now run the machine ostensibly in the interest of loyalty, but chiefly for their own private ends. But to the outrage:

While the people of this Congressional district are compelled to poll 28,000 votes to entitle them to a Congressman, the subjects of Sprague & Burnside's dominions polled, on the 3d instant, but 11,000 votes, and elected thereby two loyal Congressmen. What charming music the notes of "all men are created free and equal" must make to the refined ears of those who so often repeat this Philistine! In this view of the case, one Codfish aristocrat is just equal to five white men in this Congressional district. This kind of aristocracy is an hundred fold worse than the "barbarism and slavery" of the South, about which we have heard so much from the "wealth and intelligence" of the Codfish coast. If "all men are created free and equal," why does it take 28,000 white men in Pennsylvania to elect one Congressman when 11,000 Rhode Islanders can elect two? Will some loyalist answer for the Sprague & Burnside farm?

We are glad to notice, however, that the votes for the white ticket at the late election increased considerably. The Democrats doubled the number of their members in the House, and reduced the aggregate majority nearly one-fourth.

**CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.**—There are no less than eleven Congressional Committees and Sub-Committees regularly empowered to conduct certain investigations wherever they may choose to journey, and invested with absolute authority to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers. Each committee must have its clerk and its stenographers, and nearly all will require a deputy sergeant-at-arms, who will not only secure the attendance of witnesses, but will pay all bills from the contingent fund of the House. The cost of these investigations, and of printing the reports which will be made, may be estimated at over one hundred thousand dollars.

Our State Legislature plays the same game. This is termed local economy, retrenchment and reform. For representatives to rob and plunder the people is now, under loyal rule, considered a virtue.

So we go.—General Schofield, the commander of the Territory of Virginia, has issued an order suspending all elections in his dominions, stating that all vacancies will be filled by the Commanding General. This is the plan by which France, in 1851, was turned from a Republic into an Empire. The orders and bulletins issued by the officers under the loyal Despotism bill, sound more like the gongs of a European Monarch, than the still small voice of a State Governor, during the good old days of Democracy.

If the authors of "military commissions" and "reconstruction" bills do not end their days at the end of a rope or in a penitentiary, justice will be cheated out of its legitimate subjects. The fate of Robespierre and his clan should be a lesson to Stevens, Sumner & Co.

**CONNECTICUT RECONSTRUCTED.**—The people of this State have adopted the true mode of reconstruction, by delivering the affairs of the State, on the 1st instant, into the hands of the old "Union Savers." Loyalty there, as in the days of Washington, was compelled to take wings and fly away. The Democracy on that day cleaned out every department of the State government.—Like the story of a shipwreck, not a Shoddyite, negro lover, or disunionist is left to tell the tale. Yet, the shoddy organs say that "would men of the party hardly view it as a victory." We do not exactly see how the Radicals can stand such victories, but we feel sure the Democrats will not complain if a few more of the same sort should transpire.

The present Radical organization properly termed by the Boston Post, "a huge organized hypocrisy." As

**Commutation of the Death Penalty.**

The following act in reference to the death penalty, has passed both branches of the Legislature. There are now seventeen persons in the several jails of this Commonwealth, under sentence of death, some of whom have been sentenced for seven years, but for some informality, or other causes, the Governor has failed to sign their death warrants and they, consequently, remain in the common jails, where they are liable to escape, but the passage of this act will allow the Governor to send them to a penitentiary, where they will remain until they and their friends establish their innocence.

**Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c.,** That in cases of a conviction of and sentence for murder in the first degree, the Governor may, upon the petition of such person convicted, grant to such convict a pardon upon such conditions, with such restrictions and such limitations as he deems proper, and he may issue his warrant to all proper officers to carry such pardon into effect, which warrant shall be obeyed and executed, instead of the sentence originally awarded; and the terms and conditions upon which such pardon is granted shall be specified and set forth in the warrant so as aforesaid. *Provided,* That in all cases in which sentence of death shall hereafter be pronounced, conditional pardon shall be granted, unless a majority of the judges of the court before whom the convict hath been tried, one of whom shall be a presiding or law judge, shall advise and recommend such conditional pardon. And *provided further,* That no right to expatriate any convict shall exist by virtue hereof.

**Sec. 2.** It shall be, and it is hereby made the duty of the Sheriffs, Wardens, Jailors, and keepers of prisons, and each of them to whom custody of such convict would be committed, if the terms and conditions of such pardon had been the sentence of the court trying him, to restrictions of the warrant of the Governor, and to do and perform such things in reference to his or her continued custody, which it would be his or her, or their duty to do, if the terms and conditions of said warrant had been the sentence of the court in which said convict was tried.

