The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1872.

The Result.

After an immense sacrifice of morals and money, Grant has again been elected President of the United States. The penitentiary convict vied with the clergy to bring about the result. Nearly every clergyman in the city of New York preached an election sermon the Sunday before election day, except those of the Catholic and Episcopal persuasion, who alone adhered to their sacred vows. In Philadelphia the enthusiasm took another turn. There, although thousands of Republicans remained away from the polls on election day, the vote was run up by personating the absentees and by repeaters who voted "early and often." If but 5,000 decent citizens had gone to the polls the "Ring" had it so arranged that the count would have been all right anyhow. The result of an election in that city depends upon *counting* rather than *voting*.

The *Age*, in referring to the result, says: "In this community, Radicalism, emboldened by success and impunity, will now cast off all prudence and decency. But, at least, one political excuse for the tolerance of crime and corruption is now gone. It is no longer necessary to whitewash and wink at them in order to elect Grant. That aim, to which many well-meaning persons subordinated everything else, is attained at last. Now communities must, as they best can, parry the effect of that election. Self-preservation will now stimulate the efforts which partisanship has suppressed.

"The only hope for the redemption of this State and city lies in the Democratic party, reinforced by the true Liberals and Reformers who have the public good at heart. The Radical political organization is wholly in the hands of its most corrupt element. The administration of justice, the custody of the public money, all the great public offices and trusts are given over to men destitute alike of character and principle. To them, reform is suicide. If this city is not to be gutted and pillaged it must be saved by the prompt renewal of the struggle that failed yesterday through transient causes which cannot continue, if decent, civilized society is to continue among us. Let every Democrat do his duty to reinvigorate and sustain the principles of his party, the principles that so underlie the whole structure of the American government that when they are finally uprooted, the whole edefice must tumble about our ears. That day will not come while any true American party maintains the fight with undaunted spirit, though it sustain reverses and meet obstacles over which it must finally triumph. Above all, let us still adhere to the great Democratic test for office laid down by the great Democratic President, Thomas Jefferson. Let us try all candidates, not by any artificial standard of character or manners or supposed availability, but by the true old test 'Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?' In that Democratic doctrine lies the only security for the people, the only hope of reform."

Boston In Ruins!!

The Chicago disaster has been repeated, in the city of Boston. A fire broke out in a large five story granite building, No. 87-91, on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, at 7:15 P. M., on Saturday, the 9th, and continued to rage until about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when the flames were somewhat checked by the blowing up of several blocks of buildings by powder; but the firemen were compelled to work until 10 o'clock on Sunday night. The fire raged for twenty-seven hours, and a high wind prevailing most of the time. The burnt district extends about three-quarters of a mile in length and half a mile in width, in the midst of the business portion of the city. Twenty or thirty lives it is reported were lost, and the destruction of property is estimated at *two hundred millions of dollars*.

A GOOD ARTICLE.—Rowell's *Printers' Gazette*, of the 4th, contained one of the best articles on the "Cost of Type" we ever read. It is our twelve year's experience exactly. The type founders have literally robbed us printers of about 20 per cent. on every bill of type we have purchased from them for nine years. And yet, like fools, we have allowed the robbery to continue, without one word of dissent, until the foundry men think we "don't see it." Rowell is right. An "infusion of Scotch or English type" into every printing office would bring our domestic aristocrats to their senses. The ten and twenty per cent. that country printers are giving to type founders just keeps the founders' family at a watering place all summer, enables them to make a tour of Europe, or both, and keeps our "nose to the grindstone." We will publish the article as soon as we can find room and we hope all printers will read, and they must profit by it, unless they love an interest in a type foundry.

The God and Morality Party.

No party in this country has ever assumed to run its friends on so high a moral key as the one headed by the Grant, Butler, Cameron and Evans families. We will therefore apply only one test furnished by the officers belonging to those families, who control the Police Department of Philadelphia as well as the elections.

The Mayor of that godly city publishes his return of arrests for crime made in that city during October. We will therefore give the result in the following wards:

WARDS.	NO. OF ARRESTS.	MAJ. FOR GRANT.
Third	86	345
Fourth	190	170
Sixth	146	300
Seventh	221	2,303
Tenth	210	2,658
Eleventh	31	223
Nineteenth	142	5,400
Twentieth	148	2,670
Twenty-second	26	1,364
Twenty-third	59	1,435

It will be observed that in the wards where Grant's majorities are large the monthly arrests are equally large, and the wards in which the arrests are few Grant received quite small majorities. This seems to indicate that Grantism and Rowdyism run together in Philadelphia.

