



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, EDITOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1869.

Spangler and Arnold, pardoned conspirators, have arrived at Baltimore from the Dry Tortugas.

Three white men and two negroes have thus far been appointed by Gen. Grant justices of the peace for the District of Columbia.

The latest Washington dispatches say that it is definitely settled that Hon. J. L. Motley will go to England, Governor Curtin to Russia, and General Sickles to Mexico.

**ARRIVED**—The first session of the Forty-first Congress closed on Saturday last. The Senate met in extra session, by order of the President, on the 12th, for the transaction of executive business.

The bill to pay the twenty-seven extra pasters and folders employed by the House last winter, came up in the State Senate on the 9th, but was indefinitely postponed. This virtually kills that measure.

James L. Lawson, who has been connected with the Postoffice Department for upwards of fifty years, was removed by the new Postmaster General last week. A modern veteran from Wisconsin got the old veteran's place.

The impeacher Ashley has been confirmed as Governor of Montana Territory, after a sharp fight. All the Democrats, both the Pennsylvania Senators and several other prominent Radicals opposed his confirmation. The vote stood 21 to 20.

Congress promptly passed a bill for the reconstruction of the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, as requested by President Grant in his recent message. The bill compels the above States to ratify the infamous fifteenth amendment before they can be represented in Congress.

Secretary Boutwell discharged fifty-two female clerks from the Treasury Department on the 1st instant, because their services were not needed; and about the same time he appointed a Philadelphia negro named Ketchum to one of the vacant places. Other negroes will probably be appointed to the balance of the vacancies.

Hon. John Moffet, elected to Congress by the Democrats of the Third District of Pennsylvania, (Philadelphia), was turned out of his seat on the 9th, and Leonard Myers, the defeated candidate, sworn in. The only honest reason that can be given for this outrage, is the fact that Moffet is a Democrat and Myers a Radical.

A bill to continue the educational branch of the Freedmen's Bureau has been defeated. Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, defeated it by showing that the title to the school property purchased with the public money was vested in private parties. The failure of the bill saves over a million of dollars already appropriated and in the treasury.

Isaac B. Gura—who wrote a sympathetic letter to the negro convention at Harrisburg, last winter, "trusting that the day is not far distant when 'of every colored man in Pennsylvania'—has been appointed and confirmed postmaster at Erie, Pa. He is at present Gov. Geary's Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

**AN APPOINTMENT REVOKED**—James Wadsworth (whose wife is Mrs. Grant's cousin) was appointed Marshal of the Southern District of New York, by Gen. Grant; but the fact that he has a suit pending in the Bankrupt Court caused his rejection by the Senate. His liabilities are said to amount to \$653,674, and his assets nothing. It is also said that he has spent some time in jail, "owing to some transactions in money matters with a good-looking widow."

**"THE LION AND THE LAMB,"** &c.—That "Red-handed traitor," General Longstreet, has been confirmed as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans; Grant has appointed a negro, named Jobert, Assistant Internal Revenue, and a rowdy darkey called Pineback Register of the Land Office, at the same city; and thus the lion and the lamb of the rebellion lie down together to enjoy fat offices in the "fearfully and wonderfully reconstructed" military department of Louisiana.

**A RADICAL CANDIDATE ON THE STAGE**—The Virginia Radicals held a meeting at Richmond the other day. Lindsey, their negro candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was, of course, one of the principal speakers. He said the white man had had the negro down for two hundred years; but that now the negro was on top. They had in their hands the chains and manacles with which the white man had kept the negro bound so long, and they intended to put them on the white man, and to make him groan, and sweat, and work, before they were done with him. He said Gen Grant knew something about tanning, and would help them to tan the white man until his skin was as black and tough as theirs. "Let us have peace!"

