

# CLEARFIELD



# REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

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### Wholesome Truths.

The State Guard, the organ of Gov. Geary, is responsible for the following truthful portrait of the Radical party, its leaders and purposes. "Whither are we drifting as a political organization? This is the theme, and upon it the Guard discourses as follows: "However much we may be incited, as an organ of Republicanism, to conceal the imperfections which show themselves in ours, as they do in all political organizations, the great mass of the people cannot be deceived that while one class of Republicans are sincerely devoting themselves to the fair advocacy of their principles, there is another class who are utterly indifferent to anything like principle—who do not regard our organization as worthy of consideration, beyond the means which it affords to gratify their ambition, and who are as ready to strike at our candidates when it suits their interests, as they are to fight our avowed enemies. Taken all together, we, as a party, have the largest and the dirtiest loads to carry that were ever strapped on the backs of any political organization. It is our duty to defend and uphold the national credit; to secure the interest on the national debt; to advocate the rigid collection of the national taxation; to enforce laws enacted to punish traitors, and to ensure the rights of all men who fought to save the country from destruction. The burdens of the war are the issues which the Republican party must sustain. Hence it is that we have a load to carry, and in order that we may succeed at the polls, we should have the energy, the integrity, and the disinterested efforts of all men claiming to be Republicans. We should have sacrifices of all personal differences, and a Union upon our principles. This, we are sorry to say, we have not. Clique-ry in the Republican party is as tyrannical and as unrelenting in its hate as traitors hated the Republican principles. There is more corruption to-day, to attain favor in the gift of the Republican party than disgraced the year, to obtain contracts by which frauds on the Government were perpetrated. It is our duty to tell our friends these things. It will become a Republican organ to warn the masses of the party against the woe which threatens us, and unless those masses promptly open their eyes and their ears to the actions and proceedings of the miserable men who are plotting our disgrace, we will be defeated in October and utterly ruined in the State in November. We declare it boldly and without fear of successful contradiction (however much we may be abused for the declaration) that while one set of men in the Republican organization are deliberately arranging to buy the election of United States Senator, another is at work secretly to defeat the election of a Republican, so that in the event of Grant's election the patronage belonging to this State may be monopolized by a certain clique of our organization. In regard to the purchase of this election there is no attempt made at concealment. Those who propose to do so, declare they have had a precedent on the subject, that they know how it was purchased before, what it costs to do so, and how little the people seem to care about such corruption in public men. We do not hesitate to say that the Republican party cannot exist and have such talk publicly made in reference to its leaders. It must be rebuked in some public manner, or the mass of men who are honest will not remain attached to our organization. The Republican organs of the State must do this talking. It is better to win the victory while denouncing the evils which we know to exist in our midst, than deplore defeat by secretly attributing it to the bad men we were afraid openly to denounce."

Now, with what propriety can honest, respectable men be asked to support a party which is willing to carry the "dirtiest loads that were ever strapped on the back of any political organization," in order to hold possession of power and enjoy political plunder, which is more corrupt to-day than it was when the government, through its instrumentality, was being robbed of millions per year, and the leaders of which are now bargaining for a United States Senator as they would for a ton of iron or an acre of land? Remember it is the organ of Governor Geary which makes these declarations, not the Agr or any other "copperhead" sheet. The Guard knows what it is talking about. They have the facts. Let Deacon Hergner call for them, if he dare—Age.

THAD STEVENS' WIFE.—The "great Commoner" was never married, but that representative Republican paper, the Albany Evening Journal, in a leading editorial on "The Death of Mr. Stevens," discourses as follows: "Politically and morally, Mr. Stevens was a striking illustration of his own theory of personal right and individual independence. He did not allow himself to be swayed by the passions of the moment, nor by the influence of the masses. He was an inveterate gambler on a small scale, and almost invariably, after a day's duty in the House, would drop in at a favorite casino and win or lose fifty dollars, that being the average limit of his betting. The Journal knew the man, and has written freely what it knew. But this frankness gains added force when it is remembered that the man whose portrait is thus truly pictured by his own partisan was the acknowledged leader among the leaders in the party which claims to be pre-eminently the party of moral ideas, and which Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, has asserted to be founded upon the "Rock of Ages."

