

BY S. J. ROW.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His defence of the New Orleans Massacre-. He Boasts of Pardoning Rebels, etc.

On the 9th of September, a banquet was lengthy speech, from which we take the fol-

lowing extracts: The rebellion being suppressed, and the will take up the proceedings in their cau- ask your attention. cuses you will understand that they there | Slavery was an accursed institution until knew that a convention was to be called, emancipation took place. It was an accursengaged in that rebellion in that convention with the intention of superceding and upbeen recognized by the government of the

rebellion was commenced, having its ori-

gin in the Radical Congress. These men

were to go there, a government was to be

twelve aposties had a Christ, and he never twelve apostles. If I have played the Judas, sentenced under the law, but when they re-Sumner? [Hisses and cheers.] These are | there was nailed by unbelievers, there shed the men that stop and compare themselves His blood that you might live. [Cheers. with the Saviour, and everybody that differs | Think of it. To execute, and hang, and arrest their diabolical and nefarious policy, er! It is an absurdity. Such a thing is is to be denounced as a Judas. ["Hurrah for Andy," and cheers."] In the days when there was a Christ, while there was a Voice, "Hang Jeff. Davis." You call on Judas, were they unbelievers? Yes, while Judge Chase to hang Jeff Davis, will you! [Voices heard, "Three groans for Fletch- not the jury, nor the judge. Before the er"] Yes, oh yes, unbelievers in Christ, case comes to me, and all other cases, it men who persecuted and slandered, and would have to come on application as a case brought Him before Pontius Pilate and pre- for pardon. That is the only way the case ferred charges, and condemned and put Him can get to me. Why don't Judge Chase, to death on the cross to satisfy unbelievers; the Chief Justice of the United States; in and this same persecuting, diabolical and ne- whose district he is-why don't he try him? farious clan to-day, would persecute and shed the blood of innocent men to carry out their

since I heard some one say in the crowd [Great cheering.] A traitor at one end of that we had a Moses. [Laughter.] Yes, the line is as bad as a traitor at the other.

the heel and control of their masters as the colored man that was emancipated.

I call upon you here to-night as freemen, as men, to favor the emancipation of the white men as well as the colored ones. I tried to do as much, and have done as much, and when they talk about Moses, and the colored man being led into the promised land, where is the land that this clan proseems that the time has arrived when you population and sending them to other climes, should be at peace, when the bleeding ar- what is it they propose? Why it is to give teries should be tied up. [A voice—"New the shou cause of the recent riot in New Orleans, original owners bought the land and raised perhaps you would not be so prompt in call- the negroes, or purchased them as the case ing out New Orleans. If you will take up might be, paid all the expense of errying call on the people to be my judges. Cheers. the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to on the farm, and after producing tobacco, its source or its immediate cause, you will cotton, hemp, flax, and all the various profind out who was responsible for the blood ducts of the South, bringing them into the that was shed there. If you will take up market without any profit on them, while the not at New Orleans and trace it back to their owners put it all into their pockets. the Radical Congress-[cheers and cries of This was their condition before the emanci-"bully" |-you will find that the riot at New | pation-this was their condition before we Orleans was substantially planned. If you talked about their Moses. [Laughter.]

which was extinct by its power having ex- ed institution while one set of men worked pired; that it was said that the intention them and got the profits. But after emanwas that a new government was to be of- cipation took place they gave up the Freedganized, and on the organization of that men's Bureau; they gave us these agents government the intention was to enfranchise to go into every county, every township and one portion of the population called the col- into every school district throughout the Uored population, who had just been emanci- nited States, and especially the Southern pated, and at the same time disfranchise States. They gave us commissioners; they white men. When you design to talk about gave us twelve million dollars and placed New Orleans [confusion] you ought to un- the power in the hands of the Executive, derstand what you are talking about. When | who was to work this machinery with the you read the speeches that were made and army brought to his aid and to sustain it. They let us run it with twelve millons as a day before that convention sat, you will beginning, and in the end receive fifty or there find that speeches were there made sixty millions, and let us work the four milincendiary in their character, exciting that lions of slaves. In fine, the Freedmen's portion of the population, the black popu- Bureau was a simple proposition to transfer lation, to arm themselves and prepare for four millions of slaves in the United States the shedding of blood. [A voice—"that's from their original owners to a new set of so," and cheers.] You will also find that taskmasters. [A voice, "Never!" and that convention did assemble in violation of cheers.] I have been laboring for years to law, and the intention of that convention emancipate them, and then I was opposed was to supercede the reorganized authorito seeing them transferred to a new set of mined to treat the meeting as an unlawful rested by the United States Commissioner was to supercede the reorganized authorities in the State government of Louisiana, which had been recognized by the Government of the State government of Louisiana, taskmasters, to be worked with more vigor taskmasters, to be worked with more vigor taskmasters, to be worked with more vigor than they had been worked heretofore. The Question of the United States Courts. The question on Market street, and a short distance west of the ment of the United States, and every man [Cheers.] Yes, under this new system they would work the slaves and call on the Government to bear all the expenses, and if turning the civil government which had there were any profits left why they would pocket them. [Laughter and cheers.] Thus United States. I say that he was a traitor to you, the people, must pay the expense of the Constitution of the United States - running the machine out of your own pockets cheers |- and hence you find that another | while they get the profits of it.

