CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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"Obligation to Acknowledge God in the Constitution of the United States."

We have received two papers upon this subject: one by Dr. E. R. Craven, and the other by J. H. McIlvane, Professor of Political science in Princeton College. Both are circulated in behalf of "A National Association, organized for the purpose of effecting an amendment of the Constitution by the insertion of a clause, acknowledging God as the Lord of the Nation."

Every man who believes in God must desire to honor his holy and venerable name in all possible ways and places. To believe in God is to desire that the people shall reverence and fear and obey Him; and if it were probable that putting forth a formula of public religion in the Constitution would tend to cause the people to listen to his commands, repent of their sins, cease from their unrighteousness, and do the things that are just and honest—we, and all who desire such a blessed change in public feeling and conduct, would co-operate heartily with the National Association and Dr. Craven and Prof. McIlvane to get the saving clause inserted as soon as possible. But, if there is no probability or expectation that the formal introduction of the name of God into the Constitution will be attended with any purpose and effort of the people or their rulers, or any number of either, to be more godly or less godless than before; if there is to be no corresponding turning from sin; if, when the gift is brought to the altar, the quarrels with brothers are to be left unreconciled; if the heart is to have no part in this matter—then we decidedly decline to have anything to do with an act, which is expressly reprobated by God himself, and which is founded upon views of his sovereignty, not Christian but Pagan.

When God began to reveal himself to the nations He ordained that they should not take His name *in vain*; not only that they should not blaspheme it, but that they should not use it idly, without suitable objects, conditions of mind and regard to the limitations of its use prescribed by himself. They were forbidden, therefore, to use it as *a charm*. They were not to invoke God at their will and for their own purposes, commanding Him, as magicians commanded supposed obedient spirits, by offerings and invocations, which, of themselves, controlled the supernatural agency. It was to take the name of God in vain, to draw nigh Him with the lips while the heart was far from Him; to say Lord, Lord, and not to do the things he commanded—*in vain*, for God so called, did not answer, and considered himself insulted to be called upon to do the bidding of men, whose real God was their own pride and propensities. A thoughtful glance over Scriptures and heathen histories will show how diametrically opposite is the position taken by Jehovah to that given to the idols of the nations. Formal acknowledgment, lip-service, the notion of pleasing God by some external homage or ostentatious compliment paid to Him by any offering intended to gratify Him, as though He were a man to be pleased with personal attentions and won by adulation—all this God indignantly rejected. His favor was to be won only by keeping His commandments; and these commandments were justice, kindness, love to one another, in view and under the authority of Him, who was the common Lord and Father of all. Our readers certainly will not require us to prove this position. The Bible is so full of the evidence that all of them must be familiar with it.

The sin of taking the name of God in vain is already one of the grossest that defiles the land. Official profanity, blasphemy by statute, is already shockingly provided for in our public business. Every custom-house, every tax-gatherer's booth, every hall of legislation, every voter's poll is thick with flippant and false mouthing of the Holy and Reverend name. To collect revenue: to gather votes for a party or disperse them; to give formal introduction to office; to confirm testimony about civil, political and criminal matters, from the trial of a President to a dispute about a dog-fight; from the national services of a Conover to the friendly perjury of a helper to naturalization—for all, the great name of God is as freely used as though it were, as it really has come to be in most cases, a mere form incident to the enforcement of a possible penalty for falsehood. Nobody expects a Congressmen or Senator to consider his oath when it comes into collision with the obligations to his party, or the foregone conclusions of his prejudices. It seems to us that we have already too much of that official recognition that has degraded the awful name to the work of wringing the whiskey-tax out of cheating distillers, only to be appropriated by thieving officials, who make them deliver in the *name of God*. Our wicked war was black with this horrid profanity. Petty provost-marshals, made up often of the waste of the worst of society—the foulest excentions of a diseased community—freely bound the Almighty, as witness to and vindicator of every villainous device of oath contrived to torture self-condemnation out of men and women and little children, that they might be dealt with as traitors, only because of natural and innocent sympathies of the heart. From morning to night, in a thousand dens of official insolence and avarice, the name of God did the work of a moral thumbscrew, put on and turned at the will of men unworthy to touch the shoes of the subjects of their profane tyranny. The Government traded very freely on "the recognition of God," rather more than Belshazzar did when he made free with the consecrated utensils of the temple to enhance the pleasure of his military guests; he brought in the candlesticks of God's house to add to the enjoyment of evil men, but we brought in the awful presence of Him who walked between the candlesticks to bring misery upon good women and their little children. It does seem to us, that before we proceed to make yet more formal and public use of the name of God, we ought to repent somewhat of the kind of use made of it already—a suggestion we respectfully make to Dr. Craven and Prof. McIlvane, and through them to the National Association they represent. We find another difficulty in the way of uniting with the Association. We do not think it either respectful to the Almighty or beneficial to the people to record our faith in God, on an instrument forgotten by the nation, trampled on by Congress, scoffed at by popular leaders—abandoned, in fact, by the Government. We are avowedly "acting outside of the Constitution," and we do not see the advantage and propriety of solemnly confessing that we are "acting outside" of God too. The fact is bad enough; the avowal would be too bad.

