The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress derives the power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section? The Constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and transfer made or which shall United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases af-feeting their ambassadors or other public minis-ters and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and Jurisdiction; to all controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming land under grants of different States; or between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

Here the judicial power of the United States is expressly set forth and defined, and the act of Sentember 24th, 1789, establishing the judicial

September 24th, 1789, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, in conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine them to the classes enumerated in the above recited clause of the Constitution. This section of the bill andoubtedly comprehends cases and authorizes the exercise of powers that are not, by the Constitution, within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. To transfer them to those courts would be an exercise of authority well calcula-ted to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States for the bill applies alike to all of them, as well as to those that have not been engaged in rebellion. It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the Constitution, as recently amended, to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the article declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitade, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

It cannot, however, be justly claimed that with a view to the entorcement of this article of the Constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers. Slavery has been abolished, and at pres-ent nowhere exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be any attempt to renew it by the peo-ple or the States. If, thowever, any—attempt shall be made, it will become the duty of the General Government to exercise any and all incidental powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate the great law of freedom.

OFFICERS. The fourth section of the bill provides that offi-cers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that their officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories, to appoint without limitation, commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of quasi-judicial duties.

The fifth section empowers the commissioners. so to be selected by the courts, to appoint in wri-ting under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute warrants and sons, from time to time, to execute warrants and ther prosecutions desired by the bill. These numerous official agents are made to constitute a sort of police in addition to the military, and are authorised to summons a posse commitatus, and even to call to their aid such portions of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militial as made to the constant to the programment. militis, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged. This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the Government, and to the people to whose number the discretion of the missioners is the only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression and fraud.

OUR LAND AND NAVAL PORCES The general status regulating the land and na-val forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws, are believed to be ade quate for every emergency which can occur in times of peace. If it should prove otherwise Congress can at any time amend those laws in such a manner as, while subserving the public welfare, not to jeopardize the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

PESS The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought before him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises. All these fees are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. whether there is a conviction or not; but in case of a conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptation bad men might convert any law, however beneficent, into an instrument of persecution and fraud.

MIGRATION OF OFFICERS. By the eighth section of the bill, the United States Courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must migrate, the marshal and district att rney, and necessarily the clerk, although he is not mentioned, to any part of the district upon the order of the President and district, upon the order of the President, and there hold a court, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and there the judge and the officers of the court must remain, on the order of the President, for the time designated. The ninth section authorizes the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforces execution of this act. This language seems to imply an important military force, that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this message over the vast region where it is intended to operate

EVIL EFFECTS. I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill are frought with evil. The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owing labor.
Now, suddenly, that relation is changed; and as
to ownership, capital and labor are divorced.
They stand now each master of itself, in this new
relation one being necessary to the other.

NEW ADJUSTMENTS.

There will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal powering settling the forms, and if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to know its own value, and not to see

that capital must pay that value.

This bill frustrates this adjustment; it intervenes between the capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to ferment discord between the two races, so far as the breach widens their employment will continue, and when it is closed their occupation will terminate in all our history in all one will continue, and when it is closed their occupation will terminate in all our history, in all our
experience, as a people living under Federal and
State law. No such system as that contemplated
by the details of this bill has ever before been
proposed or adopted, to establish for the security
of the colored race safe-guards which go infinitely beyond any that the General Government has
ever provided for the white race. In fact the
distinction of race and color is by the bill made
te operate in favor of the colored and against the
white race.

They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State, an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government which, if acquieaced in. must sap or destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step or rather stride towards contralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION. tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of the rebellion and to arrest the progress of these influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and

SLAVERY ABOLISHED My lamented predecessor, in his preclamation of the lat of January, 1863; ordered and declared that all persons held staves within certain thinking he had made states and parts of States. therein designated, his own good just now.

punishment of all persons who violate its criminal laws, Federal law, wherever it can be made to apply, displaces State law.

