



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1873.

Dr. William W. Rutherford, one of the most esteemed citizens of Harrisburg, who has practiced medicine there for forty years, died in that city on the 18th, aged sixty-seven.

Governor Hartranft is the author of about one dozen votes since his inauguration. If he only continues in this mood he will attract some attention in the Legislature and may gain some credit as an executive.

"The government" ate a big dinner in Philadelphia, on Thursday last, with a number of the aristocratic celebrities of that city. It kept daily roasting, although it failed to reach Washington in the same train in which it started.

Hoax Ames' old constituents propose to send him back to Congress again. These Puritans esteem his bribes no crime, and they intend to cast their votes where they will do most substantial good, as Hoax did with his bribes.

Hon. James Burns, of Lewistown, had his overcoat and valise stolen at the Harrisburg depot, on Saturday last, while he was indulging in a dish of iced cream.

Burns evidently failed to do the "fair thing," as some member of the Legislature has "gone for him," in a professional way.

The Radical organ says that Grant reduced the national debt just five million dollars during February. If that is so the fellow had a right to have his salary raised. We will go in for \$50,000 an increase, provided he keeps paying off in proportion.

Rev. Edward P. Smith has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The *Washington Dispatch* says "he is thoroughly honest and was recommended by George H. Stuart and other eminent Christian gentlemen." Pharisees would be better.

GETTING FAT—George L. I. Painter, editor of the *Maney Luminary*, has been appointed P. M. of that burg. He is also one of Associate Judges of Lycoming county.

John Scott, one of the editors of the *Republican*, has been appointed P. M. at Brookville, but is not a Judge yet.

A SHREWD FINANCIER—The editor of the *Post* says: Judge Kelley's extra pay just made up for what he surrendered in his Mobilizer stock—\$5,000. Pacific Railroad vote and extra pay vote just balanced according to double entry. This is the way he probably keeps his books.

The South Benders patted Schuyler Colfax as enthusiastically on the back on his return home as though he was a missionary returning from some heathen land instead of being the author of "high crimes and misdemeanors" in a Christian country. If a man is only sneered over with a coating of patent loyalty he may commit any crime, according to the Radical code of ethics.

WHAT A PITY—It is said that the Credit Mobilier scandal has killed off at least one dozen presidential candidates. On the other hand the conduct of Colfax and Wilson will constantly be cited by aspirants for the Vice-Presidency. Because no crime it would seem disqualifies men for that position, from the fact that both of these worthies are patted on the back by their party.

THE BILL—The increased pay voted to the Governor and other State officers by the present Legislature will take out of the Treasury annually about \$65,000. Borrowing the back-pay idea from Congress, the Legislators elected last fall to serve for three months for \$1,000 propose to increase their salaries 50 per cent, and make it a round \$15,000, exclusive of allowances for mileage and postage. We think this a greater steal than even that of Congress.

Members of Congress from Illinois who voted for increasing their salaries, have been censured by the House of Representatives at Springfield. The vote stood 103 to 4; and of these four two voted against censure only because it did not include the President, whom they thought equally blamable.

The members of the Pennsylvania Legislature cannot condemn Congress for stealing, because its members have adopted the Congressional plan of depleting the Treasury.

STRANGE CONSTITUENCIES—The "loyal" voters in Ames' and Colfax's districts gave ovations to these two worthies on their return home. Several fatted calves were killed, and the dealers in Credit Mobilier stocks were embraced by their constituents.

A Dead Shot.

Our readers are no doubt aware that the Rev. James W. Patterson has for a number of years held the position of United States Senator from New Hampshire, and that the Credit Mobilier investigation proved that he was one of the wickedest of those implicated in robbing the Treasury.—Some time last fall the officers of the Ohio State Agricultural society elected Patterson President of the Agricultural College, and he at once accepted the position and intended to enter upon his duties on the first of May next. But Credit Mobilier proved too much, for even that "loyal" Board, and they failed to swallow Patterson. At a late meeting, in referring to the matter in their report, the Trustees say:

"The Presidency of our institution was first offered to a distinguished citizen of Ohio, and afterwards to a gentleman from another State, of scholarly attainments, large experience in education and the conduct of public affairs, and of the most undeniable qualifications for the place, with an unblemished reputation, and a character for integrity and honor as fair and pure as that of any man in the Union, so far as was known at the time the Board offered him the position. Since then, however, circumstances rendered his appointment impolitic and improper."

