CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES—NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 39--WHOLE NO. 2052. CLEARFIELD, PA., THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1868. NEW SERIES--VOL. 8, NO. 24.

Condition of the Blacks in the Cotton-Growing States.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL GILLEM.

OFFICE OF FREEDMAN'S BUREAU, &c., VICKSBURG, MISS., Dec. 10, 1867.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, Commanding Fourth Military District:

GENERAL: I feel it incumbent upon me as Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for this State to represent to you the present condition of the freedmen and planters, and their prospects for the future.

At the close of the war cotton, heretofore the great staple of the South, commanded what was regarded an enormous price, say from forty to sixty cents per pound, the result of which was to cause a large amount of capital from the North to be invested in the production of cotton. Labor, of course, commanded a price comparatively beyond what had hitherto been known in the planting and farming districts, ranging from $15 to $20 per month, with rations, for first class field hands. The short crop of 1866 dispelled the illusion entertained by many capitalists of rapidly accumulating a fortune, and in many cases utterly ruined planters and adventurers, who had invested their all in a single crop. Yet there was a sufficient number who regarded their losses as the result of an exceptional season, added to the number of landholders who determined to risk the result of another year's planting to maintain the high rate of wages of the previous year, and the contracts, where wages were the consideration, ranged from $15 to $20 per month; and where the land was tilled on shares the planters agreed to furnish the land, animals, utensils, and, in many cases, forage, the freedmen furnishing the labor. In most of these cases, the laborer having no subsistence and no credit, the planters agreed to become responsible for the supplies necessary for the laborer and his family, the amount to be deducted from the share of the laborer when the crops were gathered.

In consequence of the dry weather and worms the crop of 1867 has not exceeded half of what was regarded as an average crop, and that has not commanded but one half of the price of the previous year, thus reducing the proceeds to one-fourth of what was anticipated by the planter and freedman as the proceeds of the year's labor. The result is the financial ruin of the planter and capitalist, and discontent of the laborer.

In cases where laborers worked for stated wages there is but little complaint or discontent on the part of the freedmen, remuneration having generally been received by the laborer either in money or supplies, or if not paid the claim can be easily established or adjudicated, and if the planter has the means the claim can be collected. Where the laborer has worked for a share of the crop, endless litigation has been the consequence. The laborer, being without means, has generally been furnished the necessary supplies by the planter, or on his security. On gathering the crop it has in a majority of cases been ascertained that the share of the laborer does not pay his indebtedness for supplies advanced, and instead of receiving a dividend he is in debt. This causes great discontent and a conviction, perhaps well founded in some instances, of dishonesty and false accounts on the part of planters, but this cannot generally be the case. Instances have occurred where the planters have entirely abandoned the crop to the laborers, losing their time, the use of their animals and implements, and the supplies advanced. Cases have been brought to my attention of planting where not only the entire crop has been turned over to the laborers to satisfy their claims, but also the mules and implements used in its production. The result of this condition of affairs is the almost universal determination of planters to abandon the culture of cotton, and even if they wished to prosecute it another year, it would, I apprehend, be impossible for them to procure further advance of the necessary supplies from any merchant, so prevalent is the conviction that cotton cannot be produced at the present prices.

The next year the land in cultivation will be almost entirely devoted to corn, which requires but about one-fifth of the labor demanded by cotton, therefore four-fifths of the laborers required last year will be thrown out of employment, and of course there will be a corresponding decrease of wages. This the freedmen do not appreciate, considering it the result of a combination to defraud them of what they consider just wages. The consequence is they almost universally decline entering into contracts for the year 1868 on the terms offered by planters.

The crop of 1867 having been gathered, the freedmen are now idle and without, in a great majority of instances, the means of support. The result is great complaints from every section of the State of depredations being committed on live stock, hogs, sheep, and cattle. This is now the condition of affairs in the State of Mississippi.

Planters are without means, having little left them except their lands. Capitalists beyond the limits of the State refuse to make advances from the unsettled condition of affairs. The freedmen being to a great extent discontented refuse to enter into contracts for the coming year. The remedy to be applied demands most thorough and immediate consideration, for the military, either through the commanders of troops or agents of the bureau to reach all sections of the State, to see that all persons able to earn their support are compelled to do so, and that all those who do labor receive compensation for the same, is simply impossible. The care of the poor and the duty of seeing that contracts are faithfully executed properly devolves upon the local magistrates and higher courts.