A letter writer says: "Gen. Grant looks unhappy and disappointed. It is because he always wears a tyrant's face."

Vote on the New York and Erie train, at Goshen, recently—Seymour, 170; Grant, 84.

### Will the People Bear the Enormous Taxation?

There is probably no greater anomaly in modern times than is seen in this country: that a people under a popular republican government—a government chosen by themselves and changed every few years—should submit to a burden of taxation without parallel in the world. That they submitted to this cheerfully in time of a great civil war for the sake of preserving the life and unity of the republic showed their patriotism. They were willing, too, to give the government a reasonable time to adjust the finances and to discharge the floating obligations arising from the war. But it is likely they will continue to bear war taxes, and expenditures, as long as peace has been established? Over three years have elapsed since the war ended, and the taxes amount to more than four hundred and sixty millions of dollars a year—a larger sum than that raised and expended by the most costly monarchical governments in the world. It is monstrous. The people are becoming restless and disgruntled, and will certainly seek a remedy either in a change of their public servants or in repudiation of the debt. Unless able and more honest men be elected to Congress—men who will see the necessity of economy and have the courage to cut down all unnecessary expenditures and bring them to something like what they were before the war—it will not be long before they shall hear significant and deep mutterings of repudiation from one end of the country to the other.

The present Congress is without ability to grasp the subject of national finance and taxation, and is without reckless extravagance in making appropriations for all sorts of things and jobs. Even when it took off about a hundred millions of taxation, this was done for the benefit of manufacturers, and for the manufacturers of New England especially, who are but a small part of the community. The people generally will not feel the reduction. The effect will be merely to increase the profits of the manufacturers. Had the tax on tea, coffee, sugar and other articles of prime necessity and general use among the laboring classes been greatly reduced or abolished, the people everywhere would have been benefited. That would have been lessening the burden of taxation in a way to be felt by every working man's family. But the late acts of Congress reducing taxes will be of advantage to only a few manufacturers. Congress began at the wrong end. It is of no use, however, to reduce taxes while the expenditures are so enormous, for that will only bring a depleted Treasury and bankrupt government. The first thing to be done is to reduce the expenditures two hundred millions or more. The whole cost of the government in all departments and expenses, independent of the interest on the national debt, ought not to be over a hundred millions a year. Indeed it ought to be less. Two hundred and fifty millions revenue is ample. Yet we see it was over four hundred and sixty millions last year. This is the great question for the American people now to consider. And in the coming Congressional elections they should take care that the incapable, reckless and extravagant members of Congress may be left at home to cultivate potatoes, which they may understand better, and that fresh and more capable men be sent to Washington.—N. Y. Herald.

### The Deserter Law.

The Attorney General of the State has authorized the publication of the following letter: HARRISBURG, Pa., August 25, 1868. JAMES F. BARBER, Esq., Sheriff of Hamilton County: Dear Sir—Yours of yesterday is duly received inquiring my opinion as to inserting the law in relation to deserters in your election proclamation. The decision of the Supreme Court, to which you refer, decided the law unconstitutional so far as related to deserters who have never been tried by court martial, but leaves the law in full force to such as have been tried. Inasmuch, therefore, as the eighth section of the act of fourth of June, 1864, is imperative on the Sheriff, and the law is in force as to the class of deserters, I conceive it to be your duty to include it in your proclamation. Most respectfully, your obedient servant, F. JOHNSON.

It will be seen that Mr. Jordan fully recognizes the binding force of the decision of the Supreme Court, so far as it relates to all who have heretofore been denied the right to vote on the charge of desertion, except such as were "tried by Court Martial." Of course, "tried by Court Martial" and acquitted, can disfranchise no one. So, under the interpretation of the Radical Attorney General, no one can now be denied the right to vote on a charge of desertion, unless it is proven that he was "tried by Court Martial" for desertion, and convicted. This reduces the class to so small a number that it will amount to nothing. Still under the order of the Attorney General, the Sheriffs of the different counties will continue to include the law of June, 1864, in their proclamations. The law was oppressive because it deprived many soldiers of the right to vote who had been wrongfully reported as deserters; it was unconstitutional in that it allowed men to be disfranchised without proof that they had deserted. The decision of the Supreme Court is a righteous one, and Mr. Jordan fully recognizes its binding force upon all Election officers. They will act in accordance with it, and refuse the vote of no one until it is proven that he was duly convicted of desertion by a Court Martial.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Carl Schurz, who regards the salvation of mankind as "the ideal genius beyond the skies, whom some people call God," addressed the Radicals of Johnston on the 25th inst. No doubt so distinguished a light in the infidel armanent could attack a large turn out of the "grand moral idea" party. "Birds of a feather etc.

