

S. J. BOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 18, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

Resignation of Senator Clymer. The Hon. Heister Clymer, in his letter to the Speaker of the Senate said; that "he intended to resign the Senatorship immediately upon his nomination for Governor, but on examination of the election aws he found that if a resignation takes place at any time before the last fifteen days of the session, it would be the duty of the Speaker to issue his visit for a special election." and hence he deferred his resignation "to the 30th, so that, under the joint resolution fixing the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 12 of Aprilth, no special election will be necessary to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby." The Reading Journal, however, seems to think that such was not Mr. Clymer's true object in resigning. The Journal dressed by the captain of the guard. Pre-

"That Senator Clymer resigned because he was afraid to meet the questions that were daily coming up in the Senate, is evident from the fact that he dodged every vote of importance in that body after his nomination for Governor. But there was no occasion for the Senator to back out on that score. His record was already about as bad as it could well be, and needed nothing further to ensure his utter rout and defeat at the hands of the Union people of the Commonwealth. His voice and his vote has always been with and for the Copperhead party from the commencement of the war to its close. He opposed the war; discouraged volunteering; scouted at emanci-pation; denounced the draft, or "conscription' law as he called it; and opposed every measure calculated to secure the success of the Union army. Four years ago, in stumping the State for Judge Woodward, he was most violent and bitter in his denunciation of the Lincoln Administration, and "Lindiers were then called by politicians of his stamp. He must not suppose that the people of this State have forgotten his course in the past, or will regard what he says or dees to wipe out his ugly record since he has become a candidate for Governor. He majority of Pennsylvania, are standing by him not according to what he may promise to de in the future-but by what he has done in the past."

Death of Daniel S. Dickinson. Hon. D. S. Dickinson, U. S. District Attorney, died at the residence of his son-in-law, in New York, on Thursday, April 12th, aged 66 years. Mr. Dickinson was a lawyer of much ability, and filled various responsible civil positions. In 1842 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of New York, and in 1844 was chosen U. S Senator to fill a vacancy, and afterwards for a full term, making seven years of service altogether. Up to 1861, he acted with the Democratic ernment, which he faithfully maintained to the close of the war. He was one of the comparatively few men of the Democratic at large. party, whose voice was, on every befitting occasion, raised in behalf of the Union, and

The Civil Rights Bill.

clorious victory over treason.

in urging the patriots of the land on to

In our issue of two weeks since we published President Johnson's message vetoing the Civil Rights Bill passed by Congress. To-day we print the Bill itself, as also Senator Trumbull's review of the Bill and the Veto Message-thus giving all the opportunity of reading both sides of this all-absorbing question, i. e. "the protection of Steamer England from Liverpool to New the Civil Rights of persons born in the United States." We print the several papers referred to without comment, thus affording died of that dread disease during the voyall (unbiassed by our opinions) the privilage. The vessel was not allowed to prolege of judging for themselves of the merits and equity of the Bill which has just be- Cholera will pervade through the United come a law of the land by the action of Congress, "the President's objections notwithstanding."

SOLDIERS BOUNTIES. - A bill was passed by both Houses of the Legislature, and bounties. It provides that all veteran volunteers who have not received any local bounty, nor given their credit to localities outside the State, shall be paid \$300 by such city, county, ward or borough as received credit for their re-inlistment. School Directors or other proper officers are required to levy taxes for the payment of these boundes. If the veteran has since died, his legal representatives are entitled to collect the

THE COUP D'ETAT. -The Richmond Whis quotes the N. Y. World's remarks about the illegitimacy of Congress, and says; The South is an inactive but not an uninterested spectator. It seems to us there is s emell of sulphur in the air.

A Tenneseean on Reconstruction. Col. Stokes, one of the members of Congress elected from Tonnessee, in a speech delivered at Fairhaven, Connecticut, on March 24th, ably defended the action of Congress on Reconstruction, and among other things said :

"But it is said a radical Congress will not admit Union men of the South. I am one of those men, and an applicant for a seat in Congress. I believe when the proper time comes Congress will do its duty in regard to Tennessee and any other State that takes the same position. Why is it not done now? We have had a war for four or five years, You cannot expect Congress to heal all these differences in a few days. It was their duty to examine the condition of the Governments of those States, to examine their constitutions and laws, and when their loyal government is properly establish to recognize it, and then one point is settled. Af ter that comes the question as to the qualification of members. Congress had a right to prescribe a test oath, and I say here that would sit in my seat until I froze to death before I would ever vote to repeal that oath until the Southern people and their papers show a different tone towards the Union men of the South.

