

S. J. ROW, MDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 22, 1868

The Impeachment

The counsel for Mr. Johnson announced the close of the testimony for the defense on Saturday. It is understood that they reserve the right to offer other witnesses, for good cause shown, but do not anticipate any probability of their doing so. Their case has finally broken down on the refusal, by the Senate, to permit members of the Cabinet to testify to their part in advising the President as to the unconstitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office Law, and as to the subsequent acts of the accused and his Cabinet in relation thereto up to the time when Mr. Johnson sent in his message of February 21st. An interrogation as to the applicability of the law to the Secretaries appointed by Mr. Lincoln was twice ruled out, being first put by one of the counsel, and subsequently by Senator Sherman. The defense thereupon rested their proof. We have no intimations as to the extent of rebutting testimony to be offered for the prosecution, but it is not likely to be general, or materially to delay the approaching termination of the trial.

Criticisms have been very freely applied to the action of the Senate in admitting a large amount of testimony not strictly pertinent to the main issue before it for judgment, viz: Did, or did not, the President violate a law which it was his duty to obey? These criticisms are certainly not applicable to its refusal to receive this line of proof the rejection of which has terminated the deferise. It is here clearly held that the President is responsible for his Cabinet, not his Cabinet for him, and the Senate declines to consider the advice or opinions of his subordinates as having any legal bearing upon the defense of his official acts. Widely as the Senate had opened the way for the accused to prove the intent which he alleges in excuse for his official acts, and liberally as they have, for the most part, construed the rules of evidence, many times waiving, in the interests of an impartial development of the truth in its minutest particulars, the which those rules have been founded, even this liberal and unprecedented impartiality could not clothe the opinions and advice of just relevancy to the question of innocence or guilt. The Senate gave to Mr. Johnson unlimited scope in his efforts to show, by his own private or official declarations and acts, the nature of his objections to the law and the intent which he claims to have been governed by, and which he would have manifested in any of his proceedings to resist it. The declarations and advice of other persons, whether Cabinet officers, press correspondents or otherwise, are properly held to be foreign to that or any other branch of the issue, and were excluded accordingly. Nothing indeed, could have made these extraneous matters admissible as proof except the adoption of the Sumner resolution, or its equivalent, which proposed, in effect, to the regularity and legality of the proceedpermit either party to offer evidence at its discretion, admitting all and rejecting nothing-the adoption of which, as such, would have extended the trial to the dog days.

The testimony having substantially terminated, the arguments will follow, and the present week will likely suffice to bring the case to a close. Whatever may be the result, the verdict of the Court will be anxiously looked for by the whole country.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANK STOCK.-The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has shares of national bank stock, in the hands of stockholders, are liable to State tax. The reach money in every form of investment. It is equally clear that the shares in national banks have been by express provision in ing law of June 3d, 1864, left open to state taxation as a part of the personal estate of do not exceed that assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State, and do not exceed the rate imposed by the State upon her own State banks. (4 P. F. Sm. 610.) "The language of several provisions of the act of Congress (says Justice Nelson of the United States Supreme Court: Van Allen vs. Nolan, Am. Law Reg. Vol. 5 p. 610) is so explicit and positive as scarcely to call for judicial construction."

The Kentucky Statesman says: "The certainty of Grant's nomination for the Presidency is fast drawing men to his support who have opposed the Republican party heretofore."

