The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1871.

Radical Politicians.

It appears that Church and State combined are unable to keep Radical politicians in the path of rectitude. Falsehood, deceit and fraud is the trinity they worship. Professed "loyal" politicians, whose names are not registered on church books, we avoid as examples in morals or politics, but we did have some faith in the honesty of loud and front-seat professors, until lately the faith within us has been shaken.

The effort made in this county, by the official leaders of the Radical party, to defeat our county ticket, can be justified by no code except that adhered to by the common outlaw. To give one of many illustrations in our possession, we produce the following letter, addressed by the Chairman of the Radical party, to a well-known Democrat in the upper end of the county, previous to the late election:

CLEARFIELD, Nov. 7, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—As we are now upon the eve of election, I feel like putting you and all the Republicans of Lumber City and Ferguson township upon their guard, and would say to you that our men should all go for Wm. C. Foley. Although he is a candidate on the Democratic ticket, he is, in principle, a Republican, and as Republicans we are satisfied with him. He and Mehaffey will make good Associates. Please keep this private. Do not let the Democrats know it or they will all out Foley and go for Boynton, rather than vote Foley.

Yours Respectfully,
JNO. H. FULFORD,
Ch. of Rep. Com.

It will be noticed that the letter is dated Nov. 7th. The party to whom the letter was addressed received it on the 8th of October. This is fraud No. 1. The writer knew that the party addressed was a Democrat. Deception No. 2. The writer was unfriendly to both the candidates and used his official position to defeat one of his party nominees. Fraud No. 3. Fulford did not want to see Mr. Foley elected because he loved him more than Mr. Boynton, but because he hated the former less. Fraud No. 4. What is to be said about an individual who rises to the head of an organization and then sells it out? Fulford is the only *living* example, and Benedict Arnold the only *dead* one, so far as our country is concerned. But, if the Radical party in this county can stand such treachery, the Democrats will not complain, except so far as the moral feature of the case is concerned. Deception and party fraud is not all that is involved in this Radical strategy. This letter passed through the postoffice without any postage being collected, in violation of the oath of the officer Postmaster, and all laws upon the subject. The party addressed received the letter from the Post Master, yet the envelope bears no postoffice stamp or mark as required by law. Similar letters were sent all over the county, which reveals one of the wickedest frauds ever practiced by the Chairman of the party "controlled by grand moral ideas." No other interpretation can be placed upon such letters. If the writer, in attempting to shield himself, dares to state that those letters were written after consulting with Messrs. Boynton and Mehaffey, then three *very nice* gentlemen were engaged in *very dirty* and unlawful work, which cannot be defended by any sound moralist, much less by front seat church members. This we cannot believe for a moment, because they both stand too high, morally, socially and politically, to engage in open crime against society. "For deeds that are dark, and tricks that are vain," give us the Radical leaders or the heathen Chinee.

A GOOD JUDGE.—His honor Judge Pearson, a very good judge by the way when none of his friends are at stake, last week decided that the State robber Evans and his pals could not be indicted for a criminal offense, and that his acts were of a purely *professional* character. That may be true, so far as Radical State officers are concerned, but if Evans is not a fit subject for the penitentiary there is no virtue in wholesale robbery. To show the legal drift of this Judge's mind, we need but state that the day after he dismissed Evans, who had robbed the State Treasury of $300,000, he sentenced a poor devil one year to the penitentiary for stealing a pair of old boots from a shoemaker shop, *and the boots were not mended at that!* That's "evenhanded justice," we suppose, according to the "loyal" code.

OBITUARY.—Gen. Gregory, United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia on the 7th instant. Something less than one thousand Radicals are at Washington after his place. The "wild hunt after office" was a terrible bugaboo ten years ago, but now it seems to be the chief calling of Radical politicians.

LOOK AT HOME!—The Radicals in this State in particular, are making a great fuss over the fact that the Tammany leaders have stolen six millions of the people's money in New York. Yet, they never say a word about that other theft, in South Carolina, where the Radical thieves have stolen, not only *six*, but *twenty* millions. If it is wrong to steal in New York, why is it not so in the Palmetto State?

The Late Elections.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, elections were held in ten or twelve States. Our immediate neighbors done well. Maryland and New Jersey done nobly, notwithstanding our party was to be overwhelmed by the negro vote. The Democrats elected their State officers by increased majorities.

