

S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 31, 1867.

POR SUPREME JUDGE, Hon. Henry W. Williams, OF PITTSBURG.

FROM MEXICO. - The Havana Breussa says, the Liberal authorities of the City of Mexico are persecuting the Catholic church. They stripped the Cathedral of all its ornaments and silver ware, and arrested the Bishop of Jalapa, the Abbot of Guadaloupe and Dr. Arrillaga, Superior of the Jesuits, who are held in close confinement. The latter two are over eighty years old. The charge against the Bishop of Jalapa is that he acted as alternate for the Archbishop of Mexico in the council of the Regency, and against the Abbot that he took part in the deliberations of the Assembly of Notables. It is also stated the famous Chapel of the Rosary has been leveled by the Liberals.

It is also stated that Juarez will be elected to the Presidency without much opposition, the feeling for him being almost unanimous. He probably perceives that recent events make it necessary for him to run again; and those events are of a character so much in accord with Mexican sentiment that it is quite impossible that he should not be the most popular man in the land. Next to him stands, unquestionably, Es obedo, who superintended the business. The thing all around is altogether Mexican.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money and a legal tender, is unconstitu-

To which the Press replies: Thus concludes Judge Sharswood's able opinion against our currency-an opinion which is practically nullification, and if adopted as law would in an hour convulse every business house in this city and State. We trust every man who sees this paragraph will cut out this simple platform of the Democratic candidate, and keep it in his pocket-book along with his greenbacks. Let him read it and think on it every time he receives a United States note as compensation for his labor or wares. If he values this decision above his greenbacks, let him vote for Sharswood; if he prefers United States money to the above precious bit of learning. let him cast his ballot for the Hon. Henry W. Williams, who to all the qualifications of his opponent adds that of fervent and unflinching patriotism.

Losing Ground.-Upon the nomination of Mr. Sharswood the Democratic organs made extravagant boasts as to his populariey even with Republicans. If there ever was a basis for these pretensions, which we certainly doubt, that period has gone by. The Pottsville Journal says:

"There is now great probability that he will be opposed by numerous democrats who are not willing to trust him with great power. If his decision against the validity of 'greenbacks' could be carried into practical effect, it would compel every man who owes a debt of any kind to pay it down in gold, no matter at what cost. It is no wonder, therefore, that Judge Sharswood is los-ing strength every day. We cannot afford to place a man upon the Supreme Bench who holds opinions so directly opposed to | plements for its manufacture. the public interest.

JUST LIKE 'EM. - The market houses at Harrisburg are being whitewashed and new pavements laid around them. The Telegraph states that the Copperhead officials having charge of the work, gave the whitewashing to a colored man and refused the application of a white man. The Cops have an eye to business and seem to be preparing to receive their "fellow-citizens of African descent" into their society by the time Sambo becomes a voter. Poor Cops! The "nigger" has been their party shibboleth in the past, and they hope now to make him their stay and their strength in the future.

Immense deposits of tin ore have been discovered in Madison county, Missouri, not far from Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain. One lode is between five and six hundred feet wide, and several smaller ones have been found. The surface ore yields from three to fifteen per cent. These are the largest deposits known in the world.

The indications are unmistakable that Mormonism is about to fall to pieces, weakened by the weight of its own corruptions. Brigham Young has had a long career of uninterrupted crime. He and his immediaté followers are now at daggers' points, and every day adds to the velocity of the downfall of mormonism.

A little daughter of Joseph Mayo, of Chicago, died from hydrophobia on the 22d inst. She had been bitten by a dog several months The Country's Bulwark.

During the debate in the Senate between Messrs. Fessenden and Chandler, near the close of the recent session of Congress, there In replying to the personal allusions of the latter, Senator Fessenden had occasion to British Constitution had studied the modn reference to the appointment by him of relatives to office. When he attempted to give an account of his four sons who volunteered and served during the war, one of his remarks. Other Senators shed tears of sympathy, and the entire audience was hushed in painful silence.

It is men like these-men who feel with the common people, having suffered with them-who are the guardians of the Republie. There are men and women in this country, and plenty of them in every State and county, who will never more see the opening flowers of spring-time without thinking of the violets that bud and nod over some little grave hidden far away under Southern foliage-who will never more feel the warm winds of the South without hearing the eternal requiem which they ceaselessly murmur; and to these people we look for the guardianship and protection of our land. No cunning argument, no learned sophistry, can deceive them. They never believed the draft was illegal. They will not believe the currency unconstitutional. No matter how learned the lawyer, no matter how able the judge or statesman, he cannot unsettle them. Their patriotism is of the heart, not of the head.

