The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC 20, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

CLEARFIELD, PA., December 19, 1871.

There will be a meeting of the Democracy in the Court House in Clearfield on Tuesday evening, January 9, 1871, for the purpose of electing a Representative Delegate to the approaching State Convention, and to appoint three Senatorial Conferees and to transact such other business as may be brought before them. A full attendance is requested.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.

NOTICE.—No paper will be issued from this office next week.

AN ADJOURNMENT.—Congress has passed a resolution to adjourn over the holidays—from the 21st of December to the 8th day of January, 1872.

LEASED.—The new Railroad just completed between Lewistown and Selinsgrove, has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad for ninety-nine years.

DEMORALIZED.—The election of a Democratic Mayor in the city of Pittsburgh has so demoralized the Tammany ring in that city, that the leaders are nearly tearing each others eyes out. What a pity it would be if in the future the Tammany ring leaders would have to "go it blind!"

A PROPER MOVE.—Gen. George W. Morgan, a Democratic Congressman from Ohio, last week introduced a resolution looking to an amendment to the Constitutian, making naturalized citizens eligible to the office of President. The present Constitution disfranchises all naturalized citizens. We hope to see this feature stricken out of that instrument. Since negroes are eligible, why should any white man be disfranchised?

RENOMINATED.—The Democrats of New Hampshire have renominated Gov. Weston. From this time forward the Grant administration will use the most extraordinary efforts to defeat him, and carry the State for the Rads. Should the State go Radical, no one will be surprised; but, if it goes Democratic again, it will be a terrible blow to Grant's hopes. Hence a huge effort will be made to defeat Gov. Weston.

HIT HIM AGAIN.—General Jim Nye, Senator from Nevada, and one of Grant's defenders, pitched into Trumbull, Schurz and others the other day, and during the debate in the Senate Carl Schurz, referring to Nye, said that there was "evidently a sphere for clowns, but he doubted if the usefulness of a public jester was not limited to the walls of a public theatre." If Nye did not feel that blow his skull is harder than was supposed.

SETTLED, Too!—Charles Mellon, a government employee who had defrauded the Treasury out of a large sum of money, and who was arrested and convicted a short time ago, (remarkable as it may be,) and sentenced to pay a fine of *one hundred thousand dollars* and to be confined in the Massachusetts State Prison for five years, was pardoned and the fine remitted on last Friday by President Grant. We wonder what the consideration was in this case?

A "GOVERNMENT VICTORY."—The "loyal millions" will no doubt rejoice at the defeat of the revenue reformers in Congress, last week, by Grant and the robber ring. The attitude of Senator Morton and the rest of the present taking fraternity, is conclusive evidence that the conduct of the government robbers will not be investigated by this Congress. But they will no doubt be given full range of the Treasury, and if the robbers divide with Grant no one will be punished during his reign. The reformers may as well hang their harps on the willows.

A WONDERFUL SACRIFICE.—The Warren *Mail*, Congressman Scofield's home organ, announces that his honor will not be a candidate for re-election. This is a tremendous sacrifice on the part of Mr. Scofield. Who in the world can be found patriotic enough to take his place? The Erie *Observer*, in alluding to the proceedings of Congress, says: "Our Congressman, Mr. Scofield, retains his old place of Chairman of Naval Affairs, a position for which he is pre-eminently qualified by his great maritime experience gained in watching the rafts as they pass Warren on their way down the Allegheny."

NOT EXACTLY.—That there are still some "passive" fools in the Democratic party, there is no doubt. These imbeciles say: "Let the Radicals call their convention and nominate Grant, and then let the independent Republicans bolt and nominate whoever they please, and then the Democrats rally to his support." This is assigning to the Democracy a part which would be disgraceful and humiliating. Let their opponents "nominate whoever they please and then the Democrats rally to his support." When Democracy stoops to such cowardly subserviency it would merit annihilation for its treachery to every principle that gives it vitality.

More Change.

The new Congressional apportionment bill, which passed that body last week, provides that the election for Congressmen in 1874, and thereafter, shall be held in all the States on the same day, and fixes the 2d Tuesday of November as the time.