A CANADIAN WEAPON OF DEFENSE.-The Hamilton, C. W., Times says that one of the house guard of that city reported himself at headquarters during the late Fenian excitement, armed with a bludgeon about two feet long, and about three inches in diameter at one end, tapering gradually down to the other, until it was small enough to grasp with ease. The heavy end was furnished with six rows of iron spikes, projecting about one and a half inches, and five in a row, about one inch apart. The lef-hand coat pocket of the owner of this formidable weapon was filled with a mixture of cavenne pepper and salt, in equal proportions— the use of which will be better explained by his own answer to the question, when adsenting this huge bludgeon before the astonished eyes of his officer, while his left hand dived into his capacious coat pocket and brought up a hand full of the mixture, he said: "When I meets a Finnigan, fust dis pepper, den dis comb.

ANOTHER PLAGUE, -A Paris letter says: Trichinosis is occupying the attention of the police, who have forbidden the sale of raw pork, which was to have taken effect on the 27th, 28th and 29th of March, allowing, however, the smoked hams of Germany to come into the market. While the scourge of this animalcule is still on us comes the report that the bees are being suddenly stricken. Some who have turned their attention to this matter have thought the hives were decimated by the bees sucking from poisonous vegetables a parasite. But the last mi-eroscope examination of M. Duchemin dis-sipates this view, for among the dead bees he finds the little animal which is often seen in sugar, and induces the disease known as "grocer's itch," and he believes this insect is the cause of the distress among the bees.

BUTLER ON GEARY.-General Butler in is now acting a part. Voters will estimate those who stood by you, for I recognize in your candidate for Governor one of the best soldiers of the war, and one the foremost and truest and most reliable statesmen of your Commonweanh, of whom I can say, from personal knowledge, not paying a compliment where none is needed, that no man will find in him, when elected, even a shadow of treachery to the principles to which he shall declare himself committed."

HORRIGLE MUDER. -On Saturday, April 7th, a family of eight persons were murdered in Philadelphia, by a German named Anthony Gante. The family consisted of Thos. Dearing, his wite and four children, Mrs. Keating and a hired boy named Carey. All the members of the murdered family were most horribly cut and mangled about party, but as soon as the rebellion began he friend having used an axe in perpetrating took a strong position in favor of the Gov- the deed. Gante has been arrested and confesses to the murder of young Carey, but alleges that a man named Jacob Youder killed the rest of the family. Youder was

On Dir.-Green Clay Smith's Johnson Club, have marked five Pennsylvania Congressional Districts in which their energy is to be concentrated, for the purpose of preventing the return of present Republicans. The Committee have subscribed for several thousand copies of a weekly paper printed in Washington, which they are sending out franked all over these districts, in order to try and get up a third party, or get a num-ber of Republicans to unite with the Democrats. The new Federal appointees in this State are expected to co-operate to this end.

APPROACH OF THE CHOLERA. -The York put into Halifax for medical assistance having on board one hundred and sixty cases of Cholera. Forty of the passengers had ceed on her voyage but ordered into quaran-States during the coming summer, and it behooves the people to make every necessary preparation for it.

DAVIS IMPLICATED .- Among the evidence in possession of the Bureau of Public Justice, on which Congress has called for probably signed by the Governor, equalizing information, is an autograph letter of Davis favoring the assassination of the President, and written by him after Booth had informed him that the plan to kidnap the Presi-dent had to be abandoned as impracticable. The records of the secret service of the Confederacy have also been procured by General L. C. Baker, and will throw much light upon many of their infamous schemes.

> Hon. Louis W. Hall, of Blair. (Rep.,) was elected Speaker of the Senate on Wednesday April 11th, in accordance with the usual custom at the close of the sess He was chosen to the same place at the session of 1861, and was elected Speaker at the regular session in 1862. He is one of the best presiding officers in the State, and will in every respect justify the confidence placed in him.