These objections are what naturally must present themselves to the prudent mind when the proposition of the "National Association" is made to it. They spring from the very surface of thought and are *prima facie* reasons for hesitation. But the two tracts before us require more careful review. We think them utterly wrong in their assumptions and dangerous in their conclusions. They take for fundamental truths enormous blunders; and take them for granted. These errors have been the basis of ecclesiastical and political tyranny ever since the world has been afflicted by organized usurpation over the conscience and conduct of men.—From time immemorial, unknowing, unthinking, befooled populations have been made to clamor and fight, and make themselves hungry and naked in behalf of the right of some governor or government to be obeyed, not because of any utility or desirableness in the man or thing, but because "powers that be are ordained of God." A partial truth is worse than a total falsehood; and this partial truth has been the safest jailor and most bloody executioner that ever served a tyrant since the era vulgarly called Christian. It has hanged and disemboweled more goodness and dragooned and exterminated more freedom than all other lies put together—active as many more have been in that cruel and destructive business. "In the name of God," all kinds of presumption "set up their banners." In the name of Jehovah, one makes war upon another, who in the same descerated name arrays his people for defence. King imprecates God against king; people against one or the other or both; and one or the other or both against the people. Of all flexible conveniences of quarrel, the presence of God is the most free to all. The great presumed Creator, Arbiter, Judge, Lord of Nations, is divided and subdivided and arrayed against Himself, and made to adopt and defend all varieties of opinions and fashions of government, all sides of disputes, and all manner of men. God on every side and none on the side of God; no side caring a whit for His law or love or purpose on the earth. All caring only for the things for which God careth not, and striving to frown down the revolt of indignant suffering and revolutionary common sense, by the shadow of the awful name of God.—*Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.*

The Roman Sentinel.

There was nothing in Pompeii that invested it with a deeper interest to me than the spot where a soldier of old Rome displayed a most heroic fidelity. That fatal day on which Vesuvius, at whose feet the city stood, burst out into an eruption which shook the earth, poured torrents of lava from its riven sides, and discharged, amidst the noise of a hundred thunders, such clouds of ashes as filled the air, produced a darkness deeper than midnight and struck such terror into all hearts that men thought not only that the end of the world had come and all must die, but the Gods themselves expiring, on that night the sentinel kept watch by the gate which looked to the burning mountain. Amidst unimaginable confusion and shrieks of terror, mingled with roar of the volcano, and cries of the mothers who had lost their children in the darkness, the inhabitants fled the fatal town, while falling ashes, loading the darkened air, and penetrating every place, rose in the streets till they covered the house roofs, nor left a vestige of the city but a vast silent mound, beneath which it lay unknown, dead and buried, for nearly one thousand seven hundred years.

