The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1873.

Starkweather, Radical, was re-elect-Mayor of Williamsport last week by 130 majority over Reighard, the Democratic candidate. The average Radical majority was 350.

Senator Sumner was divorced from his wife by a Boston court last week. She eloped with a German Prince who was hanging around Washington three years ago. The ground of divorce was adultery and desertion.

"The Government" got back to Washington, on Saturday a week, after a month's pilgrimage through the West. About a thousand patriots had gathered at the National Capitol during the President's absence, looking for an office. As the Modoc and Louisiana affairs may have attracted Gen. Grant's attention, he may overlook the claims of the "bread and butter brigade" for several weeks longer.

HIS SUCCESSOR.—Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, has been chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. McAllister. We have known Mr. Calvin for over fifteen years, and he is the most decided old fogy in the State. And, so far as filling the place of Mr. McAllister is concerned, his selection is a burlesque upon the Convention and the dead patriot.

More Christian Statesmen.

Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson, Glenni W. Scofield and Oakes Ames are not the only christian statesmen our country contains. The fuss among the American exhibitors, at the World's Fair, at Vienna, developes "a few more of the same sort," as the soap man would say. It appears from the correspondence between Gen. Van Buren and the President that the rascals are not all in Congress. John Jay is the American Minister at the Court of Austria, and Gen. Van Buren is the Chief American Commissioner, at the Fair, at the Austrian Capitol. They are both special pets of Grant, and sent abroad to represent him, personally, rather than the Nation.—These two worthies are a success.—Their confederates in Congress developed themselves to their constituents in the Credit Mobilier villainy and the salary steal. But it was left to Jay and Van Buren to go to Europe and there disgrace the American people in the presence of the whole world, by perpetrating crimes, which, in a social point of view, exceeds in magnitude the perjury and larceny of their brethren in Congress. The correspondence indicated is too lengthy for us to publish, but the tone may be inferred by reading what Van Buren says of Jay in the following extract. He says:

For ten months I have spared no exertion or expense to make our exhibition a success, and am utterly unconscious of doing or authorizing to be done a single wrong or unworthy thing, and the person who asserts or intimates that I ever received or asked, been promised or expect, a single cent or any consideration or advantage whatever, directly or indirectly, from any appointment or concession, or by reason of my position or in any way connected with this exhibition, is a cowardly knave and liar. The secured malignity and unhallowed ambition and vanity of John Jay have for months been employed to destroy me and my commission, that he might obtain some notoriety himself.

Grant has removed Van Buren, and a lively time may be expected. These loyal scoundrels disgrace us at home and abroad. When will the disgrace end? Just as soon as the American people begin to elect gentlemen and statesmen to office.

The Louisiana Troubles.

Mob law still has the upper hand in this distracted State. Butler is not the only scourge that has visited that commonwealth. As a public plunderer Kellogg, Grant's bayonet Governor, is a match for the spoon thief. Kellogg was shot at and missed. The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 7th, in alluding to his scare, says:

"After the crack of the whip, or the pistol shot, or whatever it was that frightened Kellogg last evening, he jumped in his carriage and was driven at a furious rate to the St. Charles hotel. Kellogg got out and in a very nervous manner, as pale as a ghost, and enquired for Mr. Bob Rivers, proprietor of the hotel. When he came, Kellogg seized him by the arm in a very excited manner, and hurried him into Rivers' back office. His first words were: Mr. Rivers, I am in great trouble.

Mr. Rivers—What is the trouble?

Kellogg—I have been shot at. I don't know what I have done to this people that they should desire to take my life. What shall I do? What shall I do? clasping his hands in his extreme agitation.

Mr. Rivers—I'll tell you what I would do if I were in your place. I would pack up my trunk and leave the city at once. The people don't want you here.

Kellogg asked—How can I get away with safety? I have tried to do my best for this people. Why should they desire to kill me?

Mr. Rivers—No, Governor, you have not done your best. You have deceived every man who has placed any confidence in your word.

You promised several gentlemen in my presence that if ever you became Governor you would not commission that negro Brown as Superintendent of Public Education, and you had not been in office twelve minutes before you had commissioned him, besides, you ought to know best yourself whether you were elected Governor or not, but you must be satisfied now you will see not even the choice of the negro, and every white man in the State repudiates you."

