The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1873.

Gov. Geary vacated the Executive Mansion on Saturday, which will now be brushed up for the new Governor. The Ex-Gov. has taken up his residence in Harrisburg, on Walnut street, between Second and Third.

Col. L. V. Bogy, Democrat, has been elected United States Secator by the Missouri Legislature, for 6 years, from the 4th of March next. He succeeds Gen. Frank Blair who failed to secure the caucus nomination.

INSTALLED.—The inauguration of Gen. John F. Hartranft as Governor, took place at Harrisburg yesterday. A huge programme for civic and military display was gotten up for the occasion, and we presume it was fully carried out so as to harmonize with the new $10,000 salary.

No less than six contested election cases are now before our Legislature. This is simply a public outrage. But while the Legislature persists in paying both the sitting member and the contestant, this evil will increase. Pay the salary of but one member and then contesting will "play out."

Greenville, Mercer county, was visited with a disastrous fire on Thursday last. About 40 buildings in the centre of the town were destroyed. Less than a year ago twenty buildings were burned on the opposite side of the street. This double calamity will fall heavily on the citizens.

FAITHFUL SERVANTS.—We notice that John F. Donaldson, of Tioga county, who retired from the office of Prothonotary of that county on the first of January, held that position for 33 years.

This, says the Williamsport *Sun*, is exceeded by Jacob Eyerly, of Bloomsburg, who held the office of Prothonotary of Columbia county for *forty years*, and being defeated, caused his death prematurely.

SLOW JUSTICE.—The Legislature of Florida two years ago elected James Niblack, Democrat, United States Senator, but a negro named Walls hurried to Washington and claimed the seat. It was given him and he held it until last week, when that august body discovered that Walls was never elected, and that Niblack was entitled to the seat. Walls drew nearly two years' pay. How patriotic.

THE VOTE.—The returns for Governor at the October election were opened in joint legislative session at Harrisburg, on the 15th, and footed up as follows:

John F. Hartranft	353,387	votes.
Charles R. Buckalew	317,760	"
Simeon B. Chase	1,197	"
W. W. Ketchum	2	"
A. C. Noyes	1	"
Barr Spangler	1	"
B. C. Groger	1	"
Walter Craig	1	"
John F. Cameron	1	"
William P. Schell	1	"

RADICAL ECONOMY.—Our State Legislature the past week has added another $1,000 to the Governor's salary. The salary in the future will be $10,000, instead of $5,000. Now, if George O. Evans will do the fair thing with his incoming Excellency, John F. Hartranft may be made whole by the end of his term. A bonus of $5,000 per annum to the man who assisted Evans to defraud the State of $200,000, is not very discouraging to freebooters, nor does it smack much of "grand moral ideas," about which loyalists boast so much.

IN PLACE AGAIN.—We notice with pleasure that Capt. E. G. Dill, who was one of the editors of the New Orleans *Times* when the "government" closed that office, because that journal espoused the cause of the people, has become assistant editor of the *Picayune*, of that city. It is the most popular and influential newspaper published in the South, and the addition of Mr. Dill to the editorial staff will prove no loss to the patrons of that excellent journal. Capt. Dill is a brother to Rev. W. H. Dill, of this place, and Senator Dill, of Lewisburg. We believe he was on Gen. Jo. Johnston's staff when he surrendered to Gen. Sherman.

REVELATIONS.—The congressional investigation of the Credit Mobilier frauds, now going on at Washington, has so far befouled no Democratic member of Congress, except James Brooks, of New York. His character for honesty has been badly damaged. His moral degredation is not far behind that of his loyal colleagues Ames, Alley, Garfield, Scofield, Wilson, and in fact, all the professed godly members who seem to be in the ring.

The much talked about Congressional prayer-meeting seems to have been nothing more than a club meeting for the purpose of buying and negotiating rail road stock and bonds and declaring 300 per cent. dividends and robbing the government generally. The prayer-meeting dodge was to keep the ungodly away, so that the righteous would not be disturbed while distributing their "divies" and stocks.

Parker's Landing was visited by a disastrous fire on Sunday last.

Our Members.