Amidst this terrible disorder the sentinel at the gate had been forgotten; and as Rome required her sentinels, happen what might, to hold their post till relieved by the guard or set at liberty by their officers, he had to choose between death and dishonor. Pattern of fidelity, he stood at his post. Slowly but surely the ashes rise on his manly form; now they reach his breast; and now covering his lips, they choke his breathing. He also was 'faithful until death.' After seventeen centuries, they found his skeleton standing erect on the marble niche, clad in rusty armor—the helmet on his rusty skull, and his bony fingers still closed upon his spear.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

Fast freight cars have recently been transported from New Orleans to New York, a distance of 1,825 miles, in six days' running time. This is the shortest time on record, but with the increased facilities of transportation and the improvements of the roads the freight will soon be moved over the route in a much shorter period.

Gen. Grant had resolved to withdraw his name as a candidate, but his venerable "poppy" wouldn't hear of it. He says, "Hiram Ulysses must stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder, that he won't *hev* another *sich* a chance.

Two Traitors--Talleyrand and Arnold.

There was a day when Talleyrand arrived in Havre in hot haste from Paris. It was the darkest hour in the French Revolution. Pursued by the bloodhounds of the reign of terror, stripped of every vestige of property and power, Talleyrand secured a passage to America in a ship about to sail. He was to be a beggar and a wanderer in a strange land, to earn his daily bread by his daily labor.

"Is there an American staying at your house?" he asked the landlord of the hotel. "I am bound to cross the water, and would like a letter to a person of influence in the New World."

The landlord hesitated a moment and replied:

"There is a gentleman up stairs either from America or Britain, but whether an American or Englishman, I cannot tell."

He pointed the way, and Talleyrand—who in his life, was bishop, prince, and prime minister—ascended the stairs. A miserable suppliant, he stood before the stranger's door, knocked and and entered.

In the far corner of the dimly lighted room, sat a man of some fifty years, his arms folded and his head bowed on his breast. From a window directly opposite a flood of light poured upon his forehead. His eyes looked from beneath the downcast brows, and gazed upon Talleyrand's face with a peculiar searching expression. His face was a striking outline; the mouth and chin indicative of an iron will. His form was vigorous even with the snows of fifty years, was clad in dark but distinguished costume.

Talleyrand advanced—stated that he was a fugitive—and under the impression that the gentleman before him was an American, solicited his kind feelings and offices.

He poured out upon him his history in eloquent French and broken English.

"I am a wanderer and an exile. I am forced to fly to a new world, without a friend or home. You are an American. Give me, then, I beseech you, a letter of yours, so that I may be able to earn my daily bread. The scenes of Paris have filled me with horror, and a life of labor would be a paradise to a career of luxury in France. You will give me a letter to your friends? A gentleman like you has doubtless many friends."

The strange gentleman rose. With a look that Talleyrand never forgot, he retreated towards the door of the next room, his eyes looking still from beneath his darkened brow.

He spoke as he retreated backward; his voice was full of meaning:

"I am the only man born in the New World who can raise his hand to God and say, 'I have not a friend—not one in all America.'"

Talleyrand never forgot the overwhelming sadness of the look which accompanied these few words.

"Who are you?" he cried, as the strange man retreated towards the next room—"what is your name?"

"My name," he replied, with a smile that had more of mockery than joy in its convulsive expression; "my name is *Benedict Arnold!*"

Talleyrand sank into a chair gasping the words: *"Arnold, the traitor!"*

Thus he wandered over the earth, another Cain, with the wanderer's mark upon his brow.

A REAL DESPOTISM.—Now that the revolutionary Rump are usurping all the powers of the government, and are seeking to build upon the ruins of our Republican form of government an arbitrary and uncontrolled despotism, the warning words of the Father of our country, George Washington, in his "Farewell Address," recur to the minds of all lovers of liberty and haters of tyranny, and tell heavily against the political party that has violoted his tomb. We quote:

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution, in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, *in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to* CONSOLIDATE THE POWERS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN ONE; and, *thus*, to create, whatever the form of government, A REAL DESPOTISM!"

