

S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 11, 1868.

The Copperhead Platform.

To-day, in another column, we publish the platform of the Copperhead party in Pennsylvania. It is not a declaration of principles or a creed of political faith, but a mere series of untimely attacks on the Radicals, the Government, Congress, and those who are actively engaged in preserving the Union. It is a mere negation, more remarkable for what it does not say than for that which it does say-for what it omits than for what it contains.

No in corsement of Andrew Johnson is con tained therein. Nothing is said in favor of protection to home industry. No apology is made for the gross insults offered by previous conventions to the loyal sentiment of the country. No retraction is made of their former declarations that the history of the war is but "debt, slaughter, and disgrace." No disapproval of the famous Chicago surrender plank is hinted at; and not a word is said against the rebels, while the nized as a leader of that peculiarly virulent Radicals are denounced without stint.

But, let this suffice for the present. We will refer to the resolutions at some future day.

NEEDLESS ALARM. -- Some Republican newspapers manifest concern lest the Office Tenure Act, after the consummation of im peachment, shall be found an embarrassment. We do not share in this anticipation. By the express terms of the Constitution the Senate is made to participate in the appointing power. It is authorized to give "advice" beforehand, and "consent" afterwards, if it shall see proper, in the case of every removal or appointment. A strong tendency has prevailed for thirty years to ignore this rightful prerogative of the Senate; to make the President an imperial monarch, elected for a term of years; and to make all placemen under the Governthis dangerous ground to the Republican ideas and habits.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE. -At the morning session, on March 4th, the speaker laid before the Senate a letter from Chief Justice Chase, relating to the rules for the government of the Court of Impeachment, over which the friends of the President have been quite jubilant. The letter simply states that, in the opinion of the Chief Justice, the Senate, which by the Constitution resolves itself into a Court of Impeachment. should not, as the Senate, make the rules by which the court is to be governed-that the articles of impeachment should be received by the Senate before it organizes the court, and that the court, when organized, should make the rules for its proceedings. All this having been so done, there will be no further need for Copperhead quibblings, or rejoicings over the letter of Chief Jastice Chase.

AN UNWARRANTED INSULT. - The President, at the request of the Democratic Executive Committee of New Hampshire, difrom the canvass in New Hampshire, where as the average of mankind. he is doing so much damage to Johnsonism. It is well known that Gen. Sickles ranks Gen. Hancock, and will not take the inferior position. It is said he will resign if this order is insisted on. This action of the President is a downright insult to the gallant

Hon. B. F. WADE. -- Of Mr. Wade a Washington correspondent says: "He is conducting himself admirably. Office seekers and toadies already begin to pester him with their attentions. He declines to speak upon impeachment or its possible results. He said to an intimate political friend this morning that if anybody supposed he coveted a place to which he was not elected, it was a great mistake. "A man would be a place under such circumstances."

A FACT.-It is a coincidence possibly worth notice, that the last case of impeachment was that of Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee, who was impeached on the testimony of Andrew Johnson, and one of the managers presenting that impeachment was Mr. Pendleton.

MARYLAND. -Hon. Geo. B. Vicker, was elected United States Senator from Maryland, last week. He presented his credentials en Monday, and was sworn in.

The bondsmen of Jefferson Davis were released from further reliability, last week, by order of Judge Underwood.

A Warning Unheeded.

When two years since, apprehensions became general that Mr. Johnson, owing his election as Vice President to the Republican party, but speedily promoted to the highest post by the assassination of his chief, was about to betray the friends of the Union, numerous appeals and exortations were addressed to him, publicly and privately, by good men from nearly every section of the land. Their arguments and remonstrances were aimed to reach his conscience, as well as to sustain the waning sentiment of patriotism, which had once been strong enough to lift him above the atmosphere of party, but which, it was painfully evident, was already giving way to the corrupting influence of treasonable plotters against our scarcely yet re-established peace. One of these appeals, from a distinguished clergyman of Washington, has been published by the Philadelphia press. It bears the date of February 16, 1866, and, after foreibly pre-senting to Mr. Johnson many leading consideration in the interest of both Christian conviction and political duty, and eloquenturging him to be faithful to the sacred duties of the hour, closes with the following remarkable paragraph:

