The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1873.

The members of the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia on yesterday, according to adjournment, where their constituents will address them in the future.

The "National Blessing" seems to be swelling on our hands since the election. Nearly two millions was added to the national debt during December.

On next Tuesday John F. Hartranft will be inaugurated as Governor of Pennsylvania. It is not yet known what position George O. Evans will hold under the new *regime*; probably war claim collector.

The Legislature met yesterday at Harrisburg, but we cannot give anything definite as to the election of officers. The Senatorial pool is said to be the biggest thing out. The ring demands $5,000 for a vote, and about twenty are in the pool.

The National debt was not reduced during the month of December, but increased two millions. This is rather a quick turn *after the election*, when we take into account the fact that the reductions were so large for several months *before* that event. Thin, *very thin*.

Joseph F. Marcer, late City Treasurer of Philadelphia, who was sent to the penitentiary for malfeasence in office, and soon after pardoned by Geary, is now chief clerk to the Mayor of that city. We presume he will be elected Mayor next time or Treasurer again. Excessive loyalty covers a multitude of sins for some people.

The sittings of the Constitutional Convention will hereafter be held in the old Presbyterian Church building, on Spruce street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, where the members can be found by those of our readers who may be in the city while that body is in session, if they want to take a look at the assembled wisdom of the State.

SOMETHING WRONG.—An edict has gone forth from Washington to the effect that President Grant will consider it a just cause for removal, should any Federal office holder become a candidate for a State or municipal office. Look out, brothers-in-law and loyalists generally. If Grant said so, he will do it, and a new programme may be looked for after the 4th of March next.

CABINET WARE.—We see it announced on good authority that Governor Hartranft will appoint Hon. M. S. Quay of the Beaver *Radical* as his Secretary of State, and Hon. W. H. Armstrong of Lycoming county as his Attorney General. Quay is in the right place, but Armstrong has evidently wandered into bad company. He will not stay there long.

U. S. MARSHAL.—The appointment of Capt. John Hall, of Washington county, as Marshal of the Western District, in the room of Murdock, is heralded by the Grant organs as "a reform" movement, and that neither Judge McCandless nor District Attorney Swoope knew anything about it until after the appointment was made. We hardly know who is complimented by this statement, or who is hit. Somebody's affections have been lacerated, we have no doubt.

MORE HELP.—The *Jackson Democrat* is the title of a new paper just started at Clarion, Clarion county. Its purpose is to advocate primitive Democratic doctrines, and to give the local news. Prof. A. C. Porter, late of the Tionesta *Independent Democrat*, is the editor and proprietor. T. W. West, publisher. The name is good, but it is totally without local character and too indefinite, unless more is added. It will suit the latitude of Mississippi, Michigan, or almost any other State. In quoting from it, a pair of brackets must be brought into requisition to properly locate it. In naming a newspaper this should be avoided.

WORTH TRYING.—A cotemporary says that after the Massachusetts Legislature organized, last week, it sent for the Rev. George C. Lorimer, and requested him to deliver a sermon, which he did, from the text "The Stability of Moral Laws". Sermonizing may do the Massachusetts law makers some good, and improve the morals of the sons and grand sons of those who banished Roger Williams and his followers, cropped the ears off Churchmen, cut the tongues out of Quakers' mouths, to prevent them from preaching heresy, and hung women for being witches. If moral laws were as unstable as the Plymouth Rockers, this continent would be constantly disturbed and morals at a heavy discount. Congressmen Ames, Alley, etc., should have been sent for in order that the investors in Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier stock might have listened to a lecture on morals. If Massachusetts legislators are made out of the same stuff that the Congressmen from that State are, they need preaching to.

Here We Are Again.

Reader, less than two weeks have elapsed since we last communicated with you. And during that period wonderful events have transpired.—Storms, fire and death have been at work.