This is just one month after our State election, and will compel the citizens of this State to bear the expense of two general elections every other year unless our State Constitution is made to meet this change.

There is no doubt but that Congress has the right to fix the time for holding the Presidential and Congressional elections, but when held in States on a different day from that fixed for holding their regular State elections, the general government should also be magnanimous enough to pay the expenses for holding said elections. If an individual has the right to order work done, it naturally follows that he has the right to pay for it, especially when the benefit inures to his profit. Just so with the general government. When its agents or representatives order an election for President or Congressmen, it should foot the bill. The States *may* bear the expense when held on the day of the State election, but the general government has no more power to *compel* the States to bear the expenses of Presidential and Congressional elections than to pay the salary of these officers or that of our foreign ministers.

We have often been surprised at the ignorance of *wise men*, in their efforts to prove that there was no distinct lines between the duties and powers of the general and State governments. And yet these lines are as plain and well marked by the Constitution as those of a farm or a town lot. That disputes may arise both between States and individuals upon this point, is quite natural. So there is between adjacent land owners, who frequently turn up in Court to have the question settlied, and in this way squander all they are disputing about, while some neighbor, or perhaps an enemy, finally comes in possession of all. This is looked upon by all well disposed persons as foolishness. Yet, how much more foolish is it not to understand the duties of government and the relations existing between the general government and State governments. This was precisely the case at the time our country was involved in a civil war by the two extreme factions in 1860-61. The Secessionists in the South acted as though they owned the whole country, and the Abolition heretics in the North acted in a similar manner, with this marked difference: The Secession leaders grasped the sword and the musket to enforce their theory, while not a single original Abolitionist had the courage to meet his antagonist, but meanly and cowardly sent a substitute, and then clamored for war.

Therefore, in order to prevent fanatics and knaves from involving the country in a similar peril, in the future, let Congress and the State Legislatures go on and legislate upon the question until all disputed points are settled by equal enactments, and the boundary lines between the two systems so plainly marked that none but blind persons can fail to see them. To our minds the distinction is as plain as the lines which mark our lot from that of our neighbors or that regulating our households. Yet, unless the advocates of "State rights" become more active, and see that the whole territory of the United States is literally resurveyed and the people educated to see the distinction, the horrors of the Lincoln reign will be repeated within the next twenty years.

The intermeddling of that *firebrand*, Gen. Sheridan, with the municipal affairs of the city of Chicago, is a freak of no mean significance, and but for the wonderful forbearance of Governor Palmer, of Illinois, blood would have been spilled ere this. He, knowing that Sheridan was a mere coxcomb and the Mayor a calf, has allowed the matter to pass for the present. But, until the military authorities are made to know their places, there is no safety for personal liberty and property.

While patriots and gentlemen were at the head of State and military affairs, there was not much cause for alarm, but since all has by accident fallen into the hands of a set of avaricious adventurers—highwaymen—there is danger on every hand.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—The Radical journals are publishing with huge head lines, Governor Geary's proclamation that about two millions of the State debt has been paid off the past year. It is a wonder the Governor did not add the following as a codicil to his proclamation:

BROKER.—The past year, by Gov. O. Evans	$360,000
By the Philadelphia Treasurer	150,000
Total	$510,000

This large sum has gone into the pockets of the loyal "ring league," and had it found its way into the Treasury would have relieved the taxpayers mushly.

GRANT'S MAN.—The popularity of "the government" was tested in California last week. The vote in the Republican caucus for United States Senator stood; Sargent, 54; Cole, 13; Felton, 8; Phelps, 8; Hale, 1. The overwhelming defeat of Senator Cole surprises U. S. G. and his friends. He is at present one of the Senators from that State and one of Grant's chief backers. The defeat of such men at home and the antagonism of Trumbull, Schurz, Tipton and other leaders in the Senate, disturbs the sleep of the government families very considerably since the meeting of Congress.

"Twin Relics."

The old Abolitionists used to denounce the "twin relics of Barbarism, Slavery and Polygamy," with tremendous vehemence. Barbarism was the great stumbling block in the way of these old fanatics to "political and social equality" between the races.