Henry Wilson's Oath.

We never were an artificial Know-Nothing, and therefore do not know what kind of oaths the officers of that pestiferous organization did administer to its members. But the following is given as the one Henry Wilson, Vice-President elect, took:

In the presence of the true and ever-living God, and on his sacred Scriptures, His holy word, I do declare that I will truly fulfill all my obligations toward my brethren of the Order of Know-Nothings, and that I will keep sacred all the signs, tokens, pass and degree words, grips, emblems and proceedings, &c. And I further declare and solemnly swear that will not knowingly vote for, appoint, or elect any person of foreign birth or a Roman Catholic to any office in the local or general administration of the American Government. And I further declare and swear that I will use all the means in my power to counteract and destroy the influence of foreigners and Roman Catholics in the administration of the Government of the United States, and in any and all parts thereof, local and general. To all this, a free and voluntary obligation on my part, without reservation, I pray that I may ever be able to remain true and steadfast, so help me God.

Now, how Mr. Henry Wilson, or any other man who has any regard for an oath, can take the above and then take another to support the Constitution of the United States, which says that religion shall never be made a qualification or test for office, and get through without perjuring themselves, we cannot comprehend. Perhaps some of those patent Know Nothings who have gone through the mill can tell how it goes to swear that you *will* one day and the next turn around and swear that you *won't*.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Harrisburg yesterday, and is of course organized by this time and ready for business. In what particular the organic law of the State will be changed, no one is able to conjecture at this time. A reform is needed, all admit, but to what extent, and whether in the executive, legislative or judicial branches, or all, no one is prepared to say. The major portion of the delegates are among the best men in the State, and will undoubtedly bring about some reform in the legislative branch at least, which has become nothing but a corrupt ring for the personal aggrandizement of a set of political buzzards, who care no more for the State than the Devil does for a saint.

NO REPORT.—It is officially announced that Gen. Sherman, the Commander-in-Chief of our army, will not furnish an official report of the army this year. Having spent nine months of the year in Europe exhibiting Lieut. Fred. Grant to the crowned heads, he of course knows nothing about what happened at Long Branch or anywhere else in this country the past year. Why does not Gen. Dent or Gen. Porter fill the vacancy?

A RUMOR.—It is announced that M. S. Quay, of Beaver county, will be appointed Secretary of State by Governor Hartranft. If like produces like, then Quay is the man. No more corrupt politician ranges the State.

Interesting to National Banks.

That the excessive and illegal rates charged by nearly all our banking institutions is bankrupting our commercial interests throughout the country, is evident on every hand. The Baltimore *Sun* says, as the late half dozen of suspended mercantile firms of that city come to be more fully understood, it is found that the aggregate amount of liabilities exceeds greatly the first estimates. It is known now to be over five millions of dollars. Three of the leading houses have gone into voluntary bankruptcy and trustees were appointed. For two of the firms the same trustees were appointed. For the third, one of the trustees was selected, (a Mr Brooke), the *Sun* learns, for the reason that he had experience in such trusts, and had been very successful a few years ago, realizing for the creditors a very considerable addition to the assets by claiming and recovering from banking institutions and others, chiefly national banks, a large amount that had been exacted in excessive interest on loans. Such claim is set up and made by the recent failing firms. Under the National Currency act the national banks are privileged to charge only such rate of interest as is allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where located, and 7 per cent. where no local rate has been established by law; and as 6 per cent. is the rate for interest on money fixed by the Constitution and law of Maryland, every charge in excess of that is of course illegal.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in alluding to this question, also says: It is alleged as a fact that a large number of the national banks seldom or never discount at the legal rate, if the circumstances are such as to enable them to exact a higher one. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that in connection with the winding up of the affairs of the large mercantile firms suspended in that city, some of the leading creditors are looking to what may be recovered from national banks who have charged excessive rates of interest to add to the assets of the house for final distribution.

How Greeley Takes His Defeat.