I know it has been said that I have exercised my pardoning power; yes, I have. Cheers, and "What about Drake's Constiorganized, and the one in existence in Lou-isiana was to be superceded, set aside and think it is to prevail? I reckon I have paroverthrown. You talk to me about New doned more men, turned more loose and set Orleans; and there the question was to them at liberty that were imprisoned, I come up, when they had established their imagine, than any other living man on God's government—a question of political powers habitable globe. [Voice—"Bully for you," —which of the two governments was to be cheers.] I turned 47,000 of our men who recognized, a new government, inaugurated engaged in this struggle with the arms we under this defunct convention, set up in vi- captured with them, and who were then in olation of law and without the will of the prison. I turned them loose. [Voicepeople. Then when they had established "Bully for you," and laughter. Large their government and extended universal numbers have applied for pardon, and I and impartial franchise, as they called it, to have granted them pardon, yet there are the colored population, then this Radical some who condemn and hold me responsible Congress was to determine that a govern- for doing wrong. Yes, there are some who ment established on negro votes was to be stayed at home, who did not go into the field, "Never!" Cheers and cries of "Hurrah for Andy!"] that can talk about others being traitorous and being treacherous. There are some who can talk about blood and vengenance I have been traduced, I have been slan- and crime and everything to make treason dered, I have been maligned, I have been odious, and all that, who never smelt gun-called Judas Iscariot and all that. Now, powder on either side. [Cheers.] Yes, my countrymen here to-night, it is very easy they can condemn others, and recommend to indulge in epithets; it is easy to call a hanging and torture, and all that. If I have man Judas, and cry out traitor; but when erred, I have erred on the side of mercy. he is called upon to give arguments and Some of these croakers have dared to assume facts he is very often found wanting. Judas they are better than was the Saviour of men Iscariot-Judas. There was a Judas, and himself-a kind of over-righteous-better to have been kept in ignorance of the plans at hand, and the colored people defended he was one of the twelve apostles. Oh! than anybody else, and although wanting to ves, the tweive apostles had a Christ. [A | do Deity's work, thinking He cannot do it voice-"Anda Moses too;" laughter. The so well as they can. [Laughter and cheers.

Yes, the Saviour of man came on earth could have had a Judas unless he had had and found the human race condemned and who has been my Christ that I have played pented and believed. He said let them live. the Judas with? Was it Thad Stevens? Instead of excuting and putting the whole Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Charles world to death He went upon the cross, and with them in opinion, and to try to stay and | put to death eight millions of people. Nevthere were Judases there were unbelievers. Great cheering. 1 am not the court, I am [Loud cheers.] But perhaps I could answer the question, as sometimes persons purposes. [Cheers.]

But let me tell you; let me give you a few words here to-night. But a short time hang Thad Stevens and Wendell Phillips?

