TICLES OF IMPEACHMENT ADOPTED

the House of Representatives. test of the Democratic Members.

he following are the articles of achment against the President, eported by Mr. Boutwell, Chair-of the Select Committee on the ct, and adopted by the House of sentatives :

resentitutives : it is achibited by the House of Representa-so fibe United States, in the name of them-res and all the people of the United States, inst Andrew Johnson, President of the Uni-States, as maintenance and support of their peachment against him for high erimes and

mises on said 21st day of February, lawfully entitled to hold said office lecretary for the Department of demeanor in office. which said order for the removal ce as follows, that is to say :

the as follows, that is to say : EXECUTIVE MANAGAN, WANDINGTON, B. C. Feb. 21, 1968. Thy citics of the power and authority vest-me as President by the Constitution and laws united States, you are hereby removed from the Secretary for the Department of War, and functions as such will torminate upon receipt a communication. You will transfer to Bre-nife the Army, who has this day been author-ing all records, books, papers, and other pub-very now in your entody and charge. The-full yours, Assnew Jonsson the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D.C. Thich order was unitaw fully issued hich order was unlawfully issued



PRINCIPLES-NOT MEN.

VOL. 40--WHOLE NO. 2063.

of December, in the year of our unmindful of the high duties of his of ing appropriations for the support of to wit: On the 3d day of September, aforesaid, having reported to said fice, on the 21st day of February, in the army for the year ending June 30, in the year of our Lord 1865, before uary, in the year of our Lord 1868, persons to the House of Representa-ing duly considered the evidence tives unknown, by force to prevent ity, through the next in rank," was reasons reported by said Andrew and hinder the execution of an act en-nson for said suspension, did refuse titled, an act regulating the tenure of of the commission of said Emory, and next in said suspension, and remove oncert in said suspension, whereby hy force of the provisions of an entitled, an act regulating the ten-of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, and in pursuance of said con-officer in the army of the United States, which said provision of law had been win M. Stanton, then and there being S67, Edwin M. Stanton did forth-Secretary for the Department of War, and contain civil offices, passed March win M. Stanton, then and there being secretary for the Department of War, and contain civil offices passed March secretary for the Department of War, and contain civil offices passed March secretary for the Department of War, and contain civil offices passed March secretary for the Department of War, and contain civil offices passed March secretary for the Department of War, and contain civil offices passed March become the for the provision of the contains of the contains of the the secretary of the govresume the functions of his office, resume the functions of his office, reof the said Andrew Johnson had der the laws of the United States, from the United States, as the said Andrew reof the said Andrew Johnson had n and there due notice, and said win M. Stanton, by reason of the mises on said 21st day of February, commit and was guilty of a high mis- mander of the Department of Wash-

ington to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive, act ART. 6. That the said Andrew Johnad Edwin M. Stanton, is in sub- son, President of the United States, upon and obey such orders as he, the unmindful of the duties of his office, and of his eath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one themand either the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Army of the United States, according sixty-eight, at Washington, in the to the provisions of said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, by force to seize and take possession commit and was guilty of a high misof property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act ing to themselves the liberty of exhibto define and punish certain conspira-cies," approved July 31 1851, and with articles or other accusation or imhich order was unlawing issued intent then and there to violate et entitled, an act regulating the entitled, "An act regulating the ten-ure of certain civil offices, passed eh 21, 1867, and contrary to the issons of the Constitution of the and there commit a high crime in office the articles are and also of replying to his an-swer which he shall make to the arti-cles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to same and every part thereof, and to all and every other and there commit a high crime in office consent of the Senate of the Uni-states, the said Senate then and being in session, to remove said in M. Stanton from the office of etary for the Department of War, reby said Andrew Johnson, Presi-of the United States, did then and e commit and was guilty of a high emeanor in office. and every at the ings and examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

te such suspension, with the evi-c and reasons for his action in the eight hundred and sixty-eight, and on ally the second section thereof, which o and reasons for his action in the bia di unlawfolly, and in disregard further limit debate, and more com-

effect, among other things that is to say: "I will tell you what I did da. I called upon your Congress, that is trying to break up the gor-ernment. In conclusion, besides, that Congress had taken much pains to poison their constituents against him. But what has Congress done? Have they done anything to restore the Union of these States? No? On the coutrary, they had done everything to prevent it, and, because he stood now where he stood when the rebellion commenced, he had been denounced as a traitor. Who had run greater risks or mail greater sacrifies than him-reft? But Congress, factions and domineering, had undertaken to psime the minds of the Ameri-can people."