The catastrophe which occured at Williamsport, on Christmas, approaches nearest our own neighborhood, and many of the names of the sufferers being familiar to us and our readers, we give the accident somewhat in detail. A Sunday School celebration came off in the Baptist Church in what was once known as Newberry, but now the 7th ward of Williamsport, on the day indicated. Some 250 persons had assembled in the Church, and the Christmas ceremonies having been inaugurated, Mr. Kinsloe proceeded to address the children, at the conclusion of which a distribuution of the presents took place. At this moment, like an electric shock, a premonition shot through the assemblage that a catastrophe was about to take place.—There was a peculiar shake, a quivering of the timbers, that denoted a sudden downfall, and a moment after the floor gave way and the catastrophe came with all its horrors and heart-rending scenes.

When the crash came there went up a wail of mangled humanity that caused the blood of all to fairly curdle. Those outside worked with a will and used every means in their power to rescue the living from the mangled mass. Several times the church was on fire, but providentially the flames could be reached, and were speedily extinguished. Before 11 o'clock at night the bodies were removed and identified. The following is the list of the killed and injured:

Killed—John Richie, Boyd Mehaffey, Mrs. Duncan Campbell and two children, a child of C. V. L. M'Minnie, Miss Sadie Maffit, Miss Mary Fisher, Miss Lizzie Baskin, Miss Grace Semen, Miss Tillie Reeder, a boy named Shuman, and a child of John Bubb.

Injured—Mrs Thomas Ames badly bruised; Mrs. John Wilkson, badly injured; Mrs. Secrist, slightly burned; Mrs. Maffit, badly bruised; Miss Fessler, leg broken; Daniel Newcomer, leg broken; Mrs. Abram Berry, leg broken; Robert Maffit, slightly bruised; Howard Reeder, jaw fractured; Lewis Reeder, badly bruised; Mrs. Jonathan Fisher, leg broken; Miss Baskins, arm broken; Mrs. E. B. Campbell, badly injured; John Antis, head cut; Miss Thomas, limb broken; Miss Tozer, limb broken; Andrew Wentzel, ribs broken; Sadie Ramsey, ankle sprained; Gertie Ramsey, wounded; Miss Toner, ankle injured; MacFessler, badly bruised; Geo. Snook, bruised; Carrie Bushy, Mr. and Mrs. M'Minn, badly bruised; Alice Newcomer, Emma Brown, Lew Hartman, William Houck, R. Jacoby, Annie Shaw, Alice M'Bride and father, Sarah Waltz, Amanda Waltz and Wm. Waltz were injured; Lewis Cupp, nose broken; Jackson Newcomer, Lottie Adams, Ed. and Jennie Kinley, Lizzie Flexer, Geo. Baskin, Wm. Bellum, Worthy M'Connelly, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. G. Kinsloe and a child of Mrs. Berry, injured.

A terrible accident occurred on the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh railroad on December 24th. The train leaving Corry at 1.20 p. m., when nearing Prospect station, broke a rail and ran off a trestle bridge some twenty-six feet high. The engine passed over safely, but the tender, passenger and baggage cars were wrecked and soon caught fire. Before the fire could be put out a number of the passengers were burned to death. The latest accounts state that 19 dead bodies had been taken from the debris, and 35 others were known to have been injured. This accident is regarded as the most shocking that has occurred in this country since the invention of railroads. All the passengers and employees on the train were either killed or wounded. The presumption is that six persons were burned up as that number of skulls have been found among the debris.

Barnum's great Museum in New York, together with a number of other buildings, were burned on the same day, and a few days after the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in the same city with a number of other buildings, were also consumed. The loss is very large.

The news from the north west is to the effect that scores of persons have perished in that section from the excessive cold which has prevailed there

State Pride.

The editor of the Scranton *Times* has been over to Albany, N. Y., lately, and obtained the ruling prices for members of the Legislature. He says "there is one thing we desire to see attended to at Harrisburg this winter, which is to have the price of legislation raised to a decent figure. As it now is we have to blush every time we talk with a New York man on the subject of legislation. While legislators at Albany are worth from $1,000 to $10,000 per head, the same article can be bought here at $5 to $50 each. When we consider the great wealth and moneyed interests of our State, this is a most humiliating comparison. We call upon our Senators and Members of the Assembly who have any State pride not to sell themselves one cent short of the ruling rates at Albany. The dignity of our State must be maintained, and in order to do it we must show the country that we have as valuable legislators as can be furnished by any other State in the Union."