Throughout the Presidential campaign, Horace Greeley displayed the utmost good sense, and an ability and judgment as a public speaker, that was remarkable. This country has precious few men in it, who could have made as many addresses as Mr. Greeley did with the same degree of wisdom in each. He must stand higher in the estimation of all Americans, whose opinion is worth having, than if he had not been a candidate for the Presidency. All his utterances were wise, noble and patriotic. He accepts defeat with an unruffled temper, quietly returns to his position at the head of the *Tribune*, and is greeted by the press of the country, without party distinction, as confessedly the foremost editor in America. Under an article headed, "Crumbs of Comfort," Mr. Greeley congratulates himself upon his escape from the importunities of office-holders, in the following pleasant manner.

"There has been no time, until now, within the last twelve years, when *The Tribune* was not supposed to keep, for the benefit of the idle and incapable, a sort of Federal employment agency, established to get places under government for those who were indisposed to work for their living. Any man who had ever voted the Republican ticket believed that it was the duty and the privilege of the editor of this paper to get him a place in the Custom house. Every red-nosed politician who had cheated at the caucus and fought at the polls looked to the editor of *The Tribune* to secure his appointment as gauger, or as army chaplain, or as minister to France. Every campaign orator came upon us after the battle was over for a recommendation as Secretary of the Treasury or the loan of half a dollar. If one of our party had an interest pending at Washington, the editor of *The Tribune* was telegraphed in frantic haste to come to the capitol, save this bill, crush that one, promote one project or stop another. He was to be everybody's friend, with nothing to do but to take care of other folks' business, sign papers, write letters, and ask favors for them, and to get no thanks for it either. Four fifths of these people were sent away without what they wanted, only to become straightway abusive enemies;—it was the worry of life to try to gratify one demand in a dozen for the other fifth.

"The man with two wooden legs congratulated himself that he could never be troubled with cold feet. It is a source of profound satisfaction to us that office seekers will keep aloof from a defeated candidate who has not influence enough at Washington or Albany to get a sweeper appointed under the Sergeant-at-Arms, or a deputy sub-assistant temporary clerk into the paste-pot section of the folding-room. At last we shall be let alone to mind our own affairs and manage our own newspaper, without being called aside every hour to help lazy people whom we don't know and to spend our strength in efforts that only benefit people who don't deserve assistance. At last we shall keep our office clear of blatherskites and political beggars, and go about our daily work with the satisfaction of knowing that not the most credulous of place-hunters will suspect us of having any credit with the appointing powers. That is one of the results of Tuesday's election for which we own ourselves profoundly grateful."

The Revels of Scoundrels!

Within a few years past, says the *Lycoming Standard*, a young Philadelphia ruffian who is a leader of his class in that city—Hugh Mara by name—drove up to a liquor establishment, quietly walked in and without a word drew a pistol from his pocket and shot down a Revenue Detective on business there. The officer lingered between life and death for days but finally recovered. Mara was apprehended, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary. In a short time Governor Geary pardoned him. What valid reason could exist for the speedy pardon of the hired assassin (for such he certainly was) is solely left to the imagination, for none was ever given to the public or suspected of existence. Alderman M'Mullen accomplished the feat of having him pardoned, assisted by Mara's counsel, William B. Mann, the notorious manager of election frauds in Philadelphia.

A few months ago, Mara shot Aldermen McMullen, for a trivial cause, the ball striking the victim in the breast, nearly opposite the heart.—McMullen was expected to die, but most surpisingly recovered, though the ball was never found. Mara was brought to trial a few days ago, with his former counsel as prosecutor and U. S. District Attorney Swoope as his defender! Between the two attornies, the utmost care was taken that no tell-tale evidence was given. Mara was convicted of "assault and battery" followed by a motion for a new trial, and will be again pardoned if ever sentenced!

Ordinarily people could not believe such a state of facts. But when they are informed that Mara knows secrets that would be terribly damaging to influential politicians in Philadelphia and elsewhere, especially to the personages concerned principally in perpetrating government frauds at elections to cover these, then the whole subject is explained!

