The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Thursday Morning, March 26, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
Of Fayette county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia county.

The Democrats of New Hampshire, at their late election, gained twenty-four members of the Legislature. Things are working.

John P. Glass, late Speaker of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg died at his residence in Pittsburg, on Monday morning last.

The steamer Magnolia, plying on the Ohio river, between Cincinnati and Maysville, was blown up and burned on the 18th inst. She had 140 persons on board, nearly all of whom were either killed, drowned, or severely wounded.

It is reported that Dick Yates, the Illinois posey, who is in the habit of going to dinner in his night clothes, was awakened from one of his spasms, the other night, and commenced shouting at the top of his voice "murder! murder!" When restored to his senses he declared he thought he heard Mosby and his men, crossing the Long Bridge!

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The Rump Congress have now settled the fact, that it makes no difference how long a man was in the rebel army, or how many union soldiers or citizens he killed during the war; if he but promises Thad Stevens that he will vote and act with the Radicals, he is at once initiated into a Loyal League, and made a good "union man." Such is Radicalism when embellished by loyalty. A murderer is just as good as a saint, if he votes for Thad.

The negroes of Chester county, in this state, held a mass meeting last week, at Penningtonville, and among other resolutions, passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the principles of the Republican party, and do commend them for their loyalty, their manhood, and the bold manner in which they advocate the rights of Anglo-Africans."

This is undoubtedly the last link in the chain of *Black* Republicanism.

MARCHING ALONG.—The muncipal elections held throughout this State prove most conclusively that the funeral of Radicalism is nigh. The increase for the Democrats on the October elections is often an hundred fold. Our State Capital—Harrisburg—has done nobly, when we contemplate that the very escence of loyalty lives in the Treasury vaults. The majority for Sharswood, last fall, was 182; now the Democratic majority is 446. In York the Democratic gain is 38. At Corry, where Williams, Rad., had 92 majority last fall, the Democrats have carried everything by a majority of nearly 100. In Titusville the result is nearly the same. In Bedford the Democrats doubled their majority. In seven months from this date Seward's little bell will ring no more, and the Radical leaders will either be in Canada or hung—to black wenches—while "we'll be gay and happy still."

IMPEACHMENT.—This last Radical deviltry is now at full tide. The "High Court" was opened on Monday, when Mr. Stanbery presented President Johnson's answer to the bill of indictment. It is a lengthy document, covering fifty pages of foolscap. There are two prevailing opinions with reference to this impeachment question. The first is, that the Radical leaders are so surcharged with malice and revenge toward the President, that no matter how futile the charges, they are bound to remove him. In fact, we believe that this programme was agreed upon in secret caucus, and that the trial now going on is a mere blind. The President is already convicted in the heart of the Radical Senators, and nothing but their usual cowardice manifested in the trial of Jefferson Davis, and their fear of the people, will deter them from completing their infamous work. The second is that there are righteous men enough in Sodom, to save its inhabitants from being consumed. As the Radical leaders, like the Sodomites, are reveling in transgression and sin, we verily believe that they will share the same fate, and therefore cannot subscribe to this latter opinion. If hate, malice and revenge will restore Union, harmony and peace to our divided and suffering country, then the right men are in place and power; but if other ingredients are necessary to accomplish this purpose, then they must be hastily removed and others put in their stead.

The Debt and the Presidency.

We desire to say to our esteemed friend, Mr. McMasters, of the *Freeman's Journal*, that we have perused the leader in his last issue, touching the bond and greenback question, as connected with the coming man for the Presidency, with regret. We regret its spirit and tone even more than its substance. Such discussions are harmful, and harmful only. They certainly cannot advance the interests of Mr. Pendleton, nor meet his approval. But above all, the *Journal*, and all others in accord with it on this subject, could best afford to keep cool. They have had everything their own way. The question of paying the public debt in greenbacks has been permitted to float, with all its superficial attractions, undisturbed; but few feeling that the time had come for looking into details, the practical operation of which seemed so remote; and others feeling willing, in the midst of so much adversity, to indulge anything cheering about the payment of the debt, or the coming abundance of money, even if slightly delusive.

