The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. McCANDLESS,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,
OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

☞ A full poll of the Democratic vote will secure the election of our State ticket by a large majority.

☞ Let every Democrat remember that, and impress the truth of it upon the minds of his neighbors.

Democratic District Ticket.

SENATOR:
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, of Clearfield.
[Subject to the action of District Convention.]

Democratic County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN LAWSHE, of Osceola.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES:
WILLIAM C. FOLEY, of Clearfield.
JOHN J. READ, of Lawrence.

PROTHONOTARY:
AARON C. TATE, of Clearfield.

REGISTER & RECORDER:
ASBURY W. LEE, of Clearfield.

TREASURER:
SAMUEL P. WILSON, of Bradford.

COMMISSIONER:
F. F. COUTRIET, of Karthaus.

AUDITOR:
REUBEN McPHERSON, of Clearfield.

COUNTY SURVEYOR:
S. F. McCLOSKEY, of Curwensville.

The New York Riot.

The capital city of the Union underwent the tortures of a gigantic riot on the 12th instant, but it was fortunate for all concerned that a strong police and military force was at hand, and the riot quelled on the spot where it commenced. Had the phrenzy been permitted to spread throughout the city, New York would have been rendered a second Paris, so far as the destruction of life and property are concerned. The prompt action of Gov. Hoffman broke up the carnival of blood and fire.

The riot broke out between two organizations, known as Orangemen and Hibernians, the former of which had a public parade on that day, and is wholly attributable to bigotry and fanaticism, and in its horrors and results was second only to those committed by the Paris Commune, although confined to a much smaller field and far shorter period. The killed numbered about 50 and the wounded nearly 200.

Whatever may be thought of the causes which lead to the terrible scenes which were enacted, no one will deny that the speedy punishment of the rioters was fully equal to the provocation given. The great American doctrine which guarantees to all classes the same rights was amply vindicated, but it is very evident to our mind that some enactment or law is needed to regulate processions in our great cities. The people of the United States will not attempt to abridge or restrict the rights of foreigners, but they should from this time forth set their faces against the commemoration of events foreign to our own nationality, and every naturalized citizen should exclaim, amen!

The editor of the Philadelphia *Age*, in discoursing upon the subject, says: It was not worth while to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne at such a cost. It would take a volume to rehearse the exasperating memories that cluster round this day. Americans do not realize them, and we hope never will. They call up the memories of ages of political and religious strife to Irishmen. To them names and phrases that seem insignificant are fraught with fierce and bitter memories of wrongs inflicted and endured. And now these old feuds have been watered with a new shower of blood, and politicians are anxiously watching for their harvest from the seeds of discord they have helped to sow. Yet every man of true patriotism knows that the best and wisest policy for our country, is for its adopted citizens of all sects and nationalities, to leave behind them the exasperating strifes fomented by kings and dynasties in their struggles for power in the Old World. Let them take a fresh start on the soil of America, and cast off their animosities as they land on our shores. But if this be impossible, let them at least refrain from sanguinary contests in the streets of crowded cities. The whole power of a great American State has been put forth to secure to Orangemen the right of celebrating the Battle of the Boyne. Thousands of citizens left their business, donned their uniforms, and braved death to secure this alleged right. It has now cost enough blood and strife. Let calm reason begin to weigh against it the right of American society to be rid of this disturbing element of foreign hatred. The inalienable rights asserted in the Declaration of Independence, are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This does not, obviously, include the right to offer a public provocation to a large body of our fellow-men, at the risk of riot and bloodshed. This is the question that moralists and Christians and patriots had better consider calmly, and rescue the subject from the confusion in which it is the interest of partisans to involve it.

The Slander Reputed.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Press* having slandered Gen. Hancock, by accusing him with having participated in the murder of Mrs. Surratt, ex-Congressmen Boyer addressed the following letter to the editor of the journal in question:

NORRISTOWN, July 13, 1871.

Col. John W. Forney.

DEAR SIR: I find in the *Press* of this date the following editorial paragraph:

"Certain of the Pennsylvania Democracy, in further token of submission and humiliation, and urging for the candidacy to the Presidency Major General W. S. Hancock, President of the military commission which tried and convicted Mrs. Surratt. This is certainly a work meet for repentance, and deserves encouragement."