The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress derives the power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section? The Constitution expressly declares that the indicat never of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guaranty has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing declares that the indicate and thence forward should be free; and further, that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. slavery throughout the United States. I therefor fully recognize the obligation to protect and de-fend that class of our people whenever and wher ever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States.

RIGHTS OF FREEDMEN. Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that i will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the promotion of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Constitution I now return the bill to the Senate. and regret that in considering the bills and join resolutions, forty-two in number, which been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withold my assent from a second measure that has reached the sanction of both Houses of Congress. ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington. D C., March 27

Raftsman's Journal.



S. J. ROW, RDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 4, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumb. Co.

Deserters and Democrats. In the Pennsylvania House of Represen tavives, at the evening session of March 28, the act "disfranchising deserters" was discussed. Messrs. Davis, Thomas, Allen, Stambaugh, and other Union men spoke in General wouldn't take the bait.' favor of the bill; and Messrs. Royle, Satterwait, Koon, Pershing, Crossland, and other Democrats against. Mr. Crossland, as appears by the published proceedings, among other things said :

"He would stand up for the man who had fled from the draft to Canada, or elsewhere, and there remained until peace had been

This candid admission on the part of Mr Crossland, that he would defend deserters in their attempt to vote at elections, is worthy of remembrance by, at least, the soldiers who periled their lives in defence of the Union. The Democratic leaders enand now they stand boldly up in the Legis lative halls and justify them in their desertion-knowing that if they can reevent the disfranchising of deserters, they will all vote for the Democratic ticket. The issue in the coming campaign then is a plain one: Union soldiers against draft deserters-soldiers for Gen. Geary, and deserters for Cly-

Will He Explain?

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 11th of March, 1862, on the resolutions favoring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Clymer said .

"It is an admitted fact, and not mere the ory, that abolitionism leads to infidelity. . . . The Constitution is now the written law of the land, and the expressed will of the people; the only one that, (in governmental matters and subjects of State or national policy, binds my conscience."

The fate convention which nominated Mr. Clymer for Governor, passed this reso-

"That we owe ebedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery; and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

If "abolitionism leads to infidelity," did the Democracy of Pennsylvania fall into 'infidelity' when they endorsed the "amendment prohibiting slavery" in the United States? And, did Mr. Clymer, when he accepted the nomination under that endorsement, also become an "infidel," and is "infidelity" ("abolitionism,") hereafter the ONLY theory that is to govern his conscience in State and national policy? Will Mr. Clymer explain?

The Second Veto.

As was anticipated, President Johnson vetoed the Civil Rights Bill last week. The message setting forth his objections, we print to-day to the exclusion of our usual variety. All candid men must admit that it is an able document, whatever differences may prevail as to its subject matter; and we regret to see that some of our Republican cotemporaries have lost their temper over it. Presuming that the Constitutional objections urged by the President were sanctioned by his Cabinet-containing some of the ablest statesmen of the land-and knowing that they also had the endersement of some of the profoundest legal minds outside of such witnesses as may be tendered by perthe Cabinet, we feel much more disposed to sons claiming seats, but that persons "un-accept his conclusions as being based upon mistakably" loyal, and not of the faction accept his conclusions as being based upon sound judgment, then to indulge in a course which is sure to gladden the hearts of our the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, political enemies, and which might result in in this matter." destroying the efficiency of our own party for future good and success.

RESIGNED. - Mr. Clymer resigned his seat in the State Senate, last week; no doubt, thinking he had made sufficient record, for great way toward making railroad compa-

The Home of Clymer. The Journal, published in Reading, the home of Heister Clymer, comments upon the prospects of the success of the Democratic candidate for Governor, thus:

"The Gazette is candid enough to say that 'it does Mr. Clymer no discredit to compare him with Vallandigham." Our neighbor evidently thinks Val. a 'model patriot' of the 'constitutional' sort. The people of Ohio, didn't think so when they buried him politically under nearly fifty thousand Union majority, and no more did the Ohio soldiers when they consigned Val. to a lower depth by piling up nearly fifty thou-sand majority of their votes against him al-so. So it will be with Clymer. After Oc-tober he will—next to Val.—be the deadest duck, politically, in the United States."