The Speakers of the respective Houses have indeed honored our county by appointing our members upon the most important Committees. In the Senate Mr. Wallace has been placed upon the following:

Constitutional Reform — Messrs. Strang, White, Graham, Cutler, Delamanter, Davis, (Berks), McClure, WALLACE and Dill.

Congressional Apport'nm't—Messrs. Rutan, Graham, Fitch, White, Strang, WALLACE, Davis, (Berks), Dill and Playford.

Finance—Messrs. Graham, Rutan, Strang, WALLACE and McClure.

Judiciary General—Messrs. White, Waddell, Fitch, Davis, (Berks), and WALLACE.

Mr. Lawshe has been assigned a place upon the following Committees in the House:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Mitchell, Myer, Daniels, Bates, (Crawford), Bowman, Cross, Hancock, Young, Kaufman, (Lebanon), Levering, Mylin, Vogdes, Wainwright, Josephs, Morris, Noyes, Brockway, Conrad, LAWSHE and Welsh.

Congressional Apport'nm't—Messrs. M'Cormick, Porter, Allison, Brown, Daniels, Jones, (Potter), Mahon, Mylin, Myce, Porter, Prockway, LAWSHE, Noyes and Staples.

Education—Messrs. Dartt, Henry, Bailey, Gross, Jones, (Susquehanna), Kaufman, (Schuylkill), M'Cracken, M'Millan, Oliver, Ramey, Bates, (Juniata and Mifflin), LAWSHE, Orvis, Reynolds and Williams.

Corporations—Messrs. Porter, Ballantine, Albright, Hancock, Lamon, Lane, McCullough, (Philadelphia), Myer, Sample, Smith, (Philadelphia), Strock, Tittermary, Tshudy, Waldron, DeLacy, Josephs, King, LAWSHE, Noyes, Smith, (Fayette) and Dailey.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Brunges, Henry, Allison, Black, Newmyer, Kaufman, (Schuylkill), Morford, Shuler, Wilcox, Eagan, Koons, LAWSHE and Quigley.

It will be asking a great deal of our members to see that our county is put into a Democratic district, but as they succeeded last year in doing this, may they not be successful in the present case? We are really tired of being represented by the Credit Mobilier and Pacific Railroad agents. We want a Congressman who has some regard for his constituents, outside of a small family ring.

Constitutional Convention.

This body is now busily at work in Philadelphia, getting up a new Constitution. An old defaulter to the State from Philadelphia, named Simson, who is a member, wants "Almighty God" put in the Constitution. If it would make him pay the State what he owes it, it would be well enough.

The committee on the Legislature has submitted the following essential points:

The report submitted by MacVeagh, proposes biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, and a carefully prepared oath that the members have neither given bribes to obtain their election nor taken bribes to influence their official action.

The scheme of apportionment is based upon the system in the reformed Constitution in Illinois (that is, the cumulative system), and it is believed that it will never secure a fair districting of the State without permitting the State to be divided and "gerymandered" to suit the convenience of members of the Legislature or of political parties.

The compensation of members of the Legislature is fixed at $1,200 for each period of two years, without allowing any further sums as members of committees or perquisites of any kind.

Elections for members of the Legislature are to be held only once in two years, Senators holding for four years, and Representatives for two years.

A resolution has also been adopted by the Convention calling upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for a statement, showing what part of the fund, if any, has been used otherwise than in extinguishing the State debt since the close of the rebellion, and if so used, for what purpose. If a full and honest answer is made to this inquiry, a flood of light will be let in upon the "unexpended balance" which has been the source of much controversey, and, as is generally believed of much corruption.

EDITORIAL WAR IN BELLEFONTE.—Mr. W. W. Brown is out with a small sheet, called the Bellefonte *Republican*, in which he wishes the public to understand that the name and good will of the Bellefonte *Republican* belong to him—claiming that it is not right that he should be robbed of all his possessions, and afterwards have the name and good will appropriated without consent, and declaring that if it must be so, the court shall settle the question. Brown talks plucky—says he has the best of backing, and does not propose that strangers shall win the glory he worked twenty-three years to achieve. He further announces that the first week in February his sheet will appear in new dress, and calls upon his patrons as follows: "We ask you to listen to none of the dirty slanders that are being circulated against us throughout the county.—We have been born and raised here. We are not an agel; but we are not a devil. Read the history of David and the wife of Uriah. We hereby notify the Republicans of Centre county—our old friends and all parties to whom these presents may come, that any paper purporting to be the Bellefonte *Republican* is not the genuine article unless our name is at its head as editor."