Victory—Gov. Geary has vetoed the bill recently passed by the Legislature authorizing the Governor to commute the death penalty, in certain cases, "to imprisonment for life, or any term of years as to him shall be deemed just and proper." This bill was intended to apply to cases where strong doubts arise after conviction (as in the case of Eaton) whether the party convicted has been guilty of murder in the first degree; and would, when exercised with due care and caution, in many instances, have saved the courts and the officers of the law from the imputation of hanging innocent persons. But the Governor probably thought that after a prisoner has undergone all the expenses of arrest, confinement, trial and conviction in the courts, he will not often be in a financial condition to offer very profitable inducements for Executive clemency when his case reaches Harrisburg; and hence the veto.

**"OUR PLACE"**—The Internal Revenue Department seems to be the real "Tie Barnacle Branch" of the Government. The new Commissioner begins the campaign with the following forces:

District Commissioner—Salary	\$5,000	
Smith, Dolans' old law partner, Solicitor	Salary	4,000
John Dolans, Dolans' son, Secretary	Salary	2,000
Clark, brother-in-law to young Dolans and son-in-law to old Dolans, Assistant Clerk	Salary	1,500

Other Delanos, Smiths and Clarkes will no doubt be found in sufficient quantities to fill the minor positions.

**The Covad and Foster Case.** The resolution submitted by Mr. Paine, chairman of the Committee on Elections, and adopted by the House, disposes of this case for the present, as follows: Each claimant is required to file notice of the ground of his claim by the first of June, and to give answer to his opponent by the 29th of June; that Covad shall take his testimony from the 1st to the 15th of July, August and September; that Foster shall take testimony from the 15th to the last day of each of the above named months; that the final submission of all the papers relative to the case shall be made by the 15th of October, 1869, to the Clerk of the House, who shall have them printed, and the printed arguments in behalf of each shall be filed by the first day of the session. We are glad to see that the Radicals of the House had too much decency to go squarely back upon the record which they made in the Covad case. They were not quite so disincarnate of principle as John Cessna supposed, but they were mean enough to dodge their plain duty in this matter. They were ashamed to do openly what it is more than likely they yet agreed to do after making some show of mock honesty—*Lancaster Intelligencer*.

The following item from the *West Branch Bulletin* will give some idea of the progress of the lumber trade on the Susquehanna:

The streams of the river are in fine condition. The logs are coming out in great quantities. The river from Lock Haven to Clearfield presents a constant drift of logs. Bennett's Branch is in the best floating condition, and most of the landings are already broken, and the backed floods in Hix's, Dent's, Melick's, Trout, Laurel, Kersey, Wilson's, Mountain Branch and Elk Creek runs, keep up a constant influx of logs into the main stream, and the prospect now is that the logs will getton out more expeditiously and at a cheaper rate than ever before.

The boom never was in such complete order as now, and thus far it has caught all the logs that have arrived, including those escaped from the Lock Haven boom. They are packing finely; and it is estimated that 80,000,000 of feet are already in. There is every prospect of one of the finest seasons that we have ever had. We learn that there is now on its way the largest drive ever floated down the river. It is estimated at 150,000,000 of feet. We may soon look for 250,000,000 feet in our boom. That means lively business.

**THE RELIGIOUS FAITH OF THE CABINET**—The editor of the *Dubuque Times*, in response to the query of a lady who wishes to know the religious faith of the members of Grant's Cabinet, says: "Attorney General Hubert is a Unitarian, Secretary of the Interior Cox is a Swedenborgian, Secretary of the Navy Berie is a Catholic, ex-Secretary of State Washburne is a Universalist, Secretary of State Fish is a Dutch Reformer, ex-Secretary Stewart is a Presbyterian and Postmaster General Creswell adheres to churches altogether. The religious faith of Boutwell and Rawlins is not yet known to fame. Grant's family are Methodists, and that is the church he usually attends, yet he has failed to get one in the Cabinet. From the above it will be seen that it would be difficult to have obtained a greater variety of religious creeds in the Cabinet."

**TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS FINE FOR KILLING A SMALL BIRD**—By an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the 11th of March, A. D. 1869, a penalty of twenty-five dollars is imposed for the killing of any insectivorous bird; one half of this fine to be paid to the informer. Here is an opportunity to make twelve dollars and a half, and render the community effective service. There is no practice so inhuman as the killing of the pretty little songsters that warble beneath our windows and gladden our hearts. It is the duty of every good citizen to prevent their destruction; and this can only be done by prosecuting those who violate the law. The birds that are classed under the head of insectivorous birds are robins, martins, swallows, blue birds, woodpeckers, &c., &c., in fact all the various small birds generally seen in this latitude.

About seventy thousand Old Fellows are expected to participate in the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Order, which is to be held in Philadelphia on the 26th of April.

The daughter of one of the white Radical members of the Washington City Councils has eloped with a negro. As the father professed to believe in equality he ought not to complain.

Two thousand citizens of Indianapolis signed the petition at the beginning of the year, and eleven of them are believed to have kept it thus far.

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.** President Grant has sent his first message to Congress, and we have no desire to be captious in exceptions to his maiden effort. The suggestion that it is about time to "restore the States which were engaged in the rebellion to their relations to the government," is true, though not new. When General Grant put the date to his message, it must have recalled to him that about this time, in April, full four years ago, he put his hand to a capitulation which patriots honor to this day. He has not forgotten to honor to such other of the States of the Union. Why the delay, the loss of time, the loss of money, the sacrifice of the country's interests, the embitterment of feeling that has followed, frustrating the hopes that Grant's military triumph spread through North and South? Why has the Union not been restored? It is because it suited the interests of a Radical clique in Congress to discover, not to unite, the States. The impossible scheme of forcing the negro to a level with the white man has furnished a pretext, the better because the scheme is impossible, and so will require concealment. The delay is a matter of expediency in the always deferred hope of its accomplishment. We saw it stated, a few days ago, in the *Tribune*, that a negro could not now get lodging in the hotels in New York city; the other guests, it was said, objecting to his presence. Yet, with this feeling predominant at the North, the public money is lavished and the country convulsed in the effort to force the Southern white men to submit to negro legislators! The ropes of sand which Radicalism has so expensively weaving would all have dissolved before the popular breath if Grant had not stepped forth to honor them in the late election, with his military fame. He saved Radicalism. And the question now is, does it acknowledge its obligation or repudiate it? Will he control it for the good of the whole country, or will it rule him to the ruin of the country? The proposition to submit the proposed constitutions to the people of the States of Virginia and Mississippi is, in itself, good. No fraud, like that practiced on Pennsylvania, is recommended; for her perjured legislators violated their oath and their duty in refusing to submit an amendment of the Constitution to the people.

We know not whether this message was perjury or fraud. Some of the stereotyped Radical misrepresentations of the structure of our present grand find place in this, his first State paper. In it, it is assumed to be the function of the United States to afford "the absolute protection of all the citizens in the full enjoyment of that freedom and security which is the object of a Republican government." This is the language of the message; yet, only last week, the Supreme Court of the United States negatived this very proposition. It was formally presented to the Court that one Twitchell was suffering a deprivation of freedom and security, in Pennsylvania, in violation of the Constitution of the United States. All that the Court judicially knew of the case, was this allegation; it was not made the subject of any contest; and, therefore, appeared as if true; and the Court assuming it to be true, said this is a matter in which the United States has no jurisdiction. They and their officers have no power to give the relief you ask for against the action of the State authorities.

There is, too, in the message, a reference to "the equal rights under the Declaration of Independence." But, as it is the sworn duty of a President of the United States to maintain the Constitution in the eyes of the people, under it, the prior instrument, which asserted the rights of the colonies against Great Britain, cannot furnish him a broader warrant. These crude and false notions are sadly out of place in the message of a President. What our country now most needs is for the Federal government to recognize its own sphere, and keep within it. It is at this moment meddling with matters with which it has as little to do as with the case of Twitchell—*Age*.