I believe in the good old doctrine advo-

les on their limbs, and are as much under | and laughter. | -unless your Executive can | come up. Indeed, there was no hour du- | massacre where it belongs, and justifies to put them out, unless you can teach them ring the continuence of the riot when per-through the President? Congress says he tect order might not have been restored, already, and dwelt upon when the massacre shall not turn them out, and they are trying to pass laws to prevent it being done. Well, let me say to you if you will stand by me in given to President Johnson and party in have been in favor of emancipation. I have this action, [cheers] if you will stand by me St. Louis, at which the President made a nothing to disguise about that. I have in trying to give the people a fair chance soldiers and citizens-to participate in these offices, God being willing, I will kick them out. I will kick them out just as fast as I can. Let me say to you, in concluding, that sh dding of blood being stopped, the sacri-fice of life being suspended and stayed, it about taking them out from among the white provoked into this, and I care not for their menances, the taunts and the jeers. I care not for threats. I do not intend to be bullied by my enemies, nor overawed by my friends. But, God willing, with your help, I will veto their measures whenever any of you might understand more about it than have lived and understand the whole system them come to me. I place myself upon the you do. [Laughter.] And if you will go and how it operates. We know how the ramparts of the Constitution when I see the back, if you will go back and ascertain the slaves have been worked heretofore. Their enemy approaching; so long as I have eyesto see, or ears to hear, or a tongue to sound the alarm, so help me God, I will do it, and

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE. Responsibility Located.

General Baird's Official Report.

The official report of General Baird, on the riot in New Orleans, fastens the blame preeisely where, in the judgment of reasonable men, it has rested since the news of this horrible massacre first came. Gen. Baird says it was notorious that the Convention was to meet on the 30th of July. It had been in session several weeks previously, when it excited opposition and threats of breaking it up. He adds:

Since the riot, I have been informed by gentlemen of the highest character-planters of wealth and influence, belonging to the party inimical to the Convention-that the question of its meeting had been by them fully discussed in all its bearings; that it had been proposed, first, to treat it with ridicule, next to go into the movement and, by superior numbers, to send delegates to overwhelm and control it. But upon refleeting that the members already elected would be the judges fo the qualifications of new ones, it was feared that this purpose

In regard to the Convention itself and the legality of its meeting, the General says:

From the little knowledge I had upon the subject I could not perceive that the gentlemen composing this Convention had any more authority to remodel the State Government than any other assemblage of citizens. Yet I believe they had a right to meet and to talk and to resolve, provided they committed no breach of the peace.

Had the result been to obstruct any officer of the State in the exercise of his office, or an attempt upon the part of any person to exercise the functions of a State office, unless authorized to do so by the President of the United States, I should have regarded this as an overt act, calling for military interference, provided the civil powers were unable to defend themselves and punish the aggressor.

The General believed it would be a violation of their rights to arrest these citizens before they committed any overt act, and he deemed it his duty to take into custody those who should unlawfully interfere with

General Baird says the speeches made by the "Radicals at the meeting on the 27th, were said to be temperate, and the authenticity of the speech attributed to Dr. Dostie is denied. The charge of Judge Abel police, armed with pistols and clubs, followhe regards as intemperate and calculated to ed and supported by citizens, charged upon markets. breed popular tumult. Just prior to the the negroes, having given no notice to dismeeting on the 30th, General Baird seems of the opponents of the Convention, who | themselves with these and their stricks as were anxious that he should dispose of his troops in a manner to suit them. On the 28th he sent a dispatch to the Secretary of war, as follows:

A Convention has been called, with the sanction of Governor Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I should not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me by tele-

To this he has received no reply, nor has

its receipt been acknowledged. That the police were the actual rioters, Gen. Baird furnishes ample proof. We

quote a few passages from his report : No member of the Convention, or friends of it, if attack was feared, came to me to represent the fact and ask provision for its safety. Judge Howell, the President, the meeting of two or three of the police whom I have since asked why they did not near the house of a Union man was regardnotify me of their danger, replied that they ed as sufficient to justify a removal at night had no conception of it themselves; he and or a demand for a military guard, and with the rest went there unarmed, not sure that this state of feeling, whether it had any they might not be arrested or the meeting oth- just foundation or not, a renewal of riot and there is a Moses, and I know sometimes it has been said that I would be the the Moses of the colored man. [Cries of "never!" son, of rotation in office. These people who and cheers.] Why I have labored as much and cheers.] Why I have labored as much have been enjoying these offices seem to was amply competent at any time, by thrustin the cause of emancipation as any other have lost sight of this doctrine. I believe ing itself between the two antagonistic parmortal man living; but, while I have striv- that one set of men have enjoyed the emolu- ties to separate them and arrest quietly the bers of the Convention and their friends. en to emancipate the colored man, I have ments of office long enough. They should disorderly on both sides. It was strong efelt and now feel that we have a great many let another portion of the people have a nough to have held a force equal to both the white men that want emancipation. There chance. [Cheers.] How are these men to parties in the streets in subjection until the land of the chance on hand is a set amongst you that have got shack- get out—[Voice, 'Kick'em out!" Cheers hour when the troops held in reserve could eral Baird fixes the odium and crime of this Cand for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