Gov. Seymour, in his great speech at Albany, suggests that it will be time enough to take up the subject of the payment of the public debt after we have secured something to pay with; that there are stronger issues on which the Democracy are of one accord, and, in very kindly terms, reminds the advocates of the greenback policy that they mistake the force of their own argument, by overlooking the fact that the attainment of the Democratic party to power would greatly contract the margin between greenbacks and gold; that whilst there may be an immense speculation in the payment in greenbacks if things continue as they now are, it would be far otherwise under Demoratic rule; with other telling and judicious suggestions to similar effect; whereupon the *Journal* becomes indignant and imperious, and talks oratorical about who can and who cannot run for the Presidency, and makes a summary disposition of great men and great questions. All this, we suppose, must be treated as matter of taste and sense of duty, and we hope no harm to the country will spring therefrom; but the *Journal* should at least, perceive that nothing could more completely exemplify the truth of what some have been saying ever since the inauguration of this greenback question, to wit: that all attempts to make up a National platform, out of secondary or hypothetical questions, in advance of the National Convention, is an untimely and injudicious work, not at all calculated to promote the harmony of the Democratic party, or to secure accessions to its ranks.

We have no fear about a platform. The restoration of the ten proscribed States to the rights and prerogatives of the other States in the Union: the vindication of the Judicial and Executive Departments of the Government against the palpable encroachments of the Legislative; together with the complete subordination of the military to the civil authority, are questions on which all the real friends of our present form of government and of constitutional liberty are of one accord; and these make up issues the virtue of which will work the overthrow of the Radical dynasty at the coming election, if it be a fair one. Nor need the force of the minor questions be overlooked. Economy and honesty in the use of the public money—the modification of taxation, so as to relieve the industry of the country—the improvement of the credit and currency, and the adoption of proper means to maintain the public faith and honor as connected with the public debt; all these will enter into the argument, and may enter into the substance of a platform; but on all these the Democratic party has a history and a faith that cannot be misunderstood. The accession of that party to power would surely be followed by that degree of confidence and good feeling throughout the Union that would warrant the reduction of the Army and Navy to the lowest peace establishmet; also, the dsmissal of a swarm of useless office-holders, and the reduction of the expenses of the Government to the extent of at leas two hundred millions per annum; the consequent elevation of the credit of the Government and a serious contraction of the margin between greenbacks and gold. When this shall have been accomplished, the *Journal* will be able to discern more clearly what will be gained by the payment of the bonds in legal tender notes. The smaller the margin the clearer the evidence of the improved condition of the country. If we desire to have that difference great, very great, we have only to continue the present condition of things, for the men now in power will soon have legal-tender notes worth scarce a continental. The awkwardness of this greenback business consists in the fact that the more we do for the country, for its honor, for its credit, the less we make by the payment of the debt in greenbacks, for they simply reflect the credit of the country and vibrate accordingly. There is no dispute about the right to pay seventeen hundred millions in legal tenders, but we haven't got the legal tenders to pay with; and to manufacture them would simply be to pay big bonds by the issue of a great many little ones—the little ones being immediately demandable in gold, leaving the Government in the attitude, day by day, of a disgraced debtor; and nothing will more certainly prostrate the industry of the country than a superabundance of depreciated currency. Its evil consequences fall upon the innocent and the helpless; upon labor much more severely than upon capital.

But the *Journal* must not suppose that we are discussing Mr. Pendleton's plan, or his chances for the Presidency; not at all. We have great partiality for Mr. P. for the Presidency, aside from the greenback question, and we are not willing to have his chances superscribed by any such complication. He entertains his views on this subject, and he has presented them frankly and freely to the country. But they are not what one would suppose by consulting certain of his friends. They would lead us to conclude that Mr. P. had proposed to manufacture legal-tenders enough to pay off the public debt, and to do so without delay. But he has proposed to do no such foolish thing. He claims that by the terms of the law the five-twenties may be paid in lawful money, or legal-tender notes, and that they should be so paid as rapidly as the ability of the country will permit; but he expressly objects to a large increase of circulation, recognizing in emphatic terms the harmful influence such increase would exercise upon the industry of the country. Indeed, there is but little in Mr. P.'s plan aside from the saving of the interest on the bonds held by the National Banks and the application of the surplus revenue to the payment of the bonds. He shows that the total revenue for the year 1866 amounted to the enormous sum of five hundred and sixty millions, and that by proper economy there should be saved out of this sum, annually, at least one hundred and eighty millions, to apply to the payment of the public debt, and that this sum in greenbacks could be paid out for bonds annually, and a like sum taken up in legal-tenders, and thus the debt would be paid without increasing the circulation. But the year 1868, instead of showing a surplus of one hundred and eighty millions, will show fifty to sixty millions of a deficit, and that will end Mr. Pendleton's plan for the present.