As the above is a gross misrepresentation of a gallant soldier, General Hancock having been neither "president of the military commission which tried and convicted Mrs. Surratt," nor even a member of it; and as you must yourself be too well informed not to know this, I refer that the paragraph here quoted was inserted in the columns of your paper without your personal knowledge; and now, since your attention has been called to its injustice, I have no doubt you will take pleasure in making the proper correction.

General Hancock was military commander in the District of Columbia when the trial of Mrs. Surratt took place, but was not one of the commission which tried her. The commission which tried and convicted Mrs. Surratt was composed as follows:

President, Major-General David Hunter; Members, Major-General Lew. Wallace, Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, Brigadier-General Albion P. Howe, Brigadier-General Robert S. Foster, Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, Brigadier-General Thomas M. Harris, Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, Brevet Colonel D. R. Clendenin.

Very respectfully yours,
H. M. BOYER.

What a characterless set that Commission was composed of, truly. No wonder they expended their "loyalty" and hatred for the Constitution and civil law upon an old lady.

A Good Platform.

When Thomas Jefferson delivered his first inaugural address, he laid down what he conceived to be the principles of government. They form the best platform of Democratic principles ever enunciated, in office or out of office, and for nearly three fourths of a century have been the ruling principles governing the great party of which Mr. Jefferson was the acknowledged head. They are as follows:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state of persuasion, religious or political.

"The support of the State governments in all their rights as the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people.

"Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.

"The supremacy of the civil over the military authority.

"Economy in public expenses, that labor may be slightly burdened.

"Encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its hand-maid.

"The diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason.

"Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trials by jury impartially selected."

These doctrines were good enough for Jefferson; they were good enough for the country during the golden period, and all we ask is a return to those sacred principles. They guided this Government through an unexampled period of happiness and prosperity, and it was only upon the abandonment of these doctrines that misfortune fell upon the country, North and South.—*Augusta (Georgia,) Chronicle.*

THE NEXT ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The next electoral college will be composed of 37 States, with an aggregate of 317 votes, and necessarily requiring 159 votes to elect the President. The Washington *Patriot* distributes them as follows:

Democratic.		Republican.		Doubtful.	
Alabama	8	Iowa	8	Arkansas	5
Delaware	3	Kansas	3	New Jersey	7
Georgia	9	Maine	7	Ohio	21
Florida	3	Massachusetts	12	Mississippi	7
Kentucky	11	Michigan	8	Penn'a	26
Louisiana	7	Minnesota	4	Connecticut	6
Maryland	7	R. Island	4	Illinois	16
New York	33	S. Carolina	6	Nebraska	3
Oregon	3	Vermont	5		
N. Carolina	9	Wisconsin	8	8 States	91
Tennessee	10				
Virginia	10	10 States	65		
California	5				
Indiana	13				
Missouri	11				
Nevada	3				
N. Hampsh'e	5				
Wk. Virginia	5				
Texas	6				
19 States	161				

To which may be added, on the Democratic side of the column, with moral certainty, the *twenty six electoral votes of Pennsylvania*, which will give us 187 electoral votes, and that will be 28 more electors than we shall want in 1872, to elect a Democratic President of the United States.

CAN IT BE TRUE?—It is stated that through the instrumentality of Gen. Longstreet, a cousin of Gen. Grant's, an alliance has been formed between Jefferson Davis and President Grant, for the purpose of converting the government into a strong military despotism. Davis is to control the people of the South and Grant the Radicals of the North. The alliance was formed at St. Louis last spring. Of course, in the eyes of the Radicals this is all right, and if Davis should be put on their ticket for Vice President, with Grant for President they would vote for him. The worst rebels the South produced during the war are now, many of them, rampant Radicals. So the world goes.

TEMPERANCE TICKET.—The State Temperence Executive Committee, which called the late State Convention held in Philadelphia, has issued a call for a State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg on the 9th of August next, for the purpose of nominating pledged prohibitionists as candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General. The design is to effect a thorough organization of the temperance element in every Senatorial and Representative district in the State. The committee intend addressing a letter to each of the candidates now before the people to ascertain their views on the question of prohibition, and their answers will be laid before the proposed Convention.