BRADFORD vs. GOSHEN.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT. About a year ago Bradford township commenced proceedings before Justices Porter and Shugart of this Borough, to compel Goshen township to receive and support one Neely Green, and his family, who had become a township charge. . The Justices made an order of removal, deciding that Goshen township was liable for his support. From this judgment the Overseers of Goshen appealed to the Quarter Sessions. Counsel were employed-Mr. Wallace for Bradford, and Mr. Swoope for Goshen. The case came on for argument, when the Court reversed the order of the Justices, deciding that Bradford was the legal place of settlement of the pauper, and liable for his support. the case to the Supreme Court on Certiorari, and during the winter a bill was passed by the Legislature to give the Supreme Court power to determine this class of cases on the morits. The Supreme Court held, however, that the bill did not meet the case, and declined to examine it on the merits, affirming the opinion of Judge Linn, by which Bradford township is made liable for the

support of the pauper.

delivered by Justice STRONG: This is an appeal from an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, vacating an order for removal of a pauper, made by two Justices of the Peace. It is accompanied by a certiorari to bring up the record. It is almost needless to say that in such a case no that "any person aggrieved by an order of under the gallows. removal, made by magistrates, may appeal to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for the county from which such poor person may be amendment, if the same be necessary, shall | proceed to hear and determine the cause up-on its truth and merits." The 24th section to grant a warrant or order of removal as aforesaid, (that is as described in the 16th section) it shall be lawful for the overseers aggrieved by such refusal, to appeal to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, of the county in which such magistrate resides, who shall thereupon hear and finally determine the same." And the 44th section enacts that "if any person shall be aggrieved by the judgment of any one or more magistrates in pursuance of this act, he may appeal to the next Court of Quarter Sessions. for the county in which such magistrates reside (except in cases herein specially provided for) whose decision in all such cases shall be final and conclusive." It is manifest from these provisions that the statute tain her feelings, shrieked aloud in her discontemplates no appeal to this court, and no hearing of the merits, after they have been quently into the street, where she was ardetermined by the Court of Quarter Sessions. And so it has been decided in Mifflin township vs. Elizabeth, 6 Harris, 17. And in Mauchchunk vs. Nescopeck, 9 Harris. 49, the same thing was a serted. The stringent and well-settled principles upon appeal must therefore be dismissed. There remains then nothing for us to examine but the regularity of the proceedings, as they appear in the record brought up by the certiorari, and of that there is no complaint. third parties with the faintest shadow of The single assignment of error is that the court erred in discharging and vacating the order of removal when they should have confirmed the order and vacated the appeal. We are thus invited to decide this case upon the merits, as if it was an appeal to us. This we cannot do. The certiorari brings up nothing but the record. We cannot look outside of that to determine where the settlement of the pauper was, and neither the evidence returned, nor the opinion of the court, justifying the judgment, is any part of the record. In some of the earlier cases, it is true, this court has, on the hearing of a certiorari, considered the evidence alleged to have been submitted to the Court of Quarter Sessions, but this erroneous practice has been corrected. In Overseers of South

ings. The same thing was intimated, at least. in Shippen vs. Gaines, 5 Harris, 38. In Derry vs. Brown, 1 Harris, 390, which was a proceeding under the Act of 1836. though not an order of removal and a certiorari, it was said there is no mode provided in the law by which the facts can be le gitimately before this court, that neither the opinion of the court nor the evidence given in the Quarter Sessions compose any part of the record, or can be made so by any form of proceeding pointed out by the law. And in Mauchchunk vs. Nescopeck, 9 Harris, 57, it was carefully ruled that the evidence is not brought up by a certiorari to the Quarter Sessions, in a question of setdecided in a suit brought by the county of tlement, and that though the judge may in-Montgomery against Wm. Mintzer, that corporate the facts into his opinion, the legal effect is the same, as the opinion is no part patient opening her eyes, and is now in a of the record. The case distinctly rules that as to the merits of such cases, the decisions leading intent of the twenty-third section of of the Quarter Sessions are final and concluthe act of Assembly of April 29, 1844, is to sive. And this is in accordance with the general doctrine with regard to writs of certiorari. The law has furnished no mode by which evidence given in the Quarter Sessions or the opinion of the court can be the forty-first section of the National Bank- brought upon the record. No bills of exceptions have hitherto been allowable. - At the present session of the Legislature an attempt has indeed been made to assimilate proceedthe holder, provided the rates of taxation ings for the removal of paupers to trials in Courts of Common Pleas, so far as to allow bills of exceptions; but in the record now before us no exception appears to have been taken. We have then nothing that enables us to review the merits of the judgment given in the court below, and as the proceedings are regular upon their face, the order vacating the order of removal made by the justices must be affirmed.

don, 7 Watts, 527, it was decided that the

redress we can give is confined to a review of

Weston walked 100 miles in 23 hours and 28 minutes, starting 10 miles from Erie and arriving at Buffalo at 5:14 P. M., on Saturday, April 11th.