We cannot see what interest the editor has in raising the price at Harrisburg, unless he has gone into the "pool ring," and expects his "divy" on every act as soon as Legislature adjourns.

The Presidential Vote.

Below will be found the full official vote cast for President last November. The vote of each State for the Grant and Greeley electors is given, and under the head of "scattering" is included the vote cast for O'Conor, the Bourbon candidate. The majorities given are those of Grant over Greeley, without taking the scattering vote into account:

	Grant.	Greeley.	Scattering.	Maj.
Alabama	90,272	79,441	.....	10,831R
Arkansas	41,296	38,448	.....	2,848R
California	54,044	40,749	1,068	12,295R
Connecticut	50,638	45,880	429	4,758R
Delaware	11,116	10,208	487	908R
Florida	17,763	15,428	8	2,332R
Georgia	62,715	76,277	3,999	13,562D
Illinois	241,248	284,770	3,053	56,478R
Indiana	186,144	163,637	1,417	22,507R
Iowa	131,253	71,119	2,202	60,114R
Kansas	66,942	32,970	721	33,972R
Kentucky	88,970	100,208	2,374	11,238D
Louisiana	71,053	57,029	.....	14,024R
Maine	61,422	29,887	.....	32,535R
Maryland	65,760	67,687	.....	927D
Mass	133,472	59,266	.....	74,212R
Michigan	128,435	78,395	4,144	50,100R
Minnesota	54,588	34,327	24	20,231R
Mississippi	82,406	47,287	.....	35,119R
Missouri	119,196	121,432	2,429	32,237D
Nebraska	18,245	7,765	.....	10,540R
Nevada	5,413	6,236	.....	2,177R
N. Hamp	37,183	31,421	298	5,763R
N. Jersey	91,661	76,801	606	14,860R
New York	440,749	387,279	1,855	53,470R
N. Carolina	94,304	69,494	.....	24,810R
Ohio	281,852	244,321	3,425	37,531R
Oregon	11,818	7,745	.....	4,073R
Penn	349,689	211,961	.....	137,728R
R. Island	13,665	5,329	5	8,336R
S. Carolina	72,290	22,703	224	49,587R
Tennessee	83,655	94,391	.....	10,736D
Texas	47,466	66,390	2,980	19,094D
Vermont	41,849	15,026	553	26,554R
Virginia	92,953	91,424	42	1,529R
West Va	32,323	29,533	699	2,790R
Wisconsin	104,992	86,477	824	18,515R
Total	3,592,954	2,833,817	33,779	759,137R

Giving Grant 759,137 plurality over Greeley; 725,358 majority over all.

COMPARISON WITH THE VOTE OF 1868.

The vote for President in 1868 stood as follows:

For Grant and Colfax	3,013,188
For Seymour and Blair	2,703,600
Grant's majority	309,588

In 1868 Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia did not participate in the election, and in Florida the Presidential electors were selected by the Legislature. Deducting the vote of these four States in 1872 from the total, we find that Grant received 3,352,454 votes in the States which took part in the election of 1868, his increase being 339,266 votes in these States, and 579,795 in the whole country.—The Greeley ticket in 1872 polled 2,-613,208 votes in the States which voted in 1868, showing a decrease in these States of 90,392 votes, and in the whole country a decrease of 120,-247 votes.

THE GRANT ELECTORAL VOTE.

The thirty-one States in which the Grant ticket received majorities cast the following electoral votes for Grant and Wilson:

Alabama	10	Nebraska	3
Arkansas	6	Nevada	3
California	6	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	33
Florida	4	North Carolina	10
Illinois	21	Ohio	22
Indiana	13	Oregon	3
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Louisiana	8	South Carolina	7
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	Virginia	11
Michigan	11	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	10
Mississippi	5		
Total electoral vote			366

THE OPPOSITION ELECTORAL VOTE.