We ask all Americans to take heed of these words ere it be too late, and by their votes next November, show their love of country, their veneration for the great and good man who spoke them, and their regard for Republican institutions, by hurling the corrupt, infamous and usurping party that now controls Congress from power, never again to be resurrected in this country. If it is not done the "real despotism" against which we have been warned, will surely be established.—*Hartford Times.*

The *Press* of this morning says: "Rumor has it that Major E. G. Ross, of Kansas, distinguished in the Senate as a moral gymnast, is about issuing a new work on grand tactics—a leading chapter of which will treat of the evolution of conscience." A chapter on the same subject might appropriately be appended to Forney's book of travels in Europe, if it were possible for the author to recall the time when his conscience made its first evolution. It might answer to begin with the Forrest letter and end with the late alleged deficit in the Senator's treasury accounts. The subject could thus be practically illustrated by the extended experience of the author, which would render it doubly valuable.—*Phil'a Herald.*

Col. John F. Hunter died at his residence in Pendleton, S. C., on the 11th ult. He distuinguished himself greatly in the war with Mexico, and for his gallant services at Cerro Gordo was presented by Congress with a fine sword.

Lo! The Poor South.

Has the reign of Satan been set up in this once blessed land? Has a just and all wise Providence withdrawn that watchfulness over his creatures which in times past noted even a sparrow's fall? Have the very devils from hell taken possession of this government, entering into the minds and hearts of the rulers of Washington, as they did into the herd of swine? How long are the humane and Christian people of this Union be made to look on the southern horrors perpetrated by the Wades, Butlers, Stevenses, Sumners, etc., and not by their power and might crush them out? Men in the South, who in 1860, were rich, are now crying out, "I can get no work; my wife and children are starving before my eyes. For God's sake, give us bread." This appeal now comes from thousands. People who rolled in wealth down in that section, are now in abject want. All grades, high and low, are suffering. The entire South, as a writer says, is now hopelessly gone. "Three years ago our shattered armies surrendered to the North, and 'reconstruction' was promised. Oh, God! what a reconstruction! We have no laws, no States, no rights. We are further out of the Union than ever. We are a conquered, miserable, subjugated people, ruled by despotic force, at the point of the bayonet. Our territory is being divided up into military districts. We are robbed of country and home. We are being blotted out of geographical, as well as political existence. No man, no woman is safe. A whispered perjury from a '*loyalist*,' white man or negro, dooms any one of us to utter ruin. The fate of Poland and Hungary was bliss to ours. No civilized people on God's earth were ever so down-trodden; and this, too, in the Christian era 1868, in the Republic of America." Voters of the North! will you hear these appeals in vain? Will you permit these wretches who have brought such damning disgrace upon their country and common humanity, by keeping their heels upon the necks of nine millions of southern white men and women to get a new hold upon place and power? Throw off your apathy, take these men by the throat, hurl them from office, consign them to eternal oblivion, and let us endeavor to build up once more a happy, prosperous country. We have been set back in the scale of humanity, in political and social morality, five centuries by the atrocious doctrines of the infamous wretches who, by fraud and the basest principles, have stolen into power. Let them be expunged and wiped out, as by a purging fire, and let once more human Christian liberty have a home in this country.—*Day Book.*

Pagan Clemency.

When the Spartans had returned from the disastrous field of Leuctra, Agesilaus instead of inforcing the rigorous pepalties against the vanquished, authorized by the Spartan code, said, *"let us suppose these sacred institutions to have slept during that unfortunate day."* This act of clemancy produced the happiest results. The followers of Him of Nazareth, who enjoined, "Forgive your enemies, and do good to them who despitefully use you, and evil entreat you," not content with carrying the fire and sword into the homesteads of the South and making whole tracts a desert, now desire to humiliate and embitter the lives of those who have survived, by ignominies that are tenfold worse than death. Paganism appears to have made men more humane and gentle than modern Christianity as practiced by "the God and morality party."

The latest example of grammatical comparison comes from a student traveler who had just made a tour through the mines of California. "Positive mine; comparative miner; superlative minus!" This is almost equal to the "parsing" of a bright-eyed little fellow in a country school. The word "waif" occurred in the lesson, and he puzzled over it a few moments, when, as a bright idea struck him, he burst out with, "I can parse it. Positive waif; comparative waifer; superlative sealing wax!"