Order of the Court of Quarter Sessions

Ku Klux Klan men are writing letters to Republican U. S. Senators threatening them Reconstruction is a fact which the recalci-

The Contested Election Case.

The democratic cop papers of this district show their usual "fairness" in dealing with the election case of Robison vs. Shugartthat is, instead of giving the report of the committee or the material facts, they intimate that the committee gave Mr. Robison his seat contrary to their oaths and without regard to justice. This invidious method of disposing of political questions is quite common among a certain set who were, during the rebellion, noted for the same course, and we have no doubt they would have the publie believe, although they daily outlie Satan himself, that they are the only honest and conscientious men, and that all others are rascals!

If "justice" were meted out, as called for by the democratic papers of this district, the Senate of Pennsylvania would institute a strict inquiry how far Wm. A. Wallace. chairman of the democratic state committee and Senator from Clearfield, was committed from it without asking what sort of a man The counsel for Bradford township then took or concerned in bribing a witness to leave the State, for the catholic priest Tracy admitted on the stand before the committee that he had paid O'Mara five hundred dollars to leave it.

If "justice" were meted out, those who hid away a witness named Jones, after he was subpænaed by the sergeant-at-arms, and carried food to him daily from a hotel where the coffee-colored Irishmen were quartered. in order to prevent him from testifying, would be the inmates of a jail.

If "justice" were meted out, one of the contractors who had in charge the wretched We append the opinion of the Court, as and perjured instruments of the Philipsburg fraud, and slipped a witness from a railroad car while in charge of an officer, would be the inmate of a jail.

If "justice" were meeted out, the blackhearted seoundrels who brutally murdered the poor Irishman near Clearfield, after he had testified before the committee and told appeal can be taken to this court. The 19th | the truth as he was sworn to do, would have ection of the Act of June 13, 1836, enacts ropes around their necks and be swinging faithful enforcement. If the leading princi-

"Justice" calls for the punishment of fraud, bribery, perjury and murder, but she will call in vain on those who justify treason removed, and not elsewhere, and if there be and rebellion; but justice may not sleep forany defect of form in such an order, the ever, and the day may not be distant when said court shall cause the same to be amend- more justice will be administered than has ed, without cost to the party, and after such entered the noddles of the aiders, abettors and defenders of the coffee colored democracy, for we have an abiding faith that there is honesty and independence enough among enacts that "if any magistrate shall refuse the true democrats of this district who, when they become satisfied that the sacred name democracy is not only perverted to Calhoun nullification but to basest frauds. will leave the wolves in sheep's clothing, and come to the aid of the great party which is now endeavoring to restore this country to quietness and peace .- Lewistown Gazette.

INHUMANITY. - The New York papers fecord a case of hardship and inhumanity atmost unparalleled. On Thursday evening. a poor woman, a Catholic, but recently a mother attended her church, bearing her in fant in her arms. The babe died during the services, and the unhappy mother, discovering the melancholy fact, and unable to rerested on the charge of disturbing a re i gious meeting. She was removed to the Eighth Precinct station house, bearing her dead babe in her arms, and then sent by Capt. Mills to the Fifteenth Precinct, his own cells being full. Arriving there, the sergeant in charge telegraphed to the Cap tain of the Eighth to know if the "woman with the dead infant" was to be locked up. The model captain replied in the affirmative, and the woman and the dead child spent the weary night together in a cell. Judge Ledwith, when the case came before him yesterday, discharged the prisoner on the ground that such an inhuman punishment w s sufficient for even the most disorderly character.