'Nay, more-and this is the presentiment which has haunted me now for days together, and which seems to be like the solemn warning of a melansholy fate-and it is in a fear which takes this shape, namely: that you will not be removed from your high effice, as your predecessor was, by as-sassination but you will be subjected to a fate far worse than death—the open and everlasting disgrace which will in some way or other how 1 know not-but will in some way arise in the in-scrutable Providence of God. I seem to see the chasm already opening at your feet! Oh, while it is time I pray you, honored sir withdraw yourself from the abyss. Look up, look up alone to Heaven for help, and the Lord Jehovah will strengthen you from on High!"

The Copperhead Candidates.

Charles E. Boyle, who outranks Brevet Brigadier General Wellington H. Fnt on the Democratic State ticket, is a young man who distinguished himself by staying out of the army when his country was in danger. In Western Pennsylvania he is already recogschool of Democracy whose conspicuous exponents are Pendleton, Woodward, Clymer, Black, and men of that stamp-the cold. polished haters of our Government and cause. On the ticket he represents his party, the officer from the Reserves being appended merely as a guise -- a decorous blind -a decoy. Mr. Boyle is from Fayette county. and has committed himself very voluminously and unequivocally in the State Legslature; and should any Democrat whose faith is pure and undefiled feel squeamish in regard to voting for the candidate who has served three years in the army, he can be pacified with choice extracts from the speeches of the gentleman who heads the ticket.

Colonel Ent's nomination, as the vote discloses, was clearly an afterthought, brought about by the urgent solicitation of certain prominent Democrats who disclaim the name of politicians, but do the work, who strenuously argued against the inexpediency of needlessly slighting the soldier and loyal element of the country. It is a repetition of the acrobatic ticket which bore the names of M'Clellan and Pendleton, only by 1868 they

First Verdict of the People. The following despatch was, on March 3.

received by the Senators and Representatives of Nebraska, from the governor of that State, Hon. David Butler, dated Omaha, March 3, 1868 :

Glorious news! Omaha redeemed! Four hundred and eighty-three Republican majority Fight square on principle! Congress fully sustained! Copperheads took open grounds against

The municipal election in Omaha last year was carried by the Copperheads by a majority of over three hundred. This is a Republican gain at the home of General Thayer and Representative Taffe, as will be seen, of seven hundred and eighty-three.

CHANCES FOR EQUITAL. - Seventeen negative votes will save Mr. Johnson. In the Senate the Democrats have eleven. If six Republican Senators make up their minds against impeachment the indictment will fail. Certain vague rumors are floating a bout which seems to give the friends of the President some hope; and in this connection the names of Senators Fessenden, Trumbul Anthony, Ross, Sprague and Frelinghuysen are frequently spoken and written, and in some quarters there is considerable speculation as to the motives which rected Gen. Grant to order Gen. Sickles to ken separately or as a whole, strongly re will be apt to weigh with them; which tareport to Gen. Hancock for duty, under his mind one that even United States Senators rank as Colonel. This is to withdraw him are humane and, generally act pretty much

> GEN. GRANT. -The spontaneous nomination of General Grant as the Republican candidate for President surpasses the popular whirlwind that elected Andrew Jackson in 1828. The Radical Southern papers exception, as the symbol of safety and victory; while Radical leaders in Congress, like Washburne, Kelley, Logan, Wade, Nye, Chandler, &c., &c., are his carnest and active advocates. However new developments may have excited the public mind, their effect has simply been to intensify and solidify the sentiment in favor of Grant.