NO SPECIE PAYMENT.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* understands that the U S Mint at that city is now employed in melting up one million one dollar pieces, for the purpose of converting the product into pieces of large denominations, principally into double eagles. It is reported that twenty millions of these smallest gold coins are to be melted up. This is an indication most unfavorable to a return to coin circulation. The double eagles to be made are to be used as counters for the exchange of large sums between bankers and bullion dealers. They would scarcely at all enter into circulation, even if paper was at par with coin. The movement at the Mint is one directly away from a resmption of specie payments.a

WELL PUT.—A cotempary thus takes the government down: Thanksgiving proclamations, now-a-days, are like a resolution of Congress, of which somebody said: "It has a stump speech in its belly." General Grant, just after the Pennsylvania election, called on us to be thankful for the civil liberty that we enjoy; and now Geary tells us that we should be "especially thankful that equal and exact justice is vouchsafed to all." To this proclamation is signed the same name that figures on the pardon of Mara, and numerous other scoundrels who have escaped "equal and exact justice" by the corrupt exercise of the pardoning power by Governor John W Geary

Death of General Meade.

The many friends of Major General George Gordon Meade will be pained to hear of his death, which took place at his residence in Philadelphia on the 6th inst. from pneumonia. General Meade was a Major General in the United States army. He was born at Cadiz, Spain, in 1816, graduated at West Point July 1, 1835; entered the regular army as second lieutenant of the Third artillery; served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians in 1835-6; resigned his commission in October, 1836, and lived in retirement for six years. He was appointed second lieutenant of topographical engineers May 19, 1842, and in that capacity served in the Mexican war, during which he distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto and Montery, and after passing through the intermediate grades attained the rank of major in June, 1852, and that of Brigadier General of volunteers in August, 1863. General Meade took part in the battles of Mechanicsville, June 26; of Gaines' Mills, June 27; a few days after which he was wounded, but not dangerously; of Antietam, September 17, in which he was again slightly wounded and had two horses killed under him; and of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, when the Union forces under General Burnside, were defeated with much slaughter. Two days after this disastrous repulse he superseded General Butterfield in the command of the fifth army corps; he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Potomac June 28, 1863, and July 1-3, 1863, fought the battle of Gettysburg, for which, on January 28, 1866, he received the thanks of Congress. On July 3, 1863, he was raised to the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army. He took part in the engagement at Bristow Station, October 14, 1863, and many less important conflicts of the same year, including the operations at Mine Run, November 26 to December 3. During the Richmond campaign, as commander of the army of the Potomac, he signally distinguished himself, taking a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness, May 5-6; Spottsylvania, May 8-20; North Anne, May 23-26; Cold Harbor, May 31 and June 1; and the assault on Petersburg, June 16-18. On August 19 1864, he was made, Major General in the regular army, and in July, the following year he was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, and in 1864 to that of the East, with headquarters at Philadelphia.—General Meade has been a member of the historical society of Pennsylvania since 1865. The degree of LL D. was conferred upon him by Hartford College, Massachusetts, in 1665.—The announcement of his death will cause sincere regret throughout the country.

The Philosopher again in the Editorial Chair.

Mr. Greeley promptly returns to the place which he temporally abandoned as editor-in-chief of the *Tribune*; and in a card announces the welcome fact to his many readers.

"A CARD—The undersigned resumes the editorship of the *Tribune*, which he relinquished on embarking in another line of business six months ago. As heretofore, it shall be his endeavor to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor, but courting the favor and deprecating the wrath of no one.

"If he can hereafter say anything that will tend to heartily unite the whole American people on the broad platform of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage he will gladly do so. For the present, however, he can best command that consummation by silence and forbearance. The victors in our late struggle can hardly fail to take the whole subject of Southern rights and wrongs into early and earnest consideration, and to them for the present he remits it. Since he will never again be a candidate for any office, and is not in full accord with either of the great parties which have hitherto divided the country, he will be able and will endeavor to give a wider and steadier regard to the progress of science, industry and the useful arts than a partizan journal can do, and he will not be provoked to indulgence in those bitter personalities which are the recognized bane of journalism.

"Sustained by a generous public, he will do his best to make the *Tribune* a power in the broader field it now contemplates, as when human freedom was in peril, it was in the arena of political partizanship.

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Nov. 6, 1872."