How far it is safe, under the peculiar condition of affairs existing in this State, to trust the civil authorities with this duty it is for you, to whom the act creating this district intrusts "the security of life and property," to judge. To empower the local magistrates to arrest as vagrants all persons without visible means of support would no doubt lead to acts of injustice; but the civil authorities, being recognized and intrusted with the execution of the civil law, collection of taxes and the care of the poor, it would seem to be a necessary consequence that, as a protection to the community, they should have authority to compel all who are able to support themselves, and thus prevent them from becoming a burden on the community. To deny the civil authorities the exercise of this right is to place the freedmen above the recognized government of the State.

It is a matter of very great doubt whether, in the present condition of affairs, the civil authorities, unaided by the military, will be able to maintain order and execute the law. Civil process can only be served in the ordinary manner where offenders are the exception and the law is sustained by public opinion; but in the present ruined condition of labor in this State thousands are without labor, and must subsist; consequently, depredation is the rule and honesty the exception, while, on the other hand, to treat as vagrants four-fifths of the community is simply impracticable.

But these are matters for your consideration and of the law-making power rather than for me, whose functions are entirely executive, and to you I submit the case, merely with the surmise that it will be impossible to inaugurate any system for the relief of the blacks which is unanimously approved by the whites.

There is another subject worthy of attention in this connection. There seems to be a wide spread belief, which is daily increasing among the freedmen, that the land in this State is to be divided and distributed among them, and in some sections of the State this illusion is assuming a practical form, by the freedmen refusing to contract for the next year, or to leave the premises they have cultivated this year.

It is to be feared that this course, induced by evil disposed advisers, may lead to collisions, the extent and result of which it is difficult to surmise.

I receive almost daily petitions and memorials asserting the existence of organized companies of freedmen, and asking the presence and protection of troops, and although I am satisfied that these representations are generally the result of fear and exaggerated rumors, yet the existence of such organizations in some sections of the State is certain. Commanders of troops and agents of the bureau have been instructed to urge upon the freedmen the absolute necessity of abstaining from armed demonstrations; that they will be protected in all their rights, but that they must not seek redress by force or violence.

In order to avoid as far as possible bringing the races in collision with each other, I have advised that whenever practicable the "posse" summoned to assist in an arrest shall be of the same race as the person arrested.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brevet Major General, Commissioner.

AN AWFUL AFFAIR.—A portion of Forepaugh's menagerie, including all the larger animals, among which was the celebrated elephant "Romeo," was some time since placed in winter quarters, in the neighboring village of Hatborough. This huge elephant had created quite a sensation in the past year by his performances, and being suddenly immured in a great cage, has become moody of late. On Wednesday morning last, his keeper, W. S. Williams, went in to see him, and ordered "Romeo" to perform some tricks, which he obstinately refused to do, and was whipped. Towards evening of the same day, Mr. Williams carried some water into the cage, then barred the door and tried to wash "Romeo's" face and tusks. He had no sooner approached within the reach of the massive trunk of the elephant, than the latter threw it out, and winding it about the unfortunate man, hurled him to the ground, and again and again thrust his broken tusk into the body of his victim. The limbs and arms of Williams were crushed by the blows of the enraged animal. The piercing shrieks from Williams drew to the scene a little boy, who immediately ran for aid. Several men broke into the barred cage, but were too late to save the wounded man, who, after an hour of intense suffering, expired. Mr. Williams belonged to London, in Canada West, where he owned a farm. He was about forty years of age, and was married, but without children. His wife was with him at Hatborough. He was a man of most excellent character, and beloved by all who knew him. He has taken much interest in a religious revival going on in one of the churches of this place. He was "Romeo's" keeper before, for five or six years, and he had been otherwise engaged until just one year, to a day, before his death, when he again took charge of him, and had been with him since. "Romeo," immediately after he had revenged himself for the indignity of his chastisement, became docile but the proprietor put upon him heavey iron bracelets, which will effectually prevent him from doing any injury. Some time ago, while marching through Philadelphia, he created considerable devastation among a lot of wagons that impeded his progress. —*Doylstown Democrat.*

It is authoritatively denied that Spain is willing to sell Cuba. She is unconsciously waiting for the harvest which, having long been ripening for the reapers, will soon be bravely gathered. A people eager for liberty will save their tyrants the trouble of selling them.