Specification 3. In this, that St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, heretofore to wit, on the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1866, before a public assemblage of citizens and others, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, speak ing of and concerning the Congress of

other things, that is to say: "Go on; perhaps if you had a word or two on the subject of New Orleans you might understand more about it than you do, and if you will go back and exertain the cause of the riot in New Orleans, perhaps you will not be so prompt in calling out 'New Orleans and trace it back to its source or its immediate cause, you will find any who is respon-will take up the riot at New Orleans was the taken. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to the Rabitel Congres, you will find any who is respon-will take up the riot at New Orleans was the taken. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to the Rabitel Congres, you will find that it's you will take up the riot at New Orleans was the taken. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans was the taken. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans was the taken. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans was the taken. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans was the taken. If you will take up the riot at the proceedings in their cau-conset, you will moderstand that they there knew ith at a Couvention was to be called which was est-timet by its powers having expired; that it was maid that the intention was the alled which was est-tion the intention was the alled which was est-tion the intention was the alled which was est-tion the intention was the alle will the solared or portion of the population, alled the solared or population, who hal just bees meane intention to the solar and the solared at the same time disfranchise whith men. When at the same time disfranchise whit men. When at the same time disfranchise whit men. When the undersigned members of the intention did assemble in violation of law, and injustice practised by the majorities in the State of Leoniziana, which had heen organized by the government by of the United States, and every man engaged in that rebellion in fluit Convention with the infertion of supervesting and uptorning the evil gavernment which had been received or with the infertion of supervesting and uptorning the evil gavernment which had been received or with the infertion of supervesting and uptorning the evil gavernment which had been received and here evil gavernment which had been received and here even to compress the rules of the States, I say that he was a traitor to the Constitution of the Protection of the greater resolution was commensed, and having the origin of the blood that was thed and were for of blood that was the auses and the origin of the blood that was the auses and the origin of the blood that was the auses and the origin of the blood that was the auses and the origin of the blood that was the ause and the states, that could test this responses that from presentings at hare been intensed here and yon have provoked questions of the klass. I have been the testine franches by this ladieal Congress is connection with the extension of the effective franches. I was the ause attempted in array setsion of the latters a size. Interview and the average the blood that was the abaved. I have attempted in a strates at the set enterion of the destine franches. I have been the adverte as that we bloom the interview and the was attempted in a strates at the set enterion of the destine franches. I was the abave attempted in a strates at the set enterion of the destine franches. I have been interview and the variant in adverse of me kere as else. the Government of the United States, designing and intending to set aside the rightful authority and powers of Congress, did attempt to bring into disgrace, ridicule, hatred, contempt and reproach, the Congress of the United States and the several branch-es thereof, to impair and destroy the regard and respect of all the good poo-ple of the United States for the Con-gress and legislative power thereof, which all the officers of the govern-ment ought inviolately to preserve and maintain, and not to excite the and cry out traitor, but when he is called upon to give arguments and fasts he is very aften found wanting. Judge leading Judge! There was a Judge and he was one of the twelve Apostles. Oh, yer, the twelve Apostles had a Christ. The twelve Apostles had a Christ, and he never could have had a Judge under he had had twelve Apostles. If I have played the Judge, who has been my Christ that T have played Judge with? Was it Thud. Stervis? Was it Wenidell Phillips? Was Thud, Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Charles Gammer? These are the men that stop and compare themselves with the Saviour, and everybody who differs from them in spinion and who try to stay and arrest their diabolical and neclarious policy, it to be denomesed as a Juda. Well, let me may to you, if you will stand by me in this action ; If you will stand by me in trying to give the people a fair chance, sublice and eith-nens, to participate in these offices, field being wil-ling. I will kick them out, I will kick them out just as fast as I can. Let me any to you, in con-charing, it will kick the said I intended to any. I was not provoked into this, and I cars not far their memory house. I cars their meaners, the faunts and the jews. It care not for threats. I do not intend to be ballied by my enemies nor oversawed by my friends ; hat, fod willing, with your help, I will each their measures whenever any of them come to me." Which said utterances, declarations, revolutionize this government by dethreats, and harangues, highly consurable in any, is particularly indecent and unbecoming in the Chief Magis-trate of the United States, by means taken to depose the President of the whereof said Andrew Johnson has brought the high office of President cffect; that is to say : Specification 1. In this, that at Washington, in the District of Colum. ridiculo, and disgrace, to the great of the United States into contempt, sive measures to cripple the power scandal of all good citizens, whereby The resolution was rushed through said Andrew Johnson, President of the House under the operation of the the United States, did commit and previous question. Referring the matwas then and there guilty of high ter to the Committee on Reconstrucmisdemeanor in office. tion, the committee in hot baste, sit-ANOTHER ARTICLE. ting when the House was in session, Executive Maximum Washing best his Sin: Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having best this day removed from office as Secretary of War, ad interim, maximum of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to get as Secretary of War, ad interim,