Daniel Webster had two chances to be President of the United States—first, when the Whigs proposed to nominate him for Vice President with Harrison, in 1840; and second, when proffered the same honor on the ticket with Taylor, in 1848, both of which he peremptorily declined.

It is stated that General McClellan will return to this country in September next and take an active part in the Presidential canvass in behalf of the Democratic candidate

A MAN describing a church in Minnesota, writes to a friend: "No velvet cushions in our pew; we don't go in for style. The fattest person has the softest seat."

Among the Republican papers that sustain the Republican Senators for voting to acquit the President, are the following. They are called traitors by the impeachment.

A young lady in New York ate six pickles before going to bed, one day last week, and had something resembling cholera before morning.

Many a man's tongue is a two edged sword, one of the edges cutting his friends, and the other himself.

Covetousness terms liberality a spendthrift, and prodigality calls her a churl; she is alike contrary to both.

Miscellaneous.

List of Retailers

OF Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the county of Clearfield subject to the payment of License for the year 1868:

TOWNSHIPS.

Beccaria.

Class.	License.
11 Simon M'Farland	$15
13 J. G. Glasgow	10
" Wm. S. Dickey	10
14 A. Montgomery	7
" W. C. Mertz	7

Burnside.

12 M'Murray & Kimel	12½
" W. C. Irvin	12½
14 W. J. Nugent	7
" Horace Patchin	7
" Jackson Patchin	7

Bell.

14 Lewis Smith	7
" Rob't Mehaffey	7
" William Brady	7
" David Bell	7

Boggs.

14 P. Gallagher	7

Bradford.

13 Albert & Bro	10
" Funk & Gearhart	10
14 Ed. Williams	7

Brady.

13 R. H. Moore	10
" L. B. Carlisle	10
" C. & J. Schwem	10
" J. Terpe	10
14 Carlisle & Son	7
" Smith, Curry & Co.	7
" Lobaugh & Heberling	7
" Dan'l Goodlander	7

Chest.

14 Williams Hunter	7
" Hurd & M'Kee	7

Covington.

14 S. S. Cranston	7
" Claudius Barmoy	7
" F. Coudriet	7
14 L. M. Coutriet	7

Decatur.

14 W. W. Betts & Co.	7

Ferguson.

14 L. J. Hurd	7

Graham.

13 T. H. Forrest	10

Gulich.

13 P. & A. Flynn	10
" H. Alleman	10
" Elliott & Miller	10

Girard.

13 Aug. Leconte	7
" R. S. Stewart	7
" A. S. Dickinson	7

Goshen.

14 A. R. Shaw	7
" Irwin, Bailey & Co.	7

Huston.

12 H. Woodward & Co	12½

Jordan.

13 Henry Swann	10
14 David M'Keenan	7

Karthaus.

13 Hoffer & Hertline	10
" M'Closkey & Potter	10
14 W. S. Sankey	7

Retail Dealers in Patent Medicines.

Class.	License.
3 Hartswick & Irwin, Clearfield borough	$10
4 A. I. Shaw, do do	5
4 Joseph R. Irwin, Curwensville do	5
4 Hipple & Faust, do do	5
4 E. A. Irwin & Co, do do	5
4 T. H. Forrest, Graham township	5

Confectioneries and Groceries.

8 W. Endres, Clearfield borough	5
8 J. F. Rote, do do	5
8 John Stadler, do do	5
8 J. R. Jenkins, Curwensville borough	5
8 Mrs. M. J. Radebach, do do	5
8 Catharine Graf, do do	5
8 L. D. Hile, Lumber City, do	5
8 Miss M. A. Wright, Beccaria township	5
8 Weaver & Kuhn, Brady, do	5
8 G. W. Weems, Woodward, do	5
8 William Luther, do do	5
8 L. Sykes, Pike, do	5
8 W. B. Ganeslus, Karthaus, do	5

Brewers.

10 W. Endres, Clearfield borough	15
10 Casper Leipoldt, do do	15
10 Solomon Sankraft, Morris township	15

Billiard Saloons and Ten-Pin Alleys.

