

MEMORIAL OF HON. JOHN J. PEARSON,
MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 1868.

CLEARFIELD

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.



PRINCIPLES—NOT MEN.

REPUBLICAN

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CLEARFIELD, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

NEW SERIES—VOL. 8, NO. 44

highly inexpedient. The fact that county commissioners were authorized to purchase books for the indigent, has been used as an argument to show that school directors possess the same power; but in our opinion a contrary inference should be drawn from that enactment. It shows that when the Legislature designed to authorize such purchase, it was done in express words. The school board does not pretend to confine its action to the "indigent," but to buy all the books used in the schools.

It must be borne in mind that not more than one half of the people have the benefit of those expenditures; at least one-fourth of the tax-payers have no children to educate, and another fourth do it at their own expense. There is not much justice in heavily taxing one-half the community for the sole benefit of the other half. We have already said that no power is conferred on the directors to purchase books for the use of the schools, and this idea is strengthened by the provisions to buy for a school library, which is expressly conferred where the funds are voluntarily raised, but in no event is any of the public money to be expended. The directors are only used as instruments for selection and purchase. We are clearly of the opinion that the purchase of books for public use, is set forth in the stated case, was illegal. The tax assessed to pay therefor is unauthorized, and cannot be collected. Therefore judgment is entered against the defendant for thirteen dollars only and the costs, as per the agreement in the case submitted. Where the tax has been paid voluntarily, it cannot be recovered back.

JOHN J. PEARSON,
President Judge.

A Plain Answer.

Among the people who came to market one afternoon was a citizen of Wes. Jersey. He brought a stock of eggs and butter. In a big coop in the rear part of his wagon he had a splendid peacock, whose tail spread out, beautiful even to gorgeously, like the tail of a lady's dress. An Irishman passing, he observed the splendid plumage of the bird, and asked its price. "There can have it for fifteen dollars," was the reply of the owner, whose garb indicated him as a member of the Society of Friends. "That's a good price," was the interrogatory remark of the Celt, as he smoothed the ample tail of the feathered biped. "There are plenty of people who will give that for him," was the placid and very true rejoinder. The Celt surveyed the bird, admired his proportions, but still endeavored to cheapen him. "Mister," said he at last, "people say these birds have a bad voice." "I have nothing to say about their voices," was the quiet reply. "If these wants the fowl thee can take it; if the doesn't, its voice doesn't make any difference to thee." "Birds," says the Celt, "don't them bawl hollow like the devil?" "Friend," was the placid reply, "thee probably in that respect has the advantage over me. Thee evidently has acquaintance that I have not. If thee thinks that the scream of this bird is like to that of thy friend, whom thee has named, I, in my ignorance, will not presume to contradict thee." The next minute the Celt was at an opposite stall in the market buying a bunch of carrots. He bought no peacock on that day.

Grant's predicted bloodshed and murder in the South has commenced, but not in the style he prophesied or desired. Mr. N. E. Thomas, editor of the Choctaw (Ala.) Herald, was murdered in cold blood by two Radicals whose evil deeds he had truthfully exposed in the columns of his paper. Why don't the Radicals howl over this atrocious act? They would, we presume had the murdered man been a negro or a "carget-bagger." Being a Democrat, his death is to them a matter not worthy of even passing comment.

A little girl about four years of age was induced by the offer of some candy by a thoughtless person, to jump from the third story window of a building in Hannibal, Mo., a few days ago. She was caught by the person who made the offer, before she reached the sidewalk, thus probably saving her life.

A Colored Virginia politician writes to Mayor Hoffman of New York for a copy of the platform of the United States. This is undoubtedly the "intelligent contraband" who kept Stanton and Lincoln posted during the war.

Impeachment is still dead; but Grant's prophecy that murder and bloodshed in the South would follow acquittal remains unfulfilled. How sorry the Radicals are. Won't somebody stir up a riot down South.

An old gentleman living in Madison county, Miss., was brutally murdered by unknown parties on last Thursday night. Evidence was adduced implicating three negroes who have been arrested.

Mr. Hastings, a New Orleans druggist has been sued for \$35,000 damages for an error in putting up a prescription, whereby, it is alleged, a lady lost her life.

It is seriously questioned whether the Constitution has been ratified by a majority of the persons who, under the act of March 23, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were entitled to registration, and to vote upon that issue. Section 10 of the schedule provides that no person disqualified from voting or registering under the Constitution shall vote for candidates for any office, nor shall be permitted

Another Veto Message.