Whether we are removed any further from Barbarism to day than in 1860, we will allow our readers to judge, and proceed to call their attention to the "twin relics," not of Barbarism, but to our mind a far greater evil, that of "Despotism."

The "twin relics" which are now hastening us along the highway to national ruin are the moneyed power of the National Banks and the brute force of the military. Therefore, we say that "the twin relics of despotism are national banks and the military." The former blockades every avenue to legitimate business and trade by the enormous usury they demand, which is made necessary by their unnecessary and prodigal expenditures; while the latter is constantly encroaching on the boundaries of civil liberty and the personal rights of the citizen.

We propose at an early day to treat these two evils separately and at length, because we see the necessity of arousing the public mind to these questions. We have long wondered why some of our metropolitan journals or magazine writers did not call the attention of their readers to these two important questions of public policy. They having failed, duty compels us in our local and humble sphere to sound the alarm, let the result be what it may.

Broken Up.

The "rotten borough" system, ingged into our system within the last twelve years, of admitting Territories as States while they had not sufficient population to entitle them to at least one member of Congress, has finally been broken up by an act passed by Congress to the effect that hereafter no Territory will be admitted into the Union while its population remains below the ratio fixed for the States, which is made by the bill in question 133,000. The act illustrates the Radical theory on this question to great disadvantage. Although the leaders of that party *forced* a number of States into the Union while they were trying to force others *out*, they now are compelled to turn around and acknowledge their whole scheme a fraud.

Nebraska and Nevada were both *forced* into the Union for the purpose of gaining four more Senators so as to secure the impeachment of President Johnson. To day those two States together have but little more population than would secure one Congressman.

When will the Radical leaders embrace stable ideas in reference to our Democratic form of government? For the life of us we cannot see how these political buzzards succeed in blindfolding the people to their vagaries and robberies.

PASSED.—Congress on the 14th passed a bill increasing the number of Congressmen under the next apportionment from 241 to 283. This will give Pennsylvania two more members and make her delegation thereafter 26 instead of 24, and with the two Senators will make her count 28 in the electoral college. The salary and mileage alone, without stealings, of this increase, will amount to over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Not much retrenchment in that "departure."

ONE BILL SETTLED.—Macartney, a clerk in the Postoffice Department at Washington, last summer "cabbaged" $23,000, for which he was arrested but became crazy in a few days and was released, and Congress, on Thursday last, exonerated him and passed a bill appropriating a similar sum to make up the deficiency in the Department. Thus will the people be called upon to foot these robbers' bills, one after another, while the culprits are allowed to escape.

RESIGNED.—The Confederate colonel, Attorney General Akerman, has resigned his position in Grant's Cabinet, and George H. Williams, late a Senator from Oregon, has been appointed in his place. Why this "bloody-handed rebel" has resigned, we know not, but suspect that some family affair is at the bottom of it, because State affairs never seem to have troubled either Grant or Akerman, unless it was while they were after the Ku Klux.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The late cold weather has made sad havoc among Western emigrants. We give the following as a sample of numerous cases throughout the West:

St. Louis, December 12.—A gentleman who arrived in Kansas City, on Saturday last, informed the Kansas City *Times*, that on Sunday previous, a terrible affair occurred in Salino county, Nebraska, to a party of emigrants, whose families were passing through the county, westward. The cold instantly increased, and they concluded to camp and light a fire. They were on a piece of high prairie, several miles from any house, but three miles from them was a piece of timber land. After unhitching the teams, the men started for the timber to procure fuel, and not returning for several hours, the women left their children and started to hunt them up. This is all that is known, except that the next day the bodies of seventeen persons, who had perished from intense cold, were found. The children who were left in the wagons were the only survivors.

UNHAPPY.—The Philadelphians have had the Grand Duke, and still they are not happy. They were not permitted to shake the Royal Bear's paw, Gen. Meade having issued an ukase to that effect. Hard on the shakers, but good for the Bear.

Still Another Letter.