J. F. Rote, Clearfield borough, (3 tables)	10
G. F. M'Cabe, Osceola do (1 table)	30
Essington Kephart, Osceola borough, (1 alley)	30

Bankers.

Clearfield County Bank	30

☞ An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office, in Clearfield, on Friday, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, when and where all parties feeling aggrieved will please attend, according to law.

JOHN S. McKIERNAN,
Mercantile Appraiser.
my7-4t

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR JUNE Term, 1868:

GRAND JURORS.

William Metz...Beccaria	J. F. Steiner ....Decatur
William Potts... "	Richard Hughes, "
Jos. L. Campbell....Bell	John M'Laughlin....Fox
Simon Thompson...Boggs	Alex. Murray.....Girard
Ed. Williams...Bradford	B. M'Govern..... "
G.M. Thompson...Brady	Lum. Autes.....Lawrence
Joseph Shugart... "	Adam Morer.....Morris
James S. Clark..... "	George Rees..... "
Tarlton Dunbar....Chest	Alfred Shaw.....Osceola
Hugh McGarvey... "	Harry Gass..... "
R. B. Taylor...Clearfield	Thos. A. Hoover ...Penn
Wm. Irvin.....Burnside	Isaac Caldwell.....Pike

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Erhard....Beccaria	Alex. Irwin.....Girard
Jere. Cooper..... "	N. Rousselet..... "
James M'Ghee.....Bell	Lucien Ward.....Graham
T. J. Thompson..... "	Wm. H. Hoyt.....Huston
A. B. Tate ..... "	Jas. M'Gheehan..Jordan
Frampton Bell..... "	Wm. Williams..... "
Rob't Mehaffey..... "	David W. Wise..... "
David Bell..... "	David Cathcart.....Knox
Matthew Stall.....Boggs	John Powell.....Lawrence
Jacob Dimeling..... "	R. Thompson..... "
Miles Haney..... "	J. G. Schryver, "
Hugh Leech.....Bloom	A. Humphrey.. "
S. P. Wilson ...Bradford	J. H. Hile...Lumber City
Mark Kyler..... "	John B. Kyler.....Morris
John Peters, jr., "	S. B. Williams..... "
Wm. Woolridge, "	Allan Kephart...Osceola
Dan'l Goodlander, Brady	John Dunn.....
S. Postlethwaite... "	Grier Bell, jr.....Penn
Jacob Pentz..... "	James B. Clark..... "
Alleman Ellinger.. "	Moses Wise .....Pike
Alex. Fulton....Burnside	Thos. Brockbank..Union
William Roland...Chest	L. R. Dresser..... "
H. W. Parks...Clearfield	D. E. Brubaker.... "
George W. Clinton...Fox	Wm. Luther...Woodward

SECOND WEEK.

Theodore Weld, Beccaria	D. Faust....Curwensville
Benj. B. Wright, "	Thos. B. Davis, Ferguson
W. R. Dickinson "	Conrad Ginter.....Gulich
Sam'l Hegarty... "	Jas. M'Neal, jr...Jordan
James Haines... "	Wm. Hoffer.....Karthaus
R. M'Dowell....Bradford	G. Auchenbaugh, Lawr'ce
J. H. Brady.....Brady	Wm. M'Cullough "
John Flegal..... "	J. A. Amrz.....Morris
C. D. Lutz..... "	Jere. Hoover..... "
John King, jr...Burnside	J. M. Cummings, New W.
James Brady... "	George H. Long..Osceola
W. Gardner..... "	D. T. Sharp.....Penn
Israel Wood.....Chest	John Russell..... "
W. C. Kitchen..... "	Irwin Thompson....Pike
Jonathan Westover "	Wm. M. Price..... "
Bloom Thompson, "	John Owens..... "
H. F. Naugle...Clearfield	Nathan Lines.....Union
Geo. W. Rheem "	Jas. Cornely..Woodward

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN EHRGOOD, deceased, late of Brady 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.

DANIEL FRYER,
May 7, 1868-6t] Administrator.

Grape Vines for Sale.