The State of Louisiana is just now sporting two Governors and two Legislatures. The Lord have mercy upon them. We, here in Pennsylvania, can hardly support one each. If we had two, the State Treasury would be cleaned out in six months.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company have contracted for the laying down of a double track from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Redbank, the point of divergence of what is known as the Bennett's Branch of that road, which is to be completed by the time the branch road is finished through to connect with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad sometime next summer.

The *World* is surprised that when Geary pardoned Lister Smith, he did not also send forth a brace of ruffians and pardon Mara too; but on further consideration it thinks that that has been left for the heroic Hartranft.

The Fishery Act.

Governor Geary's Message Vetoing the Bill.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, January 8, 1873.—*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*—GENTLEMEN: After most careful and anxious consideration I find myself unable to approve Senate bill No. 939, entitled "An act to create a board of fishery commissioners and to provide for the construction of fishways and the propagation of fish, and appropriating money for the same."

An intelligent view of the subject requires a brief statement of the provisions of the bill.

SECTION 1. Prescribes punishment for having in possession, or selling shad, at improper seasons.

SEC. 2. Makes it a misdemeanor to fish between midnight on Saturday and sunrise on Monday morning.

SEC. 3. Provides punishment for trespassing upon fish preserves or ponds.

SEC. 4. Makes it unlawful to fish, except with hook, within half a mile of any artificial schute or fish ladder.

SEC. 5. Appoints five fish commissioners for three years, defines their duties, and provides that they shall be paid all reasonable expenses.

SEC. 6. Authorizes the commissioners to open and have made all necessary fish ways, or ladders as therein prescribed.

SEC. 7. Empowers the commissioners to appoint "fish wardens, or water bailiffs," without any limit as to number.

SEC. 8. Authorizes co-operation with the State of New Jersey for the propagation of shad into the river Delaware.

SEC. 9. Extends the law against fish baskets, etc., in force as to the Susquehanna, to all other streams of the commonwealth.

SEC. 10. Empowers the commissioners to locate and purchase a State hatching and propagating establishment.

SEC. 11. Appropriates $70,000 to further the objects of the bill, including $10,000 for the purchase of the hatching or propagating establishment.

SEC. 12. Requires that all dams hereafter erected shall be provided with proper fish ways, or ladders, by their owners or builders.

Such is a brief outline of the bill, and to my mind it is justly open to the following objections:

1. There is no occasion for five commissioners. This and other States have heretofore had but one, two, or at most three; and although they are only to be paid their necessary expenses, our experience in such matters demonstrates that the expenditures are liable to increase in a much greater proportion than the services rendered. In addition to this, it divides the responsibility too much; and for this reason a large board is generally less efficient than a smaller one.

2. Any legislation on this subject, involving the expenditure of so large an amount of money, should require that somebody should give security for its proper disbursement. This has been omitted in the bill under consideration.

3. It is believed the interests of the State do not require that any property for hatching or propagating purposes should be purchased, at ten thousand dollars, as provided in this bill, or at any other sum. The fact that two of the commissioners named in the bill are owners of private establishments of this kind, is not calculated to recommend this feature of the proposed law. Such an establishment, if purchased, would be of no practical value, unless competent persons were appointed to run it; and the bill makes no provision for such appointment; and if it did, it is apprehended the cost of such an establishment, under State management, would be much greater than any equivalent to be derived therefrom. The congress of the United States, at its last session, appropriated fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) "for the introduction of shad into the waters of the Pacific States, the Gulf States and the Mississippi valley, and of salmon, white fish and other useful food fishes into the waters of the United States to which they are best adaped." This State should avail herself of her share of this appropriation; and this, with the present reduced prices of spawn, would enable millions of the several varities to be procured, from time to time, at less than half the amount provided by this bill for the mere purchase of a place in which to propagate. This strikes me as an unwise, improvident and unnecessary expenditure.