NOMINATED.—Silas M. Clark, Esq., of Indiana, has been nominated by the Democrats of Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland for President of that judicial district. This is an excellent nomination. Now let our party friends in the Westmoreland and Indiana Senatorial District make a judicious nomination for Senator, and the bellicose Gen. Harry White will be shelved for the balance of his life.

Land at Long Branch sells at $5,000 a lot of one hundred feet front—Two years ago it was worth $1,000 an acre. That comes of making it the seat of Government, and head quarters for horse racing.

Habeas Corpus.

The Montgomery (Alabama) *Advertiser* revives the anecdote of the interview of Mr. Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, in 1780, with Lord Shelburne, when the writ of *habeas corpus* became the subject of conversation.—Mr. Laurens was appointed Minister to Holland by the Continental Congress in 1780, he was captured before reaching his destination, and detained in the Tower of Londer for more than a year. In the meantime the able Lord Shelburne became premier, and Laurens was released, and even treated with great kindness by the British officials. On one occasion when he was dining with Lord Shelburne, the conversation turned on the independence of the American colonies, when Lord Shelburne quietly observed:

"I am sorry for your people."—"Why so?" asked Laurens. "They will lose the *habeas corpus*," was the reply. "Lose the *habeas corpus!*" said Laurens. "Yes," said Lord Shelburne. "We purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty acts of Parliament. All this taught the nation its value, and it is so ingrained into their creed as the very foundation of their liberty, and no man or party will ever dare trample on it. Your people will pick it up and attempt to use it; but having cost them nothing they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first great internal fend that you have the majority will trample on it, and the people will permit it to be done, and so will go your liberty."

In view of the the Ku Klux and bayonet election bills, it would seem as if these ominous anticipations had been literally verified. Let us hope, however, that this is but a brief episode, the long continuance of which the people will not permit. The reasons which induce Englishmen to prize *habeas corpus* are equally cogent with Americans, because it was the common heritage of both, and the men who fought for it through centuries were their common ancestry. When the passions generated by "internal feuds" have ceased to exist, it will be found that there is no more danger of Americans becoming the slaves of despots than Englishmen.—*Baltimore Sun.*

In Regal Seclusion.

Our readers are aware that for the last six weeks the headquarters of "the Government" have been at Long Branch. About the first of June, Grant took up his summer residence there and we are told that he will remain there until the first of September, when he will start on an overland trip to California. Imagine George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, or any of our former Presidents, turning his back thus upon his public duties at the Capital and lounging in inglorious ease at the seaside for a whole summer! And then fancy the indignation of the people if any one of them had asked for a second term under such circumstances. Times have changed, however. The American people have become strangely tolerant of the weaknesses and vices of their rulers. Let us see.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from the National Capital, says: "A mixed delegation which had come on from one of the Southern States to see the President last week and arriving here too late went to Long Branch to see him. A portion have returned, and say they were notified by the President that he considered his house at Long Branch private and refused to hear them, and informed them that he would only attend to them when he came to Washington to hold a Cabinet meeting.

Heretofore, it has been one of the boasts of the American people that their President, being their servant, was open to them at all times. But the man who now occupies the position of Chief Magistrate absents himself from the place in which his duties are to be discharged, for an entire summer, and coolly informs his sovereigns who call to see him on matters of great moment to them, that "*his house at Long Branch is private.*" Verily, "the servant is above his master." Is it possible that the American people will submit to this neglect of official duty? Will they sanction this indifference to their wants and wishes? If this is the manner in which the machinery of the National Government is to be run, may we not as well have a king to rule over us?—*Valley Spirit.*

ALL THE MORALITY.—The Hon. C. C. Bowen, Radical member of Congress from South Carolina, the gentleman who has had three wives and committed at least one forgery, has been pardoned out of the Washington jail by President Grant.

Whose husband will he be? He has been convicted of bigamy for marrying one woman while he was still the lawful husband of another, if not of several. Will his pardon render him the lawful husband of the wife who has exerted herself to get it for him? Will it annul the sentence for bigamy which he has incurred by marrying her? Will she be really his wife now when she was not before?—Will she be really his wife now when she was not before? And will the previous wife or wives lose their rights in Bowen since the President set his signature to the pardon?