There are several objections to this whole scheme which have always pressed themselves upon our mind; One is the assumption that the present onerous rate of taxation is to be continued for five or more years after the Democracy comes into power, whereas the very first effect should be a reduction of taxation. Another is that the Democracy ought not to be pledged to the present paper system for an indefinite period.

In short, all that we have read on this subject only goes to show that no plan to pay the public debt can be predicated upon the present condition of the country. The best we have seen are mainly hypothetical. Every conclusion or result is preceeded by some overshadowing *if*. *If* the Army and Navy were reduced; *if* the Southern States were in a condition to pay taxes; *if* economy and honesty could prevail in the disbursement of the public money, then we should have surplus revenue; then we should pay the bonds in greenbacks and take up the greenbacks with that surplus and pay off the public debt "without increasing your taxes or adding one dollar to the circulating medium." But these villainous *ifs!* they stand in the way like mountains, and can never be displaced until the real friends of the country get control of every department of the Government. Let us work to that end, and that alone.

The loyal whites and negroes of New Jersey held their convention last week, and appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention favorable to Grant for the Presidency, but they evidently don't intend to vote for Vice President. They ask that the candidate for this offie "be a man of unblemished character and incorruptible integrity." There is not a Black Republican named for the office that comes up to that standard.

The national robbers at Washington have passed a bill continuing the infamous negro bureau for another year from July next, at which time it was to have expired. Thus twenty million dollars more will be stolen from the people during the year to keep up worthless negroes and white loafers of the loyal persuasion.

We publish on our first page the "loyal" indictment against President Johnson. It is about as weak and futile as Beast Butler's assaults on the rebels—except in the spoon line. A jury of twelve honest men would not find a man guilty of assault and battery on an indictment as weak as this.

Grant bottled Butler at Bermuda Hundreds, and now Butler is going to *uncork* Grant by getting a charge against Johnson in relation to his western trip, which will fully bring out the evidence of Grant's drunkenness.

The State Campaign.

A cotemporary speaks as follows regarding the campaign in this State, opened by the nominations made last week. It says: From this moment until the second Tuesday of next October, every Democrat in the State must devote his best energies to the success of the ticket nominated at Harrisburg on the 4th instant. That ticket represents liberty protected by law, a Union of equal States under the Constitution, a free government administered in the manner laid down by our fathers, the supremacy of the white race, and a perpetuity of that system of checks and balances which confines each department of the government within its rightful limits, and thus secures the healthy action of the whole. In the keeping of the Democratic party, every interest of American citizens will be safe from violation or infraction. The old organization has been tested in the fire of defeat and persecution, and at all times has maintained its hold upon those principles which form the corner stone and foundation of constitutional liberty in this nation. At this period, when the Radicals are endeavoring to depose the President, strip the Supreme Court of its power, elevate a military chieftain over the elected head of the country, and thus change the whole frame work and structure of our political system, the Democratic party stands like a rock against the incoming tide of treason, fanaticism and folly.—They can neither be frightened nor seduced. Their faith is in the "sober second thought" of white men. They have taken an appeal from the quarter sessions of Radicalism to the high tribunal of the people, and are presenting such facts to that court as must end the case in their favor.

While this is the position of the Democratic party in this State, and in the nation, how stands the dominant faction of the country? They said the war was to prevent States from going out of the Union. They sacrificed millions of men upon that idea, and expended hundreds of millions of dollars. The war ended three years ago, and since that time they have refused to allow the Southern States representation. Worse than this, they have destroyed their State indentity, converted them into military provinces, and are now governing them by the sword. Congress claims and exercises the right to act entirely independent of the other branches of the government, and thus establishes a despotism as perfect as that existing in Austria or in any other monarchy. Can or should a party which has thus falsified promises, made when men of the North were pouring out their blood like water for the old Union, be trusted? Will the people agree that Stevens, Wade, Sumner, Butler or even Sherman, shall fashion and put in operation a system of national finances? When did fanatics ever manage the interest of the country in such a manner as to satisfy the people? Was it done in England under Cromwell, or in France when Robespierre and his radical cut-throats usurped authority? In both cases the people were robbed of their property, oppressed with taxation and impositions, property rendered worthless, trade destroyed, the finances utterly prostrated, and the nations made bankrupt. This was the effect of wild, fanatical action upon the prosperity of other countries, and are business men in this, willing that the experiment shall be repeated here, where formerly reason and judgment predominated over passion, prejudice and the wickednes of the faction?