The following is the message referred to:

To the Senate and House of Representatives—While I am aware that the Constitution proposes no time to remain in session in very brief, and that it is the duty, so far as it is consistent with the public interest, to adjourn, upon the general business of legislation, there are some subjects which concern so deeply the welfare of the country that I deem it my duty to bring before you. It is now the time, when you meet with me in the opinion that it is desirable to restore the States which were engaged in the rebellion to their relations to the Union, and the country, as it is a duty of the President to see that the people of those States shall be fully willing to become part of the United States, and that the people shall be fully willing to accept of the rights and duties which will follow.

The authority of the United States, which has been vindicated and established by its military power, must undoubtedly be asserted for the absolute protection of all the citizens in the full enjoyment of that freedom and security which is the object of a Republican government. But whatever the course of a rebellious State may be ready to enter upon, it is the duty of the President to see that the people of that State shall be fully willing to become part of the United States, and that the people shall be fully willing to accept of the rights and duties which will follow.

The restoration of the people of Virginia, which was completed on the 20th of March, 1869, was accomplished by a vote of the people, and the restoration of the State of Virginia, to its proper relations to the Union, is a matter which is of the highest importance to the people of that State, and to the people of the United States. It is the duty of the President to see that the people of that State shall be fully willing to become part of the United States, and that the people shall be fully willing to accept of the rights and duties which will follow.

**A Visit to Dr. Mudd.**

AT A TABLE WITH HIM—His REMINISCENCES OF BOOTH'S VISIT—AN INTERESTING PERSONAL ANECDOTE.

The Doctor says he is 35 years of age, married in 1850, built the house in which he now lives after his marriage, owned a well-stocked farm of about thirty acres, and was in the enjoyment of a praiseworthy practice up to the time of his arrest in 1865. The world would well and sensibly with him, previous to that unhappy event. His house was furnished with all the comforts of a country gentleman's residence. He had his horses and hounds, and in the sporting season was foremost in every fox hunt and at every manly out-door sport. He had robust health, and a vigorous, athletic frame in those days, but it is very different with him now. Above the middle height, with a reddish mustache and thin whiskers, a high forehead and attenuated nose, his appearance indicates a man of calm and slow reflection, gentle in manner, and of a very domestic turn. He wears a brown within a few miles of his house, and has lived all his life in the country. His only desire now is to be allowed to spend the balance of his days quietly in the bosom of his family. In his sunken, lustreless eye, pallid lips, and cold, ashy complexion, one can read the words, "Dry Tortugas," with a terrible significance. In the prime of his years, looking prematurely old and care-worn, there are few indeed who could gaze on the wreck and ravage in the face of this man before them without feeling a sentiment of sympathy and commiseration. "I have come home," said the Doctor, sorrowfully, "to find nothing left me but my house and family. No money, no provisions, no crops in the ground, and no clear way before me where to derive means of support in my present enfeebled condition." There was no deception here. In the scanty furniture of the house, and in the pale, sad countenance of the speaker, there was evidence enough of poor and altered fortune.

It was now evening and growing rapidly dark. A big fire blazed on the ample hearth, and Mrs. Mudd, an intelligent and handsome lady, with one of her children, joined the Doctor and ourselves in the conversation of the evening of that memorable April morning after the assassination. "Did you see Booth, Mr. Mudd?" we inquired, with a feeling of intense interest to hear his reply. "Yes," he replied, "I saw himself and Harold, after they entered this parlor. Booth stretched himself out on that sofa there, and Harold stooped down to whisper something to him. "How did Booth look?" "Very bad. He seemed as though he had been drinking very hard. His eyes were red and swollen, and his hair in disorder." "Did he appear to suffer much?" "Not after he had laid down on the sofa. In fact, it seemed as hardly anything was wrong with him then." "What kind of a fracture did Booth sustain?" we inquired, addressing the Doctor. "Well," said he, "after he was laid down on that sofa, and having told me his leg was fractured by his horse falling on him during his journey up from Richmond, I took a knife and split the leg of his boot down to the instep, slipped it off, and the sock with it. I then felt carefully with both hands down along his leg, but at first could discover nothing like crepitation, till, after a second investigation, I found on the outside, near the ankle, something that felt like indurated flesh, and then, for the first time, I concluded it was a direct and clean fracture of the bone. I then improvised out of pastebard a sort of boot that shored close enough to the leg to keep it rigidly straight below the knee, without at all interfering with the fixture of the leg. A low out shoe was substituted for the leather boot, and between five and six o'clock in the morning, Booth and his companion started for a point on the river below."