Shakspereau Notes.

MACBETH CONSIDERED IN A NEW LIGHT.

Macbeth was a Highlander, from Higland county, Ohio. He was distantly related to the Highlands of the Hudson. He early emigrated to Scotland, where he first attracted attention as a brigadier of militia. One night while crossing a lonely moor, coming home from a general muster (pretty well peppered), he was accosted by three witches, one of whom cried, "All hail Macbeth, Thane of Clam Chowder!" while another saluted him "King of the Cannibal Islands."

They all united in a chorus of "Hoko poka, waka, rum," all of which had the effect to greatly inflame the ambition of the General. Thane he was already, but there was one slight difficulty in the way of his being king, the position was filled. Duncan held the throne, and it was evident to the most casual observer that Duncan wasn't such a donkey as to abdicate in favor of Mac or any other man. He wrote to his wife about it, hinting that he would like the situation of king, should there be a vacancy—having held almost every other office, from alderman of his native village, up.

Mrs. Macbeth was a strong-minded female, generally understood by the neighbors to wear the breeches. She couldn't wait for Duncan to pass away in the regular course of nature, so she egged Macbeth on to hasten his demise and possess the throne. An opportunity soon offered. The King one night having remained down town until the cars had stopped running, was forced to stay over night at the Macbeth residence. Mrs. Macbeth showed him every attention. She gave him the spare bedroom off from the parlor; she had a fire built in the parlor stove; hot water for him to wash in, &c.

When the good king had retired, Macbeth and his wife consulted together as to the best plan for removing him from a world of trouble. It was at length arranged that she should get his servants drunk on "apple-jack" while he carved the aged Duncan. She would have done it herself, she said, had he not resembled Macbeth's father-in-law, as he slept.

Macbeth steals on tip toe to the king's bed-chamber and shortly returns, with a slagger in each hand, stained with scopeberry juice. The deed is executed and stamped, and only requires to be registered. He was very pale and trembled violently, being seized with that remorse of conscience which every villain feels after committing crime, until he is satisfied that he isn't going to be caught at it.

He is troubled about the scopeberry juice on his hands, and wants to know if there is water enough outside of temperance organizations to wash it off. She tells him that a little turpentine will easily fix that. He starts at every sound, and seems to hear a voice which says, "Sleep no more! Macbeth doth murder sleep," Winslow's soothing syrup would be unavailing in the future to insure to him a quiet nap. Disgusted with his timidity, she snatches the daggers from his hands, and, bearing them to the front parlor, places them by the sides of the king's servants, who are drunk under the piano. That is for the purpose of fastening suspicion upon them as the guilty parties, it being the well-known custom of murderers to lie down and go to sleep, immediately after butchering a gentleman, with the gory implements of their profession in their hands.

Just before daybreak the door-bell rings; McDuff, a Scotch nobleman of Irish extraction, who had been up all night at a Fenian ball, had stopped to inquire if the King was stirring yet, not knowing that the King wouldn't stir any more. Macbeth directs him to the best bedroom where the King lies. He goes there, but quickly returns with the startling announcement that the King has been murdered!

Macbeth takes on terrible about it of course. Mrs. Macbeth comes in her night-gown, and is carried out in a swoon; the neighbors are aroused, and a messenger is dispatched at once for the coroner. Macbeth stabs the King's servants, and tells the jury at the inquest that he couldn't help it when he saw what they had done—he never was so mortified in all his life.

The kings sons leave the country, fearful that the malady that had carried off their father might run in the family, when Macbeth starts a rumor that they were implicated in the assassination, and appoints himself king. Henceforth his career is one of bloody, ably supported by Mrs. Macbeth, who, like the devoted wife that she was, did all she could to promote her husband's prosperity.

They killed Banquo one of King Duncan's generals, but his ghost persisted in sitting at their feasts, which didn't improve their appetites particularly, and was very uncivil in the ghost. They carried on a general slaughtering business for some time, but at length McDuff raised a regiment of Fenians, and after vanquishing the "Queen's Own," put all the King owned to flight, when Macbeth was killed in a hand-to-hand fight with McDuff. His last words were, "Lay on McDuff, and d—d be him who first cries out Scotch snuff!" and McDuff laid on with such effect that Macbeth was soon knocked out of time.