The Journal referring to Mr. Clymer's

antecedents says: "The old-line Democrats are swearing roundly at the nomination of Clymer. They know him to be an old-line Whig, who turned Democrat for the sake of office. Clymer was a radical Whig up to 1853 or thereabouts-and ran for the Legislature in this county on the Whig temperance ticket. Finding a poor show for office in Berks on the Whig side, he turned 'Democrat,' and has made a pretty good thing of it. Outside of this county he will have a 'hard road to travel.' Pennsylvania is not going to change gallant Andy Curtin for a Copperhead Governor just yet.'

The following pithy and truthful article is also from the Journal:

"The Clymer newspapers are trying to set the Republicans against Gen. Geary by holding him up as a 'life long Democrat.' They seem to be exceedingly concerned because the Republicans didn't nominate a candidate of Whig antecedents. Now we are just as much concerned in their behalf. They have nominated a renegade Whig, who, as is well known, turned Democrat because it paid better in Berks county. What is worse, he abandoned the true Democracy in 1861, when the war broke out. did turned Copperhead. Geary belongs to the real simon-pure Democracy—the Democracy that stood by and fought for the Union in its hour of peril. If the Cops can trust Clymer, they can be quite sure that we can trust Geary. They tried hard, months ago, to win him over to their side so as to make him their Gubernatorial candidate-but the

THE STOCKTON CASE.—The contested election case of Mr. John P. Stockton, who was present and voting as a U. S. Senator, came up on Friday, March 23d, on the report of the Judiciary Committee that he was entitled to his seat. A motion, was made to amend the report so as to read. was not entitled to his seat. "The amendment was lost by yeas 18, nays 22. The question recurring on the original resolution, the vote stood, yeas 21, nays 21; when Mr. Stockton rose and voted for himself, making the vote 22 to 21. On Monday, March 25, the case came up again on motion of Mr. couraged these men to flee from the draft, Sumner to amend the journal by striking HAWLEY, the Republican candidate, and if out the vote of Mr. Stockton, as he had no right to vote in his own case; which was agreed to. A motion was then made to recommit the resolution, but was lost; whereupon Mr. Clark moved to amend the report so as read that Mr. Stockton "is not entitled to his seat as Senator from that State (New Jersey.) The vote on Mr. Clark's amendment stood yeas 22, navs 21, and the resolution as amended was passed by the same vote. Mr. Riddle then asked leave to change his vote, making the yeas 22, nays 20. The reason given, for refusing a seat in the Senate to Mr. Stockton, is because he was not elected by a majorty of the votes of the New Jersey legislature.

THAT RECORD. -The editor of the Clearfield Republican, in his last issue, after charging us with not giving a fair version of Mr. Clymer's votes in the State Senate in 1864, virtually admits that Mr. Clymer did vote against an increase of the soldiers' pay, and against the resolution tendering thanks to Gen. Grant and his army, but tries to screen him under the shallow plea that the Senate was un-organized. If we have not fairly represented Mr. Clymer, why don't you publish the record, and give your readers the chance to judge for themselves? One fact, truthfully presented, is worth more than a column of mere "bare-naked"

NOTEWORTHY. - The Convention that nominated Clymer, resolved, "that the nation owes to the brave men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their services in defense of the Constitu-'tion and the Union," while Mr. Clymer. by his vote in the State Senate, on the 6th day of January, 1864, virtually declared the boys in blue" unworthy his gratitude for the series of gallant services and glorious victories." for the Constitution and the Union. How will Mr. Clymer and his partisan friends reconcile the above radically opposite declarations? They are both on record, and demand an explanation.