Southern Rejoidings.-The rapid and steady progress of impeachment has electrified the Union men of the South. The news came in good time-just as the rebels were rejoicing over the success of their plans in Alabama, and accepting new aid and great fool," said Wade, "to desire such a comfort from Andrew Johnson. The Republican papers of the South come to us filled with gratitude to Congress, while their cruel enemies once more realize the folly of opposing the great organization which, having conquered them on the battle-field, will as surely conquer them at the ballot-box.

Mr. Greeley has recently visited Cincinnati, and the following is in an editorial article in the Tribune of Friday: "Stopping at Cincinnati, on his way to be inaugurated Vice President, Mr. Johnson then and there disclosed to Col. Stanley Mathews his purpose to resuscitate and reinvigorate the Democratic party-in other words, to place himself at the head of the opposition to Mr. Lincoln's administration.

Train has been presented with a pair of garters. Now won't some one give him a ege of the sex in costume.

IMPEACHMENT.

On Wednesday, March 4th, another forward step was taken towards the impeachment of the President. Mr. Bingham. on behalf of the committee, presented the formal indictment against Andrew Johnson, at the bar of the Senate, before which body he is to be tried for high crimes and misdemeanors. Every available space in the galleries and on the floor was occupied by spectators, at an early hour, in anticipation of the proceedings.

One o'clock, the appointed hour for the presen. tation of the articles of impeachment, having arrived, the doors of the Senate chamber were flung open and the committee of managers linked armin-arm, two by two, and followed by nearly all the members of the House of Representatives entered. Messrs. Bingham and Boutwell led the procession; then followed Butler and Wilson then Williams and Logan and then Stevens, sup ported by a friend on either side. The proces sion halted a moment on entering the chamber, when the Sergeant-at-Arms announced to the Chair. "The managers of the impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives." Mr. Wade from the Chair saluted the committee by repeating the same words. The managers then marched down the aisle, and seated themselves in chairs provided for them in front of the Secretary's desk, Messrs. Bingham, Boutwell, Stevens and Logan to the left of the presiding officer, and Wilson, Williams and Butler to the right. The members of the House who had come over, and all had come except the Democratic members, filled the lobbies to the right and left, and a few entered within the bar, took what vacant seats they found and made themselves quite at home. Mr Colfax, the Speaker of the House, was complimented, by being invited to a seat on the right of than ten days. the Speaker of the Senate.

The President pro tom. rapped his gavel, and ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms, who stood close by. to make proclamative that the managers of the impeachment were ready to exhibit articles against Andrew Johnson at the bar of the Senate. The order was promptly obeyed.

Mr. Bingham immediately rose and unfolded what looked like about two quires of foolscap pa per, stitched into book form, from which he pro seeded to read the articles of impeachment. His voice was firm, his reading slow and measured, and every word he uttered was audible in the remotest part of the chamber. The galleries listened with marked attention in which respect they were quite in contrast with the floor. To the Senators and members present, it seemed like a thrice told tale. They had heard it all before. The managers stood up during the reading, except Mr. Stevens, who resumed his seat after standing about five minutes. The old man smiled pleasantly at the allusion to him in the citation from the President's St. Louis speech contained in Gen. Butler's article of impeachment.

At the conclusion of the reading the managers took their seats. The President pro tem announced that the Senate would take due notice of the impeachment, and inform the House of Representatives when it was ready to proceed with the trial. Managers and members then returned to the House, and the Senate resumed its legislative

Later in the day, a committee of three was apcointed to inform the Chief Justice that at 920 resolve itself into a court of impeachment.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5th .- Another big jam at the Capitol, and another important step in the progress of impeachment.

At 1 o'clock, promptly, the entrance doors of the Senate Chamber were thrown open, and the floors and galleries are hushed into keen expectancy. A moment later the Chief Justice, easily recognizable in his judicial robes, enters, accompanied by Senator Pomeroy on his left, and followed by Judge Nelson, who is in plain citizens dress, and walked arm-in-arm with Senator Wilson. Mr. Wade, in the chair, immediately raps the gavel, suspends legislative business, announces the resolution of yesterday for the organization of the court, and vacates the chair. The Chief Justice with his escort walks down the aisle to the desk of the Vice President, behind which he stands and say : "Senators, I am here in obedience to your notice for the purpose of proceeding with you in forming a court of impeachment for the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. I am now ready to take the oath."