The Centennial.

A mass meeting of the stockholders of the Centennial capital fund was held in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, one day week before last, for the purpose of electing a board of twenty-five directors, to control the affairs of the Centennial Board of Finance. The reporter of the *Press*, of that city, says:

Among the distinguished persons present were the following:

General Joseph R. Hawley, Hon. William Bigler, Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Hon. John L. Stevens, Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Hon. George H. Corliss, Hon. Walter W. Wood, Hon. R. H. Lamborn, Hon. Orestes Cleveland, Hon. Asa Packer, John L. Shoemaker, Esq., William V. McKean, Esq., Hon Morton McMichael, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Thomas Cochran, Esq., Colonel H. W. Gray, Colonel Meyer Asch, Hon. L. W. Smith, Theodore Kitchen, Esq., Mrs. Gillespie, president of the Women's Centennial Committee, N. Parker Shortridge, Esq., John Wanamaker, Esq., Clement M. Biddle, Esq., and many others.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, president of the United States Centennial Commission, and Hon. L. W. Smith, secretary of the commission, read the call for the meeting.

Hon. Daniel J. Morrell nominated Hon. William Bigler, of Clearfield county, Pa., for chairman of the meeting, and he was unanimously elected.

General Hawley addressed the meeting briefly, in which he stated that the movement for the organization of the Centennial Commisson was now complete, and the enterprise was already an assured success.

Mr. L. W. Smith then read the act of Congress authorizing the election of the Board of Directors for the Board of Finance, and the list of 100 nominees.

Hon. William Bigler then delivered the following speech:

GENTLEMEN: I accept with pleasure the position of presiding officer on this occasion, and shall not attempt to disguise the great gratification I feel because of this manifestation of your respect. I am all the more thankful to you because your action brings me in connection with a work so peculiarly in accord with my feelings. Indeed, I confess to some ambition to be rated an ardent and a working friend of the Centennial Celebration.

The reasons for this ambition are too numerous to present on this occasion, and I must confine myself to only a few thoughts.

In the first place, I know it to be befitting that the Centennial Anniversary of the nation's existence should be celebrated in some proper and imposing manner. I can think of nothing more delightful than the coming up of the American people from every State, and city, and town, county, and mountain, and valley, and clustering about the birthplace of the nation, and uniting in proper manifestations of joy because of its birth, and because it had existed for a century, and because of the marvellous growth and prosperity that had marked its career.

A still more heart-stirring and Christianizing scene will it be to witness the citizens so assembled uniting their hearts and voices in thankfulness to God for the guarding care He has so constantly manifested over our nation. When that scene is witnessed, God willing, I shall be present.

The story of the declaration of principles enunciated in Independence Hall that added a new member to the family of nations; the marvellous growth of that young member, advancing the first century of its existence from thirteen to thirty-eight States, some of which, in themselves, have the proportions and resources of great empires; how its population has increased from three to nearly forty millions; the impression it has already made upon the feelings and sentiments of the old nations—all these are familiar, and need not be presented on this occasion.

I have no inclination to vain-glorious boasting about our country as compared with others. But one characteristic of America, and, as I believe, her crowning glory, I must be permitted to express, to wit: That the mass of her people, whilst engaged in their daily and necessary pursuits, enjoy a larger measure of personal comforts and dignity than those of any other nation.

What all the forms of the celebration may be it is not for me to attempt to forecast; but I must be indulged in the expression of the belief that the proposed gathering of the people together from all sections, mingling and commingling together, with their hearts naturally open to the best impressions, cannot fail to have the happiest influence upon the relations existing between the States and the people. The inevitable tendency will be to beget a higher degree of fraternity amongst the people. It will be a time to forget and forgive, and forever to put away all that is unpleasant in the past.

As for the other branch of the ceremonies, the exposition of the natural and artificial products of the country, and those of all other nations, that should be done on the grandest scale practicable. This will be expected of the American people. Other nations have been giving us useful lessons in this work, and they will expect a striking improvement on those lessons. European nations would not excuse a failure on the plea of youth. But their expectations of our country will be measured by her proportions.