ALL the leading hardy varieties of first quality. CONCORD CUTTINGS, $1 00 per hundred. CONCORD VINES only 10 cents. Orders solicited as soon as convenient, and filled in rotation, by A. M. HILLS.
Clearfield, Pa., August 8, 1867.

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

CANNED FRUIT of all kinds, at MERRELL & SIGLER'S.

Hardware, Tinware, Etc.

NEW HARDWARE STORE

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

G. H. ZEIGLER & CO.

DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Hardware,

WOOD, WILLOW, & TIN WARE,

Stoves, Oils, Paints, Glass, &c., &c.

THE attention of Mechanics, Builders, Farmers, Lumbermen, and Buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are offering a better assortment of goods in our line than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at

Prices to Suit the Times.

Our stock comprises a general assortment of Tools and Materials used by Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Carriage and Wagon Makers, &c., with a large stock of

Iron, Nails, Steel, Spikes, Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws,

ENAMELED, FINISHED & PLAIN HOLLOW WARE, CABLE CHAINS,

Lard, Linseed, Coal, Lubricating and Fish Oils.

TURPENTINE, BENZINE, VARNISHES,

COAL OIL LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

An excellent assortment of Fine Cutlery, comprising

KNIVES, DESERT, TEA, & TABLESPOONS, | FORKS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &c.

BRITANNIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

TIN WARE IN GREAT VARIETY AND BEST MANUFACTURE.

Household, Horticultural, Farming and Rafting Implements of the latest and most improved patterns.

Blacksmiths can be supplied with Anvils, Bellows, Vises, Sledges, Hammers, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron and Steel.

Carpenters' and Builders will find in our establishment a superior stock of Planes, Saws, Augurs, Hatchets, single, double-bit and peeling Axes, Hammers, Chisels, Files, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Locks, Pulleys, Sash, Cord, &c., &c., &c.

Farmers and Raftmen will find everything in their line, and cheaper than can be had elsewhere.

☞ Particular attention is invited to our stock of Stoves, comprising Spear's celebrated Anti-Dust, Cook and Parlor Stoves of all sizes. Also, the Niagara Cook, Parlor Cook, Brilliant, Dawn, Dew Drop, Arctic, and Common Egg, Pocket, &c.

All of the above goods will be sold cheap for cash.

G. H. ZEIGLER & Co.
Philipsburg, Oct. 10, 1867-1y

Planing Mill.

G. F. Hoop, G. L. Reed, J. F. Weaver, } NOTICE. { Wm. Powell, J. Jones, W. W. Betts.

HOOP, WEAVER & CO.

CLEARFIELD

PLANING MILL

ALL RIGHT!

THE proprietors respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county, that they have entirely refitted this establishment with the latest improved wood-working machinery, and are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business. They will give especial attention to the manufacture of material for house building, such as

FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

BRACKETS & MOULDINGS,

OF ALL STYLES.

We always have on hand a large stock of DRY LUMBER, and will pay cash for all clear Lumber. One-and-a-half inch panel stuff preferred.

Lumber Manufactured to Order, Or exchanged, to suit customers.

☞ Orders solicited, and Lumber furnished on short notice and on reasonable terms.

HOOP, WEAVER & CO.
Clearfield, Nov. 7, 1867.

HIGHEST PRICE paid in Goods or Cash for Lumber and Shingles, at the CLEARFIELD STORE,
nov7-tf Near Philipsburg, Pa.

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 16 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	6 quires, per quire	$1 75
3 quires, per quire	2 00	Over 6, per quire	1 50

HANDBILLS.

¼ 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.

Boots and Shoes.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

EDWARD MACK.

On Market street, opposite the "Republican" Office.

THE proprietor has entered into the BOOT & SHOE business at the above stand, and is determined not to be outdone either in quality or price for his work. Special attention will be paid to manufacturing Sewed work. He has on hand a large lot of French Kip and Calf Skins, of the very best quality. The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a trial. No charge for calls.
nov9,'67-tf

PEACE PROCLAIMED.

THE WAR OVER IN CLEARFIELD.

KNOX TOWNSHIP QUIET.