NORTH CAROLINA. - The Raleigh Standard, commenting upon the recently pub-lished correspondence between Senator Fessenden and W. A. Graham says:

"We trust the Reconstruction Committee will not content itself by examining only which now controls this State, may be sent for and examined. We want 'the truth,

A jury in London has given a verdict for \$22,500 to Rev. Mr. Eland and wife, who were severely injured in the recent railroad accident at Staplehurst. A few verdicts like this in the United States would go a nies more careful.

Strange Discoveries—A Remarkable Cave in California. Party Fealty. It is among the reports from Washington

that Senator Sumner is preparing to arraign the President for his veto, on the ground of faithlessness to principles of the Republican party. Considering how recently Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, separated himself from his friends on a measure to which the Republican party was quite as distinctly committed as it was to the Civil Rights Bill, such a proceeding, to say the least, would be not a little audacious. It is conceded that but their light gave out before they had disthe Representation and Suffrage amendment would have passed but for Mr. Sumner's opposition. The violent and sweeping character of that opposition is without a parallel. No one questions his right to separate himself from his political friends; all will concede that if he really felt the measure was an unwise or a dangerous one it was his duty to oppose it. But he should be willing to concede the same right to the President in regard to another measure. He may criticise and condemn the grounds of the veto, but he cannot with consistency assail the President for separating himself from his political friends, for the President has done no mere than the Senator himself did on a no less important measure. And in regard to the Civil Rights Bill, we find Mr. Bingham, one of the most astute Republican members of the House, opposing it as unconstitutional and unwise and dangerous. We believe no one has assailed him for apostacy. That he was not successful in his opposition does not alter his position-he would have defeated the bill if he

As bearing on the question of party fealy, we may instance the course of Senator Trumball, on the resolution to unseat Senator Stockton. Although is had been agreed upon, and was as much a party measure as anything could be, and although it was backed by peculiar reasons, and if carried would tend to secure the Civil Rights Bill (of which he was the author) in spite of the veto, Senator Trumbull steadily refused to go with his political friends, and by such refusal, on the first trial defeated the resolution. No one, that we have heard of, has denounced him, or proposed to class him with the Copperheads, for no one supposes he is less a Republican now than he was before he separated himself from his political friends on the measure, -and the same may be said of Senator Sumner. What they might become, into what attitude they might be driven, should the "dogs of the war" be let loose upon them, no one can be

We make reference to these cases for the instruction they afford and as a part of the current history of the day .- Pittsburg Com-

An Offset.-The other day Postmaster CLEVELAND, of New Haven, tendered his resignation, with the declaration that he supported Mr. ENGLISH, the Democratic candidate: and, if the President did not like the politics he could take the office. The resignation was not accepted, whereupon the President was quoted for English. A few days later Mr. STARKWEATHER, postmaster at Norwich, Conn., tendered his resignation, with the declaration that he was for General back the office. But the President declined to take it back, and there has been a marked decline from previous quotations.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his last po-litical lecture said: 'The kind and patient Mr. Lincoln was cudgeled and whacked by Congress, and he bore it with a patient spirit, reminding him of some horses who merey act when cudgeled as though it was to brush flies off. When they commenced whacking Mr. Johnson, they found a pair of heels through the dashboard, and they left the wagon and took to trees and bushes, crying, 'beast, brute,' but since then have cudgeled more carefully."

Doctor J. A. Reed, of Baltimore, denies the whole theory of trichina. He says: 'I boldly assert that the trichina never did and never will destroy human life; that they have, in all probability, existed in the human flesh always, certainly for the last half century; and I think it a fair deduction, taking it for the sake of argument, as granted, that we may receive them through the instrumentality of the hog, that they are not more dangerous to life on that ac-

The legislature af Alabama has passed, and Governor Patton has approved, a law taxing the vending of newspapers or periodicals published in any other State, fifty dollars a year, but levying no tax on the sale of foreign publications. This kind of discrimination against loyal men, and in favor of foreigners, affords a new argument for the immediate restoration of this rebel State.