A STRONG POINT. -The Nation of this week has an able editorial on the Impeachment and concludes with the following par-

We cannot leave this subject without saying that one fact was proved which ought to result in the President's conviction-his direct official communication to the Alabama Legislature advising a defeat of the XIVth Amendment. Here was a bold and plain violation of his official duty; a bold Huntingdon vs. Overseers of East Huntingand plain interference with the exclusive functions of Congress.

> South Carolina reconstructs herself. The election last week resulted in the adoption of a Constitution based on free and progressive principles, and the choice of State officers who will administer her affairs in the same spirit, and the election of Congressmen who will reinforce the great radical party of the country. The first state to secede. she is the first to be completely reconstructed. Although the returns are incomplete, it is certain that the majority will be sufficiently decisive.

> The wife of a mechanic died lately in Detroit, and on the night after the body had been laid out one of the watchers thought she discovered signs of life. Restorative were applied and the body warmed, and at the end of five days life was restored, the fair way of recovery. The coffin had been prepared, and the body placed in it; and, but for the discovery of the watchers, undoubtedly there would have been a case of burying alive.

> The Democracy of Illinois met in convention yesterday at Springfield, and declared for Pendleton for President. It is significant that while their resolutions denounce Congress in the usual stereotyped phrases, they avoid taking an unequivocal stand in favor of Mr. Johnson. The platform is brief and hackneyed-misrepresenting Congress, advocating repudiation under half a dozen awkard devices, and tailing off with the ordinary clap-trap about the naturalized citizen.

The Arkansas Representatives have arrived at Washington, and the Senators are daily expected. The fourteenth arricle (amendment) to the Constitution was unanimously ratified by the Legis'ature, now in Pennsylvania; session at Little Rock. Arkansas will soon resume her place in the sisterhood of States.

Arkansas is back in the Union—a Republican gain, which well offsets the road supervisors and village constables which every here and there delight the Democratic heart.

Bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated the 21st day with assassination if they vote for impeach- trant Democracy are finding out to their of March 1868. WM. M.

Arkansas and Reconstruction.

The Little Rock Republican of the 8th of April, announces positively that the majority for the new constitution of Arkansas, at the military polls, as received from official sources, is 1.649, and add , that but for intimidation, deception, and force, the majority would have been from eight to ten thousand. This settles the question, and proves that the Legislature now in session is a legal body, and that after it ratifies the fourteenth article of the National Constitution. which was expected to be done speedily, two Senators will be elected, and Arkansas will be readmitted into the national sisterhood. Governor Humphrey's annual message is a straight forward and manly document. Who can read the following extract or being that must be who can object to reconstruction based upon such Christian prin-If the principles of the constitution under

which you act, and by which you must be governed, be fully carried out in legislation and in practice, the interest of a few will no more crush out the energies and liberty of the people, but every human being in the State will feel confident that his life, liberty, character, and property are fully and equally protected. Class rule, class monopoly, and class oppression will no more be known. All the citizens of the State are free, and entitled to seek their own happiness in their own way, so long as they obey the laws, and respect the rights of others. Hence each one can, without reference to his past condition, press on in the race of life, in the full confidence that he will be protected in all his rights and acquisitions by the whole force of the State through its laws and their ple of the constitution be wisely carried out by the legislative department, and energetically and impartially enforced by the judiciary and executive departments, general prosperity, good will, and happiness must soon prevail among the people, inasmuch as the constitution is founded on that noble axiom announced by the Saviour of the world: "Whatsoever you would that others

should do to you, do you even so to them."