The following message from the President, vetoing the Arkansas bill, was sent to the Rump House on the 21st.

To the House of Representatives: I return without my signature a bill enacted an act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress. The approval of this bill would be an admission on the part of the Executive that the "act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed thereto, were proper and constitutional. My opinion, however, in reference to these measures has undergone no change, but on the contrary has been strengthened by the results which have attended their execution.

Even were this not the case, I would not consent to a bill which is based upon the assumption either that by an act of rebellion or a portion of its people the State of Arkansas seceded from the Union, or that Congress may at its pleasure expel or exclude a State from the Union, or interrupt the Government, by arbitrarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. If Arkansas is a State act in the Union, this bill does not admit her as a State into the Union. If on the other hand Arkansas is a State in the Union, no legislation is necessary to declare her entitled to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union. The Constitution already declares that "each State shall have at least one Representative," that the Senate "shall be composed of two Senators from each State," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." That instrument also makes each House the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and therefore all that is now necessary to restore Arkansas to all its constitutional relations to the Government is a decision by each House upon the eligibility of those who, presenting their credentials, claim seats in the respective houses of Congress. This is the plain and simple plan of the Constitution, and believing that had it been pursued when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, the restoration of the States would long since have been completed, I once again earnestly recommend that it be adopted by each House in preference to legislation which I respectfully submit is not only of at least doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous as a precedent, but is unnecessary, and not so effective in its operations as the mode prescribed by the Constitution, involves additional delay, and from its terms may be taken rather as applicable to a territory about to be admitted to a territory about to be admitted to a State which has occupied a place in the Union for upwards of a quarter of a century. The bill declares the State of Arkansas entitled and admitted to representation in Congress, as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: that the Constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote by the Constitution herein recognized except as punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State, provided that any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. I have been unable to find in the Constitution of the United States any warrant for the exercise of the authority thus claimed by Congress, for assuming the power to impose a fundamental condition upon a State which has been duly admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. Congress asserts a right to enter a State as it may a territory, and to regulate the highest prerogative of a free people, the elective franchise. The question is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves, and to concede to Congress the power to regulate this subject would be to reverse the fundamental principle of the republic, and to place in the hands of the Federal Government, which is the creature of the States, the sovereignty which justly belongs to the States or the people, the true source of all political power, by whom our Federal system was created, and to whose will it is subordinate. The bill fails to provide in what manner the State of Arkansas is to signify its acceptance of the fundamental condition which Congress endeavored to make unalterable and irrevocable; nor does it prescribe the penalty to be imposed, should the people of the State amend or change the particular portion of the Constitution which it is one of the purposes of the bill to perpetuate, but as to the consequences of such action, leaves them in uncertainty and doubt.

When the circumstances under which this Constitution has been brought to the attention of Congress, it is not unreasonable to suppose that efforts will be made to modify its provisions, and especially those in respect to which this measure prohibits any alteration.

It is seriously questioned whether the Constitution has been ratified by a majority of the persons who, under the act of March 23, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were entitled to registration, and to vote upon that issue. Section 10 of the schedule provides that no person disqualified from voting or registering under the Constitution shall vote for candidates for any office, nor shall be permitted

to vote for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution at the polls herein authorized, and assumed to be in force before its adoption. In disregard of the law of Congress, the Constitution undertakes to impose upon the electors other and further conditions. The fifth section of the eighth article provides that all persons, before registering or voting, must take and subscribe an oath, which, among others, contains the following clause: "That I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color or previous condition of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

It is well known that a very large portion of the electors in all the States, if not a large majority of all of them, do not believe in or accept the political equality of Indians, Mongolians or negroes with the race to which they belong. If the voters in many of the States of the North and West were required to take such an oath as a test of their qualifications, there is reason to believe that a majority of them would remain from the polls rather than comply with its degrading conditions. How far and to what extent this test oath prevented the registration of those who were qualified under the laws of Congress, it is not possible to know, but that such was its effect at least sufficient to overcome the small and doubtful majority in favor of this Constitution, there can be no reasonable doubt. Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to the constitutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, modify the provision referred to in the fundamental condition, what is to be the consequence? Is it intended that a denial of representation shall follow, and if so, may we not dread, at some future day, a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for a guide the Federal Constitution, rather than resort to measures which, looking only to the present, may in a few years renew in an aggravated form, the strife and bitterness caused by legislation which has proved to be so ill timed and unfortunate.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1868.