THE BLACK LIST.—The *Tribune* says sharply: "The Cameron-Grant papers are publishing a "black list" of Republicans in Pennsylvania, who are to be forever excluded from the pure folds of the "party." Among the names are the following: A. G. Curtin, A. K. McClure, E. Joy Morris, Eli Slifer, T. M. Marshall, J. L. Moorhead, Galusgha A. Grow, Titian J. Coffey, Esais Billingfelt, John Hickman, and many others, associated with all that is honorable and noteworthy in the history of the Republican party in that State. It is a sorry day for Pennsylvania when she can afford to throw over such men as these for Yerkes, Hartranft and Cameron. Look at the two lists and see how admirably the first represents true Republicanism, while the second none the less perfectly represents Grantism."

ASKING TOO MUCH OF GRANT.—The New York *Herald* insists upon it that Grant shall no do something to show that he is fit to be President. It wants him to make a complete change in his cabinet, and to inaugurate numerous reforms which are imperatively demanded by the best interests of the country. It says "he should now aim at something higher than Mr. Fish's policy of peace with foreign nations at any price, and at something better than Mr. Boutwell's game of bluff with the gamblers of Wall street." We think the *Herald* is asking entirely too much of Grant. Why tax him thus? Way not let him loiter on for the four years to come as he has done through the four which are fast passing away? Why interrupt the eternal puffing of his endless cigar.

IN LIMBO.—Those two strumpets, Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, in New York, resuscitated their *Weekly* a few days ago. It contained matter so indecent and scandalous as to necessitate its suppression and the arrest of these two disciples of free lovelsm. They now occupy cells in Ludlow street jail and overhanging their heads are several libel and slander suits

New Advertisements.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE! The House and Lot on the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Clearfield, Pa., is for sale. The lot contains nearly an acre of ground. The house is a large double frame, containing nine rooms. For terms and other information apply to the subscriber, at the Post Office.
nov13 P. A. GAULIN.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with two two-year old heifers, left in the possession of Andrew Holt, of Ferguson township, as the same belong to me, and are left with him subject to my orders.
nov13-3t* JOHN T. STRAW.

S. L. KIRK, SON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 139 North Third Street, corner of Cherry, Philadelphia.
Have in store and offer for sale at the lowest market prices, and on the most reasonable terms, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Teas, Spices, Fish, Cheese, &c., selected in this, New York and Baltimore markets, to which attention of country dealers is particularly requested.
nov13-1y

VENDUE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, at his residence on the farm of John A. Read, in Lawrence township, on TUESDAY, November 19, 1872, the following personal property, to wit: One team of young horses, cow, steer, heifer, 5 fat hogs, two-horse wagon, timber sled, long sled, sleigh and robe, set single harness, set double harness, hay by the ton, cornfodder by the load, 300 bushels corn, buckwheat and potatoes by the bushel, 6 scaps of bees and the bee house, plow, harrow, 2 cultivators, cable chain, butt chains, singletree, new saddle and bridle, rakes and forks, grain cradle, &c. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., when the terms, which will be liberal, will be made known.
nov13 J. M. ROWLES.

WISHART'S PINE TREE
TAR CORDIAL,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR THE
Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.—
THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS,
AND WORM SUGAR DROPS
Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.
HENRY R. WISHART, Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.
Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.
All letters must be addressed to
L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,
NO. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET.
11:13 PHILADELPHIA, PA. 6m

LEW. SCHULER,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
Second street, next door to First National Bank,
nov6'72 Clearfield, Pa.

ADJOURNED ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Wm. Lumadue, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in Clearfield, on TUESDAY, November 19th, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at stone corner in line of James Wilsoncroft, thence by land of A. Cross' estate, its several courses and distances, 178 4-10 perches; thence by land of John Coulter 83 perches; thence by land of D. Adams 80 perches to turnpike; thence east by pike 67¼ perches; thence west by land of Mrs. Cross 5 3-10 perches; thence east by Mrs. Cross 8 3-10 perches; thence north its several courses and distances by land of Mrs. Cross 81 3-10 perches to stones in line of James Wilsoncroft; thence by same 10 4-10 perches to place of beginning, containing 49 acres and 99 perches and allowance, and having about 35 acres cleared, a frame house, frame barn and large bearing orchard thereon.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third in hand, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
nov6-2t A. C. TATE, Administrator.