It is right, therefore, gentlemen, that those who have this work in hand should be moved by a fair appreciation of its magnitude, and of the responsibilities that will rest upon them. The result will, in some measure, involve the good name of our country abroad, and to the most sensitive degree will it involve the self-respect and pride of our own people. It has been commenced, and it must be carried through on a scale commensurate with the dignity and resources of our State and nation; and shame be to the man or the institution that fails to do a full share to secure its triumphal success.

The following gentlemen were elected secretaries: Amos R. Little and George S. Fox.

The following were chosen judges of the election: John O. James, Geo. Morrison Coates, and James Long.

Messrs. J. Hays Carson and Daniel Sutter were elected clerks.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Charles Wheeler, and adopted, empowering the board of directors to fill vacancies occurring in their body during the coming year.

A recess was taken until 4 o'clock, when the voting proceeded. The amount of stock represented in the meeting was over $600,000. The voting went on throughout the space of three hours, when the polls were closed, and Mr. Bigler again took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Shoemaker, the judges and clerks proceeded to the rooms of the Centennial Commission, No. 904 Walnut street, for the purpose of counting the votes, which work consumed several hours of time. The following gentlemen were elected:

John Welsh, William Sellers, Samuel M. Felton, Joseph Patterson, J. Edgar Thomson, Daniel M. Fox, William V. McKean, Joseph Wharton, Edwin H. Fitler, Thomas Cochran, Clement M. Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, James M. Robb, Henry C. Lea, and Edward T. Steel, Philadelphia; Robert M. Patton, Alabama; Benjamin F. Allen, Iowa; John Cummins, Massachusetts; A. S. Hewitt, New Jersey; William H. Appleton, New York; A. D. Bullock, Ohio; Charles W. Cooper, Pennsylvania; John Gorham, Rhode Island; John S. Barbour, Virginia; C. C. Washburn, Wisconsin.

Both the State and United States Commissions are now fully organized and ready for business. Ex-Governor Bigler, is President of the State organization and Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, of the United States Commission.

"Let us Have Peace."

SWOOPE GOES FOR MACKEY, ERRETT & CO.

The Pittsburgh *Post* says: It is generally known that the recent Radical County Convention was run by the Treasury ring—was packed with delegates who were known could be relied upon to carry out the edicts of the ring managers—who are to work for the nomination of R. W. Mackey for Treasurer, and any one saide managers have agreed or will agree upon for Supreme Judge. If any doubt these statements, let them study what Bucher Swoope says, not that we think he is any better or more honest than the rest of them—but that he is a disappointed man; he can't get all he wants—he can't be the "grand mogul" and he is too independent to play second fiddle to Mackey, Errett & Co.

First he (Swoope) insinuates what many people know that the Republican State Convention for August 13, has been called merely to "ratify nominations already made by the caucus that claims to manage and control the State." He then tells us that "if they succeed the result will be the overwhelming and disastrous defeat of the party." The following two paragraphs we copy entire:

"It is perfectly well known to all men of ordinary intelligence, that the last State election was carried because of fear that the loss of Pennsylvania would demoralize the national canvass, and jeopardize the Presidential ticket. Thousands of active and earnest Republicans worked like beavers for the State ticket, who would not have stretched a finger to have saved it from defeat, had they not believed that such a result would have been disastrous to the Republican cause in the great contest that followed. But in the coming canvass there will be nothing to preserve the candidates from defeat but their own merits. If they are "tainted" men—or men unqualified to fill the position with credit to themselves and honor to the State, or men known to be allied to the corrupt cliques and rings that seem to have got possession of the party machinery, they will be defeated.—The great body of Republicans are tired of the thraldom, of the party, and are determined that it shall be purified and elevated—that it shall be relieved of the incubus that rests upon it in Pennsylvania, even if it has to be accomplished by the defeat of the candidates that may be foisted upon it by these corrupt managers.

"We sincerely hope, however, that it will not be necessary to submit to any such direful catastrophe to accomplish the relief and purification of our organization. Hence we call upon the people throughout the State to take the matter in their own hands *now*, to attend to the selection of delegates, and not to permit some little coterie of the "slaves of the ring" in each county to constitute themselves into a convention and select delegates to do the bidding of their masters.—*We had a convention in this county a few days ago that represented nobody but those who were in it. There were no primary elections held in many of the districts, yet full fledged delegates, armed with certificates and credentials, appeared at the time and place for the Convention, organized, did what they were told to do, and adjourned.* Does any one suppose that so bald a performance as this will command the confidence, respect, or support of the people? And if it is repeated in the State Convention, can any ticket, thus nominated, be elected?"