CLEARFIELD, PA., Dec. 14, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—Somebody's little black-and-tan continues to show his teeth and snap, and snarl, and bark at me from his kennel as if I had said something to him. Now, if this fledgeling (who knows about as much of syntax and the ordinary laws of propriety as a Digger Indian does about his father, or "Old Abe" did about decency, or John Brown about religion,) don't behave himself, something will happen to him. His ma should know that he is out, and should see that he is brought in, have his face washed, his night conty put on, and snugly put "in his little bed," else the young giant may do something naughty and cause his indulgent mamma much trouble.

I have just been down to see the school master, looking after my boy. The master says he is doing well in his writing, at straight stroke, pothooks, and ladies, and thinks by January he will make letters. If he does, I promised him he might have a bout with Anti Ku Klux, writing for the papers. This is about the best I can do for my young friend. My boy is plucky, and if I can only impress him with the importance of this matter, Anti Ku Klux will find him just exactly the foeman his rare talent merits. He is nasty at "argument" and hefty "on the rules governing debates," and after a little training, if he can be brought in contact for a little while with the morality of Anti K. K. will, I think, call likes as well as he.

Mr. Editor, I have stopped one moment to reflect upon the world and its inhabitants, and almost unconsciously mapped out mankind into two grand divisions, the one the theatre of fantastic misery, the other of equally fantastic merriment. And the question naturally arises, What shall I do, lament the weakness and wretchedness of the one, or laugh at the fools and knaves of the other? I believe it was Montaigue who preferred the laughing Democritus to the crying Heraclitus. "Not," says he, "because it is more pleasant to laugh than to weep, but because it is more scornful and more expressive of contempt than the other." When Brutus sought to draw Statilius into the conspiracy against Cæsar, Statilius replied that he was perfectly satisfied of the justice of the cause, but he did not think mankind, and especially the Romans of that day, deserved the sacrifice of a wise man. It was a saying of Theodorus "that he would not have a wise man run any risks for a company of fools." A recollection of these small bits of historic examples must determine my course, and I will not weep much at the mistakes of my countrymen. I will laugh at all the fools and knaves. Why should I make myself wretched for a generation or a few individuals who must be classified as imbeciles or vassals? In every age where a people is found fit to wear chains a class will spring up to put them on. Why should I wear out my life in weeping for the one? Why not show my contempt by laughing at the other? A free people but yesterday,—boasting of their high intelligence and their proud spirit—to-day allowing their manhood to be broken, as upon a wheel, and submitting with the docility of asses to the lash of super ignorant rascals. Shade of Democritus! help us to laugh at the fools, for a few moments, who still prate of freedom under their chains; who talk of national honor out of the very bowels of crime; who call a debt that beggars toil and bankrupts capital a blessing; who delight in human blood like Fanish cannibals, think they are advancing to a higher civilization; who murder a thousand white men to free one nigger; widow and orphan makers, calling themselves philanthropists; ministers of Christ doing the work of the devil; counter jumpers and *national bank clerks* assuming the airs of statesmen and political writers; thieves setting themselves up as censors of public morals; bankers rejoicing to lend their capital to bankrupt spendthrifts; the people supporting an administration beneath whose crimes pandemonium grows pale. What are all these but fit subjects for contempt and laughter?—Why spend my time trying to bring such dolts to their senses? Why foolishly expose myself to the heels of an ass, or vainly attempt to enlighten his intellect? Let the ass go his way, and in the meantime I will sit down here and laugh. Good bye, billy boy. I would like to amuse you, but then it would be so ridiculous. "You know how it is yourself."

In a short time, Mr. Editor, I will, with your permission, renew the history and crimes of the party in power, and will write for men—boys are referred to Jack, the Giant Killer, Mother Goose Melodies, Little Red Riding Hood, Precocious Piggy, The National Primer, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Watts' Hymns (original edition), as good reading. This will improve their intellects and guide the way to a useful and honorable future and, I hope, a happy hereafter.

Very affectionately, T. J. B.

"The Government" in Trouble.