The death of Mr. Greeley caused the electors of the States which gave a majority for him to scatter their votes for President in the following fashion:

For Horace Greeley, of New York:
Georgia 3
For B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri:
Georgia 6
Kentucky 8
Missouri 8
Total 18
For Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana:
Kentucky 8
Maryland 8
Missouri 8
Tennessee 12
Texas 8
Total 42
For Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia:
Georgia 2
For David Davis, of Illinois:
Missouri 1

The opposition electoral vote for Vice President was distributed as follows:

For B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri—
Georgia 5
Kentucky 8
Maryland 8
Missouri 6
Tennessee 12
Texas 8
Total 47
For Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts—
Georgia 1
For George W. Julian, of Indiana—
Missouri 5
For Alex. H. Colquit, of Georgia—
Georgia 5
For John M. Palmer, of Illinois—
Missouri 3
For Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky—
Kentucky 3
For Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio—
Missouri 1
For Willis B. Machen, of Kentucky—
Kentucky 1

CONTESTED VOTES.

In Louisiana the two opposing sets of electors claim to have been elected, the Grant electors by the vote given above, and the Greeley electors by a vote of 66,267 against 58,252—a majority of 8,015 for Greeley. The Greeley electors accordingly held a meeting and forwarded their vote to Washington. Their vote for President was blank, and for Vice President 8 for B. Gratz Brown. It will devolve upon Congress in joint session to decide which is the true vote of the State, but there is no doubt that the Grant vote will be accepted.

President Grant at Horace Greeley's Funeral.

When President Grant declined an invitation to a dinner in Washington in order that he might attend the funeral of Horace Greeley, many kind things were said of him by the news paper press of the country. It seemed to be regarded as a piece of self-denial greatly to be commended, and we are sure that all the admirers of his excellency will be sincerely glad to learn that he got a good dinner in New York, with wine in plenty, and that he got all these good things without paying for any of them. Shortly after Horace Greeley's body was deposited in the ground the Fifth Avenue Hotel sent the following bill to the Board of New York Aldermen:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
New York, Dec. 4, 1872.

President Grant and Party,
Dr. to Darling, Griewold & Co.

Board and parlor, 1 day, 6 persons	$48 00
Fires	$2 00
Meals served in room	16 75—18 75
Carriages—$4, $2	6 00
Wine	19 00—25 00
	$91 75

When the above bill was received the Hon. Jenkins Van Schaick, who had the honor of riding with President Grant in Mr. Greeley's funeral procession moved that the bill be paid and the motion was adopted. The amount thus expended was ordered to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies," and that was the end of it. We have no comments to make.

Greed for Power.

The alarming proposition made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his recent Report, that he shall be authorized to exercise unchecked power over the whole business of the country, is calling forth the strongest censure from the ablest among the presses of the country.

The doctrine is in itself so completely at war with all the theories of Republican government, that it is surprising that any public man should venture to suggest it, notwithstanding all our familiarity with the revolutionary acts of the ruling party for several years past. The idea that the people while in possession of their senses, would be willing to confer upon Mr. Boutwell or any other one person, the right to decide from day to day how much currency they should have with which to transact their business affairs, is simply preposterous. He proposes to be the "sense-bearer" for all the bankers and business men in the United States; as one of our contemporaries puts it—and there is a good deal in the art of putting things. Mr. Boutwell volunteers to do the thinking for the whole commercial public; to say when the crops shall be moved; when and how the currency shall be increased and when diminished, and how much profit shall be made in each particular business.

We are a Centralized Paternal government. The truthful old adage, *The world is governed too much*, is to be reversed; for Mr. B. evidently thinks it requires more governing than we have ever yet had in this country north of Mason and Dixon's line. The government is to give everybody everything. It is to run our Telegraphs, deal out to us what money it thinks we need, take charge of our amusements, prescribe the cut of our clothes, and send out its armed police to catch our children and send them, not to the schools preferred by their parents, but to those selected by the Paternal government.