The recently purchased organ of the ring now has the floor.

Grant's Oliver.

Louis XI, King of France, is depicted by Sir Walter Scott in one of his remarkable works, as a silent, cunning monarch, with a remarkable taste for low favorites, among whom *primus inter fares*, stood his barber, Oliver *le diable*. Our Ulysses seems to be an humble imitator of the French King, and Tom Murphy is his Oliver. This especial favorite of Ulysses is described as a coarse, red-faced, snub-nosed, dull-eyed, thick set man of fifty, ignorant and stolid, low in his morals, without intellect, and guiltless of ordinary decency of manners. He has control of the Republican party in the State of New York. He is "boss" now, since Tweed has been forced to abdicate, and "runs the Legislature" at his pleasure. The best men in the party are powerless with Grant, when they move contrary to red-faced Tom's orders, and Curtis has been compelled to abandon his Civil Service Reform in utter disgust and despair. Murphy was one of the shoddy contractors in the army of the Potomac, and became then and there a great favorite with the General-in-Chief, and when that General became President, the shoddy man got the fattest office in the country—Collector of the Port of New York; this place he held for a couple of years, but was compelled to resign from sheer absence of capacity to do anything but run the politics of the city.

The Governor has appointed the following as members of the board of public charities: Wilmer Worthington, West Chester, to compute from date to December 1, 1874; Ames C. Noyes, Westport, Clinton county, to compute from December 1, 1872, for five years; George Bullock, Philadelphia, to compute from December 1, 1872, for five years. Dr. Diller Luther, of Reading, has been appointed Secretary.

Coupon News.

Mayor Reed, of Erie, has purchased the famous trotter Flora Bell, at the round sum of $22,500. A valuable "hoss," that.

Jefferson Davis and Gideon J. Pillow, were last week elected vestry men of St. Lazarus' church at Memphis, Tenn.

Miss S. P. Wilkinson of Bridgeport, Conn., has regained a verdict of $25,000 damages against "Brick Pomeroy" for breach of promise of marriage.

"Congress is to be purified," says an ardent radical exchange. Then there would be no Congress left worth speaking of, which would, perhaps, be just as well.

The appointment of minister to Russia has been tendered to Judge Pierrepont, of New York, in place of Mr. Orr, deceased. The acceptance has not yet been signified.

Josephine Mansfield has engaged a pew in the American Episcopal church in Paris. She goes to the church every Sunday, and, it is stated, buries her head in her prayer book with all the devotion of a saint.

Prof. R. Curry, of Allegheny county, has been appointed, by State Superintendent Wickersham, Assistant Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

The Democratic press appears to have united in an appeal to the Democrats of the Sixth New York district to send Hon. S. S. Cox back to Congress, as successor to the late James Brooks.

The Doylstown *Democrat* mentions favorably, the nomination of George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, by the Democratic State Convention for State Treasurer. No one would suit us better.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet on Wednesday, June 4th, at the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the Democratic State Convention.

The postmaster at Omaha does not appear to give universal satisfaction. The Omaha *Bee* delicately says, "If the postmaster would resign many persons would feel less anxious about their money letters."

A good many of the minority who voted against the salary grab seem to consider that they have thus discharged their obligations to virtue, and they may now pocket the money along with the Butlerites. Let them remember that the receiver is as bad as the thief.

Some foolish person has been inquiring at the Treasury Department whether Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania had returned his back pay. The answer was of course in the negative.—Mr. Cameron spent too much money in electing Grant to do without that $5,000. Besides, he isn't the man to go back on Grant in that way.

There are lively times in the Baltimore Custom House. A list has been published of 68 removals and appointments therein, under the new Collector, Booth. The list includes six clerks, one chief weigher, ten day inspectors and twenty-one night inspectors, besides storekeepers and other subordinates.