If not, then we repeat they must aid the Democratic party in the present contest in Pennsylvania. This is the peoples fight. They are the interested parties. A few reckless politicians have mastered the Radical organization, and through a usurpation of power on the part of Congress, brought the country to its present unhappy condition. Mr. Stevens domineers in Washington; bullies the representatives, and dictates all laws and ordinances for the country. The Democratic party is opposed to this plan; they are in favor of returning to the good old ways, and this will be done if the masses are faithful to truth, right and justice at the election in October. We believe they will be, and that the result will foreshadow the climax to be reached in the election of a Democratic President.

Radical Influence.

The teachings of the Radical Republicans is beginning to crop out among their followers in various places, and in a manner calculated to alarm every true friend of republican liberty in this country. Since the attack upon the President by Congress, THREE PETITIONS FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, were presented to the Senate—two by Sumner, and one on Thursday last, by Chandler, of Michigan, which was received by the Senate and referred to the committee on the judiciary, and when it is considered that the same party, for several succeeding sessions, presented to Congress petitions for a disolution of the Union, and that the present Congress has virtually consumated that object, by thrusting ten States from the Union and putting them under a military despotism, we say, when these things are considered, what surcity have we that their design is not now to consummate the entire abolition of the Presidential office. Having already trodden the Constitution under foot, deprived the President of his power under the constitution and to finish the programme are now about to depose him and put a pliant tool in his place, and being fearful that the Supreme Court of the United States might intervene by a judicial decision of the unconctitutionality of the acts, they have already passed a law to prevent the Supreme Court of the United States, from all jurisdiction, in any case, upon the constitutionality of an act of Congress. Thus not only abolishing the power of the veto, but the constitutional power of the Supreme Court, and thus assuming to themselves the whole power of the government.

The postmaster at Johnstown is a delegate to the Chicago Radical Convention.

Lo! The Poor Tax-payers.

Do the poor tax-payers understand the extent of stealing that is practiced upon their little earnings under the name of "supporting the government?" We note that in the "loyal" State of Tennessee, where that saint Brownlow, piously administers the government, one district, which raised $13,000, the Collector only paid over $4,000 into the U. S. exchequer, pocketing $9,000, or 69 per cent. as his share. In another fat district, which did better, 17 per cent was taken out for collections. A third instance shows $9,500 to have been retained, and $5,800 paid to Uncle Sam for his share. In California, collectors have pocketed $8,000 to $12,000 per year on gross receipts of $20,000 to 25,000, extracting 50 per cent for services. It is safe to say that it costs 25 per cent to collect the revenue of the country, when it ought to be done for 5 per cent. What is the result? Instead of the industry of the country keeping up the interest on the debt and supporting the administration through the terrible tax levied, the vast sums thus raised go into the pockets of the remorseless knaves, who are the "loil" appointees to handle this money. The Government Treasury gets but a small portion of it, and the great debt increases in the meanwhile. Look at "the situation!" The expenses of the administration, and the interest on the war debt, costs at least $500,000,000 per year. What are the resources? The internal revenue receipts the present fiscal year are at the rate of $180,000 only; there have been collected since July 1st, 1867, $135,000,000, or at the rate of $15,000,000 per month. If we add the supposed custom returns of the country, about $250,000,00, we have, at the highest possible figure, $530,000,000, per year, to say $500,000,000. Result—an "increase of the national debt of at least $70,000,000 per year." The workingmen are robbed by the officials who collect the taxes, and the great debt swells bigger and bigger. The remedy is in your hands, workingmen. Go to the ballot box deposit your votes, see that they are counted. If you are in a majority and desire honest rulers, as you value your social and political freedom, put in your new men, *cost what it may to do it.—Day Book.*

The Income Tax.