"How did Booth's horse look after his long ride?" we inquired. "The boy, after putting him in the stable," the Doctor replied, "reported that his back underneath the forward part of the saddle was raw and bloody. This circumstance tallied with Booth's account that he had been riding all day previous from Richmond, and no suspicion arose in my mind for one instant that the man whose leg I was attending to was anything more than what he represented himself."

"You knew Booth, Doctor?" "Yes," replied the Doctor, "I was first introduced to Booth in November, 1864, at the church yard, spoke a few words to him, and never saw him afterwards until a little while before the time when I happened to be in Washington making a few purchases, and waiting for some friends from Baltimore, who promised to meet me at the Pennsylvania House, and come here to spend the holidays. I was walking past the National Hotel at the time, when a person tapped me on the shoulder, and on turning round, I discovered it was the gentleman I was introduced to at the church, about six weeks previously. He asked me aside for a moment, and said he desired an introduction to John H. Surratt, with whom he presumed I was acquainted. I said that I was. Surratt and I became almost necessarily acquainted from the fact of his living on the road I traveled so often on my way to Washington, and having the only tavern on the way that I cared to visit. Booth and I walked along the avenue three or four blocks, when we suddenly came across Surratt and Weichman, and all four having become acquainted, we adjourned to the National Hotel and had a round of drinks. The witnesses in my case swore that Booth and I moved to a corner of the room or so in secret consultation. That was a barefaced lie. The whole four of us were in loud and open conversation all the time we were together, and when I separated we four never met again."

"You told the soldiers, Doctor, the course the fugitives pursued after leaving your house?" "I did. I told them the route that Booth told me he intended to take; but Booth, it seems, changed his mind after quitting here, and went another way. This was natural enough; yet I was straightway accused of seeking to set the soldiers astray, and it was argued against me as proof positive of implication in the conspiracy."

"You must have felt seriously agitated on being arrested in connection with this matter?" "No, sir. I was just as self-possessed as I am now. They might have banged me at the time, and I should have faced death just as composedly as I smoke this pipe.—*Correspondence, New York Herald.*

**Married.**

On the 23d of February, 1869, by Rev. J. H. Shaw, Jr., Mr. WM. MARSHALL and Miss MARY WELCH, both of Lawrence township.

On the 26th of April, 1869, by Rev. J. H. Shaw, Jr., Mr. ROBERT A. PATTERSON, of Knox township, to Miss ELLIE J. WILSON, of Ansonia, Clearfield county, Pa.

**Dead.**

At Mercersburg, on Tuesday, March 23d, 1869, of Typhoid Fever, FRANCES EMILY, daughter of RICHARD and SARAH M. BOWMAN, aged 13 years, 1 month and 4 days.

In Graham township, on Saturday, April 3, 1869, Mr. WILLIAM LITTLE, aged 63 years, 6 months and 10 days.

In Bell township, on the 25th of March, 1869, after years of suffering from Consumption, MARY C. BIRTH, wife of HENRY BIRTH, Sr., in the 76th year of her age.

The deceased was all that a fraternal and affectionate wife, mother of eleven lively children, the fruit of her human nature. She had been a consistent member of the Church for many years, and it was her delight to meet the people of God in the classroom and at the communion table, where she partook of the joys unparelleled and full of glory. During her last illness her constant desire was to depart and go to Jesus. "I am going home, home to Jesus," were frequent expressions, and she continued to exhort her friends and neighbors to meet her in Heaven. "She is not dead, but asleep."

"She rests—a food mother is gone!" "You are right, it will grieve us no more." "Her spirit has fled to its reward." "When pleasure shall reign evermore."