Patterson, anticipating the action of the officers of the College, sent them a note declining the Presidency which had been tendered him; merely saying that "I do not feel at present like taking upon myself so great a task." Patterson, during the congressional investigation, wanted Oakes Ames to perjure himself to save him. But the gallant Ames refused. Hence the death of Rev. J. W. Patterson, a Christian Statesman.

Good Authority.

The *Huntingdon Globe*, one of the Radical organs of Huntingdon county, partially admits the depravity of its party leaders in this State when it states that United States Senator John Scott "not only uniformly favors with his votes and position those whom he has unrighteously saved from the penitentiary, but the great mass of his appointments, that were worth seeking for, have been filled with the most notoriously low characters known to Huntingdon county. Usually people often do not like to say what they know, but everybody knows the above to be true. It will soon become our duty to prove this fact openly. Look at the character of the men Scott has appointed to all the fat offices, and see for yourself whether he is not acting the hypocrite, when he talks of a good moral character being the principal recommendation for office."

The editor in question, writes as though he knew something about Radicalism. Such has been our opinion about the loyal leaders for many years, but we are always railed out of court when we offer our testimony.

STILL IN SESSION.

The U. S. Senate, now in extra session, is busily engaged in confirming appointments and white-washing the characters of its own members. Gen. Logan, on Wednesday last, demonstrated that Caldwell, of Kansas, who had paid \$80,000 for his seat, was a saint, and Pomeroy, Patterson, etc., were angels. It is about as useless to advocate a question of morals and personal integrity before that body as to cast pearls before swine. To say that the gang of men in Congress who defrauded the United States Treasury out of fifty millions of dollars through the Credit Mobilier transactions, and then stole \$5,000 each on the last day of the session in the shape of extra pay, are honest; is nothing more nor less than double-distilled villainy. When Colfax, Ames and Brooks, and their confederates, are looked upon as Christians, the Devil may as well hang his harp on the willows and leave the field.

QUIT AN IMPROVEMENT.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, at present Secretary of the Treasury, has been elected United States Senator by the Massachusetts Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Henry Wilson to the Vice Presidency. Boutwell is a decided improvement on Wilson, in a moral point, although he never made half the pretensions in that line the latter has. And should he become wicked enough in the Senate to enter the corruption ring, he must buy stocks in his own name. He has no wife, and cannot, like brother Vice President Wilson, purchase stocks in his wife's name and have no interest in it himself. He will never make a scape goat out of a lady, in imitation of the two individuals who now draw \$50,000 and \$10,000 respectively out of the United States Treasury. Boutwell will never imitate Grant and Wilson.

INFAMOUS.

Gen. Grant has actually issued a proclamation, in the shape of a letter, endorsing the perjury, lying and robberies perpetrated by Schuyler Colfax, and amounts to saying:—"Approved: This 10th day of March, A. D. 1873. U. S. Grant."

The President must have been drunk, or hugely impeached on, or he would not have committed this overt act. When will perjury, lying and robberies stop if the highest officers of the government approve these crimes? What is there to restrain clerks and young men when the heads of departments endorse high crimes and misdemeanors? No wonder Col. John S. Mosby refuses to take an office from Grant!

RARE CHANCE FOR A SHOW MANAGER.

The *Washington Chronicle* gives a rumor that some of the members of Congress will refuse the increased pay offered at the close of the session. Now let the *Chronicle* publish the names of these self-denying individuals, and as soon as that is done let some expert showman select the most prominent and carry them about the country on exhibition like a menagerie of rare animals, at so much per head. It would prove a paying speculation, no doubt.— *Herald.*

Congressional Apportionment.

The legislature has at length reported this important measure. Gov. Geary having vetoed the bill passed last winter, it is the duty of the members to pass another bill this session, so as to avoid the election of three Congressmen at large in the future.—The following are the districts, as set forth in the bill, presented in the House:

First District—The First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.

Second District—The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Third District—The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards.