Mrs Macbeth fled to America. The last that was heard of her she was stumping Kansas, under an assumed name, in favor of female suffrage.

Some time ago a cow ran in front of a train in Indiana, threw it from the track, and caused the injury of several persons. The railroad company sued the owner of the cow and recovered $4,000 damages. The Supreme Court of the State has affirmed the verdict on an appeal.

The Irish.

Since the *Honorable* Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, who is somewhat known by his successful efforts in the "taking off" of Mrs. Surratt, has said that the negroes are as well qualified to vote as those who have been brought up at the tail of the wheelbarrow—meaning by this allusion the Irish—it has become very popular to repeat the slander by the apologists of negro suffrage, even in the South. It can only be believed by the ignorant and repeated by the depraved.

The *Land We Love*, in its last issue, thus refers to Mr. Bingham's comparison of the Irish and African races:

Does he know that Wellington, the greatest soldier of Great Britain, was an Irishman? That the sweetest poet of the English language was Moore, an Irishman? That, according to Walter Scott, the most vigorous writer of pure idomatic English was Swift, an Irishman? That the greatest British statesman was Burke, an Irishman? Does he know that Byron said of Sheridan, the Irishman, "He has written the best comedy, the best farce, the best address in the English tongue, and, to crown all, he has delivered the very best oration ever conceived or heard of in any country?" It may be a rebuke to Mr. B's radical impudence to tell him that the profoundest sensation ever made in the British Parliament was caused by the speeches of those two Irishmen, Burke and Sheridan, during the trial of Warren Hastings. The great bummer Hastings had just brought to a successful conclusion the conquest of India. He had swept over that unhappy region, in the style most popular even in the sixteenth century, stealing, plundering, burning and murdering. Like a modern hero, he endeared war to the heart of the conquering nation by making war support itself, and by furnishing dainty material for illustrated pictorials of the suffering and humiliation of the conquered people. He was therefore feasted and honored, and was the Magnus Apollo, the adored idol of the British populace. But in this very hour of his triumph and his popularity, these two generous Irishmen had the heart to sympathize with the wronged and oppressed; still better, they had the courage to denounce the demi god and bring him to trial. It was the Begum speech of Sheridan, delivered on the occasion of the impeachment, which Byron pronounced to be the master effort of British oratory.

Will it be worth while to tell Radi- stupidity of those world renowned Irish writers Stern, Steel and Goldsmith? Of Shea, the Irish poet and painter, President of the Royal Academy? Of the great oriental scholar, Shea, the Irishman? Of a long line of eminent orators, barristers, statesmen and jurists, Curran, Grattan, Lord Plunket, Saurin, O'Connell, Shiel, &c., &c.? Has this Radical ignoramus ever heard of poor Emmet? If not, we refer him to the school books. Has he ever heard of Bishop Shinle, Archibishop Usher—all Irishmen, and the last author of a chronology of the Bible? Does he know that the great French philosopher said of Robert, Boyle, the Irishman, "without Robert Boyle, we would know nothing?" Does he know that one of the most eminent of the British Surgeons was Abernethy, the Irishman? Does he know that the first Commodore in the American navy was John Parry, the Irishman, whom the English tried to bribe with $60,000 in money and the Captaincy of an English frigate?

In our section, we will not be so ungrateful as the honorable gentleman, and will ever honor your Mitchell—noble son of noble sire! who gave his life for the defence of Fort Sumter, and fresh will ever keep the memory of that peerless soldier and noble Irish gentleman, Patrick R. Cleburne.

If the honorable gentleman can mention a single name among the descendants from Guinea, Congo and Ashantee, which will bear comparison with any one of those given above, then we will believe that Radical ignorance is not so great as Radical wickedness.

THE PET LAMBS.—The Vicksburg correspondent of the New Orleans *Times* says the colored population of Vicksburg take to their burrows in the hills as naturally as we "white trash" used to do when Federal shells were flying incessantly around. The Vicksburg *Telegraph* says that all over the city, huts and "buten-tots" are to be found. Some are tolerable specimens of architecture and in them a few colored people might possibly exist, but the majority are very rude imitations of houses, and in most of them half a dozen to "innumerable multitudes whom no man can count," live and move and have their being. Many of these men toil not, neither do they spin, but the Freedmen's Bureau feeds them. The males of these burrows are entitled to a vote, and some of them cabin passage of steamboats; but in general they are harmless as ground hogs, and equally active in habits and agreeable to the smell. In the catfish season these voters fatten and do well, and in the winter they draw rations from the Government and chickens from the neighboring roosts. In all seasons they are happy and contented; and an inspection of their places of abode will show more filth and less meat than any other habitations in Vicksburg.