In New York we came off second best; not because we lacked in numbers, but because our party leaders in that city had taken "loyal" war lessons under Radical school masters, and, like them, took to robbing the people just as our Radical State authorities do. This the Democrats, who were not thieves undertook to break up; and having made a dead set on the Tammany robbers, threw them overboard, and in doing so reduced our majority in that city from 50,000 to 30,000, and thereby gave the State to the Radicals by 17,000, which we will overcome next year and go 20,000 better.

Massachusetts, a State which breeds all our political and social evils, went Radical, as naturally as a buzzard devours carrion.

Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas still adhere to loyalty and plunder.

Virginia, the mother of States and Presidents, has given a larger Democratic majority than ever before.

Mississippi, too, which last year gave 38,000 Radical majority, has really changed sides, the Democrats having gained 52 members of the Legislature. We suppose Grant will soon put these two States under martial law for their disloyalty.

The Democratic gain in Illinois, Grant's own State, is between fifteen and twenty thousand. And if Grant is renominated we will carry the State next year.

The Beaver *Conservative* has the following just notice of the services of the Hon. Wm. M'Clelland, who worked faithfully for the cause throughout the last campaign:

While universal credit is given to the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania for noble work accomplished at the October election, we think that a large share of it is due to the energy and efficiency of our member of Congress, the very active secretary of the State Central Committee. He worked with a will all through the campaign. He is one of the shrewdest and most successful workers in the State. No man who knows him fails to admire his untiring zeal and devotion. He spared no time and makes no effort to save himself when work is to be done.

We happen to know that this is but a truthful tribute to a most earnest and laboring Democrat. Young, pure, zealous and untiring; his energy and his worth should be fully recognized. Twenty such workers as Hon. William M'Clelland would "coerce a victory."

READ IT.—Do not fail to read the article taken from the Pittsburg *Post*, entitled "Plenty of Work."

Grant's Villainy Unmasked.

Chester county, South Carolina, is one of the counties where the miserable tyrant and traitor to his oath, Grant, has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* and declared martial law, basing his infamous action on the allegation that the Ku Klux Klan are playing the devil there. Now for the proof that Grant and his aider and abetter, John Scott, are conspirators and falsifiers:

The grand jury of Chester county, S. C., composed of six white men and six negroes, have made a presentment embodying the result of their investigation about the Ku Klux, and concluded as follows:

We, the jurors upon our oaths, are compelled to say from the testimony which we have taken and from our knowledge of the different parts of the county, THAT THE ALLEGATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARE WITHOUT FOUNDATION AND MUST BE THE RESULT OF FALSEHOOD CONVEYED TO HIM BY PERSONS EQUALLY REGARDLESS OF GOOD ORDER AND THE PEACE OF SOCIETY.

This, an exchange truthfully remarks, is the legitimate result of the work of lying witnesses before John Scott's Ku Klux Committee. The purpose of the authors of the force bill are being clearly developed.—These are to provoke a reign of terror in the South, and on this to base a pretext for the inauguration of military violence in order to seize their governments and control their electoral votes.

The Amenities of Politics.

HOW ONE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY ATTACKS ANOTHER.

From George Francis Train's Speech at St. Joseph's, Mo., Oct. 28.

Grant is the most gigantic sell ever played off on an outraged people. [Sensation.] He is an ignoramus. He thinks Lafayette came from Germany and the Hessians from France. [That's so.] Hence he sided with a rotten empire against a live republic. [Hisses.] Don't hiss him; he don't know any better. I never see the General that I don't feel like saying: General, I have only five minutes, tell me all you know. [Laughter.] You might as well try to light a wet squib as to get a popular cheer for the great dead beat, deadhead, bribe taker!—[Sensation and applause.] His passage through the East and West is a funeral cortege, with Morton, Butler, and the official thieves as pall bearers. [Sensation.] His own party swallow him as they would a dose of salts and senna. [Laughter.] They are ashamed of him. His ignorance, his nepotism, his disgusting habits are minutely portrayed by Sumner, Tilton, and Phillips, once his bosom companions. [Laughter.] Greeley and Butler loathe him, while the party obliges these professional hacks to sleep with him. [Laughter.] A fast horse, a short six, some rotgut, a tanyard, a big steal, and stolid stupidity make up his grand total. [Hisses.]