Sheridan.-An exchange says: Rumors thicken as to the removal of Phil Sheridan, who is making reconstruction changes so vigorously and effectively in Texas and Louisiana. General Geo. H. Thomas is his anticipated successor, but it is hardly possible that prudent and strictly loyal officer would consent to anything which would look like a reflection on the hero of Winchester and New Orleans, whose course and pluck he so heartily endorses. If Sheridan's removal depends on Thomas' acceptance of the vacated command, the man who sent Early

The Mayor of St. Louis recently so far forgot the dignity of his office as to strike with a cane and kick a respectable negro woman of that city. He was brought up before a Justice of the Peace and tried by the charge and assessed him to pay a fine alty for so grave an offence.

The First English Lutheran church, in Harrisburg, has been remodeled and will be dedicated with appropriate services on Sunday, August 4th. Rev. Dr. Sprecher, of Springfield, Ohio, will preach the sermon on the occasion. All the former pastors of the congregation are invited to attend.

About half of the Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, was blown off on July 24th. A blast of 200 pounds of powder moved the whole mass of rock, but the most projecting point breaking off, the rest settled back again. Another attempt will be made to dislodge the whole mass.

The statement of General Ould, over his own signature, that in August, 1864, he offered, as Confederate Commissioner, to deliver up, without equivalent, ten or fifteen thousand sick or wounded Union prisoners, is attracting attention. Ultimately all the facts will come out.

The western cities have been flooded with counterfeit nickel five cent pieces. At Cincinatti a party has been arrested, having nearly a bushel of spurious coin in their possession, together with the necessary im-

STILL RIGHT. - Notwithstanding the bare assertion of the editor of the Republican to the contrary, the fret remains that Judge Woodward did indorse the ruling of Judge Williams in M'Clourg vs. Croghan's Administrators, as correct.

Gov. Geary has designated Wednesday, August 28th, as the day of execution of Charles Chase alias Charles Witmer, at Brookville, Jefferson county, for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth M'Donald, in Febru-

Montgomery Blair is making speeches in Virginia in opposition to the course of the President on the military reconstruction law. If the Blairs leave Johnson, his career will

Maximilian's death will be celebrated by a funeral service throughout the Austrian navy, and all its vessels will have their topmast flags veiled with crape for seven weeks.

Since the administration accepted Mr. Motley's resignation, President Johnson has nominated a motley crew for ministers

John Slidell is at present living near Pars, as well as his son-in-law, Erlanger, the Hebrew banker. It is said, and on apparently good authority, that, although he is most anxious to pass his last days in America, he has latterly given up all hope of ever again seeing his native land. There is also well accredited story that he fully accepts the situation, and would willingly assist, should he be allowed to return, in completing the radical plan of reconstruction.

Another Pretext.

The veto of the reconstruction bill has given the Democratic press of the country another pretext for re-asserting their alleged profound devotion to the Constitution. occurred an impressive and touching scene. the character in the play of "Money" who had witnessed many total subversions of the ern history of the United States only in refer to some current newspaper falsehoods Democratic journals, he would have arrived at the conclusion that the American Constitution had been so terribly riddled by the Republican party that not a shred of the original document remained. But further investigation would have still more astonwhom was killed and another lost a leg and ished him by disclosing the many outrages an arm, he broke down with emotion, and and wrongs the Democracy have endeavored for some minutes was unable to proceed with to shield by their favorite shibboleth, and exposing their habit of systematically invoking the Constitution only to defeat and never to defend the great objects it was designed to serve, as set forth in its preamble, viz: 'To form a more perfect Union, establish astice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty." Deluded believers in their false reasoning would be found to conclude that the Constitution prohibited efforts to prevent the destruction of the Government; that it would prevent forever the establishment of justice in the Southern States; that it would render domestic tranquility impossible by placing the peace of the nation at the mercy of defiant rebel leaders; that instead of requiring the adoption of measures for the common defence and the promotion of the general welfare, it forbids them, and that of all possible political crimes none can e so hineous as to insure the blessings of liberty to American citizens. History has of Congress and the people, and laid down no example of the perversion of the spirit | principles, which, but for subsequent events, of a political charter equal in flagrancy to the treatment the Constitution has received from the party which professes to be its ex-clusive friends. They pretend to find in it only a warrant for Slavery and Rebellion, and that it contains nothing to authorize the protection of Liberty and Loyalty.—Press.