"No tear on our shadow the eye, No sigh shall e'er trouble the breast; But from the trials of earth, In peace her rapt spirit shall rest."

"A mother her mission has filled, Her life she has bravely run; These agonies that have passed, She has passed from her labors away, "How bright to look back and behold The path which the Christians had trod; How glad the angels to receive her, Who rest in the smiles of their God."

Contributors country papers and Western Christian Advocate, please copy.

**New Advertisements.**

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**—Notice is hereby given that the estate of the late of PETER ASHREFFELTER, dec'd., 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 properly authenticated for settlement. Dated this 10th day of April, 1869. DAVID ASHREFFELTER, Administrator.

**THOS. W. MOORE,** Land Surveyor and Conveyancer, having recently located in the borough of Clearfield, Pa., and being well acquainted with the local conditions, respectfully offers his professional services to the owners of and speculators in lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Deeds of conveyance and all other legal business of every kind done at his office, at Clearfield, Pa. A. S. NITLING, Attorney.

**See Hives! Bee Hives!** HAVING on hand and for sale the AMERICAN MOVABLE-COMB BEE HIVES, and finding it impossible to supply the demand for these Hives, the undersigned, having concluded to sell one half of the territory which they occupy to Clearfield and parts of Centre and Cambria counties. They have made arrangements to have the material for said Hives made in this county, and will be ready to deliver a large quantity of them at a low price. Persons desiring to have a sample of the Hives will call at the store of Nitting & Shivers, in Clearfield, Pa., and see the Hives, and will be glad to have them sent to any place, on address, by either Hives or territory, can address us, at Glen Hill, Pa. A. S. NITLING, Attorney.

**To the School Directors of Clearfield County:** I HEREBY certify that in pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of the 8th of May, 1862, the undersigned, having concluded to sell one half of the territory which they occupy to Clearfield and parts of Centre and Cambria counties, and being well acquainted with the local conditions, respectfully offers his professional services to the owners of and speculators in lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Deeds of conveyance and all other legal business of every kind done at his office, at Clearfield, Pa. A. S. NITLING, Attorney.

**New Cabinet!** MESSERS HAY AND LUMBER CO. OFFER for sale Two Lots in the borough of Clearfield, Pa., well adapted for building purposes. One lot is situated on the north side of the street, and is well adapted for building purposes. The other lot is situated on the south side of the street, and is well adapted for building purposes. Persons desiring to purchase either lot, or both, will call at the office of the undersigned, at Clearfield, Pa. J. C. LIGHTCAP & SON, Clearfield, Pa.

**1869 GRAND OPENING 1869** OF SPRING AND SUMMER Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Shawls, Hosiery GLOVES, WHITE GOODS, Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c. IN QUALITY and STYLE we cannot be surpassed, having selected our stock with the greatest care, and we will sell at a low price, so that purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on us.

WILLIAM REED & CO., Near Postoffice, Market Street, CLEARFIELD, PA.

**NEW FLOUR FEED** AND PROVISION STORE. THE undersigned have just received at their new stand in Wall street, a full supply of Flour, Feed, Corn Meal, Bacon, &c., &c. COAL OIL, (at reduced rates.) A good article of TOBACCO, CIGARS and SMOKING TOBACCO, constantly on hand. All of which will be sold at LOW RATES for CASH or given in exchange for SHINGLES and LUMBER.

We respectfully ask the public to give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

W. H. READ & CO. Wall Street, April 7, 1869.

**CLOVER, TIMOTHY and ORCHARD GRASS SEED, AT** MARCH 17-IF C. KRATZER & SONS, NEW Wine and Liquor Store.

**I. L. REIZENSTEIN & Co.,** Wholesale Dealers in WINES & LIQUORS, MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA. The stock of Wine, Branding, Gin, Whisky and Alcohol, always on hand. Special attention paid to securing a pure article for medicinal and medical purposes. J. H. B. & S.

**Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.**

**ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!** SOMETHING NEW IN CLEARFIELD!

**Great Bargains in Boots and Shoes!**

**Great Bargains in Hats and Caps!!**

**THE GRECIAN BEND HAT!**

**THE VELOCIPED HAT!**

**THE ALPINE HAT!**

**SILK HATS OF THE LATEST STYLES!**

**All Kinds and Styles and Cheap!!**

**BOOTS & SHOES IN PROFUSION.** Ladies, look to your interests, and call and see the latest and most fashionable styles of PLAIN AND FANCY SHOES.

**Custom-Made Work** Made a Specialty in this Store!

**J. C. LIGHTCAP & SON** respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have opened a large and extensive assortment of the above-named goods, in the store-room on Market street, opposite the residence of H. E. Swopes, Esq., where they will be happy to wait on all who wish to patronize a FIRST-CLASS SHOE & HAT STORE.

**Children's Shoes in Abundance.** CHILDREN'S HAND-MADE SHOES. FINE BOOTS! COARSE BOOTS! WATER-PROOF BOOTS! TRUNKS, &c., &c.

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.** THE CLEARFIELD STORE RECONSTRUCTED.

**Dry Goods,** We claim to have a full assortment, consisting in part of Muslins, Broadcloth and unbleached; Prints of all grades and styles; and

**Spring & Summer Dress Goods,** Such as Alpaca of all shades; De Laines, Merinos and Flannels; besides a full assortment of gentlemen's wear, consisting in part of:

**Cloths, Cassimeres,** A full and complete assortment of

**READY-MADE CLOTHING.** LIGHTNING ROADS.

**Notions, Hosiery, Trimmings, BONNETS, &c.,** Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

**GROCERIES.** We have a full supply of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, Lard, and all other Groceries.

**Hardware and Queensware,** Wooden & Willow Ware. All the foregoing articles will be exchanged for CASH, LUMBER, or COUNTRY PRODUCE, and at prices to which there can be no objection. Those in need of Goods in our line, will please

**Merrell & Bigler,** HARDWARE, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. CLEARFIELD, PA. A LOT OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, Harness, Collars, etc., for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

**PALMER'S PATENT UNLOADING Hay Forks,** for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

**OIL, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS,** Nails, etc., for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

**HARNES TRIMMINGS & SHOES,** Findings, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

**GUNS, PISTOLS, SWORD CANES** For sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

**STOVES OF ALL SORTS AND SIZES,** for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

**IRON! IRON! IRON! IRON!** For sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

**HORSE SHOES & HORSE SHOE NAILS,** for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

**PULLEY BLOCKS, ALL SIZES** and best Manufacturers, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

**THIMBLE SKELNS AND PIPE BOXES,** for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

**FODDER CUTTERS—for sale by** MERRELL & BIGLER.

**SAWS! SAWS! SAWS!** ATTENTION, LUMBERMEN!

**A REVOLUTION IN SAWS!** EMERSON'S PATENT PERFORATED Cross-Cut, Circular and Long Saws, (ALL GUMMING AVOIDED.)

**Emerson's Patent Adjustable Swage,** For Sharpening, Straightening, and Shaping the Teeth of all Splitting Saws. Send for a Descriptive Circular and Price List. MERRELL & BIGLER, General Agents, Clearfield, Pa. Jan 24-69

**G. S. FLEGAL,** DEALER IN STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE, AND MANUFACTURER OF Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware, Philadelphia, Centre Co., Pa.

**Valuable Property for Sale** IN LUMBER CITY. THE undersigned offers for sale the following valuable TOWN PROPERTY, in the borough of Lumber City, Clearfield county, Pa. ONE DWELLING HOUSE 130 LOTS. ONE BLACKSMITH SHOP AND LOT. ONE VACANT LOT. For terms, see, apply to J. H. Swopes, Esq., at 7-10-11-12.

**Houses and Lots for Sale.** FOUR HOUSES and LOTS in Clearfield, Pa. One of these is a new building, built in thirty days. Also, a plot of FOUR LOTS in the corner of Fourth and Reed streets, well situated for building. Also, a lot of FOUR LOTS, one of which is a well located lot for either lumber yard, coal yard, or for building purposes generally. Price and terms reasonable. Apply to GEORGE THIBAU, Clearfield, Pa.