We are glad to see that the outrageous unconstitutional, despotic and inquisitorial income tax is about to be publicly protested against. Let every man and every woman subject to its infliction, move for its repeal. A glance at the principle will show its evident unlawfulness. A man with a family connot live on $1000 per year. His income is $2000; and with all his struggles to economise he spends every dollar of it, and finds himself in debt, when the tax gatherer notifies him to step up to the "captain's office" and settle. Now, he does not pay out what he saves per year, but on what he expends. He is taxed on everything he buys and is then again taxed on the footings of his expenditures. If he laid up his surplus over $1000 per year, there might appear to be a show of justice in making him pay an income tax; but he not only expends all his income for necessities, but is left in debt; yet he is called upon to pay another tax, on his expenditures; not on the saving or increase of his little store, for he has none. This income tax is unconstitutional. There are hundreds of individuals in the United States who have resisted its collection. There are several wealthy men in New York who have done so, and there has as yet never been a single suit carried into the courts on the question. The masses have meekly borne this outrage, as they have others, but it is time to protest against it. Let a million of names go to Washington, and demand the repeal of the infamous income tax.

Reputation is as often got by noise as by merit. The man who blows his own horn loudest and most constantly is very apt to be considered the biggest and best out. Plated ware, now-a-days, in fact, appears to be preferred by the majority of the people. Modest merit has very little chance to play a lute where a huge bass drum is beaten. The noisiest politicians commonly get the spoils, the loudest preachers the salaries, and the boldest women the favoring worship. All of which goes to show that the world has yet a field for improvement.

Stanton has been busy, during his confinement within the walls of the War Office, endorseing a lot of fraudulent claims which will add three or four millions more to the burden of taxes upon the people.

Died.

On the 9th of March, 1868, JANE, wife of THOMAS STROBACH, of Penn township, aged 40 years. The funeral sermon was preached at the M. E. Church, in Pennville, on the 10th, by Rev. CLEARY, from 116th Psalm, 15th verse: "Precious in the sight of the Lord, is the death of the saint"

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of JAMES ALEXANDER, deceased, late of Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement without delay.
WILLIAM LUTHER,
Madera, March 26, 1868-6t] Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of WILLIAM BUCHANAN, dec'd, late of Penn Tp., Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement and allowance without delay.
WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, Adm'r.
MARGARET BUCHANAN, Adm'x.
Penn township, March 26, 1868. pd.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with one bay Mare, one black Horse, one cream-colored Horse, one white and brown Mare, one Log Sled, and two set of Harness, now in the possession of James Patterson, of Jordan township, as the same were purchased by me at Sheriff's sale and are subject to my order.
mar26-3t-pd. JOSEPH PATTERSON.

Tinware.

THE largest assortment of well made TINWARE in the city constantly on hand; also a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call. JNO. M. MULLOY,
mar26-4t 723 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1868.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Sandy Lick Railroad Company will be held on Monday, March 30, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 238 South Third street, Philadelphia, Election for Directors will be held the same day and place. THOS. J. McCULLOUGH, Secretary.
mar19-2t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The Lumber Manufacturing firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Heats, Reed & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th of March, 1868, by the withdrawal of the undersigned. GEORGE M. BRISBIN, DANIEL R. GOOD, HENRY J. McATEER.
The business of the late firm will be settled by P. A. REED & Co., their successors, who will continue the business at the same place.
Osceola, March 19, 1868-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, have been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of GEORGE HUGHES, deceased, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE SENIOR,
JOHN SMITH,
mar19-6t-pd Executors.

C. M. CADWALLADER,
CONVEYANCER & JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
For Decatur Tp., Clearfield Co.
Collections promptly made and legal instruments executed on shortest notice. Post office address, Philipsburg, Pa. [mar19,'68

Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

AN excellent Steam Saw Mill, with stationary engine of 20 horse power, with Lath Mill and all the necessary fixtures for making lumber. All in good repair. For further information, address JOHNSON MOORE,
mar19,'68-5t Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
No. 218 Arch St., above Second,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.
THE subscriber is now prepared to offer to his customers and the trade generally, a large and well selected stock of Straw and Millinery Goods, PATTERN BONNETS, Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, &c., &c.
N. B.—All orders will receive careful and prompt attention. WM. KRUSEN,
mar19-2m 218 Arch street, Philadelphia.