STRAYED.—From the residence of the undersigned, on Upper Morgan Run, in Woodward township, on October 10th, a small Cow, three years old, of a pale red color, the switch of the tail white and the hind legs white up to the knees, with spots of red in the white, and some white about the udder. Her horns are small and turned up, and she has a bell on her neck. She is supposed to have gone towards Osceola. The finder will confer a great favor on the owner by informing him of her whereabouts.
oct30-3t* WARREN E. PASSMORE.

AGENTS WANTED.—We guarantee employment for all, either sex, at $5 a day, or $2,000 or more a year. New works by Mrs. H. B. STOWE, and others. Superb Premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily at work for us. Write and see. Particulars free.
WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & Co.,
sep25-6m Hartford, Connecticut.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against discounting or trading for a certain promissory note given by me to Peter Mires, dated October 9th, 1872, payable nine months after date, calling for one hundred and fifty dollars, as I have never received value for the same and am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.
JACKSON HOOVER.
Kylertown, Oct. 30, 1872. 3t

Legal Advertisements.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR November Term, A. D. 1872, (2d Monday.)

SECOND WEEK.

Wm. Holton	Beccaria	M. Tate	Goshen
George Passmore	Bell	T. Read	"
E. Williams	Bradford	J. A. Marty	"
E. Pearce	"	J. P. Bloom	Gulich
Wm. Hoover	"	Jno. McDowell	Graham
P. Arnold	Brady	B. Spackman	"
Dan'l Riebel	"	Hiram Straw	Jordan
W. T. Hamilton	"	J. R. Johnston	"
O. J. Westover	Burnside	J. Gilliland	Karthaus
Jas. Dowler	"	Thos. White	"
L. Killian	Chest	A. Humphrey	Lawrence
R. B. Clemson	"	M. G. Brown	"
J. T. Leonard	Clearf'ld	W. Spackman	"
W. K. Wrigley	"	Henry Hoover	Morris
W. W. Betts	"	A. P. Bloom	Pike
H. B. Thompson	Cur'ln	N. Farwell	"
D. A. Burkett	Decatur	J. F. Ritter	"
Aud. Kephart	"	Henry Bailey	Union

THIRD WEEK.

W. & Dickey	Beccaria	Ed. Cooper	Clearfield
J. Cooper	"	H. W. Park	"
S. Byers	"	D. Reese	Decatur
Wm. Lord	"	J. S. William	Ferguson
Geo. Caufman	Bell	J. L. Ward	Graham
A. H. Cress	Boggs	T. H. Forcee	"
D. W. Maines	Bradford	W. H. Hoyt	Huston
J. Woolridge	"	S. Conaway	"
A. Gearhart	"	R. Owens	Lawrence
J. W. Lankhart	Brady	Jos. Watson	"
P. Solliday	"	A. Moyer, Jr.	Morris
J. C. Barrett	"	J. Beam	"
J. Summerville	Burnside	J. M. Dillon	"
J. B. Gormont	Covington	A. Reese	Osceola
D. R. Fullerton	Clear'ld	P. Dailey	Penn
R. N. Shaw	"	Thomas Wall	"
Jno. Gulich	"	Jno. Dunlap	Pike
J. L. Leavy	"	T. Brockbank	Union

TRIAL LIST FOR NOVEMBER TERM A. D. 1872.

SECOND WEEK.

Wheatland	vs Snyder & Byrne.
Hoist	vs Snyder & Byrne.
Pentz	vs Curley.
Miller	vs Moonbarger.
Gaines	vs Michaels.
Schmidt	vs Reed.
Lacomte	vs Couterer.
Hazzard	vs 1st N. Bank.
McKee	vs Robison.
Burnside	vs Irvin.
Potter	vs Spackman.
Swartz	vs Mack.
Best	vs Albert.
Peats	vs Cally.
Briston	vs Macomber.
Henderson	vs Kesworth.
Hird	vs Baker.
Riebel	vs Pagmore.
Leonard	vs Jones.
Parker	vs Wagoner.
Snyder	vs Schoonover.
Shields	vs Long.
Fine	vs Caldwell.
McGeehan	vs Bloom.
Raymond	vs Pinbell.

THIRD WEEK.