Ann. 4. That and Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and and and and a data and a service is a service in a service is a se Senate of the United States as such intervention of the Constitution of the provisions ident of the United States, and of the provisions ident of the United States, and of the provisions intervention of the Constitution of the States, and of the provisions intervention of the Constitution of the States, and of the provisions intervention of the Constitution of the Constitution of the States, and of the provisions intervention of the Constitution of the Constitution of the States, and of the provisions intervention of the Constitution of the States, afterward, to wit, on the 21st conduct of this proceeding, changing day of February, 1868, at the City of without previous notice the standing Washington, in the District of Colum- rules of the House, were adopted to co and reasons for his action in the c, and the name of the person design ad to perform the daties of such co the Senate, and the District of Col-co the Senate, and the District of Col-co the Senate, and the Senate, and the District of Col-co the Senate, and the Senate, and the Senate Senate Second section thereof, which year, before the 28th day of February, at Washington, in the District of Col-to military operations, issued by the re-afterward, on the 13th day of to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure ordinate departments, the executive of certain civil offices," passed March and the judicial, endeavoring to bring 2, 1867, by unlawfully devising and them both under the will and control contriving, and attempting to devise of Congress, the minority of the House and contrive, means by which he shall of Representatives are steadily and prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forth- surely being stripped of all power and

> of the Senate to concur in the suspension heretofore made by said Andrew Johnson, of said Edwin M. Stanton, from said office of Secretary for the Department of War; and, also, by further unlawfully devising and contled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868," and for other purposes, approved March, 2, 1867, and also to prevent the exe-cution of an act entitled "An act to

gard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did heretofore, to wit, on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the City of Washington and the District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm in substance that the XXXIXth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Consti-

surely being stripped of all power and with resuming the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal We do, therefore, most solemnly

protest against the indecorous and undignified haste with which the major ity of this House inaugurated, presen ted and rushed through, by a strict party vote, in plain and palpable vio-lation of one of the standing rules of triving, and attempting to devise and contrive, means then and there to prevent the execution of an act enti-the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the people, for alleged high crimes and misdemeanors in office, when the gravity of the charge, the character of the high office against which this attack was directed, and quences which might result therefrom to the peace and prosperity of the peo-ple, called for the exercise of the calmest and wisest judgment, the most un-prejudicial and impartial deliberation on the part of those who had such proceedings in charge.

We do most solemnly protest against this thrice repeated attempt to degrade and break down one of the great co-ordinate branches of the govern- BE WISE! If you wish to purchase CLOTH-ment, through the spirit of party ha. Bing, HATS & CAPS, or Furnishing Goods, son who by the Constitution is in the rightful and conscientions discharge of its functions, thus consuming the presions time, which one fit to be fuith. precious time which ought to be faithfully devoted to an carnest effort to relieve the pressing wants of the people, a restoration of a torn and distracted country to union and good order, and to lightening the burden of a taxation which is pressing down all the energies of trade and commerce to the point of universal bankruptcy and ruin. We do again most solemn ly protest against and profoundly deprecate and deplore any and all at tempts to array in hostile antagonism to each other any of the departments of the Government upon the mere question of the constitutionality or construction of a law of Congress, the proper jurisdiction and final adjudicaon of which belongs exclusively to the judicial tribunals; and we here-by warn the people of the United States that the public liberty and the existence of free institutions are involved in this suicidal straggle, and that they are in imminent peril of utter overthrow. We do further most solemnly pro test against the wild and radical spirit of innovation upon the early and well-settled practice of the government-a practice established by the men who framed the Constitution, and who best understood its spirit and meaning-which pats the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, the representative of the dignity and power of the people, at the mercy of one of his sub-