### Death of Hon. Thad Stevens.

The Mongrel party has lost its greatest leader, and perhaps we may say its most consistent and logical defender. He was too much impressed with his own strength, and was generally too frank and direct a man to resort to any shifts and make-beliefs to cover up the hold and had despise of his party. Hence hypocrisy and being charged upon him. He never pretended that he was for the Union, or for the preservation of the Constitution. In the midst of Lincoln's second campaign, he said in his speech at Harrisburg: "The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, God forbid it! That may be a better doctrine, but it is the right doctrine." Even before this, he had declared on the floor of the House of Representatives that he was "not going to make himself ridiculous by pretending that the war was constitutional—it was right, and that was enough for him." While Mr. Stevens was giving utterance to these revolutionary statements, his party was hypocritically pretending that the war was "for the Union and the Constitution." He prepared logical consistency, and a certain rough regard for truth, to the hypocrisy which more shallow minds thought necessary to deceive the public sense. He was, therefore, unlike nearly all the other leaders of his party in this, that he would not lie. He boldly declared his principles, however shameful or infamous they might be. His straightforwardness was again seen in his frank declaration that the position of the Democratic party on the greenback payment of the bonds is in harmony with the law, and the Congressional understanding, at the passage of the bill. The Tribune attempted to contradict his statements, by professing to quote Mr. Stevens' own words, but he flatly denied that any such words as the Tribune quoted, were ever used by him in reference to said bill. And, behold, no sooner is the great "commoner" dead, and even before he is buried, than the Tribune repeats its false charge, seeming happy in the thought that Mr. Stevens no longer lives to correct its misstatements. In this respect, Mr. Stevens' death may be deemed a public calamity at this time. He was the only man in his party who would not lie to cover up the abomination of his designs. We could depend upon him to tell the truth about its revolutionary purposes, and to expose those "all the same" meditations. Thus his death leaves a hiatus which there is no one left to fill. Henceforth lying may reign supreme, through all the lines of the Mongrel party. Thad Stevens is in his grave. His lips are silent forever. Now, then, give on your armor for lying, ye Forneys, ye Butlers, ye Schencks, ye Summers, ye Binghamas, not to forget our beloved neighbor of the Tribune. Now clothe yourselves with lies, as with a garment; for Thad Stevens is dead, and there is none left in your camp to tell the truth.—N. Y. Day Book.

### "Can't Sleep With the Whole Party."

We heard the following good joke related yesterday of a member of the Pendleton club, of Cincinnati, at the New York Convention. It appears that he could not go with the club when it started, but followed it a day or two afterward. Reaching the city in the night, and performing to go to a hotel rather than hunt up the headquarters of the club at that late hour, he made his way to an up town hotel. Of course it was crowded. But what seemed a wonder, there was one room unoccupied. To that the tired Cincinnati man was assigned, and was soon marshaled away thither by a bell boy. He was not a little dismayed to find the room to be about eight by ten feet, with a small window fronting on an unimprovable alley, its depths made vocal by a battalion of toments, and redolent with unnumbered smells. He at once objected to such quarters, and dispatched the bell boy after the clerk, who soon made his appearance. "See here," said the Cincinnati, "do you expect me to stay in this place all night?" The clerk assured him that, in consequence of the crowded condition of the hotel, no better accommodation could be afforded him, although it would be a great pleasure on his part to give him the best room in the house. "And," added the clerk, by way of a clinching argument, "Gen. Grant slept in this room once when he visited the city."

The gentleman from Perkiopsis said he didn't care a continental as to that, but if Gen. Grant could stand it he supposed he could.