The expenses of the Impeachment committee were enormous, amounting to nearly a half a million dollars and occupying about eight months of the time of the Rumpers. A resolution calling for information as to the cost was objected to by honest Ben. Butler.

Original Poetry.

[Written for the Clearfield Republican.]

The New Court-House Fence.

BY DICKON.

So, ho! they've fenced it in at last!
I thought the days of fencing past;
But now I see they've made it fast
As ever ship was to a mast.
The posts and gates and all are cast.
The cost, I'm told, is not so vast.
And thus, I am compelled to say,
Our County Fathers, in their way,
Have not in this gone far astray;
But some will grumble as they may,
And fret and scold from day to day,
But I am of those fancy few
Who are always fond of something new;
And if the Court-House needs a fence,
I'd get it right for all the pence,
And let the grumblers hang outside,
Or jump on top and take a ride,
For all must say they look with pride
On this new fence from either side.
And I don't think there's one in twenty—
Though stamps are scarce and protests plenty—
But that will pay his little mite
To see the matter done up right.

Now, the one we have got is pretty and good,
And put up as solid as any one could,
And has this advantage over woodwork or bricks,
It is proof against jack-knives, pencils or sticks;
Yet a trifling mistake, I'm free to relate,
Was made in the setting or swing of the gate:
The ground is too high, or the fence is too low;
Can somebody tell, or does any one know?
Or does that belong to the mystical three
Who run the machine by the aid of a B?
If so, it is folly to make any fuss,
For the more you stir it, the greater the muss.
Like the bull in the China shop, turn as you may,
You will never turn right if you turn in their way.
Since the job is completed, the Major is paid,
The assessments all over, and the taxes are laid,
We'll be as contented and meek as we can,
For we learn the same lesson from every new man.
Reform and retrenchment the watchword has been,
Yet each in his turn when e'er he gets in
Sits down in his chair of comfort and ease,
Grease up the machine and run as they please.

The Freedman's Bureau.

The law creating the Freedman's Bureau will soon expire by its own limitation. That expensive institution to support and educate negroes upon the hard earnings of the overtaxed whites of the country should never have been established at all. However benevolent, in appearance or profession, the motive which led to its creation, and no matter how much good it may have done (though we seriously believe it has caused more evil than good) there is not to be found anywhere in the Federal Constitution any grant of power to Congress under and by virtue of which it was authorized to erect such a fraud as the Freedman's Bureau and to appropriate the public funds for its purposes. The National Government never has made any such provisions for the benefit of the white population of the country. On the contrary, a proposition, made some years ago in Congress, to establish a National Educational Institute, to be chartered and maintained by the Government, was defeated on the very ground that such exercise of its legislative discretion was entirely beyond the legitimate province and functions of the national legislature. And yet, under the loose and wild conceits of a Radical "Rump" Congress as to its duties and powers, all the precedent views and practice of our wisest statesmen for the past seventy odd years have been disregarded, the Constitution has been literally "repudiated," (we quote Mr. Stevens's word) and Congress, usurping unlimited power, has created a charity hospital for negroes, which has cost the white people of the land hundreds of millions of dollars *per annum*, and has done incalculable mischief in demoralizing the blacks by teaching them to look for support to the Federal treasury instead of to their own labor, and in corrupting every official, of either race or color, who has been employed in the Bureau! Should such a foul wart on the body politic; such a rotten and infectious cancer, that is eating into the very substance of the national morality, as well as wealth, be allowed longer to exist? Will Congress, by deliberate act, prolong its life—nay, recreate it—rather than let it die by virtue of the very law which at once gave it birth and appointed the term of its duration? Let the people—the white people in all parts of this land—look carefully to this thing. It was an abominable wrong done to them by their representatives when the "Freedman's Bureau" was first created. It originated in a gross usurpation of undelegated power. It is about to expire by limitation of law. Let the people of the country watch closely the action of Congress in reference to this matter, and let Congress beware how it dares to revive a grievous outrage upon the patience and rights of all white men and women and children in the United States.—*Mercury.*

Congress spends millions of dollars per year to feed and clothe the negroes of the South, who will not work, and at the same time refuses work in the navy-yards to white laborers and mechanics, who are willing to give a full equivalent to the government for the wages they may receive. This is Radical love for white workingmen. It is no wonder they are organizing in all parts of the country to hurl from power the dominant organization of the nation.