The Erie *Observer* says: Dan Rice's circus is owned by Messrs. Spaulding, Henderson and Ryan, each of whom [illegible] $20,000 extra advanced by Mr. Spaulding, making its cost $60,000. Dan Rice receives a salary of $100 a week, and is to have 25 per cent., of the profits, if any are made.

Harrison Grambo, one of the fashionable stye of bankers, who has been doing a business of millions on a capital of five thousand, made an ascension in Philadelphia last week. His liabilities are estimated at eight hundred thousand dollars, and his assets are indicated by the statement that his creditors hope to find something which can be turned into cash.

The Legislature has passed the act appointing a Commissioner to look up a site for a new Penitentiary building for Western Pennsylvania. The Pittsburgh *Post* says it is probable the site will be chosen on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Greensburg, where land may be had at from $75 to $150 per acre. The estimated cost of the new building is $200,000.

Seventy-five new engines have been ordered at the shops of the Pennsylvania railroad at Altoona, for the use of the road. They are to be finished by the close of the years 1873. Seven hundred and ninety-five is the number of the last one run out from that place, and yet the company has not sufficient motive power to work the road without doubling the runs of many of their locomotives.

Rev. Dr. Thomas, one of the victims of the Modoc assassination, was a prominent Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was editor of the California *Christian Advocate* for twelve years, and Manager of the Book Concern in Sran Francisco for several years. He was a man of high character, great courage and energy, and was much esteemed for his personal traits.

A FREEDMEN BUREAU VICTIM.—Major Benjamin P. Runkle, late superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, was tried by a court martial for fraud and defalcation. He has been cashiered and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and to be confined to the Penitentiary four years with four years' additional imprisonment if the fine is not paid at the end of the first term.

They are preparing to give Gen. Grant a reception when he visits Connecticut. The New Haven *Journal* informs us that Henry Farnam, Esq., whose guest the President is to be, has received from his farm, in Illinois, four elegant chestnut carriage horses, which are said to be so closely matched that a stranger could not distinguish them. These animals are now being trained for a four-in-hand team to be placed before the carriage in which President Grant will ride through the Elm city. When the ride is over, Mr. Farnam gives the team to the President and accepts of a foreign mission.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION—A Pittsburgh firm—Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield—claim to have discovered a process by which they can make the famous Russian sheet iron. The latter is made in Siberia by a secret process which no other nation has hitherto been able to obtain. The British Government has offered £50,000 for its discovery, but even the stimulus of that large sum has failed to achieve the result. American enterprise and ingenuity have accomplished it, and Pittsburgh, it is said, can now furnish all common markets with Russian sheet iron at even lower prices than the Russians themselves. The process has been patented.

Raked in the Pile.

Cameron's protegee, Caldwell, of Kansas, who was so unceremoniously kicked out of the Senate last winter for being caught at the tricks the old Winnebago had taught him, has had a salve applied to his wounded feelings that makes him very comfortable now. It cost him some fifty thousand dollars to secure a certificate of election to the United States Senate. When he was found guilty of bribery and compelled to resign the place he discovered himself short just that amount of money, and, knowing who controlled the money bags of the Government, he determined to take from the people fully as much as he gave the Radicals of the Kansas Legislature to vote for him. His little scheme has just come to light and has proved a success. It was a cooked up bill for army transportation in 1866, and amounted to the snug little sum of $306,854. This amount has been allowed him by the Radical manipulators about Washington and Caldwell is happy. He has got back his *fifty thousand dollars*, has a hundred thousand to pay for another election, and another hundred thousand to distribute among his Radical Senatorial brethren to allow him to sit among them, and a balance of fifty-six thousand on hand. Lucky Caldwell. Happy and prosperous must be the people governed by the thieves who are thus robbing them.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

GRANT AND JACK.—The difficulty in finding Captain Jack is somewhat like the difficulty in keeping track of General Grant. His hundred thousand dollar Highness is in New York one day, where he buys a fancy horse and takes him to his farm near St. Louis; and he is billed for New Haven in a few days, and has a programme of southern visits to fill, which, if carried out, will require much travel. He is as hard to find in Washington as Captain Jack is in the Lava Beds, and he travels farther to keep out of the way.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of HARMON D. ROWLES, dec'd, late of Bell township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN A. ROWLES,
Administrator.
may21-6t.*

Notice to Tax-payers.