The Surratt Trial.

It is becoming a matter of curious inquiry by every Democratic journal in the Unied States attacks, with virulence and maignity, all who are concerned in prosecuting the parties who were manifestly active in effecting the murder of Abraham Lincoln. Why is it that every effort made to bring to ustice the men implicated in this foul loody, and unnatural murder is discouraged by them, and all vials of their wrath emptd against the judge and all ergaged in the trial? Speak out plainly, gentlemen, and tell the truth. Admit that you chuckled over the murder of Abraham Lincoln; that on still think it a good thing, and that in this trial your sympathies are all with the issassins. What else are we to infer from this persistent slander of ail the witnesses for the prosecution and this endless reviling of all concerned in the prosecution? We trust that the Democratic press does not speak the sentiments of all its readers. If it does, we shall be forced to the unavoidaa jury of six men, who found him guilty of | ble conclusion that this country presents the hideous spectacle of a large political party virtually approving a homicide. - Press.

> AN ALLEDGED SHOVER OF COUNTERFEIT Money Arrested .- On the morning of the 19th, the U.S. detectives arrested at Altoona a man named Wm. Johnston, proprietor of a livery stable in Altoona, but a resident of Hollidaysburg, charged with being extensively engaged in "shoving" counterfeit money. The information was made before U. S. Commissioner M'Candless, of Pittsburg, and the accused was removed to that city the same day for a hearing. Johnston is well known, and is in independent circumstances. He has been suspected for some time of being engaged in passing counterfeit postal currency, and has been under the surveillance of detectives. In April last, one of the officers introduced himself to Johnston, and, representing himself as a 'shover." bought from him, as is alleged, one hundred dollars in counterfeit fifty-cent notes. Sufficient information was obtained against him at the time to have warranted his immediate arrest, but it was deemed advisable to allow him to run at large till the day above stated.

> "I look upon Mr. Johnson," said Senor Willson in his speech at Saratoga, "as I look upon Bull Run. It was a great lesson to the country. Andrew Johnson stands right there, and every time he undertakes to do anything against the cause of liberty and justice the country rallies and oes further than it ever would have gone before." Mr. Willson's speech is a very good one; full of kind, cheering, and noble words. He tells us how excellent the effect of the overthrow of the President's policy has been upon the South, persuaded at last that it is thoroughly and fairly beaten, is beginning to submit with a very good grace. He predicts that the reconstructed States are destined to become in a very short time the stronghold of radicalism, and assures us that among the advocates of "Equal Rights for all Men," of suffrage for the blacks, North as well as South, are Grant, and Sheridan, and Thomas, and nearly every general who has made a reputation.

THE TRUE POLICY.—Republican leaders are making it a distinctive portion of their creed that encouragement should be given to northern settlers disposed to become permanent residents of the State as landholders. The Democratic policy on the other hand is to favor the emigration only of laborers, whom they hope to render substitutes for the freedmen as farm hands, and to discourage, by systematic persecution, the emigration of men who would be at once capitalists and laborers. Thus while the Southern Pemocrats continue their insane warfare against the true material interests of their section, by attempts to exclude Northern citizens from a large portion of the Union, the Republicans are striving at once to establish the prosperity of Virginia on a broad and enduring foundation, and to cultivate a genuine feeling of nationality.

One report says the President is inclined to send Gen. Banks on a mission through the Southern States to hurry up reconstruction. The best thing the President can do in that behalf, is to see that the laws are duly enforced. If he had taken that course from the start, reconstruction would now be much farther advanced than it is.

Five thousand coolies are about to be imported for service on the Louisiana and Mississippi plantations.