Shall the young men of the land copy after Sickles, Richardson, Halstead and Bowen, these great promulgators of the progressive principles of the party of "grand moral ideas?—*Johnstown Democrat.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MARIETTA.—On Saturday evening, 8th inst., between eight and nine o'clock a fire broke out in Marietta in the stable of Frederick Bink, situated in the alley running between Front and Market streets and Gay street and elbow lane, and before its progress could be checked, burned from twelve to fifteen adjoining frame stables and three dwelling houses, two of the latter belonging to David Roth and one to Jacob Ulman. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary, and the loss of property is estimated at $4,000 or $5,000, which is partially covered by insurance in Lancaster, Lycoming and York companies. Among the stables destroyed were those of John Roth, Jacob Stahl, Jacob Roth, Israel Goodman, and others.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

VERY DRY.—On Friday last Boston voted in favor of the sale of beer.—This shows great weakness of the protectionists in one of their strongholds. The vote stood 7,421 for malt liquors, and only 1,495 against. The temperance men did not take the trouble of going to the polls. This shows the folly of local-option laws. They are either evaded or suffer defeat at the polls.

A Wandering Administration.

The "Government" is now carried on by a few heads of Bureau, and such clerks as yet remain in Washington. Never before in our whole history, has the public business been so culpably neglected, or so wilfully subordinated to private convenience and pleasure, at the expense of the people, as under this Administration. General Grant inaugurated a practice of absenteeism, the baleful effect of which has been felt through every branch of the civil service, and utterly demoralized the little remaing sense of duty, which laxity in other respects had left. As a necessary consequence of this want of Executive supervision and personal care for public and private interests, corruption and jobbery prevail to a most alarming extent. The rights of citizens and claimants are either ignored, or carried by downright venality, while great national affairs involving untold millions of expenditure are delegated to the hands of subordinates, who under the influence of bad example and loose administration, exercise power for which they are entirely unfitted.

There is now but one member of the Cabinet at the Capital, and he returned recently from a protracted visit to Georgia. The President, since the 1st of January, has devoted nearly one-half the time which belongs to the public to his private concerns, in frequent journeys to different parts of the country, and yet has never deducted a cent from his full salary. And all others have adopted the same rule. The following list gives the names of the principal absentees at this time, with their pay:

President Grant, absent continuously since the 1st of June, salary $25,000 per annum.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, salary $8,000 per annum.

George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, salary $8,000 per annum.

Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interrior, absent more than half the time since his appointment, salary $8,000 per annum.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, salary $8,000 per annum.

George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, salary $8,000 per annum.

J. A J. Creswell, Postmaster General, salary $8,000 per annum.

F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, with large staff, now in Europe salary $6,000 per annum.

W. A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with staff of clerks, now in Europe, salary $4,000 per annum.

F. A. Walker, Superintendent, of Census, now in Europe, salary $4,000 per annum.

These simple facts speak more stongly than any comment could do, and they contain the best commentary on the sham of civil service reform, which is now paraded here by a commission, when the President and the Heads of Departments are wandering about in search of amusements.—*Washington Patriot.*

A "UNION VICTORY."—A case was recently tried and decided in Richmond, Virginia, which sheds a flood of light upon the manner in which the Radicals carry on political campaigns. E. D. Ruffin, a negro, brought suit against Richard A. Ayre, white man, and an ex-Representative in Congress. The plaintiff, Ruffin, testified that "Mr. Ayre, a few days before the election, came to me and proposed an agreement with him to go into that district to canvass for the Republicans, Ayre being a candidate for re-election. Ayre agreed to pay Ruffin a stipulated sum, and he now claimed $373 as the balance due. Ayre tried to get away from his bargain with Ruffin, but with no success. The Jury said he must pay the money claimed. General Howard, the head of the Freedman's Bureau, was connected with the dirty business, and endorsed the claim of Ruffin. It can now be seen in what manner carpet-baggers and scalawags obtained seats in Congress. They hired negroes to labor among their dusky brethren; to bring them to the polls, and thus secure the election of certain men. This was the Radical mode of preserving the purity of the elective franchise, and Northern papers heralded the election of men by such means, as victories over which freemen should shout and make merry. We do not think they will do so after reading the case of Ruffin vs. Ayre.—*Age.*