"SMALL FAVORS," etc. - The Copperhead papers are crowing over what they call Democratic Victories' in some of the small cities and towns of Pennsylvania, which they have always carried. They are very careful not to publish the returns of the late Governor's election in New Hamp-

The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald. alluding to a report that secret societies exist throughout the South, organized to foment their disturbances, hopes that the guilty persons may be brought to punishment. It adds; "God knows North Carolina has had enough of war to last her for the next cen-

Mr. Ride, an Englishman, who has resided thirty five years in East Feliciana, La., has been notified by his neighbors that if he leases his land to negroes they will burn his buildings and kill him. Loyal people, those Louisianians,

The Senate has rejected Edmond Mur-phy, the Assessor of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, for the reason that he had dismissed from his office a clerk because of the latter's efforts in the cause of colored

The N. Y. Tribune intimates that if gold falls to 121, the Secretary of the Treasury will order the interest on the third issue of 7 30s to be paid in gold at 6 per cent., which he can do at his option.

A Richmond paper records the desperate estate threat of a man there who declared that he delay. would have money-if he had to work for it.

The Shasta (California) Courier has a long article about two Portuguese arriving in town from a prospecting tour, bringing rich specimens with them. The direction they had been is indicated west by south of Shasta, where they had seen much snow, many deer, bear and other game. They made a discovery of a vast cave, and endeavpred to penetrate it with pitch pine torches, covered its extent. The marks of various kinds of animals were distinctly seen as far as they went, and being curious to find a termination returned to make preparations on a larger scale. Of the second attempt at exploration the Courier says:

"Arriving back at the point from which they had started, they determined to pack a small mule they had with them with blankets, a little provisions, and a great deal of pitch pine, and fully arming themselves, again started. Thus equiped, they resumed their search more leisurely and with renewed confidence, and were soon beyond the point of their former exploration, and at least a mile on their subterranean travels. Close examination of the trail they were

on satisfied them that the place had been traveled by Indians, and hence they came to the conclusion that there might be an outlet somewhere in advance of them. Soon their progress became more difficult, the passage narrowing in some places so as to make it difi-cult to squeeze the little mule through and hen it would open out on a scale so grand that their lights failed to reveal anything but walls of darkness. As yet no living thing had presented uself to disturb the monotony or the darkness, and the poor fellows began to think that they might be on the route to the lower regions. Soon, however, on turning an angle on the trail, a glimpse of daylight was had, and after a few minutes a scene burst upon them such as to strike with wonder and awe the beholders. Even the mule manifested surprise at the scene presented.

"They stood on the bank of a subterranean stream of great volume and rapidity of current, as wide as the Sacramento-or about 2 0 feet-and apparently of great depth. The bank on either side was sloping, and covered with a rank growth of rushes and coarse bunch grass. The scene was lighted up by an aperture in the mountain overhead, seemingly some hundred feet above them, and to the eye apparently no larger than a mining shaft. The opening at the base seemed from 40 to 60 rods-the whole presenting the appearance of a vast inverted funnel. Lying about them were the bones of animals that had evidently been killed for food by Indians, the indications of old camp fires being plenty all around. The water was pure and pleasant to the taste, having no unusual flavor.

'Finding no road to travel onward, nor a boat for internal navigation, they returned from the place from whence they started. On their return they examined more closely the sides, and when they could, the top o this wonderful opening. They found the walls of hard granite, occasionally of a broken or shelly character, but generally so firm as to cause no fear of its falling. They noticed several quartz veins that were cut by the vast tunnel, but saw no great indications of wealth about them. In fact, they say they felt somewhat in a hurry to ge the President did not like that he could take away, and did not care to spend the time necessary to a minute examination. They will return about the first of May, and say that they will take pleasure in showing to the curious the wonders they have discovered.