Herein is one of the great points of difference between the two parties, into which we have always been and always will be divided. One party, the party of freedom and of manly virtue and of independent thought and action, wishes government to mind its own business and not meddle unnecessarily with the affairs of the individual citizen; the other party; the party of *aliases*—the party that changes its names so frequently—is all the while crying to the great Baal of the General Government for Paternal pence, or shillings, or pounds. As the Federal party, it was repudiated more than seventy years ago; under its *alias* of Whig, it was caught and condemned twenty years ago; for a few years it skulked about the country with sundry picked up *aliases*, finally calling itself the Republican party—under which impudent misnomer it is now and has for twelve years past been plundering to some purpose.

Its last effort is to control all the money of the country; and we would not be at all surprised if it succeeded in its project. If it does not, it will not be from any want of effort upon the part of the Administration, or of slavish subservience on the part of the Grant presses.

Give it the Money and the Telegraph system and we see no peaceable rescue from consolidation. We hope the present Congress will strangle both projects. As regards the next one, it affords but small hope.

Bridging Great Western Rivers.

The science of engineering has enabled man within the last few years, to accomplish results in bridging rivers, that ten years ago would have been considered visionary. In relation to bridging these streams, the Chicago *Railway Review* says:

The Mississippi and Missouri are already bridged at fourteen different points; at ten on the Mississippi and four on the Missouri. On the Mississippi at Rock Island, the pioneer railway bridge, originally of wood, is now replaced with an iron bridge. The Mississippi is bridged at Clinton, Burlington, Quincy, Dubuque, Keokuk, Hannibal, Wiona, Hastings and Brainard—the one at the latter place being a wooden structure.

The Missouri is bridged at Omaha, Kansas City, St. Charles and Leavenworth. The bridge at St. Louis is approaching completion. Another is projected at Cardelet below St. Louis, there is another under construction at St. Joseph, Mo., one at Atchison, Kan., ready to be commenced on, and one practically determined on in the vicinity of Boonville, Mo. It will not be long until these great national highways, the Mississippi and Missouri will be crossed at other points, thus offering ample facilities to railway and highway traffic, to all points in the far West.—*Western Rural.*

EVANS AGAIN.—An exchange says: "Dr. Paine, famous as being identified with the bogus diploma business, now declares he was assailed in that particular by men guilty of frauds in other directions, especially in the collection of Pennsylvania's war claims, and that he will soon publish a well-substantiated statement on this subject which will establish the guilt of prominent men in what is so well known as the Evans case. It is also intimated that a prominent Senator will move for a reopening of this case, when the Legislature meets, on the ground that he has witnesses to prove many new and interesting facts in connection therewith. The people want the truth, which has never yet been made public on this subject."

Well, it is about time this Evans robbery was settled, either by sending him to the penitentiary or compelling him to pay into the State Treasury the $200,000 he stole.

INTERMEDDLING.—No body of men, unless we except an organized band of horse thieves which infest the country, seem to meddle so much with the rights and property of the people as our Honorable Congressmen. In addition to investigating their own villianies in secrecy, and discharging their simple and plain duties, that body is attempting to buy up all the telegraph lines and to regulate rail road matters for us. What a blessing it would be to the country, if members would just confine themselves to their legitimate business and let other people's alone.

Robert M. and Stephen A Douglas, sons of the late Senator Douglas, have prepared and will present to Congress on Monday a claim for $250,000 for their private cotton and other property taken, used and appropriated in March, 1863, in Mississippi, by a portion of the army of the United States

New Advertisements.

CLEARFIELD

PLANING MILL

COMPANY.

THE undersigned, successors to REED & POWELL, have purchased the CLEARFIELD PLANING MILL, and refitted it for doing an extensive business. All the machinery will be added necessary to make it one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the State. They are now prepared to receive orders for any work in that line. They will give special attention to all materials for house building.

FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

BRACKETS, MOULDING, &c.

OF ALL STYLES, always on hand.

WORKED BOARDS, and all articles necessary for building, will be exchanged for DRY LUMBER, so that persons at a distance may bring their lumber, exchange it for, and return home with the manufactured articles.

The Company will always have on hand a large stock of dry lumber, so as to be able to fill an order on the shortest notice. Only the best and most skillful hands will be employed, so that the public may rely upon good work.

Lumber will be worked or sold as low as it can be purchased anywhere, and warranted to give satisfaction. As the business will be done upon the cash principle we can afford to work for small profits.

DRY LUMBER WANTED!

Especially one and a-half and two inch panel stuff, for which a liberal price will be paid.

The business will be conducted under the name of the

"Clearfield Planing Mill Co."

O. B. Merrell will personally superintend the business.

Orders respectfully solicited.

O. B. MERRELL.
R. B. TAYLOR.
DAVID McGAUGHEY.
M. G. BROWN & BRO.

Clearfield, Pa., January 8, 1873.

MOSHANNON LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY,

OSCEOLA STEAM MILLS,

MANUFACTURE

LUMBER, LATH, AND PICKETS,

AND

Sawed & Patent Ribbed Shingles.

H. H. SHILLINGFORD, President,
Office—Forest Place, No. 125 S. 4th st., Phil'a.
JOHN LAWSHE, General Sup't.,
Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.

ALSO—TOWN LOTS for sale in the borough of Osceola.

ALSO—Keep the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of Goods in Clearfield county at their Mammoth Store in Osceola. jan8-73

REPORT of the condition of the COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, at the close of business on Friday, December 27, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$147,852 03
Overdrafts	11,378 06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
Due from redeeming & reserve agents	5,022 59
Due from other National Banks	8,895 96
Due from State Banks and Bankers	10,355 62
Furniture and fixtures	1,373 33
Current expenses	805 21
Taxes paid	512 61
Checks & cash items, including stamps	646 58
Bills of National Banks	2,193 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	498 87
Specie, (coin)	26 95
Legal tender notes	8,880 00
Total	$273,337 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	3,500 00
Profit and loss	11,092 36
Circulation outstanding	61,250 00
Individual deposits	86,383 91
Due to National Banks	1,347 66
Due to State Banks and Bankers	764 00
Total	$273,337 93

State of Pennsylvania, Clearfield County, SS:

I, W. M. Shaw, Cashier of the County National Bank of Clearfield, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. M. SHAW, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, A. D. 1873. JOHN W. WRIGLEY, N. P.

Correct—Attest: JAMES T. LEONARD, WM. A. WALLACE, G. L. REED, Directors.

Jan. 8, 1873.

REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, at the close of business on December 27, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$156,655 00
Over drafts	2,376 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Due from redeeming & reserve agents	17,817 23
Due from other National Banks	4,544 36
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,988 95
Furniture and Fixtures	1,260 00
Current Expenses	626 38
Taxes paid	869 54
Cash Items, (including stamps)	469 63
Bills of other National Banks	372 00
Fractional Currency, (includ. nickels)	509 02
Specie, viz: coin	15 15
Legal Tender Notes	13,750 00
Total	$306,248 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	18,000 00
Discount, interest and expenses	9,656 20
Profit and Loss	823 77
National Bank circulat'n outstanding	89,150 00
Dividends unpaid	68 00
Individual deposits	86,416 40
Due to National Banks	2,155 46
Due to State Banks and bankers	2,378 81
Total	$306,248 07

I, William H. Dill, Cashier of the First National Bank of Clearfield, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. DILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1873. WM. RADEBACH, N. P.

Correct—Attest: JONA. BOYNTON, SAMUEL MITCHELL, ROBERT MITCHELL, Directors.

Jan. 8, 1873.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—A meeting of the Clearfield County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, on Monday evening, January 13, 1873, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business. A general attendance is requested.