The clerk returned to the office, complimenting himself upon his strategy. The guest retired to his bed, and in five minutes he was attacked by countless hosts of bed-bugs. Finding it useless to contend against such overwhelming numbers, he hastily attired himself and sought the office. "Why," said the astonished clerk, "I thought you were satisfied to stay in your room all night." "Now, look here," said the Cincinnati, "I've got pluck enough to sleep where Gen. Grant has slept, but I'll be eternally censured if I can make up my mind to sleep with the whole Radical party."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Reconstructed Tennessee wants troops—can't be carried for Grant without them. "Let us have peace."

### Gov. Seymour to the Soldiers.

UTICA, N. Y., August 13, 1868. The Conservative veteran soldiers and sailors of this city held a large and enthusiastic meeting this evening. It adjourned at an early hour to rendezvous Governor Seymour at his headquarters, the Bayfield house. There was a vast assemblage in front of the hotel. After music, Governor Seymour was introduced by Gen. Jas. McQuade. He was received with immense cheering, and spoke as follows: "Soldiers of Oneida county—I thank you for this mark of your good will. I know better than most men the character of the services rendered by our soldiers in the late war. I gave them more than 15,000 commissions. It was my official duty to make their upward progress in rank as they gained honors in the field. It was also my duty to record the loss of life of many of those with whom I had had pleasant intercourse in the Executive Chamber. I saw your regiments as they went forth to war with ranks filled with men in the vigor and prime of manhood. It was my official privilege to thank them in the name of the State when they returned with thinned ranks and torn banners, which were made glorious by the proofs that they had been borne by brave men into the thickest of the fight. It is a pleasant thing, amidst all the harshness of a political canvass, to receive these tokens of good will and confidence from those who have shown their patriotism in the battle-field, and in return I pledge myself, in whatever station I may be placed, in public or private life, to struggle for restoration of that Union for which you have periled your lives in the contest of arms, and in our struggle for Constitutional rights we are strengthened in our convictions of duty by the fact that a majority of our soldiers uphold us in this political contest. In the course of my life I have received many testimonials from political friends as well as from political opponents, from their sense of the services which I have been able to render to our State and our country, but none touch my heart so much as these proofs of respect which come from my neighbors, and particularly those given by men who have served our country in the ranks of its armies. Governor Seymour retired amid enthusiastic cheers."

### Among the last public acts of General Halpine, or "Private Miles O'Brien."

Following in relation to Governor Seymour and General Blair. General Halpine said, in the Citizen: "On the whole master roll of the army no name shows more conspicuously for personal gallantry than that of Frank Blair; few officers have been more desperately wounded, and no officer has been more gloriously conspicuous for never saying 'Come to his men,' but 'Follow me.' As for the loyalty of Horatio Seymour, the fact in every national exigency he hurried forward more troops to the scene of action, whether it was Washington or Gettysburg, than any other Governor, together with the warm letters of thanks for his loyalty and devotion from the late President Lincoln, which have already appeared, must be a sufficient answer. Knowing Seymour well, and having had opportunities to know him thoroughly, officially and personally, during the war, we reluctantly but firmly apply to whomsoever shall question his application and practical loyalty, the famous words of that great Radical Chief who answers every charge which he deems unfounded by the striking phrase of the true Saxon dialect: 'You lie, you villain, you lie,'—and what the great Radical philosopher does not do—we are willing to be held responsible for these words."

### Poor "Sir Morton."

That great blatherer, who was todied by a set of nincompoops calling themselves Americans, during the magnificent tour which the aforesaid "Sir Morton" made over this country a year ago, when he promised to introduce such vast railroad schemes throughout our territory which would so enrich the nation, all the outlay to be made from the countless wealth of the aforesaid "Sir Morton," which he had "at once," this same "Sir Morton" has just been through the English Court of Bankruptcy, and as the member of the firm of Peto, Betts & Chaspton, do not pay one single penny in the pound. What makes the farce so very rich is, that of the vast company of galls which worshipped "Sir Morton" when here—he is the biggest gull in the crowd. He came here to preach upon finance and political economy, and while touring it over the land, with a host of fanatics paying him court, he was a penniless beggar, without brains enough to know it. What a comment upon here worship! "Sir Morton" by the way, was an excellent Black Republican, and his ideas of finance and political economy are exactly the stripe of that party. The fools who followed in his wake here are rapidly pushing the nation toward the same result which overthrew him.