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I've tried to get myself a swit, But can't save up enough." Says I, my friend, how much have you? I'll tell you where to gn To get a suit that's sound and cheap : To REIZENSTEIN & Co.

He took what little he had saved, And wont to Reisenstein & Brothers' And there he got a bandsome suit, For half he paid to others.

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

THE LATEST OUT! MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE?

States, the said Senate then and meanor in office.

r. 2. That on the said 21st day ebruary, in the year of our Lord housand eight hundred and sixty-, at Washington, in the District olumbia, said Andrew Johnson, ident of the United States unons of an act entitled, an act alating the tenure of certain civil. s passed March 2, 1867, without advice and consent of the Senate there being in session, and with-authority of law, did appoint one to Thomas to be Secretary of ance as follows, that is to say :

ance as follows, that is to say : Exactrave Massnos, Washinstoro, D. C., Feb. 21, 1888. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, having been this mored from office as Secretary for the De-net of War, you are hereby authorized and ured to act as Secretary of War of interim. II immediately enter upon the discharge of ties pertaining to that office. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to the records, bucks, papers, and other public y now in his enstody and charge. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to the records, bucks, papers, and other public y now in his enstody and charge. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to the records, bucks, papers, and other public y now in his enstody and charge. Stanton has description of the stant of the second the records, bucks, papers, and other public y now in his enstody and charge. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to the records, bucks, papers, and other public y now in his enstody and charge. Market Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Ad-General C. S. A., Washington, D. C. hereby the said Andrew Johnson,

reby the said Andrew Johnson, dent of the United States, did nd there commit and was guilty

igh misdemeanor in office. 3. That said Andrew Johnson, ent of the United States, on the as then and there in session, appoint one Lorenzo Thomas ent of the Senate, and in vio-No vacancy having hapnent of War during the recess inte, and no vacancy existing office at the time, and which Johnson, of the said Lorenzo is in substance asfollows :

EXECUTIVE MARSION, WARRINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.] m. Edwin M. Stanton having been this of from tilles as Secretary for the De-f War, you are hereby actioned and to not as Secretary of Was, ad interim,

to act as secretary of Wur, and Sataria, mediately writer upon the dimenarge of ortaining to that office. on has been instructed to transfer to soords, becks, papers, and other public win his custody and charge. Re-form, Autora Joieven Thomas, Ad-rat, Major General Lovenso Thomas, Ad-ral D. S. A., Washington, D. C.

did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to prevent and hinder the execution of an act of the United States, entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 5, 1867, and in pursuafful of the high duties of his office, ly attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanance of said conspiracy did unlawful-United States, and con'rary to the for the Department of War under the ton, then and there being Secretary laws of the United States, from holding office, to which he had been duly appointed and commissioned, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of e United States, said Senate then the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high mis-

demeanor in office. ART. 8 That said Andrew Johnson, ad interim, by issuing to said Lo-Thomas a letter of authority in mindfal of the bigh duties of his office. mindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the Department, with intent to violate and disregard the act entitled, "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, passed March 2, 1867. whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then

and there commit a high misdemeanor in office. ART. 9. That said Andrew Johnson.

ay of February, in the year of President of the United States, und one thousand eight hundred mindful of the high duties of his office. ity-eight, at Washington, in the and of his oath of office, with intent of Columbia, did commit and unlawfully to control the disbursement Ity of a high misdemeanor in of moneys appropriated for the milithis : That without authority tary service and for the Department while the Senate of the United of War, on the 21st day of February. in the year of our Lord one thousand point one Lorenzo Thomas eight hundred and sixty-eight, at washington, in the District of Columinterim, without the advice bia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled, if the Constitution of the Uni. act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, and said office of Secretary for the in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and while the Senpintment so made by the said ate was then and there in session, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of

War, appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary for the Department of War, ad said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of aufollows, that is to say :

EXECUTIVE MANSION

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

After the adoption of the above articles, Ben. Butler, the spoon thief of Massachusetts, proposed the following additional article, which, after debate was also adopted :

ARTICLE .- That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of the dignity and proprieties thereof and of the harmony and courtesies which ought to exist and be maintained hetween the executive and legislative branches of

the Government of the United States, District of Columbia, did unlawfully es thereof, to impair and destroy the conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to regard and respect of all the good peoseize and take possession of the prop. ple of the United States for the Conerty of the United States in the War gress and legislative power thereof, and maintain, and not to excite the odium and resentment of all the good people of the United States against Congress and the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted ; and pursu-ance of his said design and intent,

openly and publicly, and before diassemblages of the citizens of the United States convened in divers parts thereof, to meet and receive said Andrew Johnson as Chief Magistrate of the United States, did on the 16th day of August in the year of our Lord 1866, and on divers other days and times, as well before as afterward make and deliver, with a loud voice, certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues, and did therein atter loud threats and bitter menan accs, as well against Congress as the laws of the United States, duly enacted thereby, amid the cries, jeers and laughter of the multitude then assembled and in hearing, which are set forth in the several specifications hereinto written, in substance and

bia, in the Executive Mansion, to a interim, and then and there deliver to committee of citizens who called apon the President of the United States, thority, in writing, in substance as speaking of and concerning the Congress of the United States, said Andrew Johnson, President of the Uni-

The undersigned members of the Fortieth Congress of the United States. representing directly or in principle more than one half of the whole peo ple of the United States, do hereby in the name of law and justice, and in behalf of those they represent, most solemnly protest against the tyranny and injustice practised by the majori-ty of the House, in violating the saso that by this reckless and arbitrary suspension of the rales and the wan ton abuse of the previous question, the rights of the minority have been entirely disregarded, the House of Rep resentatives have ceased to be a delib erative body, and the minority have been compelled to vote upon the most important questions without any proper or reasonable time for debate or consideration. To such an extent has this dangerous and oppressive practice obtained, that measures affecting vi tally the whole country and the dear est interests of our constituents, teading, as we believe, to the subversion of our Republican form of government, in their very nature, demanding of the people and representatives the most careful examination and scrutiny; have been hurried through the forms of legislation without being printed, without one word of debate or one moment's consideration ; with out, indeed, he opportunity of the undersigned to protest except in vio lating the then operating order, en forced by the majority, as the order of the House. These alarming abuses of power might not seem to demand the formal protest, if we were not forced to the belief that a determined intention exists with the majority to stroying the other co-ordinate branches, and vesting all the powers of the United States. We are admonished that there is no end to these oppresand silence the voice of the minority.

ordinates assuming to be the Secretary of War in violation of his own pronounced convictions of the law ; who has the unblushing effrontery to place himself in the unwarranted position of communicating directly with Congress in utter contempt of the author ity of his superior and with the delil erate purpose of resisting his authority

The undersigned, therefore, in char acter of Representatives of the people, being deprived by the despotic power of an irrevocable majority, of the high privilege of debate, that great instru ment in the discovery of truth and the most cherished heritage of a free people, do hereby solemnly and earnestly protest against these infractions of the rights of the people, and respectfully ask that this, their protest, may be spread upon the journal of the House

S. S. Murshall, D. M. Van Auken, D. M. Van Auten, Thos. Laurens Jones. W. H. Barnum, John A. Nicholson, E. D. Holbronk, James A Johnson, James R. Beck, James E. Beck, Asa P. Grover, J. M. Humphrey, John Fox, John V. Prays, Sonuci J. Bandall, James Brocks, H. McCallough, J. P. Knott, Charles Siterconte F. Stone, Charles E. Phelps James M. Covan Charles Haight, Lewis W. Ross, L. S. Trimhle, R. D. Hubbard, J. S. Galladay, John W. Chaple Charles Silgreaves, M. C. Kerr, James B. McCormack, GO TO C. H. MOORE'S

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