THE LOCALITY MAKES THE DIFFERENCE.—The telegraph reports an outrage in Illinois—the home of the late Lincoln—in which a mob of highly respectable citizens took an accused party out of jail, and hung him. He was accused of causing the death of his son, but in a manner that the law deems "manslaughter," so the mob imposed the death penalty on the offence, and inflicted it without a trial. Last year, in Indiana—the home of Colfax—a like lawless tragedy was enacted, with the aggravation that the men hung without trial had been re-claimed from Canada, on a charge of horse stealing, which is not a capital offense. If such cases as these had occured at the South, the whole Radical press would have rung with calls for military intervention, and the overthrow of civil government. But such cases have not occurred there; the incidents that Radical medacity has monstered have most of them been of a private and personal character, like that in which Mr. Halstead met his death in Newark. The vast superstructure of Radical lies invented as an excuse for a war upon the ballot-box, is founded on incidents that happen everywhere. Human society is not free anywhere from ebullitions of passion, and collisions of interest; they are best controlled by civil laws and free government, and they are aggravated by the lawless spirit of arbitrary military power.—*Easton Sentinal.*

LOYAL FINANCEERING.—The New York *World* says that, in an official document communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, the "defalcations of ex-Collectors are represented to exceed $20,000,000, and yet no case has been prosecuted with rigor and success.—The bondsmen are either straw-bail or are Radical politicians in collusion with Collectors to rob the Treasury, and hence they are not prosecuted. Some Radical Senator or Representative asks for postponement, and that is usually the end of any attempt at legal remedy. Take a case which recently occurred: Collector Spero, of Kansas, defaulted for $158,000, when a prominent Western Senator and an ex Representative had the case compromised for $11,000, thus making a clean profit of $147,000 on the speculation. It is believed that if the secret archives of the administration could be explored, one hundred million dollars would not cover the defalcations of government officials since Grant's administration came into power."

Concerning Revenue Reform.

The July number of the *North American Review* contains a paper by the Hon. David A. Wells, the distinguished political economist. Mr. Wells compares the financial situation of the country during the years 1858, 1859 and 1860, which immediately preceded the war, with its condition in 1869 and 1870. He finds that the complaints of the working people in spite of the nominally increased rates of wages are general, and that the wages do not meet the cost of the necessaries of life. Ships are rotting at the wharves, important branches of manufactures are abandoned, and producers of staple articles complain that they earn no profits. Commerce is crippled, and while exports diminish, imports increase in proportion. The people are using less sugar and coffee and fewer shoes and boots than before the war. This is a fact which touches the very core of the question, showing that under the present system, with population increasing, the comforts of the people are diminishing.—Eighty per cent. of all the exports and imports of the United States is made in foreign bottoms. Mr. Wells calculates that while our financiers imagine one hundred millions of debt are annually liquidated, America every year makes a hundred millions of debt for which interest must be paid to the foreigner. In the year 1860, 15,000 artisans were employed in the manufacture of iron machinery for ships; now only 700 of them have employment. The wages of labor are higher, but with every strike which has raised them, the prices of daily necessities of life have increased. The causes of these phenomena in trade and business, Mr. Wells attributes to the immense national debt, the high rate of interest which it bears, high taxes and their unequal distribution, and the ruinous paper system.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

NOTICE.—Ulysses S. Grant, of Long Branch, New Jersey, will pay a brief visit to Washington next week. One of the colts which he received as a present is sick in that city, and he is anxious to see how the annimal is getting on. He does not go to Washington with any idea of attending to public business. Office-seekers who may desire to see him will do well to go to Long Branch, where they will be cordially received if they take acceptable presents with them.

A new weekly paper called the *Freeman*, published at Little Rock, Arkansas, nominates Grant for President, and Fred. Douglass for Vice President. That is a good Radical ticket. Beggars on horseback, etc.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE!

VALUABLE PROPERTY!

Good Bargains Offered!

The subscriber offers for sale his SAW MILL PROPERTY, known as the Antis Mill, on the Susquehanna River, within 1½ miles of the borough of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 56 acres, with a good new Circular Mill; or, will sell location and water power for the erection of a Mill, as there is no better mill location in the county, and coming well recommended, can have a partner to join him in erecting a Woolen Factory on the above location, which is acknowledged to be the best in Clearfield county.

Subscriber also offers four or five HOUSES and LOTS in the borough of Clearfield. Some of them well adapted for boarding houses. Will be sold on reasonable terms.

Also, one-half of SIXTY ACRES OF LAND and water power on Clearfield Creek, near the railroad, which was bought expressly for the water power, and would make a nice farm.