Associate Justice Nelson then administered the following oath to the Chief Justice: "I do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. President of the United States, now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and the laws, so help me God,"

The Chief Justice then took the chair vacated a few moments before by Mr Wade, and ordered the Senators to be sworn in in succession. The Senators were sworn, separately, as their names were called alphabetically. All proceeded without interruption until Mr. Wade's name was called, when Mr. Hendricks rose and objected to Mr. Wade being sworn as a member of the court, on the ground that the Constitution provided "that the Vice President could not sit as President of the Court, because it involved his own succession. seems to have adopted his name, without So neither could Mr. Wade, who was the acting Vice President, sit as a member of the Court."

Mr. Howard rose, and said he could see no dis tinction between Mr. Patterson, who was connected with the President by ties of relationship. (sonin-law), and Mr. Wade, who had merely an interest in the result of the trial.

The result of the objection was a general debate. which continued until a late hour, when the Senate adjourned to the next day without having completed the organization of the Court of impeachment.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6th .- The crowd at the capitol, to-day, was even greater than heretofore.

One o'clock, the hour set for the meeting of the court of impeachment having arrived, the Chief Justice, in his judicial robes, entered by one of the side doors. Mr. Wade announced that the hour had come for the Senate to resolve itself into a court of impeachment. Mr. Wilson took his seat. Mr. Wade left the chair, and the Chief Justice promptly filled it. There was a slight rustle of attention, a short pause, and then the Chief Justice said : "The Senate will please come to order."

A motion was then made to postpone the further consideration of Mr Hendricks' objections to Mr. Wade's admission as a member of the court, until the other Senators were sworn in; whereupon the Chief Justice said, "The Senator from Connecticut is entitled to the floor." Mr Dixon holds its size for fifty or sixty feet. who had commenced a speech the day previous, rose to proceed, when Mr. Howard interposed a point of order. Mr. Dixon, however, was deter- friend : "I feel that God has forgiven the perticoat? Then he can exercise the privi- mined to make his speech and went on. Several sin, and I trust that you will, as I've taken other points of order were raised, but Mr. Dixon the benefit of the bankrupt act.'

still goes shead, by permission of the presiding officer. An appeal was then taken from the decision of the Chief Justice, but the Senate, by a vote of 24 to 20, having decided in favor of the to violate the law by admitting those to Chair, the debate was allowed to go on, and Mr. practice in the courts who were prohibited Dixon concluded his speech.

Mr. Hendricks then rose and, after a few remarks, said he had concluded to withdraw his objections to Mr. Wade being sworn. The oath was then administered to Mr. Wade and the other remaining Senators.

The Senate being now fully organized as a Court of Impeachment, the Sergeant-at-arms

made the necessary proclamation : "Hear ye; Hear ye; all persons are commanded to keep silent while the Senate is sitting as a high court of impeachment, for the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

At the suggestion of the Chief Justice, the rules previously adopted by the Senate. were adopted for the government of the Court of Im-

The House was then informed of the organization of the court. The managers on the part of the House then appeared and through their chairman. Mr. Bingham, asked that Andrew Johnson. the President of the United States, be summoned to appear before the court of impeachment to anwer to articles which they were ready to maintain. Mr. Howard moved that a summons be issued and made returnable on Friday. March 13th, and it was so ordered.

The Court then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its legislative session.

SATURDAYY, MARCH 7 - The summons of the impeachment court was issued to-day, and served on President Johnson, personally. It is said he will appear by counsel and ask twenty days to prepare for trial. The court will likely not grant more

The Democratic Convention. This body met in Harrisburg, on Wednes day, March 4th, and nominated C. E. Boyle of Fayette county for Auditor General, and Gen. W. H. Ent, of Columbia county, for Surveyor General.