Address of the Union Repulican State Cen- for its lender, and with Free Trade, State Rights, and Secession upon its banner, is

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA:low Citizens: The official term of Geo. W. Woodward, thief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, is about to exoire; and under the Constitution his sucor will be elected on the second Tuesday of October next. This election is every way important, and the more so, because of the great principles and issues involved, and of the fact that the term is for fifteen years. All the powers of our Governments, both National and State, are divided into three classes: the Legislative, Executive, and Juower; and our Constitutions provide the

dicial. The people are the source of all manner in which all offices shall be filled, and the terms for which they shall be held. The National Judiciary being for life and the State Judiciary for fifteen years, changes in these tribunals are wrought more slowly than in the other branches of the Government; and hence should be made with greater caution and wisdom; for nothing is of greater public importance than a wise and patriotic judiciary. Our past history shows a constant tendency in these several departments to enlarge their respective jurisdictions, and occasionally to encroach on each other; and especially is this true of the Judiciary. It is but recently the Supreme Court of the United States, in the interests of slavery, gravely undertook to overturn the foundations of the Government on that question, and to nullify and destroy acts of Congress enacted by the men who made the Constitution. The Dred Scott decision virtually legalized and extended slavery over all the Territories of the Union, in defiance would have extened slavery and made it lawful in all the States. And after the recent civil war was inaugurated, our State Judiciary, by a denial of the constitutional powers of Congress and of our State Legislature, in measures absolutely necessary to earry on the war and save the nation, so imperiled our cause as to make intelligent patriots everywhere tremble for the issue of the contest. True, these false theories did not prevail. But it is equally true the continued assertion of them paralyzed the arms of both the National and State Governments, distracted and disheartened our people, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, prolonged the war, and added immeasurably to our sacrifices of blood and treasure. Hence it is, "That warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws vital to the nation.

Who, then, are Henry W. Williams and George Sharswood, the candidates for this vacant seat upon the Supreme Bench? What are their past records, and where do they stand, in these eventful times, and on these momentous issues? The weal or woe of the Commonwealth, and perhaps of the nation, is involved in these questions; and it behooves every patriotic voter in the State

to examine them with care. Of Judge Williams, the Union Republi-can candidate, we here propose to give no extended biography. He is a high-toned. Christian gentleman, about forty-six years of age, a ripe scholar, and a learned and eminent lawyer, with fifteen years' judicial experience, on the bench of the District Court of Allegheny county. He was first elected judge in 1851, when he ran over one thousand votes ahead of his ticket, and was re-elected in 1861, by the unanimous vote of all parties. The following extract from an editorial in the Pittsburg Post, (the principal Democratic paper of the West) shows e estimation in which he is held by political adversaries:

The nomination of Hon. Henry W. Williams, as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated.

He is of the Webster and Clay school of olitics, and during the recent civil war, from the beginning to the end, did everything in his power, through his means, his voice, and his votes, to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the loyal people in the struggle to maintain the Union. Who, and what Judge Sharswood is, as a

public man, will appear from what follows: Early in the history of this nation political sentiment became divided on the powers of the National and State governments, and their true relations to each other. On these divisions two great parties were subsequently founded. The one, known as the State Rights party, had John C. Calhoun for its champion, and the other, for its recognized leader, had the great expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster. The former held free trade, and the right of nullification and secession, as cardinal doctrines, denying the constitutional power of Congress to impose duties for protection, and claiming nullification and secession as inherent rights of a State. The latter denied these assumptions, and between these conflicting principles and parties there has been perpetual warfare. In the main, the old Whig party ranged itself under the banner of Webster, and the Democratic party under that of Calhoun. One of the legitimate fruits of the States rights doctrine was the rebellion of 1833, in South Carolina; the avowed object of which was to nullify the protective tariff law of Congress, enacted in 828. The country at that time was saved from a disastrous civil war by the firmness of President Jackson, the wisdom of Congress, and the patriotism of General Scott. That effort at rebellion and civil war failed; and the principle on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1860 and 1861 South Carolina, and other rebel States, again endeavored to put in force their States rights doctrine of secession. The sympathy, imbecility, and connivance of President Buchanan, and his advisers, so contributed to the success of the effort, that its consummation could only be prevented by a long, desperate, and bloody civil war. In the end. and after fearful sacrifices of life and treasure, the rights and power of the National Government were again vindicated; and the Calhoun doctrine of secession was again overthrown. Such, at least, has been the popular conviction, and cause for rejoicing, and even the worst of Southern rebels have been compelled to confess it, and for two years past have been weeping over their 'lost cause." Strange, sad, and incredible as it may seem, we are already called upon to fight these great issues over again. The Democratic party, with Judge Sharswood