The news from Washington seem to indicate a split in the "loyal" party, some of whom seem to possess the "copperhead" pluck of opposing the "government," (Grant,) because of its alliance with thieves and for its martial law and Gatling gun manner of running Radical conventions. The rumors of defection from the Grant standard are rife to an alarming extent, but none will create so general surprise as that which designates next week as the date on which Mr. Bowen will unmask batteries, in his two newspapers, that are already double-shotted and trained on the Presidential candidate. When Bowen and Beecher and the President ate baked clams in such paternal style amid the rural scenes of Eastern Connecticut, on the anniversary of the nation's independence, such a sudden severing of the bonds of friendship was the last thing thought of, and while Bowen's two papers have continuously maintained the foremost place among those loyal to the administration the people have admired the devotion which nothing, seemingly, could change. What it is that Bowen has failed to get, has not been mentioned; but nothing except some great disappointment can have turned the current of his affection into such a hostile channel. If, however, the *Independent* is to be turned against Grant, he may as well give up the contest in advance, to say nothing of the powerful opposition of the Brooklyn *Union*. For, with Mr. Greeley's strawberry plants and Mr. Bowen's sewing machines drawn up in solid array against his works, his Gatling guns can avail him little.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a certain BAY MARE, now in the possession of Miles Haney, of Boggs township, as the same belongs to us and is left with him on loan only subject to our order. WM. ALBERT & BRO.
Woodland, Dec. 20, 1871-3t.pd.

ESTRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the undersigned in Penn township, on or about the first of November last, a STEER, with white face and legs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. MARTHA RAFFERTY.
Grampian Hills, Dec. 20, 1871-3t.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the citizens of Houtzdale, in the county of Clearfield, will present their petition to the Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, to be held at Clearfield in January, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of being incorporated as a borough.
J. J. LINGLE.
Houtzdale, December 13, 1871-3t.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY!
The annual meeting of the stockholders in the "Clearfield County Agricultural Society" will be held in the Court House, at Clearfield, on Monday evening of the January Court, being the 8th day of the month, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.
G. R. BARRETT, President.
Clearfield, Dec. 20, 1871-2t.

GRAND COTILLION PARTY AT THE PENFIELD HOTEL!
A Cotillion Party will be given at the above named hotel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17th, 1872. Good ball and good music. A general invitation is extended.
GEO. E. ROBACKER,
Dec. 20, 1871 3t. Proprietor.

GRAND NEW YEAR DINNER AND BALL!
To be given by Capt. D. J. Weaver, at the "WEAVER HOUSE," Cherry Tree, Indiana Co., on January 1st, 1872, with a grand Oyster Supper at 12 M. Ball room 25x50. Come one, come all, both great and small.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT:—H. L. B. Kinports, Dr. J. Smith, Henry McGee, Frank Mehaffey, John Mehaffey, William Prothero.

TRIAL LIST for January Term, commencing Monday, January 8th, 1872:

Curry	vs	Kitchen.
Bossier	vs	Thompson et al.
Leonard	vs	Gallagher.
G. L. Reed & Co.	vs	Gaines.
Lines	vs	Lines.
Thompson	vs	Thomson et al.
French	vs	Hale et al.
Riley	vs	Owens.
Leconte	vs	Contriet.
Hazzard	vs	Co. National Bank.
Porter	vs	Spackman.
Spackman	vs	Brenner.
Anderson	vs	Nesworth.
Snyder	vs	Gallagher.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR

OLIVE LOGAN'S LECTURE,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, ON

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 28th.

Subject:—"Nice Young Men."

TICKETS—Adults 50c. Children 25c.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR JANUARY Term, A. D. 1872, commencing the second Monday, being the 8th day.

GRAND JURORS.

Jesse Dillon	Beccaria	Geo. A. Morrison	Goshen
Jacob Dimeling	Boggs	A. C. Dale	Graham
Jno. C. Cowder	Bradford	J. Rosenkrans	Huston
Joseph Seyler, Jr.	Brady	William Wise	Jordan
J. M. Carlile	"	O. B. Merrell	Lawrence
Joseph L. Neff	Burnside	R. Weigley	"
B. Pennington, Jr.	Chest	John B. Kyler	Morris
R. Thompson	Clearfield	W. S. Wells	Osceola
J. M. Kettleberger	"	John Pentz	Penn
J. Thomp'n	Curwensville	R. R. Curry	Pike
Jacob F. Steiner	Decatur	John Norris	"
Geo. T. Shaver	Girard	Samuel Cramer	Union

TRAVERSE JURORS.