Geo. H. Woodward, Wm. Bigler, Asa Packer, and Isaac Heister, were elected delegates at large to the Copperhead National Convention. Geo. W. Cass and W. V. McGrath, were

chosen as Presidential electors at large, with one Representative elector from each dis-

The following resolutions were adopted as the platform of the party , to wit:

Resolved. That the happiness of the people and the preservation and continuanc of our power, as a Republic depends upon the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution; and the prompt restoration of each and all of the States to the enjoyment of their rights and functions in the Union is essnetial to our progress, to our prosperity, and to the protection of our liberties; and radical legislation is the sole brrrier

2. That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law; it is binding upon the people and upon every department of the Government, and it is the highest duty of those in and out of official place to yield implicit obedience to all its provisions until it is changed in the manner provided therein; that the recent attempts of the Legislative branch of the Government to usurp dependence of the Judiciary, are deliberate atattacks upon the plainest provisions of the Constitution, in utter violation of its spirit, and tend 3. That the Radicals in Congress have wrung from the people enormous sums of they have squandered in reckless extravagance their system of taxation is ill-devised, incongrous and inequitable, and they have mismanaged the large revenues thus obtained; that rigid economy in every branch of the public service a decrease in the number of officials, reduction in the army and navy and a reform in the mode of the collection of the revenue are imperatively demanded, and only by these means can a reduction in the amount of taxation now imposed upon the industrial and manufacturing interests be attained and

the payment of our indebtedness be as-ured 4. That the Republican party is responsible to the country for the delay in the restoration of the Southern States to their just relations in the Union, and for the government of their people by military rule; that the purpose of these measures is to perpetuate Radical power through the votes of illiterate negroes and that these are the great primary causes of the present prostrate condition of productive industry in all its departments

5 That in enacting the tenure of office law, the legislative and executive branches of the government, each for itself, had the right to judge of its constitutionality, and that, in so exercising the right, the Executive was but obeying that portion of his oath which requires him to "preserve, pro-tect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and that it is the right of every branch of the government, and of every citizen, to have questions involving the constitutionality of any law speedily adjudged by the Supreme Court of the United States, and of all the people to have said decisions enforced

6. That the pending impeachment of the President of the United States is a gross and reckless abuse of part san power, without justifiable cause, and intended for the attainment of party purpos es, at the sacrifice of the most vital interest of the

7 That a return to a specie paying basis at the earliest practicable moment is essential to the in terests of the people and the prosperity of the na-

8 That the national debt should be paid as rapidly as is consistent with the terms of the laws upon which its several loans are based. 9. That the five twenty bonds and the legal tender notes are component parts of the same fi-nancial system, and until the Government is able to redeem the legal tenders in coin, the holders of those bonds should be required to receive legal

tenders in payment. 10 That every species of property should bear its fair proportion of taxation, and that the exemption of Government bonds therefrom is unjust and inequitable

11. That we recognize with emotions of the deepest gratitude the efforts of the gallant volunteer soldiery, who so freely took up arms to defend the flag and prevent the destruction of the Union : and that we denounce as an insult to them the efforts of the Radicals to prevent a restoration of the Union until negro supremacy is established in certain States, and negro equality made the rule

12. That the naturalization of foreign born citizens places them upon the same footing as those born in the country, and it is the duty of the Government to see that all citizens, naturalized or native, are protected in their rights of life, liberty and property abroad, as well as at home, and that in the view of the Democracy, the flag of the country ought and must be made to protect all our eitizens

Wm. A. Wallace was re-elected Chairman of the State Central Committee, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

The Postal Law of Congress forbids the opening of newspapers by a person not addressed or authorized, under a penalty of twenty dollars fine, and stealing the same is punishable by imprisonment. Some folks will please take warning.