A POSTMASTER IN LIMBO.—We learn that J. J. Taylor, postmaster at Kersey, this county, was arrested last week for tampering with a letter sent by J. Koch to John Whalen. Taylor was taken to Erie on Tuesday, and, after evidence was heard from several witnesses, was bound over to appear at the next term of United States Court, which convenes at Erie in January. C. B. Gould, postoffice detective, has the credit of ferreting out the case, and if evidence prove true, Mr. Taylor's situation is far from enviable. We learn that others have intimated their intention to prosecute him for tampering with their letters. The Kersey office has been placed under the charge of Mr. William M'Cauley.—*Elk Democrat.*

Out of His Own Mouth He Stands Convicted!

It is sometimes a dangerous thing for a man to put himself upon the record—especially a not over-shrewd and unprincipled politician. A man's words may sometimes be paraded against him, to his complete discomfiture. Such is the predicament of Useless Grant. In 1866, when a serious disturbance threatened Baltimore, President Johnson was requested to send United States troops there in order to preserve order, and General Canby was directed to proceed to Baltimore and report on the condition of affairs. General Grant, the Commander-in-Chief, was consulted by the President, and directed to make report on the subject, which he did on the 24th of October of that year. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he proceeded to discuss the question as to the propriety of using the military forces in the local affairs of a State, and added:

The conviction is forced on my mind that no reason now exists for giving or promising the military aid of the Government to support the laws of Maryland. The tendency of giving such aid or promise would be to produce the very result intended to be averted. So far there seems to be merely a very bitter contest for political ascendency in the State. Military interference would be interpreted as giving aid to one of the factions, no matter how pure the intentions, or how guarded and just the instructions. *It is a contingency I hope never to see arise in this country while I occupy the position of General-in-Chief of the army, to have to send troops into a State in full relations with the General Government, on the eve of an election to preserve the peace. If insurrection does come, the law provides the method of calling out forces to suppress it.*

This, observes the Washington *Patriot*, was five years ago; the writer was then Commander-in-Chief, and is now President. He did not expect that in five years the nation would be centralized like Russia or France, and dreams of empire had not dazzled and bewildered him. It was then believed by every one that a State should be permitted to protect the peace of its own citizens; that if any attempt were made by the Federal Government to control the affairs of local government, it would be met with force, and the authors of the treason be hurled from power, tried, convicted, and punished; that the unauthorized use of the army is a crime; that the military force, illegally employed, is a mob, and its commander leading it, a criminal. Now, without the faintest shadow of insurrection or rebellion in the State of South Carolina—no effort to obstruct the Government, *or denial of the binding force of existing laws, or the forms of established government in the State*—with the whole State machinery in full operation—no one questioning its legitimacy—executive, judicial, and ministerial officers in the regular and peaceable discharge of their duties—without the solicitation or *consent* of the Executive or the Legislature, the Federal army is hurled upon this defenceless State, and the dragonnades of Louis XIV. reproduced in what is still called, by courtesy, "our Republic."—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Due Process of Law.

The Constitution of the United States declares that "no person shall * * * be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," and, "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence." "Due process of law" means that a man accused of crime must be arrested upon a warrant regularly issued by a competent officer, and must be tried by a jury of his peers, in a lawfully constituted court.

These principles are the rights of freemen, and they are as old as civil liberty. No intelligent man will dispute the fact that they underlie the free institutions of our country. But the ruling faction have so long been governing "outside of the Constitution," that their every act evinces a disregard for that instrument. They dare not follow it; for to follow the letter and spirit of the Constitution would hang them high as Haman, every one of them, "according to due process of law." What is most to be regretted is the lamentable indifference of the people, their listlessness when their liberties are filched from them, right by right, and their stubborn sapineness when an opportunity occurs to put an end to the tyranny of the Mongrel sharks and bloodhounds who destroy the substance of the land by riotous, and profligate living.