"The location of the above cave, says the Red Bluff Independent, is supposed to be in the vicinity of Yolly Bolly, almost directly west of Red Bluff. At least a cave was discovered in that locality by a hunter last summer, who explored it as far as half a box of matches would carry him. An Indian who accompanied him tried to dissuade him from going near the cave, stating that it led to the everlasting hunting grounds of his tribe, and if the hunter persisted he would be a dead man. Another Indian who accompanied the party, but was not present when the hunter explored the entrance to the cave, corroborated the statement of the first, and added that none living had ever entered that cave and come out alive. The revelations made by the Portuguese in the above story will lead many to explore the whole of the Yolly Bolly region next summer.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set intargetype, cuts, or out of plain style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows — All Cautions and Strays with \$1,50; Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2,50, each : Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient Notices at the same rates Other advertisements at \$1,50 per square, for 3or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Post office at Clearfield Pa on the 1st

day of April. 1865. Asheraft, Thos. Neicel, Miss Kate Batchelor, John G. N. Ogden, Moses Peterman, Miss Anna Boyerun, Docken Brady, Mrs. Brooks, Edw. W. Robertson, Alex. Sweet, Geo. H. 2 Courtney, John Dickerson, Stael Smith, Boardman Strickler, Wm. Sheppard Thos. M. Pisher John Hector, George Sheppard, Henry Hornet, Jewet G Warren. Geo. W.

Mitchell, W. J.

M'Phersin, P.

Nelson, Isaac C. 2 Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

M. A. FRANK, P. M.

Wilson, George Woods, Miss Sarah J.

NOW FOR SALE

THE WESTERN HOTEL PROPERTY, Kylertown, Clearfield county. Pa.

This old, well established and favorably known house is now offered for sale. It is one the best locations in the county, and offers rare inducements for any person wishing to engage in the business. There is about one acre of land attached to the house, upon which is erected a large frame stable and all necessary buildings for an establishment of this kind, together with a commodious two story Store House, well finished and in good renair.

in good repair.

Immediate possession given. For price and terms of sale apply to, or address,

J. BLAKE WALTERS.

Clearfield, Pa.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Titus H-Bailey, late of Bloom township, Clefrfield county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims regainst the estate are requested to present them properly authenti-cated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay.

V BAILEY,

Administrator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC VENDUE.—The undersigned will PUBLIC VENDUE.—The undersigned will seil at public outery, at his residence in Boggs township, on April, 28th, 1866, the following personal property, to wit; One horse and yearling colt, 3 fresh milk cows, 1 heiffer, 4 head young cattle, 7 hogs, 24 sheep, 2 bureaus, 6 bedsteads, 2 breakfast tables, settee, chairs, rocking chairs, 3 stands, 2 cookstoves and parlor stove one set blacksmith's tools, threshing machine, fanning mill, 2-horse wagon, buggy, sled and timber sled, 2 plows, harrow, a lot of straw, hay by the ton, side saddle and many other articles. by the ton, side saddle and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms, which are easy, to be made known on day of sale Sale to commence at 9 o'clock on said day April 4, 1868- PETER GEARHART.

MUSIC TEACHERS AND DEALERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish Sheet Music, Strings, Musical Instruments, and Music Books of all kinds at the lowest trade rates, wholesale and retail, from the largest not lections in this country.

Orders punctually and faithfully attended to. Address all orders, SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. PIANO FORTES.



WHOLESALE AGENCY.

The subscriber late a member of this well known frm has established a WHOLESALE AGENCY,

748 Broadway, New York City, Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices,

Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate.) They excel all others in durability and superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance,

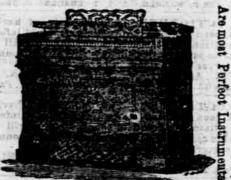
All these Pianos have overstrung Scales, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame Full Round Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones. The Cases are elegant in appearance, and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money returned. Address all orders to

SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, Y Y. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.

The Most Perfect and Beautiful MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

IN THE WORLD, FOR THE AMERICAN HOME CIRCLE,



THE AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes home attractive, refines and elevates the minds of all, beautiful in appearance and effect SIBERIA OTT.

748 Broadway, New York City, WHOLESALE AGENT. The immense popularity of these Organs and

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