4. But the most objectionable feature of the whole bill is that embraced in the sixth and seventh sections.—The latter appropriates seventy thousand dollars ($70,000), ten thousand of which are for the hatching establishment, and the residue for the construction of fish ways, or ladders, in existing dams. The sixth section provides that one of these fish ways or ladders shall be upon the Columbia dam, one upon the Clark's Ferry dam, one upon the Shamokin dam, and one upon not exceeding the three first dams on the West Brach of the Susquehanna river above its confluence with the North Branch, and one upon each of the first four dams occurring upon the Juniata river above its confluence with the Susquehanna, and one upon each "of the first four dams above the mouth of the river Lehigh."

Here are fourteen dams in which it is proposed to have constructed the necessary fish ways, or ladders, for the passage of fish; and the eleventh section of the bill provides that after the appropriation of the $10,000 for the hatching establishment, the remaning $60,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, shall "be applied in equal amounts to the construction of the fish ways on the said three streams."

Now, it must be borne in mind, that this getting of fish over dams in this way is an experiment, and, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, an unsuccessful experiment. Acts of the legislature, requiring the owners of dams upon the Susquehanna and its tributaries to construct such fish ways or ladders as the fish commissioner should prescribe, were approved 23d March, 1865, and 30th March, 1866; and under the latter act the owners of the lower, or Columbia dam, complied with the requirement of the law.—Colonel James Worrall, fish commissioner, in his annual official report of December 3d, 1866, on this subject makes the following statement:

"The Susquehanna canal company owning the dam at Columbia, however, have complied with the law in every respect, as far as I was able to direct them how to do so."

This report gives in detail the care and diligence with which the plans and specifications for the fish way were prepared; and commends the faithfulness and skill with which the owners of the dam carried them out, at an expense of about $5,000. This was seven years ago; and, where is the evidence that the fish ever got over the dam, or that the device was of any practical value for the purposes intended? In the spring of 1867 a few shad were caught between the Columbian and Clark's Ferry dams; but, it turned out afterwards that a breach had been made in the Columbia dam the preceding winter or spring by the high water and ice; and the fact that no fish of any consequence have been caught there since, affords but too good evidence that those caught in 1867 got up through the breach, and not through the fishway or up the artificial ladder. All efforts, therefore, to get the shad over this lower dam have resulted in failure, and all moneys expended for that purpose have been lost. If the fish could not be persuaded to come up over the fishway or ladder prepared for the purpose seven years ago, where is there any evidence on which to believe they would come up if an additional fishway were now constructed for them? And if they cannot be got over and above this lower dam, what can be the use in opening the upper dams, to which the fish can have no access? It will be time enough to commence opening the upper dams when it has been satisfactorily demonstrated the fish can be got above the lower ones. Yet this bill provides that the sixty thousand dollars "shall be applied in equal proportions to the construction of fish ways" in these whole fourteen dams. If this experiment were permitted the result would probably be, judging from our past experiences and the best lights we have, that considerable progress would be made on all the dams, and the whole of the money exhausted before the work on a single one of the dams would be completed, and the legislature would then be called on for additional appropriations. And if the upper dams were all completed as they possibly could be, with their "equal" share of the money on the smaller streams, of what practical value or utility would they be, with the lower dams incomplete, or even complete and not passable by the fish? If deemed advisable to undertake this work at all, let it be begun on the lower dams first; and let it thereby be demonstrated, if it can be, that the fish can be got over them. To finish the upper dam first, as this bill practically directs, is commencing at the wrong end, and certainly involves a very large expenditure of money, with very doubtful results. It is inwise and dangerous legislation to confer powers and privileges to do wrong, and then to assume they will not be exercised to the damage of the public.

These objections are, to my mind, so unanswerable, it is considered unnecessary to enumerate others.

I regret the necessity which compels me to return the bill with these objections. The subject is an important one, and I am in cordial sympathy with the friends of this movement for the culture of fish, and for their restoration to the waters of the State, and will heartily approve all properly guarded legislation for these purposes. Most of the sections of this bill are unobjectionable, and I especially commend that which proposes co-operations with our sister State New Jersey. But when $70,000 are appropriated from the public treasury for this or any other purpose, I shall insist that it shall be done in such a form and under such regulations as will probably effect the purposes intended.