**Sec. 3.** When a convict is pardoned upon conditions to be by him or her performed, or with restrictions and limitations, the officer to whom the warrant for that purpose is issued, shall, as soon as may be, after executing the same, make return thereon, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and he shall also file in the Clerk's office of the Court in which the offender was convicted, an attested copy of the warrant and return, a brief abstract whereof the Clerk shall subjoin to the record of the conviction and sentence.

**THE SHOWMAN'S DEFEAT.**—At the Congressional election in the Fourth District of Connecticut in 1865, Hon. John H. Hubbard (Republican) was elected by a majority of 2,635. Barnum, the loyal hump, was beaten in the same district on Monday, the 1st instant, by 1,645 votes. This shows the lesson in figures. A good joke played off on the moral party, or their candidate. As Hubbard's majority was about the same as Scofield's last fall, the white people of this district should not despair. If such things can be done in the hot-bed of fanaticism, where every church is a political rostrum, why can we not elect a Democrat to Congress in this district, where the agents of his Satanic Majesty are less numerous?

**FACTIOUS.**—The Albany Journal, the State organ of New York loyalists, attempts to be sportive over the Connecticut election. It says:—"The Democrats all over the State are jubilant. No one blames them. Their success in Connecticut is the first victory since the battle of Bull Run."

Yes, brother Dawson, Frederickburg, Bull Run No. 2, and several other catastrophes will overtake you before the "irrepressible conflict" is fully stayed, and the country again delivered into the hands of the Democracy, which is the only party fit to govern a Republic.

**A PLAIN FELLOW.**—Bill Fletcher, a Tennessee nigger, at one of Rev. Brownlow's black-and-tan meetings at Chattanooga, last week, said that if he was fit to vote he fit to sit on a jury and hold office. Bill is exactly right; but we say that he is fit for neither. How is it with you, Brother Row? Is William Fletcher entitled to the same political rights and associations you are? We may be considered impudent for asking such a question, but we would like to know.

Secretary Stanton had the impudence to recommend to the Rump Senate the name of that celebrated tool of despotism, ex-Provost Marshal Fry, for a Brigadier generalship in the regular army, but he was rejected. This is one act we can approve. Fry's "cake is dough," while his friend Conklin, from New York, remains in the Rump.

A loyal exchange says: "The Democracy are after the negro." This may be true, and caused by a "military necessity." We know however that somebody else was after the "pet lambs" long before "the Democracy," but they seem to have been unsuccessful in securing same as they are in restoring the Union.

An inhuman mother in Hartford, Conn., last week beat her son on the feet with a leather strap so cruelly that it was with difficulty he was restored to life.

**The Despotism Bill.**

A bill was filed by Judge Sharkey and Robert J. Walker in the Supreme Court of the United States on Friday, in which the complaint of the State of Mississippi in behalf of herself and such other States as may be interested in the premises, who shall, by consent of the Court, properly make themselves parties hereto, against Andrew Johnson, a citizen of the State of Tennessee, and President of the United States, and also against General E. O. C. Ord. The State of Georgia has also filed a similar petition, Charles O'Connor and Judge Black appearing as counsel. The hearing takes place on Friday.

The petition sets forth at length the history of the formation of the State of Mississippi, claiming, besides the protection of the constitutional rights of a State, that there are compact, "fundamental, irrevocable and unalterable" securing forever to the State of Mississippi her rights as a State of this Union.

Such compacts and the rights acquired under them, the petitioners believe this court will regard as its duty to maintain and protect, in the same manner, at least, as it would enforce between individuals by injunction or otherwise, the specific performance of contracts.

The averment is made that the Congress of the United States cannot constitutionally expel Mississippi from the Union, and that any attempt which practically does so is a nullity, and that there is no provision in the Constitution of the United States which subjects her, as a State, to any pains, penalties, or forfeitures, as a consequence of her people to withdraw from the Union, all powers to punish a State by expulsion or otherwise, for any cause, having been expressly refused in the convention which framed the Federal Constitution. She avers that her citizens lost none of their political rights nor incurred any penalties except what might be inflicted on as individuals by due process of law, after trial by jury in courts having jurisdiction of their offenses, and that disabilities attempted to be imposed upon her or upon her citizens otherwise than as aforesaid by any body of persons are void, and violations of the Constitution of the United States, as well as of the compact with Georgia of 1802 and with Virginia in 1787. She avers that she has exhibited her good faith and adherence to the Constitution by electing Senators and Representatives to Congress, and complains that they have been wrongfully excluded, and that her people have been compelled to pay the taxes and bear the burdens of government without representation.