Fourth District—The Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth wards, and all that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Fifth District—The Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Sixth District—The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Seventh District—The Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Eighth District—The Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Ninth District—The Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Tenth District—The Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Eleventh District—The Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Twelfth District—The Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Thirteenth District—The Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Fourteenth District—The Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Fifteenth District—The Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Sixteenth District—The Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Seventeenth District—The Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first and Eighty-second wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Eighteenth District—The Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Nineteenth District—The Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, One hundredth, One hundred first, One hundred second and One hundred third wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Twentieth District—The One hundred fourth, One hundred fifth, One hundred sixth, One hundred seventh, One hundred eighth and One hundred ninth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Twenty-first District—The One hundred tenth, One hundred eleventh, One hundred twelfth, One hundred thirteenth, One hundred fourteenth and One hundred fifteenth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Twenty-second District—The One hundred sixteenth, One hundred seventeenth, One hundred eighteenth, One hundred nineteenth, One hundred twentieth and One hundred twenty-first wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Twenty-third District—The One hundred twenty-second, One hundred twenty-third, One hundred twenty-fourth, One hundred twenty-fifth, One hundred twenty-sixth and One hundred twenty-seventh wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Twenty-fourth District—The One hundred twenty-eighth, One hundred twenty-ninth, One hundred thirtieth, One hundred thirty-first, One hundred thirty-second and One hundred thirty-third wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Twenty-fifth District—The One hundred thirty-fourth, One hundred thirty-fifth, One hundred thirty-sixth, One hundred thirty-seventh, One hundred thirty-eighth and One hundred thirty-ninth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Twenty-sixth District—The One hundred fortieth, One hundred forty-first, One hundred forty-second, One hundred forty-third, One hundred forty-fourth and One hundred forty-fifth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Twenty-seventh District—The One hundred forty-sixth, One hundred forty-seventh, One hundred forty-eighth, One hundred forty-ninth, One hundred fiftieth and One hundred fifty-first wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Twenty-eighth District—The One hundred fifty-second, One hundred fifty-third, One hundred fifty-fourth, One hundred fifty-fifth, One hundred fifty-sixth and One hundred fifty-seventh wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Twenty-ninth District—The One hundred fifty-eighth, One hundred fifty-ninth, One hundred sixtieth, One hundred sixty-first, One hundred sixty-second and One hundred sixty-third wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Thirtieth District—The One hundred sixty-fourth, One hundred sixty-fifth, One hundred sixty-sixth, One hundred sixty-seventh, One hundred sixty-eighth and One hundred sixty-ninth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Thirty-first District—The One hundred seventieth, One hundred seventy-first, One hundred seventy-second, One hundred seventy-third, One hundred seventy-fourth and One hundred seventy-fifth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Thirty-second District—The One hundred seventy-sixth, One hundred seventy-seventh, One hundred seventy-eighth, One hundred seventy-ninth, One hundred eightieth and One hundred eighty-first wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Thirty-third District—The One hundred eighty-second, One hundred eighty-third, One hundred eighty-fourth, One hundred eighty-fifth, One hundred eighty-sixth and One hundred eighty-seventh wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Thirty-fourth District—The One hundred eighty-eighth, One hundred eighty-ninth, One hundred ninetieth, One hundred one hundredth, One hundred one hundred first and One hundred one hundred second wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

THE BOOM.

Remarks of Hon. W. J. Wallace, Delivered in the State Senate March 7, 1873.

THE BOOM BILL.

Agreeably to order the Senate read the second reading of Senate bill No. 139, entitled an act relating to legal proceedings against boom companies in the county of Lycoming. The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. McClure.

Mr. WALLACE. Mr. Speaker, I want a vote upon these amendments, and if the Senate will indulge me for a few minutes I will endeavor to put this matter before them in as plain a light as I can, in order that they may not be misled as to the effect of their votes. It will be seen from the amendment of the Senator from Philadelphia, (Mr. McClure) that a proviso is to be inserted in the bill which authorizes an increase of the tolls and booms to the full amount, say, to ten cents more upon one class of lumber than this corporation now gets. Not only that, but it provides that the right to charge one dollar and ten cents per thousand, board measure, shall be a vested right. This would be infinitely worse than no action at all, and in behalf of the operators in lumber I protest against such an amendment.—The people ask for bread? This is giving them a stone. It fastens upon the necks of the lumbermen for all time to come this extravagant rate of boomage.

To briefly show the legislation upon this question let me call attention to the statutes. The charter of this monopoly authorized a charge of fifty cents boomage and a reasonable sum for warps and wedges, as it is called, for rafting out. That was in 1846.—In 1846 this was re-enacted, with other privileges, allowing fifty cents per thousand feet for boomage and a reasonable sum for finding warps and wedges. In 1853 there were twenty-two years, up to 1868, there were charged forty cents per thousand feet as a reasonable sum for finding warps and wedges. That made the boomage ninety cents.