JOHN W. GEARY.

CALDWELL AND CAMERON.—Radical newspapers have ceased to defend Senator Caldwell. The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: "It has been clearly proven that he purchased his seat in the United States Senate." It declares that "it is time an example was made of those who buy seats in the Senate," and hopes "to see the buyers and the sellers treated impartially to cells in the penitentiary."—Would the *State Journal* be willing to see the law which it lays down applied to the man who will shortly be re-elected by the Republican members of our State Legislature? There is not a man of ordinary political information in Pennsylvania who does not know that Simon Cameron bought the seat he now occupies in the Senate of the United States. On more than one occasion he has deliberately committed the crime for which the *State Journal* would have Caldwell immured in the penitentiary, and the men who are regarded as leaders of the Republican party in this State were deep in the iniquity. Would the *State Journal* consign all these to the penitentiary? If it should there is scarcely a Republican county in the State which would not lose one or more shining political lights.

MRS. EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.—Mrs. ex-President Tyler has become a resident of Georgetown for the Winter.—Mrs. Tyler is a convert to Romanism, and she has placed her daughter at school in the convent. Many here remember the pleasure party which went on board the Princeton to witness the experiments with the big gun. Mrs. Tyler (then Miss Gardner,) of New York, and her father were of the party. She with other ladies, after witnessing the firing, left that part of the vessel, but her father and other gentlemen lingered. One more shot was fired and the gun bursted, Mr. Gardner being one of those killed.—That night six dead bodies were laid out in the East Room of the White House. Not long afterwards Miss Gardner became the wife of the President. It is remembered how regal she looked during her husband's administration, in black velvet, with a coronet of jet tipped with diamonds. To gratifiy her children Mrs. Tyler is about disposing of the property she inherited from her mother on Staten Island and purchasing her husband's old estate in Virginia.—*World's Washington Correspondent.*

SQUARE ROBBERY.—The contest between Bowen and De Large, rival claimants of the seat in Congress from one of the South Carolina districts, has been going on for two years. De Large, who has held the seat, is a negro, and Bowen (white carpet-bagger) is the bigamist who figured so largely in the courts of Washington when he was in Congress before. Bowen will be seated and he and De Large will both draw full salaries and mileage for two years, amounting in all to nearly $25,000. If there had been an agreement between the two to make the most out of the government, the case could not have been managed more sagaciously and satisfactorily. The money wrongfully paid out to Congressional contestants during last year amounted to more than a hundred thousand dollars.

United States Senators Seated by the Pacific Railroad.

Each day brings with it new evidence of the corruption which has prevailed in Congress. On Wednesday important testimony was elicited before each of the committees appointed to investigate the operations of the Credit Mobilier. Before the House committee the following evidence was given by Mr. Thomas C. Durrant:

By Mr. Niblack—State whether the U. P. R. R. Co., or the men connected with that enterprise, were not called upon to assist in the Senatorial elections in the State of Iowa, in 1866? A. I do not recollect. I did assist myself; I had a large interest in Iowa, personally, and during the canvass I assisted.

Q. It was stated to me that you gave a check of $10,000 to assist in that election? A. No, I did not; I gave two checks of $5,000 each.

Q. Can you explain the history of those checks, and for what purpose they were given? A. They were given for the purpose of securing the election.

Q. Securing whose election? A. Mr. Harlan's, for the purpose of securing the influence of some newspapers; I do not know how it was applied; I may say here that Moses H. Grinnell subscribed $5,000 to the funds of the Republican General Committee to aid in General Grant's election; it seemed to be pretty well placed, and I paid that.

Q. It has been suggested to me also that it was urged upon you strongly to give Senator Carpenter an interest for Congressional reasons; do you recollect anything about that? A. No, I do not recollect, and am sure I did not do it; Mr. Harlan had been an old personal friend; our personal intercourse had continued for 15 or 20 years; he lived, to be sure, on a rival line of road, but I thought he understood the wants of the State, and that he had been in Washington long enough to know how to look after the interests of the State.