1868 SPRING OPENING. 1868
EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.
New Spring Silks. Novelties in Dress Goods.
New Style Shawls. Steel and Pearl Poplins.
E. & L. always keep the best BLACK SILKS.
N. B.—Net Cash Buyers will find it to their interest to call, as Bargains from Auction are daily received. [mar19-3m

HORSES FOR SALE.—The undersigned wishes to sell two large sized horses, as good as can be found in the county. Terms, liberal. For particulars apply to JOSEPH JANNOT,
mch5-4t-pd Leconte's Mills, Pa.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1868 1867 and 1866 for sale at the "Republican" office. Price 25 cents. Mailed to any address. tf.

ESTRAY HORSE.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Chest township, on the first day of March, 1868, a DARK BAY HORSE, supposed to be about fifteen or sixteen years of age, about fourteen hands high, with a star in his forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
mar12-3t-pd JAMES CURRY,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration, on the estate of THOMAS FULKERSON, deceased, late of Gulich township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement without delay.
JOHN S. McKIERNAN,
March 5-6t. Administrator.

PROVISIONS—Sugar cured Hams, Shoulders Clear Sides, Rib Sides, Ham Sausage, Dried Beef, Mess Pork, Lard, Mackerel, Cod Fish, Lake Herring, White Fish, Cheese, Dried Apples, Peaches, Dried Cherries, Prunes, Currants, Pitted Cherries, Dried Corn, Hominy, Canned Fruit, Preserves, Pickles, &c., at
March 5-1m J. P. KRATZER'S.

SHOE FINDINGS—French Calf Skin, Sole Leather, Kip, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Galloon, Shoe Thread, Boot Web, Shoe Knives, Round-head Tacks, Shoe Nails, Pegs, Awls, Eylets, Shoe Hammers, Awl Hafts, Punches, Pincers, Shoe Rosps, Heel Ball, Wax, Lasting Tacks, Eylet Machines, Bristles, Gum Tragacanth, Steel Nails—always on hand at J. P. KRATZER'S.

Hotel Property for Sale.

THE well known property of the late S. A. Ross, deceased, situate in the village of New Liberty, Duanesbile township, Clinton co., two miles from Lock Haven, and for many years used as a tavern stand, is now offered for sale. There is also a blacksmith shop attached to the property. For particulars, address
Mrs. MARGARET ROSS,
Feb. 27-2m Lock Haven, Pa.

IMPORTANT!

Farmers, Look to Your Interests—Save Money When You Can.

CORN! CORN! CORN! CORN!

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE DAY.

CALL and see Fiegel & Ganoe's great labor saving and most perfect and even

CORN - PLANTER.

Entire new machine, just patented. With this planter one person can do as much work as two on the old plan. Saves corn and plants much more accurately. Can be regulated according to your desire.

Agents are employed to distribute and sell the machines.

Philipsburg, Pa., February 26, 1868-tf.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Rasberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20-85-y Curwensville, Pa

NOTICE TO LOG OWNERS.—We are prepared to drive the Susquehanna River, in the Spring of 1868, from Williamsport to Havre de Grace. Should you have any logs to go below Williamsport we will, if you wish it, take charge of and drive them with ours, pro rating the cost of driving in proportion to the amount driven. For further information, address
CRAIG & BLANCHARD, Philadelphia.
R. K. HAWLEY & CO., Baltimore, Md.
H. JAMES & CO., Baltimore, Md.
February 6, 1868-2m-pd.

Attention, Afflicted!

THE subscriber gives notice that he has resumed the practice of Medicine in Luthersburg, where he intends to devote his attention to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES in general. He will keep on hand a choice selection of DRUGS and MEDICINES adapted to the treatment of chronic diseases, and may be consulted at his office at any hour of the day.

N. B.—A word to those afflicted with chronic diseases may be to THEIR advantage. MANY MAY NOT be aware that COUNTRY Physicians who do a MIXED practice have not TIME to attend to the treatment of CHRONIC diseases, and consequently SHUNNED them; hence this class of diseases requires EXCLUSIVE attention.
GEORGE WILSON, M. D.
Luthersburg, Feb. 27, 1868-tf

LADIES' FURS!
Muffs, Collars, Victorines, and Berthas. A fine assortment, just received at the KEYSTONE STORE.

Educational.