There is a butternut tree in Connecticut which is twenty-one feet and four inches in circumference four feet from the ground. It

A Georgia merchant writes to a swindled

ANOTHER IMPEACHMENT.—West Virgi- FOR SALE—a superior STAGE, (carry nia has been laboring under the incubus of an inefficient and treasonable judge. He chose by express enactment, and on account of their having given aid and comfort to the rebellion. Judge Hindman, like Andrew Johnson, calculated upon the leniency of the representatives of the people; but both have calculated without duly weighing the fact that the lessons of battle are quite too fresh to allow every sacred interest wrung from armed dissenters to perish by inaction. The Legislature of that State took the unruly Judge to task. They saw in his conduct the old leaven of treason at work, and with a commendable promptitude, whilst they observed all the rules of a fair trial deposed him from the seathe had disgraced. They resolved that the judiciary, at least, should be free from the taint of treason. In this they have acted wisely. For an enemy there can affect more disastrously the vital points of society than in any other. Even a crime may be made plausible by receiving sanction from a corrupt court.

VIOLATING PLEDGES .- All the political advices from the Pacific lead us to infer that the Copperhead party of California is in 'sore travail." The secret of their success in that State was due to their loud promises of reform, and to Republican mismanagement. Had principle been the basis of their action, the Assemblymen, when elected, would have gone harmoniously to work, and speedily effected what they had so fairly proposed. But the rush for place, and the consequent dissentions outside quickly contaminated that body, so that their usefulness has not only been impaired, but "what to do with the spoils" has become the subject that most engrosses their attention. One faction charges knavery upon the other. The feud grows more and more intense, and has narrowed down to the war and anti-war record of the fragments. The antagonism is complete and cripples every project of the majority in the Legislature. So noticeable has the defection become that the press and the people are calling for some redemption of their pledges-some evidence of their good faith. That body is not able to respond, but in paralytic helplessness simply sits and sits and sits.

General Hancock has written a letter in eply to that of General Grant revoking his order for the removal of certain members of the City Council of New Orleans, in which he repeats the reasons heretofore given for his action, but says he will promptly obey General Grant's orders reinstating the Coun cilmen, though he thinks the public good will not thereby be advanced. The deposed officials have therefore been restored to their places, and Hancock retains his place. his threats to resign if General Grant interfered with his administration to the contrary notwithstanding.

Governor Ward has returned to the New Jersey Senate the joint resolution with drawing the consent of New Jersey to the proposed Constitutional Amendment, article 14, with his objections. The Governor says the resolution has no validity; the ratther action can be taken by the State, except the matter be again submitted by Congress for the ratification by a sufficient number of States; and therefore, New Jersey cannot avail herself of any right to withdraw because of the delay by other States.

It is said Andy Johnson, at the sugges-tion of Mrs. Cobb. and in pursuance of his practice of pardoning rebels, proposes to issue a pardon to himself, in advance and plead it in defense on his trial. We can't see why it would not do as well in his case as in that of any other rebel.

Barnum's Museum, in New York, was lestroyed by fire on the night of March 2d. There were forty cages of wild animals in the building, nearly all of which were burned. Loss about \$100 000.

Mew Advertisements.

Advertisements set up in large type, or out of plain style, will be charged double usual rates. No cuts.

W ANTED-a girl to do general housework. For particulars apply at the JOURNAL office.

IME! LIME!!-Limestone, of a good quality, being more abundant in this county than is generally supposed a man of twenty years experience in the business proposes to en quarries and burn lime for farmers, and all others who may desire his services, on reasonable terms. He will engage to produce a pood qualifertilizing. For further particulars inquire at the Journay office. |March 11, 1868-4t.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters of Administration on the estate of S. N. Spencer, late of Lumber City borough, Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settle-H. W. SPENCER. March 11, 1868-6tp.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

H. W. SMITH will sell his entire stock of Dry Goods at auction, commencing on March 16th. Time of sale from 12 M. to 2 P. M., and every evening. Storekeepers will find it advantageous to attend as many goods, in pieces, will be sold. Ladies goods' and fancy articles generally at night.