Wirt, the Andersonville monster, was hung for his crimes, and all the world said "Amen."—Tribune Blade.

And Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, the projector and superintendent of the Andersonville prison-pens, and overseer of Wirt, has been pardoned by the Radical Congress, and is now President of a Grant Club! And all the "foils" whelp whine "Amen!"—Harrisburg Patriot.

### CONVERSIONS TO DEMOCRACY.

#### "The Drift of the Tide."

There never was, in all the history of American politics, so complete a stampede of leading men from one party to the other, as is this of Radicals to Seymour and Blair. It has amazed and confounded the supporters of Grant, and they are unable to rally, even in their strongholds. We clip from our exchanges the following: RENOUNCING RAUCALISM.—Almost every day we hear of some Republican in this county leaving the Radical party and declaring for Seymour and Blair. The following are some of those coming up the Allegheny Valley railroad, on the cars. A gentleman from the lower end of this county, whom we have long known as a Republican, took a seat alongside, and informed us that he was just returning from Tennessee, where he had been investing in land. He said that what he saw and heard in the South had entirely cured him of Radicalism, and he now wished to see Grant defeated and the party annihilated. He said that he had always been opposed to the principle of negro suffrage, but when he saw the great masses of intelligent white men of Tennessee disfranchised, and ignorant negroes voting, it completely disgusted him with his party, and he wished other Republicans of Clarion county could have been along with him. "They might as well drive up a dove and take the ballots from steers' horns, as the way Brownlow's party voted the negroes," was the way he expressed it.—Clarion Democrat.

#### ABURN, N. Y.—The Democrats of Aburn, N. Y., held a meeting last Monday night. Many Democrats and every Republican present were surprised to hear a speech from General George D. Robinson. The General has heretofore been an extreme Radical, and has stamped Cayuga county in behalf of the Republican cause. General R. is an educated man, of strong reasoning powers, fearless in the expression of his sentiments and always ready to give a reason for his faith. He entered the Seventy-fifth regiment of New York State volunteers as a private, and worked his way to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General. He is lame now, from the effects of wounds received in the war. He was a delegate to the Radical Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg, and has heretofore been lavished upon by the Republicans; but now they turn their backs upon him, as they find he is of no use to them. The General was made a convert to Democracy by living in Florida, where he has been for the past eighteen months, and has had the acts of the carpet-baggers daily before his eyes.—Albany Argus.

#### THE EDITOR OF THE WYOMING DEMOCRAT.

Having been nominated by the late Republican convention as its candidate for the office of treasurer of Wyoming county, I desire to tender you thanks to said convention for this token of its esteem, but most respectfully decline the acceptance of a nomination at the hands of a party with which I have no longer any sympathy, and with which I have therefore ceased to act. FRANKLIN DICKSON, Tunkhannock, August 17, 1868.

#### A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE OUT FOR SEYMOUR.

JOHN MICHELBERGER, Esq., the Radical nominee for County Surveyor of York county, not only declines to run on that ticket, but comes out openly in denunciation of the foul party and declares his intention to vote for Seymour and Blair. This is an evidence of the way the tide is running in Pennsylvania. Look out for thunder in October, and still louder peals in November.

#### AN OTHER "TRAITOR."

Adam Hoy, Esq., one of the leading attorneys of this place and law partner of the Hon. James T. Hale, has become disgusted with the dirty dogmas and thieving principles of the radical party, and on Saturday evening last at the Democratic club rooms, made a telling speech in favor of Seymour and Blair.—Bellegants Watchman.

#### C. D. ROBERTSON, Esq.—The Warrick Herald is greatly disgusted because Mr. C. D. Robertson, hitherto a strong republican, has renounced that party, and made a speech at a Seymour ratification meeting in Booneville a few days since. It calls him a "traitor," "renegade," &c.