Connel	vs Faust.
Dale	vs Shaw.
Stam	vs Potter.
Hanselt	vs Reed.
Posey	vs Reed.
Mock	vs McMullen.
McCurdy	vs Gilligan.
Fiske	vs Apple.
Goss	vs Kephart.
Neff	vs Brosseman.
Hirsh	vs Reed.
Luther	vs Hagerty.
Turnpike Co.	vs Bowman.
Davis	vs Long.
Hollenbush	vs Beamer.
Ashcroft	vs Smith.
Conaway et al	vs Gates.
Potter	vs Graham.
Ashcroft	vs Curley.
Best	vs Albert Boss

FLOUR, FEED, &C.

THE BECCARIA
FLOURING MILLS.
The undersigned would respectfully give notice to the citizens of Beccaria township and surrounding country, that he has purchased the Beccaria Flouring Mills and put everything in complete order, and is manufacturing a first-class quality of Flour.
CUSTOM WORK DONE,
and Flour in quantity constantly on hand for sale.
CHOP, CORN MEAL, BRAN, &C, &C,
always on hand and for sale wholesale or retail.

26-INCH SHINGLES WANTED.—Will exchange Flour and Chop for 26-inch shingles, or will pay part money, if desired.
16:2-tf BARNABAS ARMSTRONG.

ED. W. GRAHAM,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
SQUARE TIMBER & LUMBER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Has just opened, at the KEYSTONE STORE, a complete stock of
NEW GOODS,
of every description.
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING, &c., &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
FLOUR,
MEAT,
SALT,
RYE,
OATS,
CORN,
ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT A SMALL ADVANCE
FLOUR
Received by the car load, and sold at a small advance.
A supply of ROPE constantly on hand.
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 and lumber.
ED. W. GRAHAM,
"KEYSTONE STORE,"
Second Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Oct. 23, 1872.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the New Tobacco and Cigar Store of
R. H. SHAW,
Between Shaw House & Mansion House, Clearfield.
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 Stems, Tobacco Boxes, Cigar Holders, and everything generally found in a well regulated Cigar and Tobacco Store.
Remember the place: Market street, between Shaw House and Mansion House, Clearfield, Pa. pd to jan.3'72

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1868 1867 and 1868 for sale at the Post Office. price 25 cents. Mailed to any address

Drugs and Medicines.

THE LATEST MOVE!
THE LATEST MOVE!
HARTSWICK & IRWIN'S
DRUG STORE,
To their new building on Second Street, nearly opposite the store of Weaver & Betts,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Where they will continue to supply their old and as many new customers as may come, with
PURE DRUGS!
CHEMICALS!
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
(Including all new remedies,)
Patent Medicines, Paints and Oils, Glass and Putty, School Books, Stationery, Paper, &c.; also, a full line of Druggists' Sundries, Hair Tonics,
Cosmetics, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Pocket Books, &c., all of the best quality.
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
for medical & sacramental purposes only,
Pure White Lead, Colors of all kinds, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Varnishes, Turpentine, Coal Oil, Paint & Varnish Brushes, Flavoring Extracts,
Confectioneries, Bird Seed, Spice, ground and unground, of all kinds.
SMOKERS AND CHEWERS
Will find our stock of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Imported and Domestic Cigars, Snuff and Fine-cut to be of the very best brands in the market.
LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
All kinds of GLASS WARE,
GARDEN SEEDS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
and Musical Trimmings of every variety.
Having a long experience in the business, and an extensive and well selected stock of medicines, we are enabled to fill Physicians' prescriptions at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, day and night.
HARTSWICK & IRWIN.
Clearfield, Pa., May 31, 1871-tf.

P. T. I.
"For thy Stomach's Sake and thine other Infirmities."—St. Paul.
DR. BOYER'S
PURE
WEST BRANCH BITTERS.
A safe, pure, pleasant and health-giving Tonic—strictly vegetable, and manufactured from the most pure and choice materials—is not a spirit drink nor substitute for whisky, but a scientific compound, for the protection of the system and the cure of disease, made from chemically pure spirits, entirely free from fusil oil or other irritating properties, and will not disagree or offend the most delicate stomach. A long private experience has attested its
Superiority over all Ordinary Remedies.
No Bitters at present offered to the public contains so much medicinal virtue, and yet so safe and pleasant to take. Its use is to cure disease, and it will not create an appetite for spirituous liquors, but will cure the effects of dissipation.