N. BISHEL, Secretary.

H. F. BIGLER & CO.

have for sale

CARRIAGE & WAGON WOODS,

SHAFTS AND POLES,

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c.

Carriage and Wagon Makers should make a note of this and call and examine them. They will be sold at fair prices. may22 72

ALLEGHENY HOTEL,
(Market St., bet. Second and Third,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.

The subscribers having become proprietors of this hotel, would respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. The Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar stocked with the finest Liquors.

dec18'72 BENN & LEIPOLD.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two dark Roan Horses, weighing 3,100 pounds. Also, one Bay Horse, weighing 1,100 pounds.

J. R. McMURRAY,
New Washington, Pa.

Educational.

MISS H. S. SWAN'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE WINTER TERM of fourteen weeks, will commence Monday, January 6th, 1873.

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	9 00
Algebra and the Sciences	12 00
Instruction in instrumental music	10 00
Oil painting, 24 lessons	12 00
Wax work	5 00

For full particulars send for Circular.
Clearfield, Sept. 7, 1870-1ypd.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

A Male and Female Classical High School.

Each Department Separate, Distinct and Complete in Itself.

THE scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two sessions of five months (twenty-one weeks) each. The first session commences on the first Monday in September; the second, on the first Monday in February.

The course of instruction embraces every thing necessary to a thorough, practical and accomplished education of both sexes.

Pupils will be admitted at any time and charged from date of entrance to the close of the session.

No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of extreme and protracted illness.

Students from a distance can be accommodated with board at low rates.

For particulars, send for circulars, or address
Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M.,
July 28, 1871-tf. Principal.

RECONSTRUCTED.

DANIEL STEWART & SON

Having purchased the Cheap Clothing House of Isaac L. Rotenstein, have the largest and best assortment of Manufactured Goods in the county, and can sell their

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Men, Boys and Children,

20 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than any other house in the county.

They will always keep on hand a large and elegant assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

COLLARS,
TIES,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
&c., &c.

OF THE LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS.

If you want to get good and stylish Clothing, at low figures, do not fail to call at their establishment before spending your money elsewhere. Remember the place.

aug7'72 DANIEL STEWART & SON.

Legal Advertisements.

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.

H. H. Graham	Girard
Lewis Shoutz	Houtzdale
James H. Lipton	Osceola
J. A. Sankey	Osceola
C. J. Kemp	Glen Hope
W. H. Radebaugh	Glen Hope
John T. Harbore	Newburg
John Ramsdale	Osceola
James Haley	Houtzdale
E. W. Reed	Madera
Jesse E. Williams	Houtzdale
George Charlton	Houtzdale
A. J. Drancher	Curwensville
G. A. Bloom	Bloom
Leipold & Benn	Clearfield
James Frampton	Bell
J. Nelson	Covington
C. Girard	Covington
John Downey	Houtzdale
L. Campbell	Houtzdale
W. C. Thompson	Bell
James McLaughlin	Clearfield
Henry Graeter	Beccaria
Michael Carroll	Osceola
A. H. Shafer	Houtzdale
A. C. Fulmer	Morris
William Butler	Wallaceton
George E. Rohacker	Houston
James Lynough	Houtzdale
E. O. Clemente	Clearfield
F. O'Donald	Houtzdale
Thomas Hughes	Houtzdale
Ed. Flanders	Jaynesville

SALOON LICENSE.

Pat. McGinley	Houtzdale
William Williams	Dunbar
James Sweeney	Woodland
Pat. McGurk	Osceola
John Nacomber	Clearfield
Stephen Graff	Curwensville
Theodore Stephenson	Clearfield
W. Eudres	Clearfield
McGaughey & McPherson	Clearfield
Homer B. Leach & John M. Hyatt	Houston

MERCANTILE LICENSE.