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER. -On the morning of April 15th, one of the most terrible disasters on record, occurred at Carr's Rock, on the line of the Erie Railway, sixteen miles above Port Jarvis, where the bed of the road is cut in the side of a ledge of rocks some enty sevfeet above the bed of the river. The train was running at a great speed, and was thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail. - Four of the cars rolled over the precipice and were broken to pieces. To add to the horror of the scene, one of the cars took fire and was consumed, together with a number of passengers. Twentyfour persons are known to have been killed, and died of wounds received. Fifty others were more or less injured, several of whom were not expected to live. The wounded were taken to Port Jarvis, where everything possible has been done for their relief and

BLOWED OUT .- If any of our readers have invested in the Gettysburg Lottery scheme, they will no doubt be p'ere l to learn that the affair h s collapsed, and that their money might just as well have been thrown into the sea. The doors of the concern are closed, and the gifts are not forthcoming. and the officers have disappeared.

The New Orleans Picapore suggests that the Democrats nominate Gen. Hancock for President, "the man who has proved the best friend the South has had since the war ended, and whose brilliant career as a soldier should gain for him every Northern vote which is not sworn away to Radicalism."

Why will Washington correspondents con tinue to "pump" the President, when they know he is always as dry as a fish.

Gen. Forrest is supposed to be the head centre of the Ku Klux Klan. A fitting representative of the society.

Mew Advertisements.

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

JAMES MULLEN, with I. P. Chalfant & Co., Auction Jobbers of Hoisery, No-tions. White Goods, Embroideries. Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc., No 57 North Third street, Philadelphia Orders solicited.

MISS SUSAN REED,

DEALER IN PLAIN AND FANCY BONNETS. Misses and Children's Hats and Caps. French and American Flowers Ribbons. &c. Bleaching and Trimming done in Latest Styles

Market Street, Clearfield, Penn's Opposite Mossop's Store,

WANTED, AGENTS. -Soldiers, Teach ers, Energetic Men and Women, for the life of Gen U. S Grant, by Hon. Henry C. Deming Chairman of the Military Committee in Congress. The only work of the kind issued under the sanction and by the authority of Gen-Grant himself It is official, and is the most intensely interesting biogrophy ever published in America. The author is one of the most brilliant eriters in the country. Agents will find this the selling work of the season. Terms, most liberal. To secure choice of territory, apply soon to PARMELEE & CO., Publishers. a 22] 722 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Western District of

In the matter of EBENEZER M'MASTERS. | IN BANKRUPTCY. Bankrupt

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ebenezer M'Masters, of Burnside township, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylva-WM. M. M CULLOUGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, HOOFLAND S GERMAN TONIC.

THE GREAT REMEDIES
For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, or digestive organs.

Hoofland's German Bitters Is composed of the pure juices (or. as they are medicina by termed extracts) of Roots. Herbs and Barks making a prep EI aration, highly concentrated, and entirely EI free from sicoholic admixture of any kind
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, &c . making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcohole admixture will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

These who have no objection to the combination

of the Bitters, as stated, will use HOOFLAND S GERMAN TONIC. They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing o as closely as it does with the Stomach, then be comes affected the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constinction, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head. Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach Sour Eructations. Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head. Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture Dimness of Vision Dots or Webs before the Sight Duil Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes. Pain in the Side, Back, hest. Limbs etc Sudden flush es of Heat, Burni ig in the Flesh, Constant im aginings of Evil, and great depression of Spirits

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is as sured from his inves of tigations and inquires possesses true merit. O is skilfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredidents and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies-

Hooftand's German Bitters and Hooftand's German Tonic prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Pa

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefitted suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint Jaundice. Dys F pepsia. Chronic or Nervous Debility. Chron F le Diarrhea. Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a dis ordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines. DEBILITY.

Resulting from any cause whatever; prostration of the system induced by severe labor,

hardships, exposure, fevers, etc. There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthed, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and

healthy being PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE. And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them with all its attenda vills will find in the use of this BITTERS or the TONIC, an elixer that will instil new 'ife into their veins restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give a alth and happiness to their remaining years.