The act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States and the act supplementary thereto, utterly annihilate the State and its government by assuming for Congress the power to control, modify and even abolish its government; in short, to exert sovereign power over it, and the utter destruction of the State must be the consequence of their execution. The scope of power vested in the military commanders, so broad, so comprehensive, was never before vested in a military commander in any government which guards the rights of its citizens or subjects by law.

The bill of the complainant concludes as follows:—

Now the complainant expressly charges that from information and belief, she said Andrew Johnson, President, in violation of the Constitution and in violation of the sacred rights of the States, will proceed, notwithstanding his vetoes, and as a mere ministerial duty, to the execution of said acts as though they were the law of the land, which he has no discretion, or that in doing so he performed anything more than a mere ministerial duty. With the view to the execution of said acts, she said Andrew Johnson has assigned military commanders to the several districts to carry them into complete and full execution, and for this purpose has assigned General E. O. C. Ord, a citizen of the State of Maryland, to the command of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, whom complainant prays may be made a defendant to this bill, and served with all proper process, etc.; and complainant further avers that the said General E. O. C. Ord will speedily enter on the discharge of said duties unless restrained by this honorable court.

And complainant would further show that many legal questions must arise under these bills if the government contemplated by them be carried out, which sooner or later must come before this Court for final adjudication, and it is believed these bills will be ultimately decided unconstitutional in their whole length and breadth, and as a consequence all acts that may have been done under them must be declared void, even to the constitution which may be formed under them. The mischief that must result from such a state of things are incalculable. Suits without number, not only in regard to rights of property, but for punishments inflicted without authority, a total disorganization of the present government. Inasmuch as no elections can be held to fill the State offices, a state of anarchy must intervene until the government can again be reorganized by the people, and therefore, public policy, the good order of society, and the safety of a people call loudly for speedy redress, and the complainant also charges that this bill is filed as a bill of peace and to prevent endless suits and controversies, inasmuch as the execution of the acts must produce such an endless variety of litigation as to disturb the good order of society by driving aggrieved parties to seek redress against officers and others, who may commit trespasses against the innocent.

To prevent such evils is one of the common grounds of equity jurisdiction, and the complainant avers that this appeal is made to this honorable Court in good faith, and not from factional motives, or from a spirit of insubordination to law, but under a fixed belief that these acts are in violation

of the Constitution, and of the compact aforesaid, and impose no obligations on her people to observe them unless decided to be valid by this honorable Court, and therefore claims, as she has a right to do, the deliberate determination of this Court as the tribunal organized under the Constitution to preserve it inviolate and to keep all the departments of said government within their appropriate spheres by trying these acts by the test of the Constitution, and she claims the exercise of this undoubted right in advance for the purpose of preventing irreparable mischief so gigantic and intolerable as those which are threatened. If she should be mistaken in this, and the acts should be decided to be constitutional, she will most cheerfully yield implicit obedience to all their behests, whatever the consequence may be. All she desires is to guard her rights and the rights of her citizens, and this boon she hopes may be accorded her before it is too late, and without being subjected to the imputation of improper motives. If either the State or the people have constitutional rights, it is a paramount duty to preserve them by all legitimate means.

This Court the State believes to be the great tribunal for the peaceful settlement of all constitutional questions, and especially in all cases in which a party, as expressly provided in the fundamental law. In consideration of the premises, and inasmuch as complainant manifestly has no remedy whatever at law, as must be apparent to the Court, and can have redress as a State only through this Court, as provided by the Constitution, complainant appeals to the preventive power of this honorable Court, exercising the jurisdiction of a court of equity, and humbly prays that the said Andrew Johnson, and his officers and agents appointed for that purpose, and especially General E. O. C. Ord, above named, be perpetually enjoined and restrained from executing or in any manner carrying out said acts, and that process of injunction and subpoena issue, directed to the parties aforesaid, and that all other requisite process deemed necessary may be issued, and for such other and further relief as may be deemed proper by this Court, and that the defendants be required to answer this bill of complaint, and as in duty bound complainant will ever pray, &c., &c.

**THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRACY.**

We note, with the warmest feelings of hope and joy, some evidences among that portion of the Democratic press which sustained the war, that they begin to comprehend the real object of the present Tory Mongrel party. This party founded on the fundamental rights of the people, has been searching for thirty years to accomplish the overthrow of Democratic institutions in America. Originating, perhaps in an honest misconception, it has been sustained by all the Tories and enemies of popular institutions, to seal the doom of republicanism in the New World. It has swept into its ranks all the debris of Toryism—all the malignant old Federalists, and all those old Whigs, who hate a Democrat more than they love their country. Every traitor, and every person trying to live by his wits upon honest men's labor, have reinforced it. To fix this multiple alliance of Toryism, fraud, rascality and robbery of all kinds upon the country, is now the great and absorbing object of the party in power. It is scarcely possible, if they carry the next Presidential election, ever to oust them except through revolution, and it is doubtful whether such a monstrous crime as they have committed can be adequately punished until, having filled their cup of iniquity to the full, the people rise and visit upon them a swift and terrible retribution. Their greenback falsehoods may explode, however, at any time, and the people roused from their lethargy by the sharp pangs of financial sufferings, may hurl them from power ere they are aware; but no matter how the final catastrophe comes, whether this year, next, or a few years hence, the Democracy of the North should not lose a moment in perfecting an immediate organization of Vigilance Committees, or Minute Men. If we do not intend to wait until we are bound hand and foot, until our lives, our property, our liberty, and our wives and daughters even, are at the mercy of a brutal soldiery, then let us arouse! There is not a moment to be lost. There ought to be a Democratic Convention in every State at the earliest practical period, to make arrangements for a full and complete organization, and to give fair notice to the tyrants at Washington that we do not intend to submit to the programme imposed upon the Southern States.

Every county, every town, every school district, ought to be organized forthwith. When Patrick Henry sounded the bugle blast that roused our forefathers to arms, he declared "that the clanking of their chains could be heard on the plains of Boston." To-day they can be heard on the plains of the South, and they will soon be heard here, unless we speedily prepare for the worst.

Do you say that there is no danger? How many people supposed even twelve months ago, that this party could or would have consummated the atrocious act of despotism that disgraced the city of Washington just before the idea of March? And will not a party that will deprive one set of men of their liberties do the same to others? Do these men now hate the Democrats of the North quite as much as they do the people of the South? And what, then, will restrain them from placing us in the same position? Only this, the want of power. They will do it if they dare, and they will dare to do it if they see that we show a spirit of slavish submission, and take no means to vindicate our rights against their usurpations? To be forewarned is to be forearmed, if we are worthy of the name of men.

We entrust, then, those gentlemen of our own State, who have the control of the party organization, to set this ball in motion. The time is most opportune to arouse a spirit and an enthusiasm which will revolutionize the State. A most important election is to come off this year, and, with proper exertions, we could easily carry the delegates for the State Convention.

The importance of this Convention, as now seems probable, they will doubtless introduce such test oaths in it as will deprive twenty or thirty thousand of our citizens of the right of suffrage. But, even if nothing of this kind were at stake, the importance of immediate organization would not be at all decreased. The steady march of the Mongrel party to a realization of their object—which are nothing less than the overthrow of American society, civilization, and the downfall of the splendid system of government bequeathed to us by our fathers—are reasons enough why we should lose no time in a grand effort to save it. When the mailed hand of martial law is upon us, it will be too late to resist. We shall neither gather strength by inaction nor gain adherents by submission. Every true man admonishes us to organize at once and confront our enemies, as every true man meets his foe. The Mongrels are muttering out stammering excuses for the vile act of their party chiefs. The Democrats are indignant, and ready for revolution. Says the great poet:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men  
Which, taken at the flood,  
Leads on to fortune."

And the saying is as true of political parties as of men. Now, while public sentiment is shocked and paralyzed by this audacious act, is the golden moment to seize hold of it, and direct it in the proper channel. The South is helpless. It remains for those who love liberty in the North to come to the rescue, or sit still and see the mailed hand of oppression, rivet the chains of slavery upon us. If a people would avoid the savage atrocities of oppression, they must be brave enough to vindicate their rights while they have the power. "Where the people are sheep, the rulers will be wolves."

A gay and festive preacher in Richmond, Indiana, is undergoing the slow torment of a church trial, on the charge of having preached to marry twelve different women. The contract was a little too heavy for the susceptible preacher, and he accordingly jilted the round dozen, marrying No. 13.

George W. Randolph, formerly Confederate Secretary of War, died on the 4th instant.

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**The New York Express says:**

The Radicals in the Senate have certainly made a mistake in confirming General James B. Steedman, as Collector in New Orleans. General Steedman fought for his country, as did General Sherman, and ought to have been, as he was, rejected. There has been a mistake, certainly, somewhere.

The Philadelphia Age says: The Supreme Court in the "military commission" and "test-oath" cases, nobly vindicated the Constitution from the assaults of the Radicals, and the people again look in that direction for assistance in preserving the life of the nation from the acts of political assassins.