Boots & SHOES—the cheapest in the county, SOLE LEATHER & FINDINGS—the cheapest mossop's

FISH, of all kinds—the cheapest in the county, ADIES' CLOAKS-the cheapest in the county,

12 passengers) suitable for Hotel and GEO DODD & SONS. March 4.1 430 Race St . Phil'a. Pa

NOTICE.—An election of officers of the Madera Coal and Improvement Compaay, will be held at 333 Walnut St., (Room 2) Philadelphia, on Tuesday, March 17th. at 10 a s. March 4. CHAS. J. PUSEY, Secretary

THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM J. J. RICHARDSON & CO.. 126 Market Street, Philadelphia, are the largest Manufacturing Confectioners and Wholesale Deal ers in Fruits. Nuts. &c , in the United States.

March 4. 1867-1 y FEATHERS—a lot of prime feathers just re-ceived at J. P. KRATZER'S

RAFTMEN can get all size raft rope, rafting augers, rafting axes, with steel poles, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

LOUR AND FEED-extra family flour, buck wheat flour, corn meal, rye chop, mixed feed derain, at J P. KRATZER'S. and grain, at

N EW GOODS -A full stock of staple dry goods, new and desirable dress goods, light cloths and cassimeres, now opening at March 4

DROVISIONS-sugar cured hams, clear sides, shoulders, rib side, ham sausage, dried beef ness pork, mackerel, cod fish, lake herring, white fish, cheese, dried apples, dried peaches, dried cherries, prunes, currants, pitted cherries, dried corn, hominy,canned fruit, preserves, pickles. &c.,
March 4. at J. P. KRATZER'S

LIST OF JURORS drawn for March

GRAND JURORS. S.H. Hindman, Beccaria. | EnochGearhart, Decatur Sam'l Sunderlin, Bell. J. H. Gearbart, Bradford. Mitchell Shope, Girard. George Albert. " Dr. T. J. Boyer, Brady. Jas.M'Creary, Burnside Calvin Stevens, Chest Austin Carry, " M. A Frank, Clearfield G. Leech, Curwensville. Elliott Kratzer.

Elijah Burns, Huston Thomas Hewitt. J. Dougherty Lawrence Isaac Kirk, Lumber city Daniel Philips. Merris. R. S. Humphrey, Pike. J. H. Clowser, Union. TRAVERSE JURORS. George Hall, Graham

Russel Showalter.

M. V. French, Graham

L. D. Weld, Beccaria. John Cresswell, Gualich D. M. Stevens. J. W. Wright, " J. H. Torner, Boggs. Jos. Hegarty. Jos. Washburn, Ruston. Henry Goss Wm Schwem.sr Brady Fred. Wingert. James Irvin Robt.Graham.Bradford. Henderson, Burnside. W.Summerville, "Joshua Feltwell, Chest. D.P.St Clair, Covington L. Leavy. Clearfield. John Troutman. C. B Sandford. W.M'Bride.Curw'sville.

Robt Sullivan. John Gililand Karthaus Reuben Caldwell, Knex. W.T.Schryger, Lawrnee. Arthurs.Lumber city. W. W. Kelly, ... Jos. C. Brenner, Morris. H H. Kephart. Osceola. Patrick Daily, Penn. W. F. Johnson. Wm. A Bloom, Pike A. P. Shoff, Woodward. W.Graham jr , Goshen H H Baughman,

HERIFF'S SALE .- By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY, the 15th DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following lescribed Real Estate. to wit;