again marshaling its hosts, and now summoning us to the field of political combat, on these same issues. That party, at their National Conventions, in 1856 and 1860, readopted what are known as the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, as part of their platforms. These resolutions are known as the embodiment of the The erroneous copy has led to the impresold State rights and Calhoun doctrines. They do not regard the relations of the States or people thereof to the United States as constituting a government, in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declare them to be merely a compact, and that "as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of in-fractions, as the mode and measure of

redress. Under this free Democratic charter for rebellion, the lawful election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was claimed by the people of the rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact," and they chose secession and civil war as the mode, and the destruction of the Union and State independence as the measures of redress. The Democratic party, at its last National Convention, proclaimed the war a failure, and it has now put in the field a life-long Free Trade and State Rights candidate, whom Judge Black endorses as one who will stand by the Constitution and give pure law"-viz: who will stand by the Constitution as the State Rights party construe it, and give us such "pure law" as Judge Black has given President Buchanan and

Andrew Johnson. Judge Sharswood and his party triends have not only denied the lawful power of the National Government to coerce a rebellious State, to make and enforce a draft, to make paper money a legal tender, to emancipate and arm negroes, to punish rebels and traitors by disfranchisement, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in time of rebel lion, or to arrest and try offenders in time of war by court-martial; but they hold that all these things, though actually done, were illegally and wrongfully done, and therefore ttled nothing! Or, as the Democratic organ, (the Philadelphia Age,) in a recent laborate editorial on the Republican State Platform, thus expresses the same idea: We put it to the sober thoughts of the people of Pennsylvania, whether they would not have all these grave pending questions decided according to law, and not according o war, just, in fact, as they would have been lecided had they arisen eight years ago, or had no war taken place.

Is, then, the 'lost cause' not lost? Has the late dreadful war decided nothing? Is the right of secession an open question? Has slavery not been abolished? Are not the four millions of bondsmen free? our national debt no legal existence? Have the victors no power over the vanquished? Have rebel States and people lost no rights by rebellion? Have our sacrifices of blood and treasure been all made in vain? Fellowcitizens, weigh well these solemn questions, and answer them at the ballot-box on the econd Tuesday of October next.

Having concluded to reserve for a future occasion some remarks on party organization, and other topics, this address might here properly close. But, it may be asked by some, is Judge Sharswood, indeed, the political heretic herein set forth? "A man is known by the company he keeps," says the old adage. We have the right to assume, and have assumed, that the Judge is of the same political faith as his party, and the public will hold him responsible for all the guilty acts and omissions of his party. There can be no mistaking the true position of the man who recently delivered an elaborate opinion denying the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (See the case of Borie es. Trott, Legal Intelligencer of March 18th, 1864, page 92.) And when we go further back, and examine his early history, we find ample justification for all we have written and more. So long ago as April, 1834, he appeared as "The Orator of the Day," at a meeting of a States' Rights Association, in Philadelphia. We here copy some of the proceedings of that interesting convocation from "The Examiner and Journal of Political Economy, Devoted to the Advancement of the Cause of State Rights and Free Trade," Vol. 1, page 309.

The orator on that occasion delivered a ong and carefully prepared vindication and eulogy of the State Rights Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, herein before cited, and summed up his elaborate endorsement thereof as follows:

"We come back to our starting place, and finding nothing in the Constitution establishing any final judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserved rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general law, in cases of compact between parties having no common superior. Each State has the right to judge for itself of the infractions of the compact, and to choose for tself the most proper and efficient remedies.'

The better to exhibit still further, if possible, the true character of that meeting and its distinguished orator, the following toasts are copied from the proceedings. Same volume, page 312) TOAST. 'John C. Calhoun-The first to

throw himself into the breach against Federal usurpation. May he live to see his principles predominant throughout the world, TOAST: "The Patriots, otherwise called Nullifiers of South Carolina-their memories will be cherished when the advocates of the Force Bill are forgotten, or remembered with execration.

TOAST: "The State of South Carofinaas her principles are cherished, we need not fear usurpation, either in the Legislative, Judicial, or Executive departments of the Government.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun was among those invited to this meeting by Judge Sharswood and others, but declined in a published letter of sympathy.