WE, the undersigned, Overseers of the Poor of Lawrence township, would notify all those owing Poor Tax that we will be in the Arbitration Room in the Court House, in Clearfield, each and every SATURDAY in JUNE. Taxpayers who pay during that time will be allowed the abatement of five per cent. After that time no reduction will be allowed.

W. A. READ,
M. F. WALLACE,
May 21, 1873-3t* Overseers.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned, Administrator of William Lumadue, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1873,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, situate in Boggs township, Clearfield Co., Pa., to-wit: Beginning at stone corner of James Wilsoncroft; thence by land of A. Cross' estate, its several courses and distances, 178 4-10 perches; thence by land of John Coulter 85 perches; thence by land of D. Adams, 80 perches, to turnpike; thence east, by pike, 67 2-10 perches; thence west, by land of Mrs. Cross, 3 3-10 perches; [illegible] 90,000 extra [illegible] perches; thence north, its several courses and distances, by land of Mrs. Cross, 81 3-10 perches, to stones, in line of James Wilsoncroft; thence by same, 19 4-10 perches to place of beginning; containing 42 ACRES, 90 perches and allowance, and having about 35 acres cleared, a frame House, frame Barn, and large bearing Orchard.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half in hand, balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgages on the premises.

A. C. TATE,
May 21st, 1873, 3t. Administrator.

FOR SALE!

A large and well-finished Brick Dwelling, situate on the river bank, in the borough of Clearfield, containing eleven rooms, with good cellar, water in the kitchen, and all the modern conveniences. Pantries, Bath-room, Clothes-presses, &c. Lot sixty feet front and two hundred and thirty feet back, with a twenty foot alley on the east side. Said building, with all the appurtenances, will be sold cheap, with payments to suit purchaser. Application can be made to the undersigned, or to A. C. Tate, Esq., who will give all necessary information to those who desire to inspect the property.

THOS. J. McCULLOUGH.
May 21st, 1873, tf.

FIRST CLASS
CIGAR AND TOBACCO
STORE.

ABOUT 29th MAY I will open up, in my new room on Market street, opposite the Court House, a full line of TOBACCO & CIGARS, of the best brands that the Eastern and Southern markets can afford—together with all the novelties belonging to the business.

Dealers supplied at wholesale rates.

May 21, 1873-1m A. WATSON.

Everybody wants to know which is the best Machine.

The Light-Running Domestic

answers this question.

Call at the store of J. Shaw & Son and see the Machine.

R. NEWTON SHAW,
May 21, 1873-3m Agent.

F. GALLAGHER. REUBEN HOLT.

New Firm at Houtzdale

GALLAGHER & HOLT

Have just returned from the Eastern cities with a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR & FEED, (by car load,)
&c., &c., &c.,

Which they will exchange at a very low price for Lumber, Shingles, Cash or Country Produce.

Houtzdale, Pa., May 21, 1873.

New Advertisements.

TRIAL LIST, for June Term, 1873:

FIRST WEEK.

McMasters ....vs. Carson.
Curry ....vs. Boies.
Bossler ....vs. Thompson.
Leonard ....vs. Gallagher.
Hubert ....vs. Bridge.
Irvin ....vs. Hubert.
Swan ....vs. Smith.
Smith ....vs. Swan.
Tate ....vs. Spackman.
DeBeck ....vs. Finney.
Brisben ....vs. Newcomer.
Kneedler ....vs. Perry.
Hurd ....vs. Baker.
Rishel ....vs. Passmore.
Reed ....vs. Appleton.

SECOND WEEK.