When a designing faction, calling itself "Republican," with an ignorant horse jockey—the foot-ball of fate—at its heels, proclaim martial law in the States, and arrest peaceable citizens without even color of cause, tear them from their homes, and cast them into dungeons, *it is high time for the* PEOPLE *of this country to forget their partisan malice and bigotry and try to do something* WORTHY OF FREEMEN. It is a settled fact, as terribly true as "the hand writing on the wall," that the ruling power is tyranny. It pays no regard to law or forms of law, custom or precedent, when it determines to secure self-interest, but carries its measures peaceably and fraudulently, if it can, forcibly if it must; then with a hypocrisy, far beyond that of Joab of old, cries "Let us have peace," while it stabs Liberty to the heart.

The PEOPLE must maintain the freedom and the integrity of our government; the faction now ruling and ruining, calling itself in miserable mockery, "Republican," will not only destroy their liberties but have the infinite audacity to ask them to sanction the destruction, and give a *laus Deo* for the privilege.

THE DIFFERENCE.—When Gen. Sherman burned Columbia, in South Carolina, a hundred guns were fired by some of the people of Chicago—then a great and flourishing city. In a more Christian spirit, as the Richmond *Whig* remarks, some of the people of Columbia, from their desolation and distress, now have sent Chicago condolence and dollars! Let this be a lesson—*Staunton Spectator.*

ONE SENSIBLE RADICAL.—Acting Governor Corly, of Georgia, is opposed to mixed schools. He thinks separation better for both races. This view of the matter is taken by thinking men of all parties in the South.

A TRUE TYPE OF HIS EMPLOYER.—It is reported that Postmaster-General Creswell is seriously implicated in the great whisky frauds at Baltimore, and that the administration is making desperate efforts to prevent unpleasant revelations.

Stubborn Facts.

The infamous usurpations of the authorities in Texas in connection with the recent election there was not confined to illegal intimidation, or to fraudulent returns of the voting, but extended to actual murder, robbery, and to other acts of oppression which would be considered frightful in a country ruled by an absolute despot.

The people of Limestone and Freestone counties were known to be strongly against the Grant candidate for Congress; and only by throwing out their votes could the returns be made to elect him. This was done by a somewhat complicated process. An old man in Groesbeck was shot down in the street by a squad of negro police, and when the local authorities endeavored to arrest the murderers they were resisted. On this pretext Gov. Davis proclaimed martial law, not only in the county where this disturbance occurred, but also in the adjoining county, throwing out the votes of both; and, as a punishment for their political opinions, one of his Major-Generals has levied upon the inhabitants of the former county a war tax of $40,000, payable in three days, under penalty of ten per cent additional and an immediate sale of their property! This may seem incredible, but it is true. Here is the order issued by a subaltern of the State standing army maintained in Texas in flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States. It bears date October, 24:

"Pursuant to orders received from Major-General A. G. Malloy, commanding State forces in Limestone county, I am ordered to assess and levy a special military tax of forty thousand dollars (40,000), to be paid by the citizens of Limestone county, to defray the expenses of military commission and State troops now on duty in said county. I therefore levy a tax of three per cent. on the hundred dollars of all taxable property situated in said county, as per assessment rolls of 1871. All persons owning property in Limestone county are notified to appear at my office, in the city of Groesbeck, immediately, and pay the same. All persons refusing or failing to pay said tax within three (3) days from above date, ten (10) per cent. will be added, and their property levied upon and sold to satisfy said tax."

These measures are taken against the numerous Republicans who refuse to support the thieving carpet bag officials who have robbed the State in every conceivable manner, as well as against the Democrats; and the State authorities exultingly proclaim that they are acting in concert with the Administration at Washington, and that they have the whole power of the Federal Government to back them. The efforts so sedulously made in Washington to mislead public opinion in regard to the true situation of affairs in Texas afford confirmation for the truth of this boast.

If Grant does these things in Texas now, what may we expect here in the North in 1872 should he receive the nomination of the Republican party?—*N. Y. Sun.*

Plenty of Work.

If there was no work for the Democratic party to do, it would be eminently right and proper for it to remain inactive, not only for one campaign, but for an indefinite number of them. But there is plenty of work for it to do, and will continue to be as long as the government shall last.

It must prevent the consolidation and centralization of the government into a despotism.

It must relieve the people of their burdensome, unjust and unequal taxation.

It must restore the country to fraternal peace and tranquility.

And last but not least it must inculcate those political principles upon which alone depend the perpetuity of our institutions, into the minds of the rising generation.