To increase the Appetite,	USE IT.
To promote Digestion,	USE IT.
To cure Dyspepsia,	USE IT.
To cure Fever and Ague,	USE IT.
To cure Billiousness,	USE IT.
To cure Constipation,	USE IT.
To cure Chronic Diarrhœa,	USE IT.
To cure Heartburn,	USE IT.
To cure Flatulence,	USE IT.
To cure Acid Eructations,	USE IT.
To cure Nervous Debility,	USE IT.
To cure Hydrochondria,	USE IT.
To cure Sallowness of Complexion,	USE IT.
To cure Pimples and Blotches,	USE IT.
For General Prostration of the Physical powers, and it will cure you.	USE IT.

Sold everywhere, at $1.00 per bottle, Manufactured exclusively by
A. I. SHAW,
Druggist,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Who offers liberal inducements to the trade.
Oct. 27, 1869-tf.

PROPOSALS FOR STABLE.
To Builders and Mechanics.
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
CLEARFIELD, PA., Oct. 31, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 15th day of November next, for the erection and completion of a stable on the new prison lot.
Bids can be handed in at any time. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office.
Proposals for the entire work only will be considered.
F. P. COUTRIET,
O. B. GOODLANDER, J. D. THOMPSON.
Clerk. Commissioners.

TO BLACKSMITHS!
The undersigned offers for sale, in the borough of Clearfield, a Blacksmith Shop, on Second street, containing three forges and two full sets of tools. A first class business. An excellent chance for a good mechanic. Apply to
AMOS KENNARD,
oct23 Clearfield, Pa.

Real Estate for Sale.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE! The undersigned offers for sale his two-story frame dwelling house and lot, situate on Fourth street, in Clearfield, Pa. The lot is 60 by 200 feet, with a two-story frame dwelling house erected thereon, 16x28 feet, and a one-story kitchen attached, with a good well of water thereon. For terms of sale call on Jno. H. Fullard, Esq., or the undersigned.
oct23-4t JOSEPH STEVENSON.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE! The undersigned offers his House and Lot for sale, situated on Locust street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in the borough of Clearfield. The building is a two story "L" plank frame house, well finished, together with the necessary outbuildings, and the lot is in a good state of cultivation. For terms and conditions apply to or address HENRY RIEGER,
sep25-3m Clearfield, Pa.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
AT PRIVATE SALE!
The undersigned offers at private sale the following real estate:
A Lot of Ground, situate in the village of Newburg, Chest township, containing one and a half acres, and having a large two story House and good stable erected thereon. This property is suitable for a Hotel or Dwelling.
ALSO, A Farm, of 46 acres, adjoining the town of Newburg, having over 25 acres cleared and under cultivation, with a good log house and barn and bearing orchard of choice fruit thereon. A vein of excellent coal underlies the tract.
ALSO, 100 Acres of Land, on Wilson Run, in Chest township, within two and a half miles of Chest Creek. It is well timbered with Pine, Oak and Hemlock, and underlaid with coal.
Parties wishing any further information will call on Mrs. Margaret Ames, at Newburg, or address
WILLIAM TUCKER.
oct23-tf Clearfield, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

"Lay down the Shovel and the Hoe"
HACKMAN'S CORN PLANTER.
This ingenious machine, for which a patent has just been issued, it is confidently believed will supersede all others in use or offered to the public. It is constructed so that it furrows, plants and covers at a time, at equal distances apart, both with dropping four, five or six grains in each hill, as the worker may determine before commencing, covering the corn when dropped, smoothing down its own furrow and leaving the ground in better condition than before planting.
It is in itself a complete self working machine, requiring no hired assistance and doing the work better and with greater regularity and precision than it could possibly be done by hand, at less than one-tenth the labor.
Anybody that can drive, with this Planter can go into a field prepared for corn and furrow, drop and cover ten to fifteen acres daily, its capacity being limited only by the distance a team can be steadily driven. It is so constructed that when not planting or in turning at the end of the furrow, by a mere touch it is raised off the ground, thrown out of gear and moved backward or forward, where you may want it, without dropping the corn or touching the earth.
Practically it ignores men, hoes and plows in corn planting, and makes that which has heretofore been hard labor a mere pastime for a boy or about healthy ex