by a command to the police from its chiefs work of riot to desist, to clear the streets and return to their homes. That the police force itself, the chosen guardian of the law, the conservator of public peace, should become the terrible rioter, which it did, was not to be calculated upon. We knew that there were bad men in that organization, and that its feelings were hostile to the convention; but we believed them to be subject to the control of their officers, and, with all our knowledge of the depravity of the human heart, we could not have imagined them capable of such atrocities as were committed by them and their friends against helpless negroes and Union white people. Those who contend that the violent deeds

of the 30th ult. were planned, contrived, and determined upon beforehand in the of-July 11, 1860-y. GEO. N. COLBURN. fice of the Mayor, and the orders given out from that quarter, were careful to give me no such information in advance, and to convey no caution to me as to the want of fidelthat they called for military assistance (which is incorrect,) and complain that it was not given them, it is a sufficient answer to ask: Against whom could the troops have operated? Against no one but their own organized forces, whom, by a word of command, they could have removed from the scene, and thus restored order.

General Band comments upon the following dispatch from the President to Lieutenant Governor Voorhees:

The military will be expected to sustain, and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Courts. A dispatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Governor Wells this morning.

He says this was ambiguous. The difficulty lay in determining who were the legal anthorities whom the military were expected to support and sustain. Judge Abell, of one of the State Courts, had recently, in a charge to the Grand Jury of his district, denounced the Convention of 1864 as unlawful, and for this, as well as for the senti-Judge Shannon, which was the military by the President.

The General had no fear that the negroes would commence a disturbance, but he feared their appearance would excite one. He dwells at considerable length upon his interviews with the Mayor and others, and again returns to the terrible scenes of the day, of which he thus speaks:

At length, by some strategy, those in the hall were induced to open the door, when the police rushed in and emptied their revolvers into the assemblage. Those within being feebly armed, could make but little resistance, and the policemen, retiring to reload, returned to repeat the same operation. When any of the Conventionists succeeded in being passed out to the front of the building, they were there met by a cordon of police, surrounded by another cordon of citizens, and attempting to surrender to the first, they were frequently shot down by the men whom they begged to take them into custody. This course was continued until the work was completed.

Bodies of police are said to have summoned to the spot by the ringing of the city bells. Everything shows preconcerted action. The perse, and having made no attempt to peaceably arrest them. There was a pile of bricks well as with such pistols as they had, less than one to every ten men. They were soon overpowered, and those who could do so found a refuge within the Convention Hall. The building was afterwards assaulted, the police firing their pistols into the windows, and when an entrance was effected they forced their way up to the landing on the second story, and there found the door of the hall barricaded.

He sums up his sketch by saying that the riots of the 30th ult., present a picture of atrocity having no parallel in American history.

In regard to the state of feeling, he says that the police led the riot, and he adds:

All negroes, all Union citizens of Louisiana, and all Northern men, so far as I could learn, were in a state of terror. The approach of a policeman they regarded as that progress in school. of an executioner. Prominent citizens sought refuge or concealment in the houses of friends, and even the Governor of the State, in which the daily work is performed. during the night, sent for a guard to protect his life. For days subsequent to the riot,

The cival authorities arrested only mem-They arrested none who were hostile to the

Convention.

already, and dwelt upon when the massacre was a fresh topic of interest. The Presito put up their pistols, and turn round to dent of the United States will struggle in request its friends and coadjutors in the vain to explain it away before such noisy crowds as surrounded him in St. Louis.

GROUND AND UNGROUND SPICES. Citron, English Currants, Ess. Coffee, and Vinegar of the best quality, for sale by Jan 10. HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

DR. T. B METZ, Surgeon Dentist, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa. Teeth put up on gold, silver, and vulcanite base. Full selts from five to twenty-five dollars. Warranted equal to any in the State. May 30th, 1866.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD PA.—The subscriber having purchased the furniture and interest from R. H. Morrow, in said House, is now prepared for the reception of tran sient and permanent boarders. Every department connected with his establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. He res July 11, 1860.-y.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his property situate on Potts Run, Jordan township, consisting of 127 seres of land-16 of which are cleared. There are several good the with the civil government who assert ter power which, if suitably improved, would drive a saw or grist mill most of the year. Will be sold cheap for cash. T LIDDLE. be sold cheap for cash. March 21, 1865 tf. Clearfield borough.