Labor is said to be worth in Mexico from eight dollars to fifteen dollars a day

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby de-clared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for orime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right, secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condi-tion of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court

Sec 3. And he it farther enacted, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, orgalizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provis-ions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are de-nied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, tresspasses, or wrongs done or com mitted by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent this act such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the propright to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the "Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3d, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The judicial and arminal matters hereby risdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and in conformity with the laws of the United States. so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effeet; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the pro-visions necessary to furnish soitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

Sec. 4, And be it further enacted, That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appoint ed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprison-ing, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. and every other officer who may cially empowered by the President of the United States; shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before, such court of the United States or territorial courts as by this act has cognizance of the offence. And with a view of at fording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servi tude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, i shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to in crease the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means of arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act; and such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to of-fences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

Sec. 5. And he it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued u...der the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently. in conformity with the Constitu-tion of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and, other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the pointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper gounty, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty to which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisi ons of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within

which they are issued. SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer. or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprchension such warrant or process may have been ssued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such persons from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforsaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding the copy from the report made to the Comptrolsand dollars, and imprisonment and copy in the currency. Apr. 2d. 1866.

W. V. WRIGHT, Cash.

States for the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the may have been committed, or before the state of the State of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in such arrest and examination. The persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and un-til the final determination of such commissioners, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgement in case

of conviction. SEC. 8. And be it further enacted. That vhenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any udicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal, and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the U nited States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In one of Brigham Young's sermon, he said? "The man that sells liquor, and thinks to escape damnation, fools himself." He has, however, changed his sentiments on this subject, and has determined to save the whole class of liquor venders from their hard fate by taking the damnation upon himself alone. He has forbidden all to sell, neg onen ed a bar himself, the only one in Salt Lake City. He claims and exercises the sole right to sell liquor by wholesale or

Alexander Hamilton, who has been called the greatest of the Americans," said: 'Not only the wealth. but the independence and security of a country appear to be materially connected with the prosperity of manufactures. Every nation, with a view to these great objects, ought to endeavor to possess within itself all the essentials of national supply. These comprise the means of subsistence, clothing and defense.

PASSED. -The bill to reimburse Pennsyl vania for certain expenses in raising troops during the war, has passed both Houses of Congress. Gov. Currin deserves special credit for the perseverance with which he has pursued this matter and brought it to a satisfactory conclusion.

WHENCE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES COME. -A Columbus (Ohio) papers says: "It is announced that L. P. Milligan, now a convict in the Penitentiary here for conspiracy against the United States Government, is a Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Indiana.'

priating \$800, 00 to reimburse Pennsylvania for certain expenses. The cholera has at last reached Halifax.

The President has signed the bill appro-

National debt April 1st, \$2,750,646.516.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, arous of plain style will be charged double price for space accupied 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 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square

TIN WARE -CHEAP FOR CASH!-The I largest stock of well made Tin Ware in the State, constantly kept on hand. Merchants and Dealers are invited to give us a call before pur-chasing elsewhere. MELLOY & SMITH. 723 Market St., between 7th & 8th. April 18, 1856. - 1m. Philadelphia.

OUARTERLY REPORT of the County

| National Bank of Clearfield, Apr. 2d, 1866. |
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| RESOURCES. |
| Notes and bills discounted : : : \$70.455 20 |
| Expenses and Taxes : : : : : 3,566 50 |
| Due from Banks and Bankers : : 27,843 90 |
| U. S Bonds Deposited with Treasurer |
| of U. S. to secure circulation : : 75,000 00 |
| I S Legal Tender rates and 12 (75,000 00 |
| U. S. Legal Tender notes on hand, : : 18,576 00 |
| National Bank notes : : : : : : 6,585 00 |
| State Bank notes, : : : : : : : : : 6,318 00 |
| State Bank notes, : : : : : : : : : : : : 6,318 00 Specie an hand, : : : : : : 1,686 50 |
| Total : : : : : : : : : \$209,831 20 |
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| LIABILITIES. |
| Capital stock paid in : : : : \$100,000 00 |
| Notes in circulation : : : : : 53.000 00 |
| Notes in circulation : : : 53,000 00 Due Ind. Depositors : : : 45,069 91 Banks : : : : : 4,707 65 |
| " Banks : : : : |
| Int. & Exchange, : : : : : : 7,053 64 |
| Total Ti-Liter |
| Total Liabilities : : : : : \$209.831 20 |
| I hereby certify that the shore statement is |

meet in convention, at the court house, in Clear-field, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1866, being the first day of the month, at I o'clock in the afternoon, and select viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of directors present one person of literary and scientific acquirements. and of skill and experience in the art of teach-ing, as County Superintendant for the three suc-ceeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendant, at Harrisburg, as required

by the thirty ninth and fortieth sections of said act. C B SANDFORD, Co. Supt. P. S. Directors will bear in mind that the day each case, inclusive of all services incident to of holding the election is changed from the first median to Monday to the first Tuesday in May. Clearfield Pa., April 11, 1866,-3t

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F. NAUGLE WATCH MAKER,

GRAHAM'S ROW, CLEARFIELD.

The undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and the public. that he has on hand. (and constantly receiving new additions,) a large stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

CLOCKS, a large variety from the best Man-ufactory, consisting of Eight-day and thirty-hour spring and Weight, and Levers, Time, Strike and Alarm clocks. WATCHES-a fine assortment of silver Hunt

ing and open case American patent Levers, plain and full jeweled GOLD PENS. an elegant assortment of the best quality. Also, in silver extension and desk

SPECTACLES, a large assortment, far and near sight, colored and plain glass. JEWELRY of every variety, from a single

piece to a full set ALSO, a fine assortment of Spoons, Forks, but ter knives, etc., plated on genuine Alabata. All kinds of Clocks. Watches and Jewelry care fully repaired and Warranted.

A continuance of patronage is solicited. November 28, 1865.

J. P. Kratzer.

Has removed to his new ware rooms on Market Street; and opened a large stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, etc.

FOR LADIES, he has Cashmeres, Merinos, Rep-Delaines, Parmetto, Brilliant, Poplins, Alpaca Berege, Lowns, Prints Silks, Dusterclothe, Ginghams, Nankeen, Linen, Lace, Edging, Velvet-trimming, Collerette, Braid, Belts, Dress-buttons Veils, Nets. Corsets. Collars. Hoods. Nubias, Scarps, Hoop-skirts, Balmorals, Coats, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Notions, Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes.

MEN'S WEAR, Such as Cloths. Cassimere. Satitinett. Flannel, Jean, Tweed, Cottonade, Muslin, Italian-cloth, Velvet, Plush, Check, Ticking, Drilling, Linen Crash. Serge, canvass. Padding Linsey, Vestings. Coats. Pants. Vests, Over-coats. Shawls, Boys Jackets, Over-alls, Drawers, Cassmere shirts. Linen-Shirts, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Cans. &c . &c

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, Such as Carpet. Oil cloth Blinds, Curtains, Tassels. Cord. Clocks, Looking glasses. Lamps, Churns Tubs. Buckets, Brooms. Brushes, Baskets. Washboards, Butter-bowels, Seives, Flat-irons. Coffee-mill, Bed-cords. Bags, Wall-paper, Carpet-chain, Cot ton yarn, Candle-wick. Work-baskets, Lanterns, Umbrellas, Buffalo Robes, Carpet Bags, Axes. and

MUSICAL GOODS, Such as Violins, Flutes and HARDWARE, Queensware, Glassware, Stoneware, Groceries. Drugs, Confectionaries. Medicines, Flour. Bacon. Fish, Salt, Grain. Fruit, Carriage, Trimmings, Shoe Findings, School Books, Nails and Spikes Illass and Putty, Oil. Vinegar, Tobacco, Segars, Candles, Spices, Powder, Shot,

Lead, Grin. stones. Rafting Rope, etc., etc.
All of which will be sold on the most reasona ble terms and the highest market prices paid for all kinds of country produce J. P. KRATZER Clearfield, Penn's

TREAT EXCITEMENT ON SECOND STREET.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

NEW FIRM AND NEW ARRANGEMENT. AND NEW GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

The undersigned having formed a copartner

ship in the Mercantile business, would respectfully invite the attention of the public generally to their splendid assortment of Merchandise, which is now being sold very low for cash. Their stock consists in part of

RRY GOODS

of thebest quality, such as Prints. Delaines, Alpacas, Merinos, Ginghams; Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Drillings Tickings, cotton and wool Flannels, Cassimers, Ladies Shawls, Coats, Nubias. Hoods, Hoop skirts, Balmorals, &c., &c., all of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH. Also, a fine assortment of the best of

MENS' WEAR.

consisting of Drawers and Shirts, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Handkerchieftt cravats, etc.

Also, Raft Rope. Dog Rope, Raltina Augurs and Axes. Nails and Spikes, Tinware, Lamps and Lamp wicks and chimneys, etc., etc

ALSO, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Groce ries, and spices of all kinds. In short, a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a retail store, all cheap for cash, or approved country Jan. 10, 1866. . WRIGHT & FLANIGAN,

LARGE LOT OF CLOTHING-inclu A ding some extra quality of Beaver Over-coats and a complete assortment of cassimere goods. made up in suits to match- for sale by IRVIN & HARTSHORN.