Chief Justice Chase has prepared and will soon issue in printed form a circular stating the qualifications required for registers in bankruptcy, which will afford a clear idea of the character of the gentlemen whom he will select for that service.

A drunken man attempted to drive a wagon, containing his wife and four children, across a swollen stream in Philadelphia, Mo., a few days ago, when the wagon was upset by the current, and three of the children were drowned.

Omaha City, Nebraska, elected a majority of the Radical nominees at the charter election last spring. At the election this spring 1,536 votes were polled, and the Democrats elected their entire ticket by an average majority of 466.

The Detroit Free Press says of Brownlow's colored competitor for the Governorship, that "unlike Brownlow he is a negro from necessity, and not from choice."

A man by the name of Merritt has just died at Gosport, in Hampshire county, Va., at the age of 102 years. He was a bird-catcher by trade.

Congress did its best to protect wool and woollens; but it failed to protect the Woolly Horse.

**New Advertisements.**

**PROPOSALS.**—Sealed Proposals will be received until April 20, 1867, for the building of a new METHODIST CHURCH, in the borough of Clearfield, in accordance with plans to be sent at the office of J. H. McNally, Esq. Part of the material is on the ground.

**OLDS VARNISHES, PAINTS, BRUSHES.**—J. H. McNally, Esq., Clearfield, Pa.

**LIVERY STABLE.**—The undersigned has been to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, and Carriages, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.

**1867 SPRING 1867**  
**JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & Co.,**  
Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods,  
Nos. 235, 237, 239 & 241 N. Third St.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

**DREXEL & Co.,**  
No. 31 South Third Street, Philadelphia.  
**HAT MAKERS.**

**A Farm for Sale.**—The subscriber offers for sale in Knox Co., Clearfield county, Pa., at private sale, 100 acres of land, situated on Potter Run, two miles east of Fruit Hill Church, and contains 140 acres. The improvements consist of a good new mill, a dwelling house, barn, bank and out buildings, with a good apple orchard and a variety of other fruit trees. There are sixteen acres under improvement, and the balance is well timbered. The value and property will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information apply to

**JAMES L. JACKSON,**  
Clearfield county, Pa.

**PINE GROVE ACADEMY AND SEMINARY.**  
PINE GROVE MILLS, CENTRE CO., PA.

**J. E. THOMAS, A. M., Principal.**

This Institution, organized in 1832, will open its THIRTY-FIRST session on the twenty-fourth of September, next, on Wednesday, April 24, 1867, and continue until the first of October, next. English branches, \$50. Information given on application.

**JOSEPH KUNZ'S NEW CLOTHING STORE.**  
CLEARFIELD, PA.

The subscriber takes this method of announcing to the citizens of Clearfield and the public generally, that he has just opened a large stock of CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Youth and Boys' Suits, the latest styles of Hats and Caps, and BOOTS and SHOES, all of which he will dispose of at a little above cost. He can be found in Market street, between Third and Fourth, in the room formerly occupied by Will and Hoffman, where he solicits the citizens to call and examine his stock.

**JOSEPH KUNZ,**  
Clearfield, April 11, 1867.

**THE LATEST OUT!**  
MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

**B. WISE.** If you wish to purchase CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, or Furnishing Goods, GO TO C. H. MOORE'S.

New and Cheap Clothing Store, where will be found constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of fine HATS and CAPS, of the very latest styles; and in fact everything that can be called for in his line, will be furnished at the very lowest prices, as they have been purchased at the lowest possible figures, and will be sold in the same way.

**C. H. MOORE,**  
In the Post Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

**NEWS.**  
Dailies and Weekly papers, Magazines; also, a large assortment of the latest and best Novels, Joke Books, &c., constantly on hand at

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**New Advertisements.**

**CAUTION.**—All persons are hereby notified that the undersigned, in consequence of the death of his late wife, has been appointed administrator of her estate, and is now in possession of her real and personal property, and is ready to receive and take care of the same, and will do so in accordance with the law, and will not be responsible for any debts or claims against the estate of his late wife, unless they are presented to him within the time specified in the law.

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**  
In and for the County of Luzerne, Pa., ss.  
I, the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof, as the same appears from the records of said Court.

**W. A. BIGLER, A. FIELDING,**  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

**THE CHAIR IN THE CASE OF TWO INMATES.**  
D. F. NEWELL, Plaintiff.

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Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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D. F. NEWELL, Plaintiff.

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**  
In and for the County of Luzerne, Pa., ss.  
I, the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof, as the same appears from the records of said Court.

**W. A. BIGLER, A. FIELDING,**  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

**THE CHAIR IN THE CASE OF TWO INMATES.**  
D. F. NEWELL, Plaintiff.