In point of fact, the last comprehends everything else. The Radical party never had any political principles. Partisan impulse alone has been the crystalizing force that brought it together. The leaders of the party are the disappointed office seekers of the old Whig and Democratic parties, who failing to get office in the party organizations to which they belonged, formed an alliance for the purpose of office getting. We will contrast, for instance, two men, who are recognized leaders of the Radical party. They are Benjamin F. Butler and Charles Sumner. Eleven years ago, these men represented the extreme ideas of the Democratic and Republican parties. With Butler the Democratic party was not extreme enough in its opposition to "abolitionism." When Mr. Sumner received a caning, Butler believed that he had only received his dues for denouncing the people and the institutions of the South. At that time Mr. Sumner led the extreme wing of the Republican party. When the war came these extremes met and fraternized. Butler suddenly changed front. He was no longer the eulogist and defender of Southern men and Southern institutions. He became the sworn enemy of everything south of Mason & Dixon's line. He became a tyrant over the very people whom he advocated a year previously.

No man in the North labored more industriously than Mr. Butler to incite the fire eaters of the South to war—war for which there was no possible excuse, and which was the sole result of machinations of such men as Butler, Sumner and Toombs, the leaders of the two extremes in politics. No sooner was war declared than Butler turned traitor to his professions and drew his sword to smite the very men he had incited to resort to civil war. No one will pretend seriously that he did this for any patriotic motive, but because he saw that his late friends and clients were likely to get the worst of it. The war was his opportunity to rise, and he chose the stronger side. Had the rebellion presented the strongest front he would have been on that side, and perpetrated his robberies and tyranny in New York instead of New Orleans.

We invite an analysis of the present leaders in the Radical party, in the North. They will be found to be about equally divided between the Democrats of the Northern States who advocated civil war in the event of Lincoln's election and the extreme Abolitionists who threatened war in event of his defeat. The men whom neither party would trust in 1860, have joined forces and led the Radical party in 1871. In the South we find the fire eaters with but rare exceptions on the side of Radicalism. They are the thieves who conspired with adventurers from the North to rob States and communities by wholesale. Nor is this fact strange. They never had any political principles. It is not strange that Holden should once have been a rebel and afterwards murdered the Unionists of North Carolina because they voted the Democratic ticket. It is not to be wondered at that Akerman, an ex rebel officer, hunts down innocent men, women and children. The same lack of principle that led him to take the infamous oath of fealty to rebellion, now prompts him once more to violate the constitution of his country.

To-day the men who counseled peace, moderation and fraternity, who repudiated the false claims of the extremists in the North and South alike, compose the Democratic party of the country. The principles held by that party must not only be maintained but must be inculcated into the minds of the rising generation. Not less than five hundred thousand young men, will vote for President for the first time in 1872. Is it right for either party to deprive these young men, at the most important period of their citizenship, of the opportunity of voting for principles as well as men? For the Democratic party to deny them this opportunity, upon so important occasion as a Presidential election, would be virtually to drive the whole body of them into the opposite party. Can the Democratic party—nay, can the country afford that this shall be done? Certainly not.

Our cotemporary of the St. Louis *Republican* in an article advocating the passive policy justly observes that "the President has even reduced partyism, to the contracted limits of personalism, by outlawing many leading representatives of Republican sentiment, and ostracising large portions of the Republican organization, for the simple offense of dissenting from his policy or being opposed to his person; and yet, even while those Republicans are imperiously excluded from his favor, and denied the poor comfort of party rights, they are coolly told that their party duties remain, and that the supremest of those duties is to vote for the re-election of the President to a second term."—This the *Republican* introduces as an argument why there should be no organized opposition to Grant's re-election on the part of the Democratic party. If there was no other reason in the world why the Democratic party should oppose his re-election, that alone ought to be sufficient to weld every Democrat and every patriot into a solid mass of opposition.

As another argument why the Democracy should remain passive the *Republican* curiously enough instances that malign personal influence of the Presidential authority that can dictate the decision of the Supreme Court, depose the Chairman of Senate Committees, control Conventions by artillery and infantry, commit acts of war against a feeble friendly power, interfere in State elections, lay whole districts under martial law, without rebuke, and extort a renomination from a servile party.