How Negroes Treat the Whites.

Where are the negroes? They are political power they not only deny the white the privilege of suffrage, but do not allow them to own land. The Richmond Dispatch says: "In Hayti, a negro country, no white man can own land. He is a disfranchised being—a pariah who is reprobated and forbidden. In the Government of Liberia, founded by the white people of America, the laws are not more liberal. There no one is allowed to vote who is not of African descent, and no one but a voter can acquire or possess real estate in the Republic."

Thus no white man can vote or hold real estate in Liberia, a Republic which was, as we say, established by the white people of this country, and has been the special pet of the American philanthropists. And moreover, the United States is bound by treaty to protect this Liberia from the hostile neighboring African tribes!

Here is something to reflect upon. This exclusion of white men from Liberia was beyond question the suggested policy of the white founders of that country. It grew out of the evident incompatibility of the races, and the white founders desired to protect their infant colony from the troubles that assuredly would follow the intrusion of a number of whites amongst them.

The same idea was indistinctly impressed upon the Haytiens, and they have rigidly enforced it since they came into possession of the Government by their murdering the white people to whom the island had belonged! Yet what do we behold here! A denial by the United States Government of this principle of incompatibility of the races in the exercise of political privileges, and an attempt absolutely to place the negro in control of the white race! So great an outrage on nature and common sense has not been known in the history of government—nor has there been in the history of this country an act which is so disastrous to the national peace and the national prosperity as this enfranchising the black man and making him a voter immediately after he is taken out of a state of slavery. —Stanton (Va.) Spectator.

Some of our Radical contemporaries are speculating extensively upon the chances of Chief Justice Chase's election, in case he should receive the Democratic nomination for President. We suggest to our amiable contemporaries that the loss they say upon the subject the less time, trouble, ink and paper will be wasted. Judge Chase will not receive the nomination, but a true, tried and straight-forward Democrat will, whose election is as certain as the coming of November.

At a party near Penauville, Missouri, one night last week, a fellow by the name of Smart was amusing himself by pointing a gun at different ladies, when it was discharged, the ball piercing the head of a young man named Smart, who fell dead in the arms of his sweetheart. Smart fled.

A Returned Californian found the baby he had left at home a mis of five summers. One day he offended her, and she irefully exclaimed, I wish you had never married into the family.

Dear little bright-eyed, sunny-faced creatures, how we should love them! We could not do without their merry laugh, sportive activity and sweet wholesome influence. What would our lives be without their sweetly united to temper them? Our lives, our homes would indeed be dreary and desolate; no pure, childish voices to send musical echoes through the otherwise lonely and empty halls.

The parlor, rich and costly in gay furniture, is empty still; oh, how empty, many a fond mother and proud father can feel, if not tell, since death has carried their jewel "over the river."

The family room is more cheerful for their presence there; the table more inviting for their seats being at it; life's charms increased tenfold by their companionship through it. They are the oasis on the desert—flowers on the rocky mountain side—flowers of the invisible world, dew drops that have their source among the everlasting fountains of love and truth—music to which our gladdened hearts beat time with every pulsation, and our voices exultingly respond—our text-books to guide us to the haven of rest.

How many fond parents miss these never fading flowers, these text books that never err, this music in which is no discordant note. The silvery voice, the sunny face, the glad laugh and light footsteps, are all gone not to return, and

"The tones in each parent's voice
Are gone as mine and his,
And a sweet word—child's—wakes a wish
To turn aside and weep."

To how many does a child's unadvised remark prove more beneficial than many eloquent addresses or well prepared sermons. What seems to be little things often prove to be the greatest, and a child's influence is better, purer and more refining than the precept or example of many older persons.

It delights the hearts of many to gaze on the innocent smile and sparkling eye of childhood. The winning confidence, the artless simplicity, the charming innocence of our childhoods days, what a misfortune we lose them, leave them behind as we go up the hill of years, forgetting how worthily they would assist us up the steep.

A child learns as does nobody else. The parent and teacher unfolds the rich treasure of religion, morality and varied knowledge to a wondering and impressive mind; and the young heart flows full of goodness, truth and wisdom; whilst the teacher is, himself, taught by the child's unsophisticated love beautiful a thing truth is.