Also, 420 acres of Warrant No. 5773, and 668 acres of Warrant No. 4258, and 990 acres, the whole of Warrant No. 4257. These three tracts lay on the waters of Anderson's Creek, in Clearfield county.

The whole of the above tracts are underlaid with Coal, besides other valuable minerals, and have considerable Timber thereon. The whole or any part of it can be bought low.

Persons desirous of purchasing or wanting any information, can apply to the subscriber at Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa.

jy19-3t WILLIAM PORTER.

PROPOSED

AMENDMENT to the CONSTITUTION

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 15th day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, July 5th, 1871. jy19-10

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield county, Pa.

C. KRATZER vs. G. D. GOODFELLOW. } No. 352, Sept. Term, 1870. Vend. Ex., No. 94, March Term, 1871.

And now, to wit, 5th June, 1871, on motion of John H. Fulford, Esq., John L. Cuttle is appointed the Auditor to ascertain the amount and priority of heirs and report distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of real estate of said Goodfellow. C. A. MAYER, P. J.

In pursuance of said appointment the subscriber will attend to the duties thereof at the Arbitration Room, in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 16th August, 1871, when and where all parties interested are required to make their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

jy19-71-3t. JOHN L. CUTTLE, Auditor.

LEONARD HOUSE,

Clearfield, Pa.

The undersigned has taken the above named hotel, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage. Its close proximity to the Depot, makes this house a desirable stopping place for the traveling public. (jy19'71) S. B. ROW.

CALCINED PLASTER AND HYDRAULIC Cement, for sale by
je28-3m HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a certain BLACK MARE, now in possession of Michael Fink, of Graham township, as the same belongs to me and is subject to my order.

T. H. FORCEY.

Grahamton, June 28, 1871-3t.

ATTENTION, CUSTOMERS!

Having determined to engage in other business, it is necessary to settle up with those in arrears in the blacksmithing, and have left my book accounts with L. F. Irwin, Esq., for collection, of which all persons interested will please take notice. AMOS KENNARD.

Clearfield, July 12, 1871-4t.

NOTE LOST.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for or buying a certain PROMISSORY NOTE given by A. D. Johnson to Jacob May, calling for $125.50, fifty being endorsed on the same, and due about the first of June, 1871. Said note having been lost by me.

PETER MOYER.

Kylertown, June 12, 1871-3tpd.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE PUBLIC!

IMPROVED

Agricultural Implements!

Those in want of Improved Agricultural Implements should call on M. G. BROWN, Market street Clearfield, Pa., who sells the best.

WALTER A. WOOD'S MOWER,

which took the first prize at the Paris Exposition in 1867, when sixteen of the best Mowing Machines in Europe and America were on trial.—Will *warrant* it to give satisfaction, and give time for trial, when, if it does not work as recommended, it can be returned.

Two of the best **HAY RAKES**, Stoner's and Hagerstown Rake, which defy their equal. Two styles of **HAY FORKS**, Nellis and Sprouts.

ELLIS & HOOFMAN'S one-horse

THRESHING MACHINES,

which will thresh from one hundred to two hundred bushels of grain in a day. Will do more work than most of the two-horse Threshing Machines in Market.

Buckeye Grain Drill, Stoner Fanning Mill, best in market, Feed Cutters of all kinds,

Hickock Cider Mill, Dog-powers for Churns, and all things in our line.

M. G. BROWN.

Clearfield, July 12, 1871.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR SEPtember Term, 1871; commencing 4th Monday, (25th):

GRAND JURORS.

Lemuel Root	Beccaria	J. Moore	Ferguson
Jas. B. Sunderlin	Bell	J. A. L. Flegal	Goshen
George Hess	Boggs	T. Hewitt	Huston
Wesley H. Shirey	Bradford	J. McGheehan	Jordan
		J. W. Potter	Karthaus
A. Pentz, jr.	Brady	W. Mapes	Lawrence
J. McMurray	Burnside	G. H Lytle	Lumber City
Calvin Stevens	Chest	N. Fullmer	Morris
C. Barmoy	Covington	John Lawshe	Osceola
B. F. King	Clearfield	Allen McDonald	Penn
W. R. Hartshorn	Curwensville	Isaac Caldwell	Pike
		David Dressler	Union
J. L. Thompson	Decatur	S. Hagerty	Woodward