We thus submit, as briefly as possible, the record of the Democratic candidate, and of the party which placed him in nomination. We feel that no added comments could do justice to the subject; and only ask you, fellow-citizens, to examine the whole record with care, and under a sense of your solemn responsibilities to your country, render your verdict at the ensuing election.

By order of the Committee. F. JORDAN, Harrisburg, July 26. Chairman.

The President has appointed Generals Sherman, Harney and Terry to act as Commissioners, in connection with others named by the last Congress, for selecting a location Washington City Gossip.

It appears that the official copy of the supplemental Reconstruction act was is ued a few days since from the State Department so full of errors that it has been found no. cessery to issue a new copy, which has been carefully compared with the enrolled hill sion in some quarters that the supplemental act deprives the President of all power of removal of District commanders, and places it in the hands of Gen. Grant. The correct copy shows that this is not true. The Pres. ident retains that power, and the rumeris still reiterated that he will apply it to Gen. eral Sheridan, and supersede that officer by appointing either General Thomas or General Hancock.

Gen. Thomas has sent orders to General Duncan, at Nashville, in regard to the disposition of troops at the approaching election day. He directs that, except in extreme cases, no troops shall approach . election polls.

The summing up of the course Surratt trial commenced on the Till half of the prosecution. The court was crowded to suffocation and the intein the trial is intensified as it draws so near its end. Surratt winced a good deal, when the District Attorney was denouncing lim as a spy, blockade runner, murderer and assin, and seemed visibly affected when the counsel charged that he deserted his mother at the scaffold.

The internal revenue receipts of last week were \$4,678,563.

The Government has advices that its bearer of dispatches has at last reached the city of Mexico, and delivered to Mr. Ottenbourg notice of his appointment as Minister to Mexico, a commission for which, however, has never been issued, together with the despatches of the State Department. Some of these despatches related to steps to prevent the execution of Maximilian.

A project is on foot for the establishment of an Ocean Steamship line, between Washington and Antwerp, with a depot for the reception of German emigrants at Washington, from which they will be distributed through the Southern States.

It is reported that a dreadful riot occured at Rogersville, in East Tennessee, where a speech by Emerson Etheridge was interrupted by some one in the audience; the lie was given and returned, and finally the meeting separated itself into Radical and Conservative camps, which opened fire up-on each other. Two persons were killed outright, and thirty-seven were wounded, seven of whom is thought will die

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, outs, or out of plant stylewill be charged double price for space occupied

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE .- By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned administrator will offer at public sale, on Saturday, August 24th 1867, upon the premises, the following Real Estate of James Gill, dec'd, viz : A certain messauge or tract of land, situate in Beccaria tw'p, Clearfield county, being the homestead property upon which he lived at the time of his death, and containing about 37 acres, more or less; about 35 acres clear ed, having a good soil, in a good state of cultivation, and having thereon erected a small log house and barn; also a bearing orchard on the premises, and a never failing spring of water at the door. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P.M. when conditions will be made known by J. M. SMITH,

July 27, 1867.

"BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPL"-A Complete History of the New States Ocean. By Albert D Richardson. Over 20,800 copies sold in one month. Life and adventure on Praries, Mountains and the Pacific coast; with over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New S ates and Territories.

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TWO FARMS FOR SALE. - The undersigned offers for sale two farms, described as follows:

No. 1 is situate in Boggs township. Clearfield county, about lot a mile from the Kailroad, being known as the Lindsay Stone Farm, and contains about one hundred acres-about 55 acres clear, 50 of which is in grass, and under good fenceswith a log house and good log barn, and a young orchard of choice fruit trees thereon. No. 2 is situate in Bradford township, near the

Railroad at Woodland, and contains one hundre acres-50 acres clear, of which 40 is in grass under good fences-a log house and frame and some choice truit trees thereon. The farms will be sold on reasonable terms, or if desirable. Apply to, or address the und signed at Woodland, Clearfield county. Pa. July 31, 1867-3m. JERE, BUTLER.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

The First Session of the Second Scholastic year, will commence on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1867. 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 accomplished education of both sexes.

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

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Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry Book-keeping, Botany, and Physical Geogra-

Latin, Greek and French, with any of the above branches, No deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of

REV. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. July 31, 1867.