We love their innocence, their impressions and ideas, fresh from a treasury uncorrupted by the impurity of a sinful life. What a happy world ours would be could we remain children in many ways. It is a great disadvantage and misfortune to us that we so soon forget the wisdom of childhood; forget it in sighing for the pleasures and follies of youth, or the cares and acquisitions of a sterner, riper age; than are aware of it, with the old man, sung by bards, wailing "Oh, that I were a child again!" How inconsistent, compared with children, are we!

We do not know how much wiser, purer, nobler men are for these dear bright faces, whose flowers mark like Cain's rests. These flowers make our world very beautiful. Then Heaven, itself must be more beautiful for its having so many children thronging the dazzling sheets and walking, so lovingly, by the crystal waters—filling the choirs and swelling the anthems of praise to him who said, "suffer little children to come unto me."

The sweetest songs ever sung are those chanted by the children, who had few sins to wash away. Their adoration for the Master, and their place near the great white throne none may dispute.

The dying mother looks on her child, whose eyes are brimming full of joy, and its heart dancing on its little face like sunbeams on clear water, changeable and happy; with an inexpressible tender love; and when she bids farewell to earth's troublous scenes

"Her eye still lingers unweaned
With a mother's love and a saint's (tears);
And her heart fond, lingering looks give
To the child the leaves—and then to heaven—
As if she would bear that child away
To a purer world and a brighter day"

The Candidates.

PRIMARY ELECTION, JULY 11, 1868.

PRINTER'S FEE.
Senator, 15; Assembly, 10; Prothonotary, \$10;
Register and Recorder, \$10; Commissioner, \$5;
Surveyor, \$5; Auditor, \$5. This includes 5,000
tickets for each candidate. Those who wish more,
will be charged \$2 per thousand extra. No name
will be inserted, unless the cash accompanies the
order.

SENATOR.
We are authorized to announce the name of
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, of Clearfield, as a
candidate for Senator—subject to the action
of the Democratic party at the Primary election.

ASSEMBLY.
We are authorized to announce the name of
THOS. J. McCULLOUGH, of Clearfield, as a
candidate for Assembly—subject to the action
of the Democratic party at the Primary election.

PROTHONOTARY.
We are authorized to announce the name of
AARON C. TATE, of Lawrence township, as a
candidate for Prothonotary—subject to the
action of the Democratic party at the Primary
election.

REGISTER & RECORDER.
We are authorized to announce the name of
DAVID BUCH, of Clearfield, as a candidate
for Register and Recorder—subject to the
action of the Democratic party at the Primary
election.

COMMISSIONER.
We are authorized to announce the name of
J. B. SHAW, of Lawrence township, as a candidate
for Commissioner—subject to the action of
the Democratic party at the Primary election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of
W. LEE, of Beocaria townships, as a candidate
for Register and Recorder—subject to the
action of the Democratic party at the Primary
election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of
PETER LOUNSBERRY, of Bradford township,
as a candidate for Register & Recorder—subject
to the action of the Democratic party at the
Primary election.

COMMISSIONER.
We are authorized to announce the name of
JOHN OWENS, of Pike township, as a candidate
for Commissioner—subject to the action of
the Democratic party at the Primary election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of
SAMUEL H. SHAFER, of Lawrence township,
as a candidate for Commissioner—subject to
the action of the Democratic party at the
Primary election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of
JOHN B. BOWEN, of Penn township, as a
candidate for Commissioner—subject to the
action of the Democratic party at the Primary
election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of
SAMUEL H. HINDMAN, of Beocaria township,
as a candidate for Commissioner—subject to
the action of the Democratic party at the
Primary election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of
F. E. COURTNEY, of Karthaus township, as a
candidate for Commissioner—subject to the
action of the Democratic party at the Primary
election.

SUBVEYOR.
We are authorized to announce the name of
S. F. McCLOSKEY, of Pike township, as a
candidate for Subveyor—subject to the
action of the Democratic party at the Primary
election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of
RICHARD A. BOWEN, of Knox township,
as a candidate for Auditor—subject to the
action of the Democratic party at the Primary
election.

Banks.

Clearfield County Bank.