Q. He was at that time Secretary of the Interior? A. I believe so; he was not in Congress at the time.

Mr. Harlan is one of the "uncoGodly," a most unctuously pious specimen of the Radical politician. He is a pillar in the church, both at Washington and in Iowa, and makes pretension to superior sanctity. But, notwithstanding the ostentatious profession of religion of Mr. Harlan, suspicion has attadhed to him on more than one occasion. He went into the Senate a poor man, but managed somehow to accumulate an immense fortune with amazing rapidity. The means by which this was done will be made quite clear in the light of Mr. Durrant's testimony. If the Pacific Railroad Company could afford to give ten thousand dollars to aid in the election of Mr. Harlan, we may be sure that it was ready to pay handsomely for services rendered in the Senate and elsewhere; and the man who would take money from a railroad company to be used in bribery, would not hesitate to prostitute the once honored position of United States Senator to the basest purposes.

Before the Senate Committee Mr. Cornelius A. Bushnell, another official of the Pacific Railroad, swore that he contributed out of the funds of the company, five thousand dollars to aid in electing Senator Thayer, of Nebraska. Bushnell also testified to having contributed other sums of money to aid the Republican party at different elections. If the entire record of the rascality practiced by the managers of the Pacific Railroad and other great corporations which have received aid from Congress could be completely laid bare the people would be amazed at the developments. Little by little an amount of corruption has been uncovered which is revolting in its disgusting details. But the hall has not been told.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Cold in Kansas.

From parties just arrived from Southwestern Kansas, we learn that the weather has been severe beyond endurance, and the suffering among the hunters beggars description. A farmer who arrived in Wichita on Saturday reports having overtaken a team loaded with buffalo skins, and on the wagon, stiff with cold, sat the driver, permitting the team to wander at will over the prairies, and entirely unable to help himself. He told the farmer he was frozen, and compelled to remain in the position he was, and at the same time beckoned with his head to the wagon box, thus calling attention to the contents of the bed. Upon looking over the side of the box a terrible sight was before him. There, lying side by side, were two hunters stiff in death, and as the wagon jolted over the rough plain, they knocked together like two great icicles. The gentleman who brought the news to Wichita had his hands frozen so badly as to make amputation necessary shortly after his arrival. He was unable to give the names of any of the unfortunate party. We also learn from the Wichita *Beacon* that a party of four went into camp on Moot's creek, twenty-five miles from timber, who have undoubtedly perished. At a house twelve mites west of Wichita, fifteen men arrived during the night of the 23d, all frozen. Some of them will lose their feet, others their hands and fingers. The road between Wichita and the buffalo range is strewn with buffalo hides and meat, abandoned by their owners to save themselves and teams.—*Leavenworth Commercial.*

MRS. SHERMAN, THE POISONER.—A despatch from New Haven, Conn., announces that Mrs. Sherman, the reputed poisoner of three husbands and several children, but who was only convicted of manslaughter in the poisoning of her last husband, was on Saturday sentenced to the State Prison for life. She received the sentence with the utmost indifference, and at the conclusion gracefully courtesied acknowledgment to the Court. Subsequently she made a thrilling confession of her crimes in which she admits the poisoning of eight persons.

NEGRO JUROR.—The negroes of Harrisburg assembled in mass meeting the other night, and passed a series of of strong resolutions demanding representation upon juries in proportion to their numbers. As the negroes of Dauphin county cast about a thousand votes, the recognition of their demand would insure the presence of quite a number of jurymen at every court.—The resolutions adopted by the Harrisburg darkies, declare that they have a right to be tried by "their peers."—They do not regard white men as "their peers."

Pinchback has been elected United States Senator by the Kellogg Legislature at New Orleans.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring my wife, MARGARET A. AMMERMAN, on my account, as she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I will pay no debts of her contracting. 1:22-3t* JOSEPH AMMERMAN.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of HENRY COLGROVE deceased, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MARY A. COLGROVE,
JOHN McDOWELL,
Jan. 22, 1872.-6t Administrators.