**Valuable Farm FOR SALE OR RENT.** THE undersigned has for sale private land in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by Orrs, McMillan and others, and within 25 miles of the railroad depot in Clearfield township. CONTAINING 303 ACRES. About 70 acres of which are cleared, leaving 233 FARM HOUSES, LOG BARN, and other out-buildings, with over 100 bearing fruit trees and a well-fenced spring, with two acres of woods, and with as much timber on the place, if properly managed, as will pay for it. The whole is well watered. One of the two acres is well located for three years for \$1,000, in a good company, (with the year to pay the time it is up.) PRICE, \$2,400, in easy payments. For terms, see A. A. ADAMS, Auctioneer, Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 24, 1869.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!** Farms, Timber Land & Houses FOR SALE! THE undersigned, desiring of disposing of some real and personal property, offers the following: ONE FARM situated in Girard township, and known as the "Cleveland Road Farm," siting 100 acres of Ang. Lawtons and others, containing 100 Acres, City of which are cleared, with a well-fenced spring, with two acres of woods, and with as much timber on the place, if properly managed, as will pay for it. The whole is well watered. One of the two acres is well located for three years for \$1,000, in a good company, (with the year to pay the time it is up.) PRICE, \$2,400, in easy payments. For terms, see A. A. ADAMS, Auctioneer, Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 24, 1869.

**FOR RENT—THE SAW-MILL & DWELING HOUSE** at the mouth of Dry Creek will be rented, or let to run by the thousand, at our person.

**200-POUND HEAD OF WOLF HORSES** and HANNES, will be sold on reasonable terms.

**A bargain is offered in each of the following propositions. The terms will be made up further information can be obtained by calling on the premises, or by addressing the undersigned, at Frenchville P. O., Clearfield county, Pa. Feb 14-69.**

**House & Lot for Sale or Rent.** ONE HOUSE and LOT, adjoining the village of Lumber City, Clearfield county, Pa., siting 16 by 22, with kitchen 14 by 14, and stable together with three and a half acres of ground and spring of water. This is an excellent location for a country house, and is well watered. The property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to the premises or address the undersigned, at Frenchville P. O., Clearfield county, Pa. Feb 14-69.

**Valuable Town Property FOR SALE!** SITUATE on the South-west corner of Clearfield and Third Streets, (being Railroad street) ONE LOT, with a good two-story plan, siting three stories, 36 by 18 feet, with room on each side suitable for a store, or other business. Also, the adjoining LOT, with two-story building, siting three stories, and several other TOWN LOTS. Also, a lot of well-burned BRICK, and a good assortment of STONWARE, such as Green Glaze Jars, Fire Clay, etc., at the works of the Pennsylvania Pottery Co., Clearfield, Pa. For further information, inquire at the Saw Mill Pottery of

**Town Property for Sale.** THE property owned by T. L. Edell, acre of land and four acres, Clearfield county, Pa., consisting of a good substantial building, siting on the lot, with a well-fenced spring of water. The situation is close to the Railroad depot, and is an excellent location for business purposes. For terms, apply to the premises, or to the undersigned, at Frenchville P. O., Clearfield county, Pa. Feb 14-69.

**In the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS** in Clearfield county, Pa. FRANCES SWOPES vs. JOHN H. SWOPES, Administrators of the estate of JOHN H. SWOPES, deceased. JAMES M. SWOPES, March 11, 1869—D. F. B. Swopes, Esq., appointed a Commissioner to take testimony, in this case, at Frenchville, Pa. By the Court. Certified from the record. A. G. TATE, Prob. Secy.

**In the DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES** for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy. STACY W. THOMPSON, In Bankruptcy. To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stacy W. Thompson, of legal ability, in the county of Clearfield, and Third District of the Western District of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been appointed a bankrupt upon his own petition. Dated the 13th day of March, A. D. 1869. W. M. MACCULLOUGH, Assignee.