R. Whitesides	Beccaria	W. P. Chambers	Curw'sv'l
Henry Dotts	"	Lewis T. Ross	"
H. B. Burkett	"	Adam Walker	Decatur
Aaron Bartman	Boggs	Warren Bell	Ferguson
Miles Haney	"	Robert Elegal	Goshen
John Beish	"	D. Shunkweiler	"
James Gallagher	"	H. M. Hoyt	Huston
Philip B. Miller	"	Austin Gulich	Lawrence
D. B. Mains	Bradford	R. H. Shaw	"
Henry Aurnut	Brady	Miles Read	"
H. L. Weaver	"	Philip Mullen	"
David Ellinger	"	T. Jeff. Cramer	"
Isaac McCracken	"	John Smith	"
S. Fulton, Jr.	Burnside	Zach. Fullmer	Morris
Thos. Thompson	"	H. T. Robison	Lum. City
Edward King	"	Austin Kerrin	Osceola
W. Gardiner	"	Geo. C. Passmore	Penn
David Byers	"	Samuel W. Horn	"
A. Carr	"	Milton Read	Pike
Tarlton Dunbar	Chest	A. J. Cupples	"
Joseph Shaw	Clearfield	Abraham Bailey	"
Wm. Wilson	"	Wm. Rowles	Woodward
Jas. Wrighy	"	Daniel Kline	"
John Lytle, Jr.	"	M. B. McGough	"

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post; thence south three degrees west 66 4-10 perches to a post; thence south 87 degrees east 163 perches to a stone; thence north three degrees east 91 1-10 perches to a stake; thence north 87 degrees west 66 8-10 perches to post; thence south three degrees west 24 7-10 perches to post; thence north 87 degrees west 96 2-10 perches to place of beginning, containing 73 acres and 92 perches, adjoining lands of John Everhart, and having a frame house and barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. W. Raymond.

Also, by a writ of *Fieri Facias*, at the same time and place, the following real estate, to wit:

Situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by land of Law Stokes; on the west by Caleb Way; on the north by land of Robert Neiper; south by Caleb Way, containing 160 acres more or less, nearly all improved, having a frame house and barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Hockman.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 15 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. JUSTIN J. PIE,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 13, 1871.

Pamphlet Laws!

IN accordance with the 15th section of the Act of Assembly approved the 19th day of April, A. D. 1855, (Purdon's Digest, page 42,) notice is hereby given to all citizens desirous of purchasing half bound copies of the Pamphlet Laws for 1872, that I will receive subscriptions for the same at my office until the 25th day of December, at the rate of $1 per copy, as per Pamphlet Laws of 1869, page 39.
LEVER FLEGAL,
Treasurer's Office, Clearfield, } Treasurer.
Pa., Dec. 6, 1871-3t.

Coal Land for Sale!

THE undersigned offer for sale a valuable piece of Coal land, situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, adjoining lands of John Crane, Osceola Coal and Lumber Co. and Osceola borough, containing

115 Acres, 39 Perches,

and allowance. It is underlaid with two veins of Coal, and is also desirable for town lots. There is a turnpike laid out through it from Osceola to Philipsburg, and it is within a quarter of a mile of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, and about the same distance from the Moshannon Branch Road. For further information address
A. & E. McMULLEN,
nov22-3m Sinking Valley, Blair Co., Pa.