NOTE LOST.—All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating for a certain promissory note, dated August 3d, 1872, payable one day after date, calling for four hundred dollars, drawn to my order and signed P. & A. Flynn. Two hundred dollars have been paid, but the note has either been stolen or lost, and payment has been stopped.
DANIEL ROBISON.
Janesville, Jan. 22, 1873.-3t

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.—Sealed proposals will be received, until the 20th day of February, 1873, by the Board of School Directors, for the erection of the "Leonard Graded School" Building, in the borough of Clearfield. Plans, specifications and conditions can be seen by calling upon the architect, Ezra Ale, Esq., in said borough. The person whose bid is accepted will be required to give such bonds and in such amount as shall be approved by the Building Committee for the faithful performance of his contract. By order of the Board.
W. M. McCULLOUGH,
Clearfield, Jan. 22, 1873.-4d Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE!
By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, the undersigned George C. Kirk, Committee, &c., of Horace A. Courtney, a lunatic, will expose to public sale, at the store room of D. B. Brataker, in the village of Rockton, Union township, said county, on SATURDAY, February 15th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate of said lunatic, viz: All that certain tract of land situate in Union township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of David Welty and others, containing 106 acres, more or less. The improvements consist of a two story plank house, about 16x24 feet, frame barn and other outbuildings. About 50 acres of the land is cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also a good apple orchard on the premises.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third the purchase money cash on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance in two years thereafter, the latter two payments with interest from date of sale, payable annually, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises.
jan22-3t GEORGE C. KIRK, Com.

THE "LIGHT RUNNING" "DOMESTIC"

Seeks a few days' trial in every family and workshop, by the side of any other sewing machine.
The Qualities on which it relies for success in such trials, are:—
EASY WORKING,
EASY LEARNING,
READINESS,
RELIABILITY,
QUIETNESS,
RANGE OF WORK.
No other machine equals it in any of these; besides, it has many other Points of Superiority.
B. BRIDGE, Agent,
jan22tf Clearfield, Pa.

J. M. KEPHART
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Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS
AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 521 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.
W. V. Lippincott, James Mitchell, } 1:15:1 { S. R. Kershner, A. B. Bennett.

1873 ANNOUNCEMENT. 1873
The Pittsburg Post.
(DAILY AND WEEKLY.)
ALWAYS DEMOCRATIC!
The Largest, Cheapest and Best Weekly in the West.
In making the usual announcement at the close of the year THE POST proprietors have no new promises to make; preferring to refer to its past record as an indication of what it will be in the future; a first-class political and literary journal, and one that must ever prove a welcome visitor in the home and fireside.
Established in 1804, it has never ceased to advocate those measures which it believed to be right, and those only will it faithfully continue to advance, protect and defend. It will in the future as in the past, fearlessly expose corruption and wrong doing wherever detected and advocate such doctrines only as are best calculated to bring peace to our whole country and happiness and prosperity to our people.
THE WEEKLY POST is a large eight page paper and is a faithful compendium of the news of each week. In addition to its stories, poetry and other literary and scientific matter, it contains the latest cable and other telegrams from all parts of the world, Congressional, Legislative and Constitutional Convention proceedings, full Market Reports at home and abroad, Political, Local and General News, &c., &c.
THE DAILY POST
Is the only Democratic daily in Western Pennsylvania, and the oldest established Democratic daily journal in the State. Each issue contains the very latest news from all quarters, and it is in every respect a first-class journal.
TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
The Daily Post:
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Delivered to subscribers in the two cities, neighboring boroughs and towns, on all the railways within two hundred miles of Pittsburg, per week 15 cents.
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Single copies, by mail, per annum.....$2 00
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Jan. 15-3t. Post Building, Pittsburg, 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 26, 1871-tf. Principal.

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.