There were 3,527 brevets given in the regular army from opening of the war to the 30th of September, 1867, as follows: 151 major generals, 310 brigadiers, 400 colonels, 683 lieutenant colonels, 990 majors, 770 captains, and 214 lieutenants. Many of these besides received two brevets and some five.

Why are young ladies at the breaking up of a party like arrows? Because they can't go off without a beau and are in a quiver till they get one.

A lady who has a son at school, has forbidden him to play the "national game," for fear he may be prematurely balled.

The Clearfield Republican.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within three months	$2 00
If paid after three and before six months	2 50
If paid after the expiration of six months	3 00

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less	$1 50
For each subsequent insertion	50
Administrators' and Executors' notices	2 50
Auditors' notices	2 50
Cautions and Estrays	1 50
Dissolution notices	2 00
Local notices, per line	15
Obituary notices, over five lines, per line	10
Professional Cards, 1 year	5 00

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square	$5 00	¼ column	$25 00
2 squares	15 00	½ column	40 00
3 squares	20 00	1 column	75 00

Job Work.

BLANKS.

Single quire	$2 50	5 quires, per quire	$1 75
3 quires, per quire	2 00	Over 5, per quire	1 50

HANDBILLS.

½ sheet, 25 or less	$1 50	½ sheet, 25 or less	$4 50
¼ sheet, 25 or less	2 50	1 sheet, 25 or less	8 00

Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Clothing.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

THE times are hard: you'd like to know
How you may save your dollars;
The way to do it I will show,
If you will read what follows.

A man who lived not far from here,
Who worked hard at his trade,
But had a household to support
That squandered all he made.

I met him once. Says he, "My friend,
I look thread bear and rough;
I've tried to get myself a suit,
But can't save up enough."

Says I, my friend, how much have you?
I'll tell you where to go
To get a suit that's sound and cheap:
To REIZENSTEIN & Co.

He took what little he had saved,
And went to Reizenstein & Brothers',
And there he got a handsome suit,
For half he paid to others.

Now he is home, he looks so well,
And their effect is such,
That when they take their daily meal,
They don't eat half as much.

And now he finds on Saturday night,
With all their wants supplied,
That he has money left to spend,
And some to lay aside.

His good success, with cheerful smile,
He gladly tells to all,
If you'd save money, go and buy
Your clothes at—
REIZENSTEIN'S CLOTHING HALL,

Where the cheapest, finest and best Clothing and good Furnishing Goods can be had to suit every taste and in every style aprl1,'67

THE LATEST OUT!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

BE 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 Black Cassimere suits, and drabs, brown, light, and in fact

ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING

Adapted to all seasons of the year; also, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, and 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 city prices, as they have been purchased at the lowest possible figures, and will be sold in the same way by

C. H. MOORE,
In the Post Office Building, Philipsburg, Pa.

NEWS.

Daily and Weekly papers, Magazines; also, a large assortment of the latest and best Novels, Juke Books, &c., constantly on hand at

C. H. MOORE'S,
In the Post Office Building,
a'pril1-1y Philipsburg, Pa.

Merchant Tailors.

SOMETHING NEW IN SHAW'S ROW.

FRANK & STOUGHTON,

Merchant Tailors,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,

HAVING opened their new establishment in Shaw's Row, one door east of the post office, and having just returned from the eastern cities with a large assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

Beavers, and all kinds of Goods for men and boys' wear, are now prepared to make up to order CLOTHING, from a single article to a full suit, in the latest styles and most workmanlike manner. Special attention given to custom work and cutting out for men and boys. We offer great bargains to customers, and warrant entire satisfaction. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Call and see our goods.