SALT- a good

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UDITOR'S NOTICE.-The undersigned A Auditor, appointed in open court to distribute the proceeds from the sale of real estate, up. der ven. ex No 84 Sept. Term. 1865, in the case of John Ferguson vs. J hn Gregory, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said apnotice that he will attend to the duties of said ap-pointment, on Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o clocks P. M. of said day, at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, when and where all par-Borough of Clearneid, which they see proper ties interested may attend if they see proper WM. McCULLOUGH

Clearfield, April 14th, 1868-3t. QUARTERLY REPORT of the Pirst Na.

Notes and Bills discounted .

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ler of the Currency. A. C. FINNEY, Cash CABLE CHAINS—a good article, on hand and for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER

from the quarterly report made to the Comptrol

SEWING MACHINES .- Persons desirous Wheeler & Wilson's Sample Machines on hand. Clearfield, Feb. 28, 66. H. F. NAUGLE, Ag't.

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO, Hubbali's, Drake's.
Hoofland's German, & Hostetter's & Green e
Oxygenated Bitters, and pure liquors of all kinds
for medical purpose, for sale by
Jan. 10. HARTS). ICK & IRWIN.

BONDS AND NOTES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is prepared to furnish, to those seeking investments. Government and county bonds Also five per cent Government notes.

H B. SWOOPE, Clearfield May 4, 1864. Att'y at Law THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN-Forty different styles. adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$50 to \$600 each PIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other styles.

er first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Cat.

alogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston or MASON BROTHERS, New York. New York. November 29 1863-1y A UCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will at

tend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate

Address, JAMES H TURNER,

Woodland, Pa., Clearfield Co., Pa.

March 28, 1866.—31-p.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD OF PA.—The subscriber having purchased the furniture and interest from H. H. Morrow, in said House, is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Every department connected with his establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

July 11, 1860.—y. GEO. N. COLBURN.

DARM FOR SALE -The for sale his property situate on Potts Kun, Jordan township, consisting of 127 acres of land-16 of which are cleared. There are several good veins of coal on the place, and an excellentwater power which, if suitably improved, would drive a saw or grist mill most of the year. Will be sold cheap for cash. T LIDDLE. Clearfield borough March 21, 1866 tf.

H. B. MARTIN, WHOLESALE AND PRITATE GROCER, COPPER of Blair and Members of Pritate Streets. Hollidarshung Blair county Pa has alw ys on hand a full supply of Family Groce-ries, such as Family flour, Bacon, Fish. Salt, Caffee, Teas. Sugars. Syrups Cheese. Lard, Soap. Brushes, Brooms, Buckets, Baskets, Fancy Articles, choic-est brands cigars, french confectionaries, forsiga-nuts and candies, &c. Feb. 14, 1866-3 m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. B M. GREENE

Has opened his Music Store, one door west of
W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly
on hand Steinway & Sons' and Gaebles Piano
Manufacturing Company's Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs and Carhart. Needham &
Co.s' Melodeons; Guitars, Violins, Fifes. Flutes
Guitar and Violin Strings.

Music Books—Golden Chain, Golden Shower
Golden Censer, Golden Trio. &c. &c.

Golden Censer. Golden Trio. &c., &c.
Sheet Music—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which person at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years. Those wishing to buy any of the above articles

are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia. Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREEN. Hill street. Huntingdon, Pa , One door West of

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY REV P. L. HARRISON, A. M. PRINCIPAL. The Third Session of this Institution will com-

mence on Monday, March 12th, 1866. Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the session. The course of instruction ombraces everything included in a thorough, practical and accomplished education of both seres.

The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures parents and guardians that his entire ability and

energies will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge.

TERMS OF TUTTON:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary
Arithmetic, per session, (11 weeks.) \$5.00

Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Histo-

Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying. Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry and Book-keeping.

Latin and Greek, with any of the above \$12.00 branches, \$12.00 No deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of REV. P. L. BARRISON, A M. Feb. 28, 1866. Principal

HARTSWICK & IRWIN. DRUGGISTS.

CLEARFIELD, PA

Having refitted and removed to the room lately occupied by Richard Mossop, on Market St., now offer low for Cass, a well selected assortment of DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Also, Patent Medicines of all kinds. Paints, Oila, Glass, Putty, Dye-stuffs, Stationary, Tebacco and Segars, Confectionary, Spices, and a larger stock of varieties than ever before offered in this place, and warranted to be of the best the market afferds. Inspect their stock before purchasing elsewhere, and they feel warranted in mying the you will be pleased with the quality and price of their goods. Remember the place—Mossop's old stand, on Market St.

Dec. 5, 1265.