MISS H. S. SWAN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
CLEARFIELD, PA.
THE Second Term, of twenty-two weeks commences on MONDAY, February 17.
TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading, Orthography, Writing Object Lessons, Primary Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per half term, (of eleven weeks,)... $
History, Local and Descriptive Geography with Map Drawing, Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic.....
Algebra and the Sciences.....
Clearfield, January 30, 1868.

Clearfield Academy.
Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M., Princ
THE THIRD SESSION of the present scholastic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 17th day of February, 1868.
Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the Session.
The course of instruction embraces every thing included in a thorough, practical and accomplished education for both sexes.
The Principal, having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures parents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the moral and mental training of the youth placed under his charge.
TERMS OF TUITION.
Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Primary Arithmetic, per Session (11 weeks) - $
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History - - - - - $
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Book Keeping, Botany and Physical Geography - - - $
Latin, Greek and French, with any of the above Branches - - - - $
No deduction will be made for absence.
For further particulars inquire of Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M.,
Clearfield, Feb. 5, 1868-tf. Principal.

LOGAN ACADEMY.
A High School for Boys, at BELL'S MILLS, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Next term begins April 20th. Send for a circular. Address R. H. FULTON, Principal.
feb26-2m Antestown, Blair county, Pa.

Furniture.

CLEARFIELD
FURNITURE ROOMS
Market Street, east of Fourth.
JOHN TROUTMAN, Proprietor.
THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the citizens of Clearfield and surrounding country to the fact that he is still prepared to furnish, on short notice,
Cabinetware of all Styles & Patterns
Suited for either Parlor, Dining or Bed room by the single article, or in sets to suit purchasers; Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Hat racks, Tables, Stands, &c., &c.
I also manufacture
CHAIRS & SETTEES BELOW CITY PRICES
Consisting of Parlor, Dining-room, Cane, Rocking and other Chairs,
Which I propose to warrant and sell cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere. Just try me.
JOHN TROUTMAN.
Clearfield, Feb. 27, 1867-tf

CHEAP FURNITURE.
JOHN GULICH
DESIRES to inform his old friends and customers, that having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such Furniture as may be desired, in good style and at cheap rates for CASH. He generally has on hand, at his Furniture rooms, a varied assortment of ready made furniture, among which are
BUREAUS AND SIDE-BOARDS.
Wardrobes and Book-Cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining Extension Tables; Common, French-post, Cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads; Sofas of all kinds, Work-stands, Hat-racks, Wash-stands; Rocking and other Chairs; spring-seat, cane-bottom, parlor, common and other Chairs; Looking-Glasses of every description on hand; and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in on very reasonable terms on shortest notice. He also keeps on hand or furnishes to order, Corn-husk, Hair and Spring-top Mattresses.
COFFINS OF EVERY KIND
Made to order, and funerals attended with the Hearse whenever desired. Also, House Painting done to order. The subscriber also manufactures, and has constantly on hand, Clothes Patent Washing Machine, the best now in use. Those using this machine never need be without clean clothes! He also has Flyer's Patent Churn, a superior article. A family using this Churn never need be without butter!
All the above and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for Cash or exchange for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Linwood and other Lumber suitable for Cabinet work, taken in exchange for furniture.
Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., and nearly opposite the "Old Store."
JOHN GULICH.
November 28, 1867-y

Ladies' Goods.

LATEST STYLES
FOR
FALL & WINTER
Just received at the Store of
Mrs. H. D. WELSH & Co.,
Dealers in
FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY
NOTIONS, TOYS, and
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Silk and velvet BONNETS made for.....
Straw BONNETS made for.....
All kinds of HATS for.....
Materials furnished on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the county.
Next door to First National Bank,
nov7-tf] CLEARFIELD, PA.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Wm. T. Hopkin's "Own Make" of "Adamantine stone Skirts"
Are the best and Cheapest Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 23 springs, $1,00; 30 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $1. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 Cents; 30 springs, 95 Cents; 32 springs, $1.15; 35 springs, $1.25. Warranted in every respect.
"Our OWN Make" of "UNION SKIRT" Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, $1 to $2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 Cents to $2.00. These Skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.
"Our OWN Make" of CHAMPION SKIRT are in every way superior to all other Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and lighter, more elastic, will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others. Every lady should try them. They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining States at very moderate prices. If you want be best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirt." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.
To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed.
Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 Arch Street, between 6th and 7th Streets, Philadelphia.
March 21-10m WM. T. HOPKINS.