#### HON. RICHARD GREGG.—The Hon. Richard Gregg, of Aurora, Dearborn county, Ohio, a life-long W. I. G., and a republican at the organization of that party, came out in a public speech in Aurora last week for Seymour and Blair.

#### HON. DAVID S. GOODING.—The Hon. David S. Gooding, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, left Washington city on Friday last, to stamp the State of Indiana for Seymour and Blair. He was a Lincoln elector in 1864.

### DRY GOODS, Groceries, etc.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ON SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD. NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

THE undersigned respectfully invite the attention of the public generally to their splendid assortment of merchandise, which they are now selling AT VERY LOW PRICES. Their stock consists in part of Dry Goods of the Best Quality, Such as Prints, De Laines, Alpacaes, Merinos, etc., etc. Also, a fine assortment of Men's Drawers and Shirts, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, all at which WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH.

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries and Spices. IN SHORT A GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Everything usually kept in a retail store, all CHEAP FOR CASH or approved country produce. A. K. WRIGHT & SONS, Clearfield, Nov. 7, 1867.

### SOMETHING NEW!

New Store in Madera. MESSRS. J. FORREST & SON. WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have just opened, in MADERA, Clearfield county, Pa., an entire new stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they are prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Their stock consists in part of Dry Goods of the Best Quality, Such as Alpacaes, Delaines, Prints, Merinos, Cashmeres, Satinettes, and Flannels. Ready-Made Clothing, Of the best quality, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Gaiters, Collars, &c. Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Also of the very best quality. A complete stock of Groceries. In short everything usually kept in a country store. Consumers, Look to Your Interests! Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. LUMBER AND GRAIN Of all kinds taken in exchange for goods. Remember the place, Madera, Clearfield. J. FORREST & SON, October 31, 1867.

### A REVOLUTION IN BUSINESS AT CURWENSVILLE.

HARTSOCK & GOODWIN. THE undersigned having entered into copartnership in the mercantile business, and adopting the method of selling the public generally, and the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity in particular, that merchandise of all kinds will be sold by us as cheap as the same quality elsewhere in the county. We have a full supply of DRY GOODS: Consisting in part of Dress Goods, Merinos, Prints of all shades and styles; together with a full assortment of NOTIONS, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, As well as Tinware, Cutlery, Willowware, Baskets and Brooms; together with a large stock of Groceries; and always a full stock of FLOUR, FISH, SALT, &c. In short, we keep a full supply of everything used in this market. We want all our old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient, to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. DANIEL HARTSOCK, EDWIN GOODWIN, Curwensville, February, 13, 1868.

### Down! Down!! THE LAST ARRIVAL AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST!

A Proclamation against High Prices! WE are now opening up a lot of the best and most reasonable goods and wares ever offered in this market, and at prices that remind one of the good old days of cheap times. These will last fairly upon this point, or down our alleys, and our neighbors, need but call. CALL AT OUR STORE, Corner Front and Market streets. Where they can see, feel, hear and know for themselves. To fully understand what are cheap goods, this must be done. We do not deem it necessary to enumerate and itemize our stock. It is enough for us to state that We have Everything that is Needed and consumed in this market, and at prices that amply both old and young. JOSEPH SHAW & SON, 4629.

### The Lightning Tamer.

THE undersigned are the sole Agents in this county for the "North American Improved LIGHTNING RODS." These are the only rods now in use, and are endorsed by all the scientific men in the country. We hereby notify the citizens of the county that we will put them up a better rod, and for less money, than is charged by the foreign agents who usually traverse the county and carry off our little cash, never to return. ENCOURAGE HOME LABOR. These wishing Lightning Rods erected on their buildings need but address us by letter, or call in person. We will put them up anywhere in the county, and warrant them. The Rods and Fixtures can be seen at any time by calling at our store. MERRILL & BIGLER, Clearfield, June 11, 1868.

### 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. W. M. MONTGOMERY, Aug. 4, '68. Philadelphia, Pa.

### A Full Line

OF Water Coolers and Ice Cream Freezers, for sale by G. U. ELLIOTT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Advertisements for various businesses and products, including dry goods, hardware, and clothing. Includes names like J. Forrest & Son, Hartsock & Goodwin, and Merrill & Bigler.