M. A. FRANK.
oct17-tf [8:13] E. R. L. STOUGHTON.

H. BRIDGE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Store one door east of Clearfield House,)

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

KEEPS on hand a full assortments of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Linen and Woolen Undershirts, Drawers and Socks, Neck-ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hats, Umbrellas, &c., in great variety. Of Piece Goods he keeps the

Best Cloths of all "Shades and Colors,"

Such as Black Doeskin of the very best make; Fancy Cassimere, in great variety, also, French Coating, Beaver, Pilot, Chinchilla, and Pricott overcoating. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, and made up according to the latest styles by experienced workmen.

Also, Agent for Clearfield county for I. M. Singer & Co's, celebrated Sewing Machines.

Nov. 1, 1865-tf. H. BRIDGE.

Origin and History of the Books of the Bible.

BY REV. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

A WORK of rare value, and an almost indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it; answering all the objections to its authenticity urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book up to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information heretofore locked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.

8000 Agents Wanted—Experienced agents—clergymen, ladies, school teachers and others—should send at once for circulars giving further information. Address,

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & Co.,
sep26-4m 521 Chestnut st., Phil'a, Pa.

Coal, Whale and Linseed Oils, Family Dyes, Varnishes and Paints of all kinds ground in oil For sale by H. & L.

Russ' St. Domingo, Hubbell's, Drake's Hostland's German, Hostetter's and Greene's Oxygenated Bitters, also pure Liquors, of all kinds for medicinal purposes, for sale by H. & L.

GROCERIES to be had at MERRELL & ZEIGLER'S.

CARPET CHAIN! At the KEYSTONE STORE.

Legal Advertisements.

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 13th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Lawrence tp., Clearfield county, Pa. beginning at a post by lands of F. & A. Reed, thence by land of J. W. Thompson north 46½ east 86 5 perches to post, south 53½ east 45 perches to post, west 63 east 32 perches to stones, south 56½ west 140 perches to post, north 78½ west 50 perches to post, west 89½ 41.3 perches to post, north 55½ west 32 4 perches to post, south 32 west 5 3 perches to post, south 84½ east 208 perches to place of beginning, containing 85 acres and 25 perches, with allowance. ALSO—one other tract situate in the township aforesaid, beginning at a stake on township road leading to Hog-back; north 45½ west 36 perches by land of J. W. Thompson to post, thence by land of G. Aughenbaugh north 44½ east 19 perches to cucumber, thence by land of said Aughenbaugh south 57½ east 39 perches to post, thence by land of J. W. Thompson south 75½ west 4½ perches to post, thence by land of Thompson south 51½ west 18½ perches to place of beginning, containing five acres more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Geo. Aughenbaugh.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, bounded east by land of E. Henderson, south by Wm. Irvin & Brother, north by Eliza Irvin, and on the west by the Susquehanna river, and having seventy five acres cleared and a large two-story house, store house and log barn erected thereon. ALSO—one other tract situate in Burnside township, and county aforesaid, bounded by land of Porabaugh and Patchen, south by Wm. Irvin & Brother, west by M'Murry & Kime, and on the north by land of David F. Smith, containing three hundred acres. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Ebenezer McMasters.

ALSO—two certain tracts of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by land of E. Henderson, South by W. Irvin & Brother, north by Eliza Irvin, and on the west by the Susquehanna river, and having 75 acres cleared, and a large two-story house, store-house and log barn erected thereon. One other tract situate in Burnside township, Clearfield co., Pa., bounded east by land of Porabaugh & Patchin, south by W. Irvin & Brother, west by M'Murray & Kime, and on the north by land of David F. Smith containing 300 acres. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Eben M'Masters.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, bounded on the north by lands of Reynolds' estate, on the east by lands of Wm. Fenley, on the south by lands of George Utzinger and on the west by lands of Prescott, containing one hundred and six acres, with about forty-five acres cleared and two frame dwelling houses and barn thereon erected, and known as the Jefferson line property. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Eli Fy.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in the village of Kylertown, Morris township, Clearfield county, Penn'a bounded on the north by lot of Nicholas Murphy, south by lot—Ballston, east by township road leading to the Rolling Stone, and west by land of J. B. Kyler, containing ¼ acre and having two frame houses and stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Philip Knox