Coulston & Co. ....vs. Rikard.
Meyer ....vs. Swartz.
Graham ....vs. Nauhood.
Robbins ....vs. Ferguson.
Coudriet ....vs. Girard.
Armstrong ....vs. Lumadue.
Swartz ....vs. Mock.
Best ....vs. Albert.
Parker ....vs. Wagoner.
Dale ....vs. Shaw.
McCully ....vs. Gilligan.
Potter ....vs. Mock.
Long & Son ....vs. Presbyterian Church.
Hills ....vs. Macomber.
Ashenfilter ....vs. Smith, et. al.
Ashenfelter ....vs. Corley.
Best ....vs. Albert & Bro.
Dunlap ....vs. Chase.
Goss ....vs. Steiner.
Crossman ....vs. Lewis.
McLaughlin ....vs. Irwin & Sons.
Bauk ....vs. Albert.
Aughenbaugh ....vs. Hoyt.
Mott ....vs. Haines.
Strickland ....vs. Forest.
Winery ....vs. Irwin & Sons.
Glass ....vs. Albert.
Mayr ....vs. Erhard.
Dosh ....vs. 1st N. B. Curwensv'l.
Gardner ....vs. Woodward.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the Second day of June, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land, situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a small hemlock, thence north 14° east 135 perches to post, thence south 87¼° east 146 7-10 perches to post, thence south 1½° west 135 perches to post, thence north 87½° west 146 7-10 perches to place of beginning, containing 123 acres and 120 perches, nearly all cleared and having a large dwelling house, barn, orchard, &c., thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John E. Hockenberry.

Also, a certain lot of ground, situate in the village of Jaynesville, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded north by an alley, east by lot No. 28, south by Martin street and west by Walnut street, and being known as lot No. —, in the plan of said village, and being 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, and having a large two-story frame Hotel, stable and other buildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. Gowen and Eben Turner.

Also, a certain tract of land, situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: West by land of Forcey and Graham, north by the Susquehanna river, east by C. Barmoy and south by land of George Hoover, containing 154 acres, and having about 25 acres cleared and a house and barn thereon erected.—Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. Lucas.

Also, a certain tract of land, situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded north by the Turnpike, east by land of W. W. Hale, on the south by Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and on the west by lot of John Barnes, containing about ¼ of an acre, and having a two-story frame dwelling house and other improvements thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edmund Riley.

Also, a certain tract of land, situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by —— Billington, south by Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, west by —— Ribertz and north by the turnpike, containing about ¼ an acre and having a two story frame house and other improvements thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Barnes.

Also, a certain tract of land, situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the west by land of E. A. Irvin, on the north by land of Thomas A. Metlee, on the east by land of Jas. Weaver and on the south by land of Jesse Holton, containing seventy-five acres, with about 50 acres cleared, and a frame house, log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John S. Snyder.

Also, a certain lot of land, situate in Osceola borough, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the south by lot of Richard Goss, west by Lingle street, north by —— street and east by an alley, and having a plank dwelling house and frame stable thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Kline.

Also, a certain tract of land, situate in Knox township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by land of J. M. Chase, on the south by land of Isaac McKee, on the west by land of John Sloes' estate and on the north by land of Isaac McKee, containing one hundred acres, sixty acres of which is cleared, and having a log house, frame barn and orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Truax.

Also, a certain tract of land, situate in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by land of G. W. Barrett, on the north by land of —— Straw, on the west by land of David Woods and on the south by land of L. K. Barrett, containing twenty-six acres and having about ten acres cleared and log house thereon.—Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mark Witheright.

Also, a certain tract of land, situate in Curwensville borough, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On State street fifty feet in width and eighty feet in depth on Filbert street, and known as lot No. 9, in general plot of said borough, and having thereon erected a log and frame two-story house, 46x28 feet, a shop, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. A. Chambers.

Also, a certain tract of land, situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by the turnpike, on the east by —— Billington, on the south by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and on the west by Edmund Riley, containing about ¼ acre, and having a two-story plank house and other improvements thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Barnes.

Also, a certain lot of land, situate in Chesterhill, Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by lot of Musser Hall, on the east by lot of —— Alport, and the west by Water street and on the south by lot of Dr. Hoope, and having a frame dwelling house thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel McMullen and Sarah McMullen.