Against all this the Democratic party stands opposed on principle, and for ourselves we believe that if these principles are worthy to control the government they are worth fighting for, and that if they are not worthy of being upheld they are not worthy of success. There is no disgrace in defeat, if we fight honestly for a good cause. For untold centuries the cause of free government and political liberty has got the worst of the battle in the old world, but does that make self-government any the less sacred? We can afford to labor and to wait. That which comes only for the asking is not worth keeping.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Fire in Brookville!

ONE WHOLE BLOCK DESTROYED.

On Sunday evening, 12th about 7 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the stable belonging to the Clem[illegible] could be extinguished, all the buildings and stables on the block between the American House and the old Black Horse tavern except the residence of Mr. B. McCreight, were consumed. The following is a list of property destroyed: John S. Barr's Livery Stable and residence, Wm. R. Depp's residence, two meat shops, two groceries, Gordon & Bro's. law office, Capt. J. M. Steck's residence, Glenn's shoe shop, Vasbinder's store, Clements House and McCreight's stable. McKnight & Bro's. drug store, and S. Craig & Son's store in the Clements House were also destroyed. We are informed that there was very little insurance. The total loss estimated to be between $50,000 and $75,000. The window frames of the American House, on the side next to the fire are burned out, and the paper on the wall inside was burned off, but it escaped without any serious damage.

Still More of It.

The New York *Sun* says: "It is well known that serious charges have been brought against the Supervisor of Internal Revenue in Baltimore, and there is strong reason to believe that a thorough investigation of affairs in that city would result in the disclosure of many exceedingly corrupt transactions on the part of somebody in relation to frauds perpetrated on the Government. But the brother of the Supervisor is editor of the Baltimore *American*, one of the staunchest advocates of the San Domingo swindle, and under these circumstances Gen. Grant can hardly be expected to desire any proceedings taken which might possibly result in alienating from the support of his favorite project an influential newspaper, especially as newspapers of any account which defend that project are very scarce.

The Washington *Capital* gives another reason why Grant should prevent too much inquisitiveness in regard to the management of internal revenue matters in Baltimore. It mysteriously says: "The *American* can tell just what influences were brought to bear on the great gift-receiver to secure Creswell a cabinet position, and it can give the cash value of that influence in exact figures." What can the *Capital* mean?"

THE PLUNDERERS.—The Emporium *Independent* makes the following comment on the appointment of Stephen F. Wilson for Assistant Law Judge of the Fourth judicial district: "The act creating the Assistant Law Judge for this district being about to expire, the radicals, who hold their power by the multiplicity of offices they have created, extended the act last winter, and we now have the satisfaction (!) of announcing that his Excellency Governor Geary, has appointed Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, of Tioga, additional Law Judge for this district, where he will draw the snug little sum of $3,000 per annum out of the tax payers' pockets, and for what? Simply to satisfy the demands of an ex radical congressman and keep him in trim to assist at elections. Thus in these corrupt times do we see the people's money used to support unscrupulous demagogues. We trust that the people of the district without distinction of party, will demand of the present legislators elect, a repeal of the act creating an Assistant Law Judge for this district, and thereby be saved the expense of a needless officer.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT MAIL LETTING.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, 1871.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of March 1, 1872, (to be decided on or before March 20, 1872,) for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1st, 1872, to the 30th of June, 1876, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the routes, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals on routes numbered as follows:

3676 From Bellefonte, by Milesburg, Snow Shoe, Moshannon, and Pine Glen, to Karthaus 34 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Bellefonte Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m; arrive at Karthaus by 6 p m; Leave Karthaus Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m; arrive at Bellefonte by 6 p m.

3677 From Philipsburg, by Morrisdale, (new office) to Kylertown, 2 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Philipsburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, on arrival of mail train—say at 3 p m; arrive at Kylertown by 5 p m; leave Kylertown Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m; arrive at Philipsburg by 11 a m.

3678 From Woodland to Grahamton, 5 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Woodland Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m; arrive at Grahamton by 10 a m; leave Grahamton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m; arrive at Woodland by 8 a m.

3679 From Clearfield, by Shawsville, Bald Hills, Leonard's Mills, Frenchville, Karthaus, Salt Lick, Three Runs, and Nelsonville, (new office,) to Round Island, 44 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Clearfield Monday and Friday at 8 a m; arrive at Salt Lick by 4 p m; leave Salt Lick Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a m; arrive at Clearfield by 4 p m; leave Salt Lick Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Round Island by 11 a m; leave Round Island Tuesday and Saturday at 12 m; arrive at Salt Lick by 5 p m.