TRAVERSE JURORS

H. L. McGhee	Bell	J. P. Hoyt	Ferguson
Amos B. Tate	"	A. B. Shaw	Goshen
John Orr	"	S. Lingle	"
D. W. Chilson	Bloom	Wm. Conrad	Gulich
J. H. Gearhart	Bradford	Wm. S. Curry	Jordan
Mark Kyler	"	M. Reed	Lawrence
J. G. Gray	"	Joel Forest	"
Henry Albert	"	Levi Rowles	"
Daniel Stewart	"	Oliver Conklin	"
Simon Wallburn	Brady	Jas. Mitchell	"
Alexander Shea	"	J. M'Glaughlin	"
J. Hamilton	"	Jno. Mitchell	"
C. Schwem	"	Z. Ogden	"
D. Solliday	"	Gilbert Hoover	Morris
John Lee	Burnside	M. A. Brown	"
James Wetzel	"	M. B. McGrath	Osceola
Jos. L. Neff	"	W. M. Rowles	Penn
Othello Smeed	"	Joseph L. Dale	Pike
Daniel Fishel	Chest	J. R. Caldwell	"
Richard Shirk	Clearfield	A. P. Bloom	"
L. Denning	"	Philip Long	"
A. Southard	"	Wm. Gleen	"
J. Shankwiler	"	B. F. Hazley	Union
A. F. Mitchell	"	Wm. Luther	Woodward

TIN! TIN! TIN!

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

WAPLE & HARTMAN

Desire to inform the citizens of Osceola and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid assortment of Stoves, Household Hardware and Stamped and Japanned Wares of all kinds. Also that we manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Tinmen's Wares, which we will dispose of at either wholesale or retail, to suit purchasers.

Roofing, Spouting, Repairing and all kinds of Job Work done to order and with dispatch.

Strict attention paid ordering articles for parties desiring it.

Consumers will find it to their advantage to purchase from us. Our stock and prices will satisfy you that we do sell good wares at prices that please the people.

You will find us on Curtin street, nearly opposite the Bank.

Osceola Mills, Pa., May 10, 1871-tf

FOR SALE!

Valuable Real Estate!

IN CLEARFIELD, PA.

The subscriber offers for sale his property on Market street, (next door to Allegheny Hotel,) Clearfield, Pa., being a lot and a half, 75 feet front on Market street, with a double plank two-story HOUSE, containing four large rooms down stairs and six good bed rooms up stairs, and good frame plank STABLE and all other necessary outbuildings erected thereon. Three WELLS of good water on the premises.

☞ For terms and conditions apply on the premises, or to Frank Short, at the Short Shoe Shop, next door to Miller & Powell's store, Market street, or by letter to

F. SHORT,
jy12 Clearfield, Clearfield Co., Pa.

YOUR ATTENTION!

JUST FOR A MOMENT!

Are you in need of a good set of Harness?
Are you in need of a good Saddle or Bridle?

If so, call at the Saddle and Harness Shop of JOHN C. HARWICK, where you can get the best in the market. Double and Single Harness and Ladies' and Gent's Saddles of superior workmanship, always on hand or manufactured to order. Special attention is called to my stock of Collars and Hames, which are the best in use. I also have an assortment of Saddlers' Hardware, which will be disposed of at reasonable rates. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. ☞ Don't forget to call before purchasing elsewhere. Shop in Graham's Row, Market street, Clearfield, Pa.

May 3, 1871-1y. JOHN C. HARWICK.

McGAUGHEY'S

RESTAURANT,

Second Street,

CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

Always on hand, Fresh Oysters, Ice Cream, Candies, Nuts, Crackers, Cakes, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, and all kinds of fruit in season.

☞ BILLIARD ROOM on second floor.

je21'71 D. McGAUGHEY.

For Rent!

THE undersigned offers to rent a DWELLING HOUSE and BLACKSMITH SHOP, situate at Ostend P. O. in Bell township. This is a very desirable location for the business. A full set of tools in the shop. Plenty of custom. A good school in the village. Address or apply to H. L. Henderson or the subscriber.

March 15-tf HENRY BRETH, Jr.

Insure Your Property!