In order to build their dam they came to the Legislature in 1866 and asked the additional amount of boomage. That was allowed, and in lieu of the fifty cents named in the act of incorporation, and they were permitted to charge eighty-five cents for that purpose. They have charged these eighty-five cents, and the forty cents in addition, since 1866, making one dollar and twenty-five cents per thousand feet, board measure. There is a bill in equity filed in Lycoming county, to settle what is a reasonable amount for finding warps and wedges, and I suspect that that amount will be fixed by the court at twenty-five cents, and not at forty cents. A bond in any amount desired by the court, conditioned for doing this work for twenty-five cents, will be filed in the court immediately upon the order being made.

If that decree be made, and that amount fixed as a reasonable amount, you deduct the fifteen cents from the fifty cents, and it leaves precisely what this bill does, in relation to one dollar and ten cents per thousand. What these people complain of is that the thirty-five cents allowed in 1866 is fastened upon them by this amendment forever, and that it is a most outrageous proposition in what this amendment does, it is to do just what the law does not give this vested right to this corporation. It would be simply an outrage to do so.

I do not desire to detain the Senate, but I wish to call their attention to the animus of this section. It is an infamous amendment, and I do not hesitate to so characterize it upon the floor of the Senate. It is a gross wrong upon the people who pass their lumber through this boom. I do not care who it comes from, it is an infamy attempted to be perpetrated upon the people I represent, that shall last for all time to come. I do not care whether inspired or dictated it, whether individuals, corporations, boom companies, railroad or canal companies; I characterize it as a gross outrage upon the people I represent, and the Susquehanna river, and I trust that the Senate will impose upon them, for all time to come, this exorbitant tax. It gives them a vested right to charge one dollar and twenty-five cents when their charter entitles them to charge but ninety cents, and that can be repealed by law.

If the matter be tested in the courts, under the law now filed, it will be reduced to ninety cents, my amendment is offered as a compromise, not because of the justice of their claim. Three hundred millions of feet of logs pass through that boom every year. That, at one dollar per thousand, is \$300,000. I ask the Senators whether this is not an enormous tax upon the producers, operators and consumers of lumber. Do you suppose that \$300,000 is spent annually in keeping up this boom? My proposition is so stating that it ought to convince any one that it is not correct.

These princely revenues, for the benefit of a few individuals, are to be fastened upon the necks of those people for all time to come. I speak with feeling, because I regard it as a wrong, flagrant and plain. I pray the Senate, if they will not give up this compromise, to give us the right to go in to the courts and test the question, "has this dam been paid for?" Ought this to be rejected? A just tribunal, a calm inquiry, the settlement of this single question, is all we ask. Why shall this be denied us? What hidden power sustains the wrong and opposes the right?

What harm or injustice is there in the original proposition? It simply permits the court to inquire whether this thirty-five cents per thousand feet has compensated this monopoly for the construction of their dam. If it has, let it cease, and let the lumber operators and the consumers of lumber be relieved from so much of the tax; if it has not, continue it, until full payment is made. I think I know the influence that surrounded the Senators. I think I can understand the weighty arguments adduced in opposition to the interests of my constituents, and I fully appreciate the weakness and reason and justice when pitted against these convincing proofs. Day by day, when bills of this character are pending, men are seen sitting in and out of these halls who are ready to be bribed by the Legislature and the Capitol. Flying through infamous traffic they pass with perfect freedom the barriers that our rules prescribe. Mingling with the Representatives of the people they drag their slimy way throughout these halls, contaminating, corrupting

THE BOOM.

THE BOOM BILL.

Remarks of Hon. W. J. Wallace, Delivered in the State Senate March 7, 1873.

And degrading all they touch. Unrestrained they traverse the transcribing rooms, and rumor has it, that even there the imprint of their foul work may be traced upon the pages of the record. In our committee rooms, in our lobbies, at our desks, in session and out of session, we can see and recognize these men of evil omen, these skilled and trained corruptors of the senses of legislation. If the tender mercies of these harpists are to be consulted, my constituents have but slight chance for justice. Against the result that they would have, I most earnestly protest. Why shall we be consigned to such a fate?

I ask that a court competent to determine this question, may adjudicate as to the propriety of perpetuating this monopoly. When the courts shall have determined, no harm can come to this corporation. It is what the Legislature gave them in 1866, and it is but justice to the people whose rights I advocate here and now. I trust the amendment I have offered will be adopted; it is as much as we ought to offer, and certainly as much as they ought to demand.