To Advertisers.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisement should send to

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

for a Circular, or inclose 25 cents for their One Hundred Page Pamphlet, containing Lists of 3,000 Newspapers and estimates, showing the cost of advertising, also many useful hints to advertisers, and some account of the experiences of men who are known as Successful Advertisers. This firm are proprietors of the American Newspaper Advertising Agency,

41 Park Row, N. Y.,

and are possessed of unequaled facilities for securing the insertion of advertisements in all Newspapers and Periodicals at lowest rates.
nov22-2m

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 8th day of Jan., 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All those certain premises and tract of land situate in Huston township, Clearfield county, and Jay township, Elk county, Pennsylvania. Beginning at a white oak near Bennett's Branch; thence south 70 degrees, west 21 perches more or less to a white ash; thence south 20 degrees east 35 perches more or less to a white ash; thence south 70 degrees west 71 perches more or less to a white oak; thence south 20 degrees east 24 perches more or less to a birch; thence south 70 degrees west 153 perches to a post; thence north 20 degrees west 212 perches more or less to a corner; thence south 70 degrees west 87 perches more or less to a post; thence north 141 perches more or less across the county line to a post; thence north 70 degrees east 63 perches to a post; thence north 70 degrees east 213 perches more or less to a post; thence south 20 degrees east 326 perches to a white oak and place of beginning, containing in all about six hundred acres, having thereon about 300 acres of cleared land, two orchards, a coal bank opened, a large sized new two-story brick house, well finished, three frame houses, a large bank barn, two smaller barns, a wagon shed, store house, blacksmith shop and corn crib, being the premises known as the Tyler Farm. Eligibly situated for the location of a town on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which runs through the premises. Seized, taken in execution and to sold as the property of David Tyler, mortgagor and owner.

Also, a certain lot situate in the borough of Clearfield, county of Clearfield, Pa., and known in the plan of Wm. Bigler's addition to said borough as lot No. two hundred and thirty-six, (236), bounded as follows, to wit: Fronting 50 feet on Reed street, on the west and south by alleys, and on the east by lot No. 235, and having a large two-story dwelling house on Reed street and two smaller ones on the alleys erected thereon; this being the same premises so conveyed by William Bigler and wife to William McKnight by deed dated 8th April, 1869, and recorded in Deed Book —, page —, in Clearfield. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William McKnight, deceased.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 15 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. JUSTIN J. PIE,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 13, 1871.

LICENSE NOTICES.—The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their petitions and bonds for License, at the January sessions next, agreeably to the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, &c:"

HOTEL LICENSE.

George E. Robacker	Huston
A. J. Drancker	Curwensville
Lawrence Campbell	Woodward
John Downey	Woodward
A. G. Shaffer	Burnside
James Lynough	Osceola
William D. Williams	Osceola
James McLaughlin	Clearfield
James L. Curry	Lumber City
Harry Goss	Osceola
P. B. Stoppy	Lumber City
James Fox	Huston
H. A. McDonald	Huston
A. A. DeWitt	Glen Hope
Mrs. S. Holer	Wallaceton
A. C. Palmer	Morris
George A. Bloom	Bloom
George D. McCracken	Bell
C. Leipold	Clearfield
E. W. Reed	Curwensville
William Riddle	Glen Hope
John Mulson	Covington
Peter Ruffner	Woodward
Thomas Mahaffey	New Washington
George W. Miles	Woodward
George N. Colburn	Clearfield
Claudius Girard	Covington
Peter Bloom	Curwensville
Milo Hoyt	Osceola
Lester Granger	Newberg

SALOON LICENSE.

Steven Graff	Curwensville
Michael Sanford	Osceola
Wendell Endress	Clearfield
John Macomber	Clearfield
McGaughey & McPherson	Clearfield

MERCANTILE LICENSE.

A. Lacoste	Girard
Pat. Keehan	Osceola

Dec. 13, 1871. A. C. TATE, Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 2d Monday (being the 8th day) of January, A. D. 1872.

Final account of Alexander Murray, guardian of James A. Forsee, minor child of Matthew Forsee, late of Bradford township, deceased.

Account of David Reams, guardian of Catharine Margaret Weber and Lorena Rosina Weber, minor children of Godfrey Weber, late of Brady township, deceased.

Account of William Wingart, guardian of Mary Susannah Weber and Sarah Helena Weber, minor children of Godfrey Weber, late of Brady township, deceased.

Account of Lucy R. Turner and Roland C. Faust, administrators of Silas Turner, late of Boggs township, deceased.