THE undersigned are prepared to take any reasonable fire risks, in good and reliable companies, such as the "Farmers' Mutual," of York, Pa.; the "Andes," of Cincinnati, Ohio; the "Germania," of New York, and others. Rate reasonable, and in case of loss money will be paid up promptly. IRVIN & KREBS.

Clearfield, Pa., April 12, 1871-tf.

T. H. MURRAY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market st., opposite Naugle's Jewelry Store, Clearfield, Pa. je14'71

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of MICHAEL SUNDERLAND, dec'd, late of Bell township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS SUNDERLAND,
June 21, 1871-6t. Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of DAVID SUNDERLAND, dec'd, late of Bell 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. SAMUEL SUNDERLAND,
JAMES A. CAMPBELL,
June 28, 1871-6t* Administrators.

SILK HATS—Latest Spring styles—
4-5 at D. R. FULLERTON'S.

Real Estate for Sale.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate!

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, 24th day of AUGUST, next, (if not sooner sold,) at 2 o'clock p. m., at his house, his entire property, situate in Union township, Clearfield county, Pa., consisting of 309 Acres and six per cent. allowance of the best Farm, Timber and Coal Lands, in three surveys, lying in one body. Will be sold either separate or together, at reasonable rates. The IMPROVEMENTS are as follows, viz: About 110 Acres cleared and under good cultivation, with four Dwelling Houses, three Barns, one Sawmill, and other outbuildings, and three first-rate Orchards of choice fruit. The best of running water near the houses.

The balance of these lands timbered with Pine, Hemlock and other timber, sufficient to cut about five million (5,000,000) feet of lumber. For a mineral property this is the best in this part of the country; consisting of Iron Ore, Limestone and Stone Coal of the best quality. Large veins, easily mined, and convenient to the Railroads now under way of building.

☞ For particulars call on the subscriber or address him at Rockton P. O., Clearfield county.

June 12-9t JOHN DRESSLER.

FOR SALE!

Valuable Hotel in Wallaceton!

A large and commodious Tavern Stand situate on the corner of Clearfield and Baughman streets in the village of Wallaceton. The building is 32 x32 feet in size, with good stabling attached to the premises. The House has a fair share of the public patronage and will be sold on moderate terms. For further information apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

May 31-2m GEO. W. HARKINS.

Valuable Grist Mill For Sale!

THE undersigned offers For Sale a Grist Mill, Dwelling House and Store House, situate in New Millport, Clearfield county, Pa. The Mill is in good condition, having been repaired and put in excellent order within the last year, and has a good paying custom. It is situated in one of the best wheat-growing sections of the county, which decidedly increases its value. The Dwelling House and Store Room are also in good order.

Together with the above property will be sold about

60 ACRES OF LAND,

partly cleared and balance in Timber Land.

☞ Terms made known on application to the undersigned at New Millport P. O.

May 31-3m JOHN FOX.

Houses and Lots For Sale!

I will sell a well improved House and Lot, situated on Locust street, between Third and Fourth; and a large well finished new House and two Lots, situated on the south-east corner of Locust and Fourth streets. For terms and conditions apply to JOHN W. SHUGART

Clearfield May 17th, 2m.

WEST VIRGINIA

Timber and Coal Lands

FOR SALE!

The following tracts of Timber and Coal Lands are offered for sale: One tract of 17,000 acres, lying on the Elk River, in Webster county; three tracts lying on the same river in Braxton county, two of 5,000 acres each and one of 1,000 acres; and one tract containing 9,369 acres, lying on the Gauley River, in Nicholas county. The titles to these lands are perfect.

Any information concerning these landsean be had by addressing G. S. FLEGAL,

March 22, 1871-tf. Philipsburg, Pa.

Farm for Sale!

CONTAINING 26 ACRES, in a good state of cultivation, situated in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., about eighty rods from Logan's Flouring Mill, on the turnpike leading from Curwensville to Clearfield. Having a story and a half house, stable and out-buildings thereon. There is also a good spring and a young orchard on the premises. Any person desiring a nice little home will find this a very desirable location.

For further particulars inquire of Rachel Caldwell, on the premises, or address

T. W. FLEMING,
March 29-tf. Curwensville, Pa.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

Taxes & High Prices Repealed!

A NEW START!

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES & GREAT ATTRACTIONS, at

HARTSOCK & GOODWI