3680 From Clearfield, by Curwensville, Forest, Rockton, Luthersburg, Jefferson Line, Dubois, Reynoldsville, Brookville, Corsica, and Strattonville, to Clarion, 80 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Clearfield daily, except Sunday, at 7 p m, or after arrival of mail train; arrive at Curwensville by 8:30 p m; leave Curwensville daily, except Sunday, at 9 p m; arrive at Clearfield by 10:30 p m; leave Curwensville daily, except Sunday, at 4 a m; arrive at Clarion by 8 p m; leave Clarion daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 a m; arrive at Curwensville by 8:30 p m.

3681 From Rockton, by Huston, (new office,) to Penfield, 16 miles and back, once a week. Leave Rockton Saturday at 7 a m; arrive at Penfield by 12 m; leave Penfield Saturday at 1 p m; arrive at Rockton by 6 p m. Proposals invited, to begin at Luthersburg, 4 miles additional distance, and one hour additional running time.

3682 From Osceola Mills to Houtsdale, 5 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departure and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Houtsdale. Proposals invited for six-times-a-week service.

3683 From Madera to Smith's Mills, 55 miles and back, twice a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Madera.

3684 From Clearfield, by Clearfield Bridge, to Jeffrice, 11 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Clearfield Monday and Friday at 2 p m; arrive at Jeffrice by 5 p m; leave Jeffrice Monday and Friday at 7 a m; arrive at Clearfield by 10 a m.

3685 From Curwensville, by Lumber City, Ansonville, New Millport, and Bloomington, to Curwensville, equal to 12 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Curwensville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m; arrive at Ansonville by 11 a m; leave Ansonville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11:30 a m; arrive at Curwensville by 4 p m.

3686 From Curwensville, by Grampian Hills, Bower, Chest, Cush, Burnside, and Patchinville, to Grant, 22 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Curwensville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Grant by 5 p m; leave Grant Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Curwensville by 5 p m.

3687 From Ansonville, by McGarrey's, Westover's, and East Ridge, to Grant, 21½ miles and back, twice a week. Leave Ansonville Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Grant by 12 m; leave Grant Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m; arrive at Ansonville by 7 p m.

3688 From Ansonville, by Marrow, Hurd, New Washington, and Ostend, to Cush, 16 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Ansonville Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a m; arrive at Cush by 12 m; leave Cush Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m; arrive at Ansonville by 6 p m. Proposals invited for tri-weekly service.

3689 Leon Luthersburg, by Troutville, Big Run, and Bell's Mills, to Punxsutawney, 17 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Luthersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Punxsutawney by 12 m; leave Punxsutawney Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m; arrive at Luthersburg by 7 p m.

nov15

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN

DEALERS IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

SQUARE TIMBER,

LOGS & LUMBER

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

ARE offering, at their new Store House, a complete stock of NEW GOODS, of all descriptions.

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CLOTHING, &c.

IN LARGE VARIETY.

Flour,

Meat,

Rye,

Oats,

Corn,

Always on hand and for sale at a small advance.

ROPE, in large quantities, sold low by coil; also, PULLEY BLOCKS, SMALL ROPE and CANTHOOKS.

One hundred cases of

ATWATER'S ELMIRA BOOTS,

for sale by the case at wholesale rates.

Received by car load:

HUNTINGDON FLOUR,

and sold at small advance.

HARNESS, of all kinds, HORSE COLLARS and HAMES, HORSE BLANKETS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

Also, on sale first-class two-horse WAGONS, TWIN SLEDS, LOG SLEDS, and SLEIGHS.

Special inducements offered to those getting out Square Timber and Logs, as we deal largely in Lumbermen's Supplies, and are prepared at all times to purchase Timber, Logs and Lumber.

Curwensville, November 15, 1871.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SATCHELS—at D. R. FULLERTON'S.

New Advertisements.

Public Vendue!

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at his residence in Lawrence township, on

THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1871,

at 9 o'clock, a. m., the following personal property, viz: two horses, 3 cows, 1 heifer, 3 spring calves, plow, harrow, cultivator, timber sleds, set heavy-log harness, log chains, grain cradle, 2 scythes, cross-cut saw, a lot of corn fodder, and various other articles.