> EAGLESHINGLE MACHINE.—The sub-scriber is manufacturing at the West Branch Iron Works, in Williamsport, the best and most durable Machine for making 24 and 18 inch shingles ever used in this country, also the EMPIRE MACHINE, which will cut 18 inch shingles much faster, smoother and more from the same timber, than any machine in use; also the best Saw Sett Mill Dogs for Gate and Mulay Mills, ever used in vis section.
>
> Williamsport, Pa , May 5, 1866, 6m. this section.

BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE FOSTER, PERKS. WRIGHT & CO.,

PHILIPSBURG. CENTRE Co., PA. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted

Deposits received. Collections made and pro-ceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. The above Banking House is now open and ready for business.
Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

G. L. BEED. EDW. PERKS. WM. V. WRIGHT, W. A. WALLACE, A. K. WRIGHT, RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. B. GRAHAM

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!! JOHN TROUTMAN

on Market street, and a short distance west of the then arose as between Judge Abell and Foundry, is prepared to accommodate his old Judge Shannon, which was the military call, with every description of Windsor chairs authority to recognize as the Court intended He has a good assortment on hand, to which he directs the attention of purchasers. They are made of the very best material, well painted, and finished in a workmanlike manner, and will be sold at prices to suit the times Examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Clearfield, Pa., March 28, 1866

HAUPT & CO., at Milesburg, Pa, continue to furnish castings of every description at short notice. They have the best assortment of patterns in the country for steam and water-mills of every description. All kinds of machine and plow eastings furnished. New World and Hathaway cook stoves always on hand. They make 4horse sweep-power threshing machines, with sha-ker and 50 feet of strap for \$160-and 2-horse tread-power machines, with shaker and 30 feet of strap for \$175. Warranted to give satisfaction in threshing, and kept good to thresh one crop, free of charge. June 28, 1865-y Isaac Haupt at Bellefonte continues to take

risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State. Also in New York; the Royal and Etna at Hartford; and the Liverpool and London, capital \$6,000,000

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

The subscribers have entered into co-partner ship, and are trading under the name of Irvin. Baily & Co., in lumber and merchandise, at the old stand of Ellis Irvin & Son, at the mouth of Lick Run. They would inform their friends, and the world in general, that they are prepared to furnish to order all kinds of sawed or hewn lumber, and solicit bills, for either home or eastern

They would also announce that they have just opened

A NEW STOCK of well selected goods, suitable to the season, consisting of every variety usually kept in country Their purchases have stores. the late decline in prices which enable them to sell at such rates as will astonish their customers One if their partners, Thomas L. Baily, resides near Philadelphia, whose business it w watch the markets and make purchases on the most favorable terms., Call as ELLIS IRVIN,

THOMAS L. BAILY, Goshen tp., Dec.6, 1865. LEWIS I. IRWIN.

EDUCATIONAL.—The undersigned in-tends opening a school in the Town Hall. Clearfield, on the first Monday in June to contin ue for a term of eleven weeks Thoroughness will be aimed at in all our in-structions. "Not how much but how well" is the principle upon which the exercises will be con-

Particular attention paid to Penmanship and Book-keeping

A daily register is kept of the attendance, de-portment and recitations of each pupil, which is sent weekly to parents-thus furnishing them with constant information of his standing and Public exhibitions are not held at any stated

time, but parents and guardians are respectfully invited to visit the school and observe the manner TERMS OF TUITION. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithme-

tic and Geography, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Pook-keeping.

Algebra, Philosophy, Geomotry, Mensuration and Surveying,

Latin and Greek with any of the above bran-For further information apply to C B. SANDFORD

May 235, 1866.

COAL, Whale, and Linseed Oil, Family Dyes, Varnish and Paints of all kind groundin Oil, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN. for sale by OIL, Putty, Paints Glass and Nails, for sale at June '66. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters A of Administration on the estate of Zenas Leonard. late of Girard tw'p., Clearfield county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. ELIZABETH A. LEONARD, Aug. 15, 1866, pd. Administratrix.