Oakes Ames' Reception.

Our special despatches from North Easton will give the public a tolerably clear idea of how fearfully low humanity may fall without appearing to be conscious of it. It will, moreover, evidence how comfortable humanity can make itself under the descending of this monopoly. When the courts shall have determined, no harm can come to this corporation. It is what the Legislature gave them in 1866, and it is but justice to the people whose rights I advocate here and now. I trust the amendment I have offered will be adopted; it is as much as we ought to offer, and certainly as much as they ought to demand.

THE LEGAL CODE.

The Philadelphia Age says: President Grant has made his contribution to the cause of public opinion by writing for publication, the following to Colfax:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, March 4, 1873.

My DEAR Mr. Colfax: I do not care to sympathize with you in the recent Congressional investigations; that I have watched them closely, and that I am as ever here, of your integrity, patriotism and freedom of the charges imputed, as if I knew of your real knowledge of your innocence. Our official relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life. Affectionately yours, U. S. Grant.

We are not aware of anything in Gen. Grant's antecedents that would make his judgment on questions of evidence of particular weight; nor, we suppose, would anybody regard them as of special value. His letter is important as a proclamation to the Radical party, from its chief calling out to it to stand by its acronyms. Let us illustrate Grant's position. A *Pictorial* Magazine has a picture of them sheltered behind a "party" wall. Gen. Grant's letter is an open avowal of his position. We all soon see every party journal of the kind in the State. They all profess that it really can see no harm in the things proved on Colfax. But the American public will still think, in spite of Gen. Grant, that if there was no harm to him, many lies to hide it. But the Radical party, long since reached the conclusion that in their own interest they should not be deceived, they are tried and convicted, will never do. In this city General Grant was prompt to interfere with his pardon to rescue Brown, the convicted "repeater" and now he has come as promptly to the aid of Colfax. Our military President is evidently intoxicated with the notion that he is already a monarch and the fountain of honor. He fancies he has a noble mission of a second, by making to him a Presidential approval.

HIGH AND MIGHTY.

Donn Platt, not having the fear of Grant before his eyes, had being moved and seduced by the influence of his own inordinate love of fun, did, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1873, issue at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, an Inaugural Address for Grant. This address was vastly superior to the regular article held in the hand of Grant at the eastern front of the Capitol, in that it contained fun and burlesque, while Grant's own address was not full of anything at all, but mere emptiness—pure vacuum. But then was it not high treason to poke fun at Hiram—yes, truly was it. It was necessary to put a stop to all such impudence, and stopped it was; for the police seized the whole edition. Criticism of Grant, in jest or earnest, is going to be a dangerous business for the press.

NEGRO BUREAU HOWARD.

In February last, General Howard, late Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, sent a communication to the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House, in which he declared that the apparent deficiency in his accounts of \$3,754 was in reality only \$2,880, which was simply "a statement of differences," in part to be explained by General Ballooh, the disbursing officer. This statement of General Howard was published by order of Congress, and has called out a rejoinder from Adjutant-General Vincent, in which he reiterates the charges made in his report, and asserts that the \$112,000 which he retained bounty fund he will be satisfactorily accounted for. General Howard will have to try again. Both ends of his account do not meet at the present time, that is certain.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE REMARKS.

"Perhaps the universal losses which the Republicans have suffered in the town elections in this State may teach them something worth remembering. Town elections are the most familiar expression of popular sentiment; they are, this year, all against the Republicans. If that doesn't mean popular disapproval of the doings of the Washington and Custom-house 'Rings' it does not mean anything at all."

The *Presbyterian Banner* takes exception to that part of the President's inaugural where he says he has been the subject of abuse and slander. It thinks that was unnecessary and in bad taste. Who is it, except the President himself, that does not think so?

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION HAS CHOSEN L. Z. MITCHELL, Esq., of Butler county, as a member of that body, in place of Wm. Hopkins, deceased.—Mr. Mitchell is a gentleman of ability and fine legal attainments, and will make a useful member.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL AND THE BILL APPROPRIATING \$500,000 IN AID OF THE CENTENNIAL PASTING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT HARRISBURG ON THE 18th.