THE Clearfield County Bank as an incorporated institution has gone out of existence by the surrender of its charter, on May 12, 1865. All its stock is owned by the subscribers, who will continue the Banking business at the same place, at Private Bankers, under the firm name of the "Clearfield County Bank." We are responsible for the debts of the Bank, and will pay its notes on demand at the counter. Deposits received and interest paid when money is left for a fixed time. Paper discounted at six per cent as heretofore. Our personal responsibility is pledged for all Deposits received and business transacted. A continuance of the liberal patronage of the business men of the county is respectfully solicited. As President, Cashier and officers of the late Clearfield County Bank, we require the notes of said Bank to be presented for redemption.

EDWARD PERKS, RICHARD SHAW,
WM. PORTER, JAS. B. GRAHAM,
A. K. WRIGHT, G. L. REED,
WM. A. WALLACE.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia

County National Bank.

CLEARFIELD, PA.
THIS Bank is now open and ready for business. Office on Second street, in the building formerly occupied by Leonard, Finney & Co. Interest on deposits.

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,) Greenhouses, Strawberries, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early set Redstart, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address—

LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARBART,
Clearfield, April 11, 1867.

Grape Vines for Sale.

ALL the leading hardy varieties of first quality. CONCORD CUTTINGS, \$1 00 per hundred. CONCORD VINES only 10 cts. Orders solicited as soon as convenient, and filled in relation, by
A. M. HILLS,
Clearfield, Pa., August 4, 1867.

BUY THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC. Only 25 cts. Every voter should have one of

Boots and Shoes.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

EDWARD MACK.
COR. MARKET & 3d STS., CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE proprietor has entered into the BOOT & SHOE business at the above stand, and is determined not to be outdone 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 Skin, of the very best quality. The administrators and Executors of estates, respectively invited to give him a trial. No charge for calls.
GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

PEACE PROCLAIMED.

THE WAR OVER IN CLEARFIELD.

KNOX TOWNSHIP QUIET.

Nearly all the Contrabands going back to their old masters; but many 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 "Shoe Shop," would announce to his customers that 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 also prepared to make all kinds of shoes, and is especially invited to give him a trial. No charge for calls.
J. B. SHAW.

DANIEL CONNELLY,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.

HAS just received a lot of French Calf SKIN, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line at the lowest figures. He will warrant his work to be as approved. 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.
my11-67 [18] LEWIS T. ROSS.

Hotels.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE,

(Formerly kept by Jas. H. Galer.)
Front Street, Phillipsburg, Penna.

WE will inspect any one who says we fall to give attention to personal attention to all customers, or fall to cause them to enjoy a well furnished table, with clean rooms and new beds, where all may feel at home and the weary be at rest. Now staying at hotel.
Phillipsburg, June 11, 1868. Proprietors.

J. W. WALLACE & THOS. H. SHAW

AMERICAN HOUSE,

Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

THIS well known and long established Hotel, formerly kept by B. W. Moore, and lately by Wm. Schwem, Jr., 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.
April, 68-ly-pd SHAW & WALLACE.

THE WESTERN HOTEL.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE subscriber having leased for a term of years this well known Hotel, (kept for many years by Mr. Leitch), and re-fitted and re-furnished it throughout, is now prepared to entertain travelers and the public generally upon terms it is hoped will be agreeable to both patrons and proprietors. His Table 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 attached to the establishment. Horses, Buggies, &c., furnished on short notice, or persons taken to any point desired.
JAMES A. STINE,
Proprietor.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE.

Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.

THIS old and well established Hotel, healthfully 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 re-fitted, and is now open to the public generally and the travelling community in particular. No pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and to supply the table with the best the market affords. Ample Stabling room for the accommodation of teams. Charges moderate.
my21-67 WM. M. JEFFRIES.

RAILROAD HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, PHILLISBURG, PA.

THE undersigned keeps conveniently 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.
my1, 68. ROBERT LLOYD.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE.

COCKETOWN, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the Waterman of Clearfield county, that he has retired as it opened the hotel formerly kept by E. Shreiner, at Coxetown, 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 placed snubbing posts for half a mile above his place.
[Feb 18, 67] GEORGE FAIR.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH SHOP,

IN CLEARFIELD, PA.
(Immediately in rear of Machine Shop.)
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield, that he has always on hand, 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.
Feb 14, 68

STRETCH, DENNETT & CO.,

(Successors to Peter T. Wright & Co., Importers of Anglo-Siam Goods.)
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
ALSO,
Brandies & Wines for Medical purposes,
[Feb 18, 67] No. 600 Market St., Philad.