OLDIERS' BOUNTIES .- A recent bill has passed both Houses of Congress and signed by the President giving a three years' soldier \$100 and two years' soldiers \$50, bounty.

Soldiers wounded in line of duty, who did not serve two or three years are entitled to the bounty.

Bounties and Pensions collected by me for

those entitled to them
WALTER BARRETT, Att'y at Law,
Clearfield, Pa.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with necessary whatever. The Presidents Cashiers, and Treasurers of three banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Steneil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.
August 1st, 1861.-3m.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES .- The new bill Equalizing Bounties has passed both Houses and was approved by the President, and is now a law. A three years soldier gets \$100 and a two years' soldier \$50 Bounties and Pensions are collected by me for those entitled to them. Bring forward your applications
J. B. McENALLY, Att'y, at Law.

August 1, 1866. Clearfield. Pa.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS.

In the matter of the Estate of Titus H. Batley, late of Bloom tp. Clearfield Co. dec'd.

In the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, re-In the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, respecting the appraisement of Real Estate, appraised and set out to the widow under the acts of assembly, viz: Sixteen acres and forty-five perches of lant, appraised at \$192.00 the court made the following order June 27, 1856: Report of appraisers read and confirmed NI Si, and unless exceptions are filed on or before the 1st day of Sept. term, the same will be confirmed absolutely By the Court. I. G. BARGER,
Sept. 5, 1866. Clerk.

VENDUE -There will be expessed to sale by public outery, at the residence of the under-signed in Lawrence township, on Saturday, Sep-tember 15th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., the following personal property to wit: One walnut spring seat Mohair sofa. 6 walnut mobair parlor chairs and one walnut mohair rocking chair, all new; one set of Bed-room furniture, 6 cain-seat chairs and 2 rocking chairs, centre table, card table, bedsteads, book case, a variety of common chairs, one new Waverly cook stove, and a general variety of household and kitchen furniture, including tea sets Also a superior milk cow, fresh in June last. Terms made known on day of sale. Sept. 5. 1866. M. WOODS.

WANTED-AGENTS-\$75 to \$200 PER MONTH for gentlemen, and \$35 to \$75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch quilt, bind, besid and embedded recently. braid, and embroider beautifully-price only \$20 -making the elastic lock statch. and fully warranted for three years We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C BOWERS & CO., office. No 255 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circu-

HOME INDUSTRY BOOTS AND SHOES

Made to Order at the Lowest Rates.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Clearfiel I and vicinity, to give him a call at his shop on Market St., nearly opposite Hartswick & Irwin's drug store, where he is prepared to make or repair anything

Orders entrusted to him will be executed with promptness, strength and neatness, and all work warranted as represented. I have now on hand a stock of extra french

ealf skins, superb gaiter tops, &c., that I will finish up at the lowest figures.

June 13th, 1856. DANIEL CONNELLY June 13th, 1856.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY. REV P L. HARRISON, A.M. PRINCIPAL.

The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, September 10th 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 embraces everything

included in a thorough, practical and accom-plished education of both sexes.

The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures pa-rents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the mental and moral

training of the youth pisced under his charge.
TERMS OF TUTION: 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 Book-keeping, Botany, and Physical Geogra-

hy. Latin and Greek, with any of the above \$12,00 branches, \$12.00 To No deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. Feb. 28, 1866. Principal.

MPORTANT TO PENSIONERS .- The Act of Congress approved June 6th, 1866 gives additional pension to the following class of per-

1. To those who have lost both eyes or both hards, or are totally disabled in the same so as to require constant attendance, the sum, per

2. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance. 3. To those who have lost one hand or one foot,

or so disabled as to render them unable to per-form manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sam, per month, of \$15.00
4. Persons deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, by reason of being in civ-

il service are restored.

5. The heirs of invalid pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed, and before the certificate was issued, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at the death of the

6. Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as to mothers and sisters.

In all of these cases, new applications must be made. The undersigned is prepared, with the proper blanks, for the speedy procurement of

claims for bounty and back pay, pensions, and claims for local bounty under State law, promptly collected.

H. B. SWOOPE, Att'y at Law,
Late 11, 1866.

Clearfield, Pa

PALMER'S Patent unloading hay-forks, to be MERRELL & BIGLER'S.