THE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

All persons are hereby notified against meddling with one boy named and one named Isaac, as the same belong to me and are left with him on loan and subject to my order at any time. WM. RIDDLE. Glen Hope, March 19, 1873.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, GEORGE HENRY YOUNG, doer of said estate of GEORGE HENRY YOUNG, deceased, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly substantiated for settlement with delay. GEORGE JACOB YOUNG, Executor. March 19, 1873.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of ANDREW HUNTER, deceased, of Ohio Hope, as the same belong to me and are left with him on loan and subject to my order at any time. D. H. PARKER, MARTIN HUNTER, Administrators. March 19, 1873.

1776 CENTENNIAL 1876.

April 1st, 1873.

Mrs. T. E. WATSON will open up the FIRST SPRING STYLES.

MILLINERY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c. Clearfield, Pa., March 19, 1873.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale the following property: 2 Bay Mares, by name Honey and Ruby, at \$1500; one of one at \$800; one of two at \$1000; one of three at \$1200; one of four at \$1500; one of five at \$1800; one of six at \$2000; one of seven at \$2200; one of eight at \$2500; one of nine at \$2800; one of ten at \$3000; one of eleven at \$3200; one of twelve at \$3500; one of thirteen at \$3800; one of fourteen at \$4000; one of fifteen at \$4200; one of sixteen at \$4500; one of seventeen at \$4800; one of eighteen at \$5000; one of nineteen at \$5200; one of twenty at \$5500; one of twenty-one at \$5800; one of twenty-two at \$6000; one of twenty-three at \$6200; one of twenty-four at \$6500; one of twenty-five at \$6800; one of twenty-six at \$7000; one of twenty-seven at \$7200; one of twenty-eight at \$7500; one of twenty-nine at \$7800; one of thirty at \$8000; one of thirty-one at \$8200; one of thirty-two at \$8500; one of thirty-three at \$8800; one of thirty-four at \$9000; one of thirty-five at \$9200; one of thirty-six at \$9500; one of thirty-seven at \$9800; one of thirty-eight at \$10000; one of thirty-nine at \$10200; one of forty at \$10500; one of forty-one at \$10800; one of forty-two at \$11000; one of forty-three at \$11200; one of forty-four at \$11500; one of forty-five at \$11800; one of forty-six at \$12000; one of forty-seven at \$12200; one of forty-eight at \$12500; one of forty-nine at \$12800; one of fifty at \$13000; one of fifty-one at \$13200; one of fifty-two at \$13500; one of fifty-three at \$13800; one of fifty-four at \$14000; one of fifty-five at \$14200; one of fifty-six at \$14500; one of fifty-seven at \$14800; one of fifty-eight at \$15000; one of fifty-nine at \$15200; one of sixty at \$15500; one of sixty-one at \$15800; one of sixty-two at \$16000; one of sixty-three at \$16200; one of sixty-four at \$16500; one of sixty-five at \$16800; one of sixty-six at \$17000; one of sixty-seven at \$17200; one of sixty-eight at \$17500; one of sixty-nine at \$17800; one of seventy at \$18000; one of seventy-one at \$18200; one of seventy-two at \$18500; one of seventy-three at \$18800; one of seventy-four at \$19000; one of seventy-five at \$19200; one of seventy-six at \$19500; one of seventy-seven at \$19800; one of seventy-eight at \$20000; one of seventy-nine at \$20200; one of eighty at \$20500; one of eighty-one at \$20800; one of eighty-two at \$21000; one of eighty-three at \$21200; one of eighty-four at \$21500; one of eighty-five at \$21800; one of eighty-six at \$22000; one of eighty-seven at \$22200; one of eighty-eight at \$22500; one of eighty-nine at \$22800; one of ninety at \$23000; one of ninety-one at \$23200; one of ninety-two at \$23500; one of ninety-three at \$23800; one of ninety-four at \$24000; one of ninety-five at \$24200; one of ninety-six at \$24500; one of ninety-seven at \$24800; one of ninety-eight at \$25000; one of ninety-nine at \$25200; one of one hundred at \$25500; one of one hundred one at \$25800; one of one hundred two at \$26000; one of one hundred three at \$26200; one of one hundred four at \$26500; one of one hundred five at \$26800; one of one hundred six at \$27000; one of one hundred seven at \$27200; one of one hundred eight at \$27500; one of one hundred nine at \$27800; one of one hundred ten at \$28000; one of one hundred eleven at \$28200; one of one hundred twelve at \$28500; one of one hundred thirteen at \$28800; one