Also, a certain tract of land, situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a coal bank on the south side of the Susquehanna river, thence south 88 degrees east 225 perches to post, thence north 2 degrees east 154 perches to post, thence north 88 degrees west 327 perches, more or less, to the south bank of the river, thence up said river the following course and distances:—South 41 degrees west 23 perches, south 7 degrees west 34 perches, south 22 degrees west 28 perches, south 11 degrees east 26 perches, south 76 degrees west 63 perches, south 22 degrees east 14 perches, south 11 degrees east 38 perches, south 75 degrees east 10 perches; thence south 26 degrees east 28 perches, crossing the river, to post on the bank, thence south 38¼ degrees east 18 6-10 perches to post, thence north 52 degrees east 20 perches to post, thence north 57 degrees east 7 6-10 perches to post, thence north 88¼ degrees east 5 perches to post, thence north 79¾ degrees east 10¼ perches to post, thence north 56 degrees east 28-10 perches to post, thence north 23 degrees east 6 2-10 perches to post, thence north 88 degrees east 15¼ perches to post, thence south 86 degrees east 10 perches to post, thence south 61 degrees east 16 6-10 perches to swamp oak, thence south 89 degrees east 21 perches to white oak, thence north 65 degrees east 7 perches to hemlock, thence north 83¾ degrees east 8¼ perches to hemlock, thence north 76 degrees east 8 perches to pine, thence north 80 degrees east 16 perches to post, thence south 82¼ east 5¼ perches to beech, thence north 11¼ degrees east 14 perches to beech, thence north 10 degrees west (crossing the river) 31 perches to coal bank and place of beginning, containing 359 acres and allowance, more or less, being true surveys in the name of Joshua Humphrey and 19 acres lying north of the river and included in the above boundaries, being part of warrant No. 5603, the whole containing 378 acres and allowance, more or less, having thereon erected one Grist Mill, one Saw Mill, one large Brick Dwelling House, one Frame Store House, one Bank Barn, Tenant House and other outbuildings, with about seventy-five acres cleared thereon (excepting and reserving out of the above described land one lot with house, barn and other outbuildings thereon, being situated on Main street, in the village of Burnside, and being 98 feet front by 261 feet in depth and known as the Matthew Irvin property.) Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Matthew Irvin and Wm. C. Heth, dec'd.

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., May 14, 1873.

New Advertisements.

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 sold at PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the Second day of June, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground and improvements thereon erected, situate in the borough of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by Cherry street, on the east by lot of F. Leitzinger, on the south by an alley and on the west by the lot on which the free school building stands, being lot No. 99 in the general plot of said borough and being fifty feet front on Cherry street and extending back south 172 feet to an alley, and having a two-story frame dwelling thereon, about 21x26 feet, with kitchen attached 14x15 feet and a plank stable. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Connelly.

Also, all defendant's interest in certain real estate, situate in Goshen township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about 200 acres, bounded on the east by lands of Krider, Hay & Co., on the south by lands of William Moper, on the west and north by lands of Krider, Hay & Co., having about 20 acres cleared with log house and barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Cypher.

Also, all that certain tract of land, situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a dogwood post at the north-west corner of John D. Miller survey, thence by lands of H. Philips west 106 perches to a hemlock on west bank of small run, thence south 160 perches to a dogwood post, thence east 106 perches to a dogwood post in the line of Ed. Tipton's survey, thence north 160 perches to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres, more or less, and having about 50 acres cleared with frame barn, house and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jesse E. and Sarah Dillon.

Also, all that certain lot of land, situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of George Carter on the turnpike road leading from Clearfield to Lutheresburg, thence northerly along said road 90 feet, thence north 88 west by lot of Samuel Bell to the back line of plot of ground sold by Jonathan Nichols to P. C. Heisey, thence along said line south 2 east to the line of land of Jonathan Nichols, dec'd., thence south 88 east by land of said Jonathan Nichols, dec'd., and lot of George Carter 215 feet to the place of beginning, and having thereon erected a two-story balloon frame house, frame stable, wood house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Milton H. Nichols.

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., May 14, 1873.

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 Second day of June, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate, to wit:

A certain piece or tract of land, situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a maple, thence north 110 perches to post, thence west 110 perches to chestnut oak, thence south 241 perches to white pine on old corner, thence north 84 degrees east 22 perches to white oak, thence north 74¾ degrees west 44 perches to locust, thence north 67 degrees east 26 perches to locust, thence north 63 degrees east 26 perches to locust, on the river near the mouth of Hogback run, thence down the river its several courses and distances to maple and place of beginning, containing 151 acres, more or less, house, barn and cleared land thereon. Also, one other lot, situate in the borough of Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa., on the east side of Filbert street, beginning at about 50 feet north from State street, containing