JAMES McGLAUGLIN.

Nov. 15, 1871-3t.

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN,

DEALERS IN

Real Estate, Square Timber, Logs AND LUMBER.

Office in new Corner Store building.

nov15'71 Curwensville, Pa.

CAUTION.—25 CENTS REWARD!—Martha J. Watkins, daughter of Margaret Fee, having been indentured to me by the Poor Overseers, she was, on the 24 day of September, 1871, enticed from my house by her mother and taken away. The above reward, and no more, will be paid for her return; and all persons are cautioned not to harbor her, as I will pay no charges for her maintenance from that date (Sept. 2, 1871,) unless compelled by law.

CHRISTIAN NEFF.

New Washington, Nov. 15, 1871-3t.*

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

D. JOHNSTON & SONS, Proprietors.

oct25'71

AMERICAN HOUSE,

Main Street,

BROOKVILLE, PENN'A.

SHANNON & BURKETT, Proprietors.

o4 71

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

CURWENSVILLE,

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PENN'A.

This long established and popular hotel is still kept by the subscriber, who spares no effort to please all who patronize him. "To please," is the motto at the American House, and all that is asked is a trial.

E. W. REED, Proprietor.

Curwensville, March 15, 1871-tf.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Knox township, on or about the 15th day of September, 1871, a BRINDLE COW, with some white, drooped horns, bell on, and supposed to be about six years old. The owner will please call, prove property, pay the charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Nov. 1, 1871-3t. DAVID SMITH.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of ELIZA JANE WOODS, dec'd, late of Ferguson 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.

JOHN T. STRAW,

Nov. 8, 1871-6t.* Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the estate of S. JACKSON HORN, deceased, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

R. H. MOORE,
GEORGE C. KIRK,

Nov. 1, 1871-6tpd. Executors.

J. S. BARNHART,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bellefonte, Pa.

Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

IN THE MATTER OF THE PARTITION of the real estate of Richard Waple, late of Boggs township, deceased.

To the heirs and legal representatives of said Richard Waple, deceased: You and each of you are hereby notified to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, in Clearfield, on Wednesday, November 22d, to accept or refuse to accept the property at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

By the Court.

C. A. MAYER, P. J.

Attest: A. W. Fox, Clerk. nov 1t

Newly Found!

The Coal I found, its in Shaw's Hill,
It can't be beat in Clearfield;
A hundred bushels at a time
You can buy for the figure nine;
Or, if you'd wish to haul yourself,
You can have the same amount for seven cents.

nov8-3m WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

148 North Second St., cor. of Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware constantly on hand. Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to. 3:32y

Chest Creek!

THE public will take notice that the subscribers will, under an Act of Assembly approved the 25th day of March, A. D. 1871, entitled "An Act to allow the improvement of Creeks and Rivulets," charge the following rates per thousand feet, board measure, on saw logs, for use of improvements on Chest Creek:

From Nagle's Mills, Cambria Co., Pa., to mouth of Chest Creek ..... 20c. ⅌ M.
From Somerville's Dam to mouth of Chest Creek ..... 15c. ⅌ M.
From Roth Brothers' Mills to mouth of Chest Creek ..... 10c. ⅌ M.
From Orr's Mills to mouth of Chest Creek ..... 5c. ⅌ M.

nov8-4t FINNEY & BARROWS.

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 Exchange Hotel.

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

H. BRIDGE.

MERCHANT TAILOR

(Store one door east of Clearfield House,)

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

KEEPS on hand a full assortments of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Linen and Woolen Undershirts, Drawers and Socks, Neck-ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hats, Umbrellas, &c., in great variety. Of Piece Goods he keeps the

Best Cloths of all "Shades and Colors,"

Such as Black Doeskin of the very best make, Fancy Cassimere, in great variety, also, French Coating, Beaver, Pilot, Chinchilla, and Frieze overcoating. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, and made up according to the latest styles by experienced workmen.

Also, Agent for Clearfield county for I. M. Singer & Co.'s celebrated Sewing Machines.

Nov. 1, 1871-tf. H. BRIDGE.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD!

MRS. S. S. LIDDELL,

Having engaged in the Marble business, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order

TOMBSTONES, VAULTS, &c.

BOX AND CRADLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS,

Curbs and Posts for Cemetery Lots, Window Sills and Caps, also,

BURE