of one hundred fourteen at \$29000; one of one hundred fifteen at \$29200; one of one hundred sixteen at \$29500; one of one hundred seventeen at \$29800; one of one hundred eighteen at \$30000; one of one hundred nineteen at \$30200; one of one hundred twenty at \$30500; one of one hundred twenty one at \$30800; one of one hundred twenty two at \$31000; one of one hundred twenty three at \$31200; one of one hundred twenty four at \$31500; one of one hundred twenty five at \$31800; one of one hundred twenty six at \$32000; one of one hundred twenty seven at \$32200; one of one hundred twenty eight at \$32500; one of one hundred twenty nine at \$32800; one of one hundred thirty at \$33000; one of one hundred thirty one at \$33200; one of one hundred thirty two at \$33500; one of one hundred thirty three at \$33800; one of one hundred thirty four at \$34000; one of one hundred thirty five at \$34200; one of one hundred thirty six at \$34500; one of one hundred thirty seven at \$34800; one of one hundred thirty eight at \$35000; one of one hundred thirty nine at \$35200; one of one hundred forty at \$35500; one of one hundred forty one at \$35800; one of one hundred forty two at \$36000; one of one hundred forty three at \$36200; one of one hundred forty four at \$36500; one of one hundred forty five at \$36800; one of one hundred forty six at \$37000; one of one hundred forty seven at \$37200; one of one hundred forty eight at \$37500; one of one hundred forty nine at \$37800; one of one hundred fifty at \$38000; one of one hundred fifty one at \$38200; one of one hundred fifty two at \$38500; one of one hundred fifty three at \$38800; one of one hundred fifty four at \$39000; one of one hundred fifty five at \$39200; one of one hundred fifty six at \$39500; one of one hundred fifty seven at \$39800; one of one hundred fifty eight at \$40000; one of one hundred fifty nine at \$40200; one of one hundred sixty at \$40500; one of one hundred sixty one at \$40800; one of one hundred sixty two at \$41000; one of one hundred sixty three at \$41200; one of one hundred sixty four at \$41500; one of one hundred sixty five at \$41800; one of one hundred sixty six at \$42000; one of one hundred sixty seven at \$42200; one of one hundred sixty eight at \$42500; one of one hundred sixty nine at \$42800; one of one hundred seventy at \$43000; one of one hundred seventy one at \$43200; one of one hundred seventy two at \$43500; one of one hundred seventy three at \$43800; one of one hundred seventy four at \$44000; one of one hundred seventy five at \$44200; one of one hundred seventy six at \$44500; one of one hundred seventy seven at \$44800; one of one hundred seventy eight at \$45000; one of one hundred seventy nine at \$45200; one of one hundred eighty at \$45500; one of one hundred eighty one at \$45800; one of one hundred eighty two at \$46000; one of one hundred eighty three at \$46200; one of one hundred eighty four at \$46500; one of one hundred eighty five at \$46800; one of one hundred eighty six at \$47000; one of one hundred eighty seven at \$47200; one of one hundred eighty eight at \$47500; one of one hundred eighty nine at \$47800; one of one hundred ninety at \$48000; one of one hundred ninety one at \$48200; one of one hundred ninety two at \$48500; one of one hundred ninety three at \$48800; one of one hundred ninety four at \$49000; one of one hundred ninety five at \$49200; one of one hundred ninety six at \$49500; one of one hundred ninety seven at \$49800; one of one hundred ninety eight at \$50000; one of one hundred ninety nine at \$50200; one of two hundred at \$50500; one of two hundred one at \$50800; one of two hundred two at \$51000; one of two hundred three at \$51200; one of two hundred four at \$51500; one of two hundred five at \$51800; one of two hundred six at \$52000; one of two hundred seven at \$52200; one of two hundred eight at \$52500; one of two hundred nine at \$52800; one of two hundred ten at \$53000; one of two hundred eleven at \$53200; one of two hundred twelve at \$53500; one of two hundred thirteen at \$53800; one of two hundred fourteen at \$54000; one of two hundred fifteen at \$54200; one of two hundred sixteen at \$54500; one of two hundred seventeen at \$54800; one of two hundred eighteen at \$55000; one of two hundred nineteen at \$55200; one of two hundred twenty at \$55500; one of two hundred twenty one at \$55800; one of two hundred twenty two at \$56000; one of