Partial account of John Morrow, executor of last will and testament of W. W. Anderson, late of Bloom township, deceased.

Account of H. D. Rose, one of the executors of Joseph McMurray, late of Burnside township, deceased.

Final account of T. H. Murray, administrator of John Spackman, late of Girard township, deceased.

Account of R. H. Williams and Mary Campman, administrators of Elijah Smeal, late of Boggs township, deceased.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, } A. W. LEE,
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 13, 1871-4t. } Register.

DANIEL GOODLANDER,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
Queensware, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Paints, Oils, Drugs, Glassware, School Books, a large lot of Patent Medicines, Confections, &c.
Gum Shoes, Moose Boots, a large assortment of Notions, Hosiery and
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
something new and attractive.
Large and splendid assortment of French, German and English Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods.
No greater variety of goods in any store in the county. All for sale very low for cash at the Cheap Corner. Dec. 13, 1871.

Auction! Auction!

THE undersigned, wishing to retire from business, will offer his entire STOCK OF GOODS at public outcry, commencing on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28th, and continue the balance of the week, or until all is disposed of.

Persons having a little loose cash for the Holidays will do well to attend the sales and get good bargains.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

ISAAC KIRK.
Lumber City, Dec. 13, 1871-2t.

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!
Fisher's Patent Airtight Self-Sealing Fruit Cans!
BUTTER CROCKS, with lids,
CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS,
APPLE-BUTTER CROCKS,
PICKLE CROCKS,
FLOWER POTS, PIE DISHES,
STEW POTS,
And a great many other things too numerous to mention, to be had at
FRED'K. LEITZINGER'S
STONE-WARE POTTERY,
Corner of Cherry and Third Streets,
CLEARFIELD, PA. aug3

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with one sorrel and one bay Mare, now in possession of W. W. Hoover, of Graham township, as the same belong to me and are subject to my order.
T. H. FORCEY.
Graham, Dec. 13, 1871-3t.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

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.

Miscellaneous.

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—I am agent for J. A. BANCROFT & Co. for the sale of School Desks, Maps, Charts, Globes, Apparatus and School Merchandise generally. Catalogues sent on application.
L. C. BLOOM.
Curwensville, Dec. 13, 1871-4t*

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

Einstein & Brothers vs. Philip Paul and A. V. Carpenter.	No. 101, March T., 1871. Test. Ves. Ex. from Cambria county.

The undersigned Auditor having been appointed to make distribution of the monies arising from the sale on the above writ, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Clearfield, on Thursday, the 4th day of January, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., when all parties interested may attend.
Dec. 13-3t. H. W. SMITH, Auditor.

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.

1871 PHILADELPHIA 1871
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
Wholesale and Retail Salesrooms,
Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Factory—Corner Twenty-third and Sansom Sts.
October 4, 1871-3m-pd.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the New Tobacco and Cigar Store of
R. H. SHAW,
Two doors East of the Postoffice, Clearfield, Pa.
Constantly on hand a fine assortment of Navy, Congress, Cavendish, Cable, Spunroll, Michigan and Century Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco, &c.
Also, a large and well selected stock of Imported and Domestic Cigars, Smoking Tobaccos, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Pipe fixtures, Tobacco
Boxes, Cigar Holders, and everything generally found in a well regulated Cigar and Tobacco Store.
☞ Remember the place: Two doors East of the Postoffice, Clearfield, Pa. pd. to jan. 3 '72

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,
BOX AND CRADLE TOMBS,
MONUMENTS,
Curbs and Posts for Cemetery Lots, Window Sills and Caps, also,
BUREAU, TABLE AND WASH STAND TOPS, &c., &c.
☞ Yard on Reed street, near the R. R. Depot, Clearfield, Pa. jan.31

Educational.

MISS H. S. SWAN'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
CLEARFIELD, PA.
THE WINTER TERM of twelve weeks will commence Monday, Jan. 1st, 1872.
TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Orthography, Writing, Object Lessons, Primary Arithmetic and Primary Geography	$7 00
History, Local and descriptive Geography with Map Drawing, Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic	8 00
Algebra and the Sciences	8 00
Instruction in instr