A. Lacoste	Girard
John Nangel	Brady

Dec. 18, 1872. A. C. TATE, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Fieri 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 13th day of January, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate, to wit:

The following described real estate situate in Girard township, Clearfield county, Pa., being part of tract No. 1885, beginning at the south-east corner of said tract and running north on line between Lacont & Irvin to the brow of the Deer Creek hill; thence along the brow of said hill, in a direction that will include the flat on top of said hill and connect with John Jury's line; and from thence so as to include all unsold land on the south end of said tract. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Walters.

Also, a house and lot situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., being the same conveyed by Orlando Harris and Eben McMaster by assignment, and originally surveyed in the name of Jonathan Gasmickle. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Eben McMaster.

Also, all that certain tract or piece of land situated in Chest township, Clearfield county, Penn's, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by land of Gillingham & Garrison, on the south by W. Weston, on the west by Levi Rowland and on the north by Jonas Markle; containing 25 acres; having about four acres cleared and a large frame house and log stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sam E. Snyder.

Also, all Defendant's interest in a certain tract of land situated in Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in the line of Spencer; thence by land sold David Spencer north 50 degrees west 48 perches to a post; thence south 40 degrees east 9 perches to a post; thence north 50 degrees west 34 perches to a chestnut; thence south 29 degrees east 74 perches along line of Grier Bell to white oak; thence south 55 degrees east 78 perches to a hickory; thence north 36 degrees east 30 perches to a chestnut; thence south 30 degrees east 17 perches to a red oak; thence north 57½ degrees east 26 perches to a hickory; thence north 32 degrees west 27 perches to a post; thence 37 degrees east 32 perches to stones; thence north 49 degrees west 165 perches to place of beginning; containing 85 acres. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Matthew Henry.

Also, all Defendant's interest in a house and lot situated in Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Penn's., bounded and described as follows: On the east of Brisbin street, fronting on Brisbin street 50 feet, and running east 150 feet to Maple alley; known and described as lot No. 61 in plan of said borough, with a large three-story hotel and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Pat. F. Donally.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency, at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. JUSTIN J. PIE,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 19, 1872.

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 13th day of January, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain frame church or meeting house, situate in the borough of Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa., on lot at corner of Blanchard and Hale streets, fronting 75 feet on Blanchard and running back 150 feet by Hale street to an alley. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Building Committee of the M. E. Church of Osceola.

Also, a certain two story frame dwelling house and outbuilding appurtenant thereto, situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., on the left side of the turnpike leading from Curwensville to Pennville, about one fourth of a mile from where said pike crosses Anderson creek; said being 24½ feet by 16½ in size; together with the outbuilding appurtenant thereto. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael McDivitt.

Also, all those two tracts of land situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa. The one piece on the waters of Bear run, beginning at hemlock corner, thence by tract No. 3558 south 51½ west 206 perches to birch; thence north 88½ degrees west 225 perches to a post; thence north 1½ degrees east 204 4-10 perches to post; thence north 30½ degrees west 201½ perches to a maple; thence south 59½ degrees east 150 perches to post; thence south 30½ degrees west 60 perches to a hemlock; thence south 59½ degrees east 245 perches to the place of beginning; containing 756 acres, 17 perches and allowance. The other piece thereof beginning at a hemlock on line of No. 3558, thence north 49 degrees west 246 perches to hemlock; thence north 30 degrees east 80 perches to a post; thence south 49 degrees east 246 perches to white pine; thence by No. 3558 south 38 degrees west 80 perches to the beginning; containing 116 acres and six perches and allowance. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David F. Smith.

Also, all that certain three story frame dwelling house, 35 by 34 feet, and back building attached about 24 by 16 feet, together with outbuilding appurtenant thereto, situate about one-half mile north-east of Clearfield borough, in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., on the north side of the public road leading from Clearfield to the Mount Zion school house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. Humphrey.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency, at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid the Sheriff. JUSTIN J. PIE,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 19, 1872.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the hands of Peter N. Lansberry, viz: One gray mare, two cows, one log sled and a one horse wagon, as the same belong to me, having been purchased by me at Sheriff's sale and left with said Peter N. Lansberry on loan and subject to my order.

dec18-3t*