C. D. WATSON,
DEALER IN
DRUGS & PATENT MEDICINES,
CONFECTIONERIES,
TOYS AND YANKEE NOTIONS,
FINE TEAS & ROASTED COFFEE,
BEST BRANDS TOBACCO & SEGARS,
SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,
Masonic Building, Second Street,
dec4-72-1y CLEARFIELD, PA.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking assignments of one check and one promissory note, to wit: A check on the First National Bank of Clearfield, Pa., drawn in favor of Messrs. Stern & Stein, of Meadville, Pa., calling for $281.85, due January 4, 1873, signed by George E. Robacker; and a note of hand calling for $800.00, drawn by Hiram Woodward in favor of George E. Woodward, and endorsed by George E. Woodward and George E. Robacker—said note being dated about the 3d of September, 1872, and payable four months after date at the County National Bank of Clearfield, Pa. The said note and check were mailed at Pennfield, Clearfield county, Pa., to Messrs. Stern & Stein, at Meadville, Pa., about the middle of Dec., 1872, and as they have not been received by the parties to whom sent, it is presumed they were purloined from or lost in the mails, and payment having been stopped on the same they will not be paid unless compelled to do so by due process of law. GEORGE E. ROBACKER.
Pennfield, Pa., Jan. 15, 1873-3t.

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. je7,'72

Hardware, Tinware, &c.

H. F. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
Also, Manufacturers of
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
A LOT OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, Harness, Collars, etc., for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.
PALMER'S PATENT UNLOADING Hay Forks, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.
OIL, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS, Nails, etc., for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.
HARNESS TRIMMINGS & SHOE Findings, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.
GUNS, PISTOLS, SWORD CANES For sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.
STOVES, OF ALL SORTS AND Sizes, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.
IRON! IRON! IRON! IRON! For sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.
HORSE SHOES & HORSE SHOE NAILS, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO
PULLEY BLOCKS, ALL SIZES And best Manufacture, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.
FODDER CUTTERS—for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.
mch30-70
THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1866 1867 and 1868 for sale at the Post Office, price 25 cents. Mailed to any address.

Dentistry.

ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE GREAT
REDUCTION OF PRICES!
BY S. PORTER SHAW, D. D. S.
IMPORTANT TRUTHS.
Having succeeded in getting a lighter lasting material, hence the low and moderate charge for partial and full sets of Teeth. I use the best manufacture of teeth and other material. All operations registered and warranted to give service and satisfaction.
Friends, reflect that my charges for the insertion of artificial and the saving of the natural teeth are now the most reasonable in Pennsylvania. Preserve your teeth and you preserve your health.
Putting of the natural teeth in a healthy, preservative and useful condition is made a specialty. Diseases and malformations common to the mouth, jaw and associate parts, are treated and corrected with fair success. Examinations and consultations FREE.
It would be well for patients from a distance to let me know by mail a few days before coming to the office.
It is very important that children between the ages of six and twelve years should have their teeth examined.
Anæsthetics are administered and Teeth removed without pain.
Dispositions and character are judged by all the world by the expressions of the face, hence how very disastrous may it therefore be for persons to indulge an expression of distorted features, even apart from a hygienic view. Now, to enjoy natural (not artificial) comforts and pleasures, respect and obey natural simplicities and instinct.
S. PORTER SHAW, D. D. S.
Office in New Masonic Building, Second street, Clearfield, Pa. feb14'72

DENTAL CARD.
Dr. A. M. HILLS
Would say to his patients and the public generally, that, having dissolved partnership with Dr. Shaw, he is now doing the entire work of his office himself, so that patients need not fear being put under the hands of any other operator.
Clearfield, March 20, 1872-pd20mch'72

J. M. STEWART, D. D. S.,
Office over Irwin's Drug Store,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
All dental operations, either in the mechanical or operative branch, promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the treatment of diseases of the natural teeth, gums and mouth. Irregularity of the teeth successfully corrected. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Ether, and artificial teeth inserted of the best material and warranted to render satisfaction. april20'71-1y

Miscellaneous.

PEACE IN EUROPE!
BUT
GREAT EXCITEMENT
IN FRENCHVILLE!
The bloody contest between France and Prussia is at an end for the present, so far as the slaughtering of men and the destruction of property is concerned. The Royal Jugglers no doubt pride themselves and rejoice over the result, but how insignificant is their work when compared with the humane and christian efforts of
L. M. COUDRIET,
who has undertaken to supply all the citizens in the lower end of the county with food and raiment at exceeding low rates from his mammoth store in MULSONBURG, where he can always be found ready to wait upon callers and supply them with
Dry Goods of all Kinds,
Such as Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linen, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,
Ready-made Clothing,