Nearly all the Contrabands going back to their old masters; but 'nary one going to old Massachusetts, where they were loved so long and so well.

IN consequence of the above facts, F. SHORT, of the old "Short Shoe Shop," would announce to his numerous patrons, and the people of Clearfield county at large, that he has now a first rate lot of good material, just received from the East, and is prepared on short notice to make and mend Boots and Shoes, at his new shop in Graham's row. He is satisfied that he can please all, (unless it might be some intensely loyal stay-at-home patriots.) He is prepared to sell low for Cash or Country Produce. Don't forget the Shop—next door to Showers & Graham's store, on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., and kept by a fellow commonly called

jy2,'67-y "SHORTY."

DANIEL CONNELLY,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer

HAS just received a fine lot of French CALF SKINS, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line at the lowest figures. He will warrant his work to be as represented. He respectfully solicits a call, at his shop on Market street, second door west of the postoffice, where he will do all in his power to render satisfaction. Some fine Gaiter tops on hand.
my9,'67-y DANIEL CONNELLY.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

IN CURWENSVILLE.

THE subscriber having lately started a new Boot and Shoe shop in Curwensville, on Main street, opposite Joseph R. Irwin's Drug store, respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to manufacture all styles of Boots and Shoes, and everything in his line, on short notice. He also keeps on hand a good assortment of ready-made work, which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce.
oct17-tf [8:13] LEWIS T. ROSS.

Hotels.

J. W. WALLACE . . . . THOS. H. SHAW

AMERICAN HOUSE,

Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

THIS well known and long established Hotel, formerly kept by R. W. Moore, and latterly by Wm. Schwem, sr., has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned, to which the attention of the traveling public is now called, and a liberal share of public patronage is solicited.
apr16,'68-1y-pd SHAW & WALLACE.

JONES'S HOTEL.

(FORMERLY STONE'S,)

Corner of South and Canal Streets, (at Railroad,)

HARRISBURG, Pa.

mar19-3m-pd J. H. JONES, Prop'r.

THE WESTERN HOTEL.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE subscriber having leased for a term of years this well-known Hotel, (kept for many years by Mr. Lenich,) and re-fitted and refurnished it throughout, is now prepared to entertain travelers and the public generally upon terms it is hoped alike agreeable to both patrons and proprietor. His TABLE and BAR will be supplied with the best the market affords; and no pains will be spared on his part to add to the convenience and comfort of his guests.

A Livery Stable is also attached to the establishment. Horses, Buggies, etc., furnished on short notice, or persons taken to any point desired. JAMES A. STINE,
Je13 Proprietor.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE.

Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.

THIS old and well established Hotel, beautifully situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the borough of Curwensville, has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned. It has been entirely refitted, and is now open to the public generally and the travelling community in particular. No pains will be spared to render guests comfortable while tarrying at this house. Ample Stabling room for the accommodation of teams. Charges moderate.
nov21-tf WM. M. JEFFRIES.

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

LUMBER CITY, CLEARFIELD CO., PA.

THE undersigned having purchased this Hotel, takes this opportunity of informing the public in general, and travelers in particular, that he has taken great pains in refurnishing and refitting it with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of all who may choose to give him a call. The wants of his patrons will be attended to with pleasure and promptness. Ample STABLING attached thereto.
my2-1y JAMES ARTHURS.

RAILROAD HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, PHILIPSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand the best of Liquors. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public will do well to give him a call.
nov1,'65. ROBERT LLOYD.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE.

COXESTOWN, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the Watermen of Clearfield county, that he has refitted and re-opened the hotel formerly kept by B. Shreiner, at Coxestown, where he will take special pains to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. He has blown all the rocks out of the river and planted snubbing posts for half a mile above his place. [feb15,'67] GEORGE FALK.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH SHOP,

IN CLEARFIELD, Pa.

(Immediately in rear of Machine Shop.)

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public in general, that he is prepared to do all kinds of work on

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, &c.

on short notice and on reasonable terms, and in a workmanlike manner.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜
Feb. 14, '66. WM. M'NIGHT.