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Osceola, Clearfield county, Penn'a. bounded on the east by Lingle street, south by land of Wm Long, west by an alley and north by ——, containing ½ acre with frame house and stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Abraham Goss.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Osceola Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by Main street, south by lot of ——, west by alley and north by alley, containing ½ acre, with a large two story frame house. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abraham Goss.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in Boggs tp., Clearfield co., Pa., beginning at a post on the line of the William Yard survey; thence along land of Alex'r Steiner's heirs, south 12 perches, to a post; thence by land lately of Wm. Irvin, east 106 perches, to post; thence along the Wm. Yard survey, 143 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 106 acres and 100 perches and allowance, saving and excepting seven lots heretofore sold out of the same, containing one acre each, and sold to S. B. Dillon, Henry Southard, John Miller and Isaac Southard, having a frame tavern-house, a store-house, a small frame dwelling-house and out-buildings erected thereon. ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Beccaria township, surveyed in the name of John Fordney, adjoining lands of John Patton and others, containing 433 acres and 152 perches and allowance. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Stacy W. Thompson.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in Brady tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by land of Peter Holliday and —— Daly, on the north and west by land of Randall's heirs, and on the south by lands of Jeremiah Heasly and Augustus Heverling, containing 100 acres, more or less, with about 50 acres cleared, and having a two-story log house and log barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Clark Lyons.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa. bounded on the east, west, north and south by lands of Charles H. Prescott, containing about one-eighth of an acre, and having a log barn thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of F. L. Korb and Augustus Heberling.

ALSO—a certain lot of land situate in the Borough of Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the west by Lingle street, north by Hall street, east by an alley, and south by lot No. 89, having a two story frame house and stable erected thereon, and known on the plat of said borough as Lot No. 88. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Abraham Kephart.

ALSO—a certain lot of land situate in the Borough of Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the south by Curtin street, west by H. H. Kephart, north by Aaron Boalich, east by —— Young, with a large frame house and stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Essington Kephart and H. H. Kephart.

ALSO—Defendants' interest in a certain tract of land, situate in Bernside township, Clearfield co., Pa., beginning at stones; thence east 109 perches, more or less, to a post; thence north one degree east 212 perches, more or less, to stones; thence west 109 perches to stones; thence south one degree west 212 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 200 acres and allowance, being part of two larger surveys in the name of George Graff and Samuel Roberts. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Snyder and Silas Byrne.

ALSO—at the same time and place, by virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, the following property, viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, bounded on the south by land of John Heim, and on the north, east and west by land of Joseph Potter. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Isair.

ALSO—all Defendants' interest of, in and to three certain pieces of land situate in Burnside tp., Clearfield county, Pa. the first thereof lying on the east side of the Susquehanna river, bounded on the west by said river, north by lands of John Irvin's heirs, east by land of N. L. Henderson, and on the south by land of Irvin Brothers, containing 330 acres, with about —— acres cleared, with a story-and-a-half house, store-house and log barn thereon erected. The second thereof bounded on the west by lands of Murray & Kime, on the north by land of D. & J. Smith, on the east by land of Christian Rorabaugh, and on the south by lands known as the Jacob Young lands, containing 315 acres. The third thereof bounded on the west by lands of Mrs. Alford, north by lands of James Stephenson, on the east by lands of Samuel Newcomer, and on the south by lands of D. & J. Smith, containing ninety-six acres. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Eben McMasters and George Atchinson.

ALSO—all Defendants' interest in a certain tract of land situate in Knox township, Clearfield co., Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on Little Clearfield Creek, upper corner of Wm. King survey; thence by line of said King and George M'Cormick surveys, south 28 degrees east about 350 perches, to Gregory line; thence by said Gregory line about 300 perches, to post, upper corner of Margaret McCormick survey; thence by upper line of Margaret McCormick survey, north 25 degrees west about 450 perches, to a post in John Jones survey, corner of land sold John Patchin by James A. Cathcart; thence by line of said land north 85 degrees east about 230 perches to stones; thence north 28 deg. west about 230 perches to Little Clearfield Creek; thence down the said creek the several courses about 40 perches to place of beginning; containing about 630 acres, being part of tracts in name of John Jones, George McCormick, Margaret McCormick, Robert Wharton and John Boyd; with about 30 acres cleared and small log house and shed stable thereon, together with all the timber privileges, reservations, rights and franchises of, in and to the real and personal estate herein described. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of S. W. Thompson.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 19, '67. } Sheriff.