A certain tract of land situate in Morris town-ship. Clearfield county, Pa. bounded by tracts in name of Jacob Wideman, Robert Glenn, David Lanich, George Hobacker and Jesse Yarnell, containing 354 acres, more or less, being tract in name of Peter Yarnell. ALSO, one other tract situate in Morris township aforesaid, bounded by Peter Varnall (Peter Tarnett,) penjamin Martin and others, containing 421 acres, and allowance, being tract in name of Jesse Yarnell, and all being nu improved. Seized, taken in execution, and to be

sold as the property of James M Nelson.
Also—a certain tract of land situate in Chost tw'p, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by land of John M'Callister, on the south east by land of Gilligaus, and south west by land of John M'Cord. on the north west by lan of Wm. Irvin and others. ALSO, 29 acres of land in Josdan t'wp . bounded on the east by Charles Strong, south by land of M'Callister, west by the other land of Bloom and north west by land of Wm. Irwin. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of

ALSO - a certain tract of land situate in Chest wp., Clearfield county Pa., containing 110 acres. bounded as follows, viz : beginning at a dogwood corner, thence by land of John M'Pheran to a dogwood corner, thence by land of Patchins Heirs to a Hemlock, thence by land of John Canby to a chestnut, thence by land of Anthony M' Garvey to the place of beginning. Seized, taken in exacution, and to be sold as the property of

Also-a certain tract of land situate in Boggs wp. Clearfield county. Pa., containing 214 acres a two story house and small frame house, bank barn and all necessary out buildings thereon, with an orchard of 170 apple trees; 1/4 acres of said land being cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Beers

ALSO-a certain truct of land situate in Boggs wp.. Clearfield county. Pa , bounded by land of Elizabeth Thompson south by turnpike, north and west by John Stone containing one acre and haring a two-story frame house thereon erected Sci zed taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Amasa Wilkes.

ALSO, by virtue of sundry writs of Fa. Fa., the following described real estate : All defendants interest in that certain tract or piece of land situate in Knox township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to

wit: Beginning at an ash corner on the Little Clearfield ereck, thence down the same north 88 degrees, east 72 perches, thence south 26 degrees, east 75 perches, thence north 85 degrees -ast 22 perches, thence north 12 degrees, east 60 perches to a maple, thence leaving the creek south 35 de-grees, east 405 perches, by Henry Trout tract to spanish oak, thence south 40 decrees, west 183 perches to a Hickory, thence north 28 degrees, west 540 perches to the ash and place of beginning, (saving and excepting out of the same 100 acres, heretofore sold to Stacy W. and Isaac Thompson, by deed dated 26th December, 1842. bounded and described as follows to wit: beginning at a sugar on line of Jacob Bowman, thence south 35 degrees, east 229 perches, along said line to a Hemlock, thence north 40 degrees, west 77 perches to a post, thence north 35 degrees, west 216 perches to a post' and thence north 30 degrees east 80 perches to place of beginning.) containing 389 acres, being tract warranted in the name of Wm. King. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Dunlap. ALSo-a certain tract of land situate in Morris

t'wp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded south by lands of Alexander Gissey, west by land of Leon-ard Kyler, north by land of Daniel Beams and east by land of Frederick Barrich containing six ty acres, and having twenty-five acres cleared with small log house and stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Little.

ALSo-a certain tract of land situate in Jordan township. Clearfield county. Pa., bounded by lands of Phemas Strong. Hiram Straw and others, containing one hundred and six acres. being a part of warrant in name of Philip Loust, with about ten acres cleared, and a two-story log house and stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Patterson.

ALSO-s certain lot situate in the Borough of Curwensville. Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by Jacob Bilger, south by an alley, west by lot of Wm. Bard, and on the north by state street, containing one fourth of an acre, with a small frame house erected thereon. Seized taken a execution, and to be sold as the property of

B. F. Sterling.

ALSO - a certain tract of land situate in Decartain tractain tractain tractain tractain tractain tractain tractain tractain tractain tracta QUEENSWARE—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S.

NAILS & SPIKES—the cheapest in the ccunty, at MOSSOP'S.

NAILS & SPIKES—the cheapest in the ccunty, at MOSSOP'S.

C. ROWE, Sheriff. Feb. 26, 1868-4t.