It is a well established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are re-dom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expres L sion, never feet well " They are languid devoid of all energy extreme. U. S. Securities on hand. ly nervous, and have no apport to To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is espeweak and delicate children

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARAS-MUS, without fait Thousands of certificates have acoumulated in the bands of the proprietor but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must believed

TENTIMONIALS. Hon Gorge W. Woodward Chief Justice of the Sap me Court of Penn'a, writes: Philadelphia Murch 16, 1867. in d Herd ad's A German Bitters' is a diseases of the digesve organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

Hon Jemes Thom son, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, April 23, 1866.

"I consider Hooff and's German Bitters' avaluable medicine in case f attacks of Indigestion er Dyspensia I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect.

From Rev Joseph H Kennard, D. D., Pastor

of the South Baptist Church. Philidelphia Dr. Jackson-Deni Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all N cases declined; but with a clear proof in N various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, 8th bel Coates st. From Rev. E. D Fendall. Assistant Editor Christian Chromele, Philadelphia I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hooflands German Bitters, and feel it my privil ege to recommend them as a most valuable 'onic. to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly, E D. FENDALL.

CAUTION. Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited See that the sign sture of C M JACKSON is on the wrapper of each D bottie. All others are counterfeit Princi D pal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store No. 631 ARCH Street. Philadelphia Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS. Proprietor. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

Hoofland's German Bitters, er bottle. Hoofand's German Bitters, half dozen. Hooff and's German Tonie put up in quart bottles, \$1 50 per bottle, or half dozen for \$7 50. Do not forget to examine well the article ou buy in order to get the genuine For sile by A. I. SHAW, Agent Clearfield Pa. April 22 1858-1y.

TOTICE. -Tre partnership heretofore ex-N isting, at Burnside, Pa , under the name of Irvin Brothers, was disso ver on the Second day of March, by the withdrawal of Mat. L. Irvin. The business of the old firm will be settled by C Irvin who for the present will continue the business at the old stand. A word to the wise is sufficient WM. C IRVIN Burn ide apr8 '68. MAT L IRVIN

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Tes-Mullen, late of Beccaria township. 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 settlement.

M vRY MULLEN.

Apr. 8, 1868-6t.

THOS. DAVIS, Ex're.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES .- The following varieties of potatoes are the best that exists None of them are subject to rotthat exists—None of them are subject to rotyield enormously and are the best market varieties that are produced: Early goodrich, calico,
Gleason, Harrison. Rusty-Coat, Garnet, Cusco.
price \$2.00 per bushel Address or call on
JOSEPH KIRK. Lumber-city, Clearfield Co., Pa.

MEDICAL NOTICE. -The undersigned W would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he has sold his entire good will and practice in medicine, in Luthers-burg. Pa., to Dr. Wm. B Alexander, on the first day of April, 1868, to whom all my patients are hereafter referred. T. J. BOYER, M. D. N B .- All persons knowing themselves indebt-ed to me on book account will please call and settle without delay.

Lurhersburg, apr8-3t. T. J BOYER, M. D.

\$5000. ACCIDENTS. \$5000.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS INSURANCE FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, FOR ONE DAY. Pive Dollars per month and from \$25

to \$50 per year-with weekly

compensation, in case of total disability NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION IS MADE

IN ACCIDENT INSURANCE. Policies and tickets, covering all kinds of seel-

> ing or otherwise, sold by ALFRED M. SMITH.

> > Insurance Agent.

dents, whether received whilst travel-

Clearfield, April 1, 1868. QUARTERLY REPORT of the condi-tion of the First National Bank of Clearfield, on the morning of the first Monday of April,

Loans and discounts . \$83,388 34 Over Drafts Furniture and Fixtures 1,795 87 Current Expenses, . . Taxes paid, -Revenue Stamps Due from Nat Banks -15.201 42 Due from other Banks and Bankers U. S Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U S. to secure circulation . Circulating of Nat'l Banks, . Fractional Currency, Legal Tender Notes and Specie, 14,665 93 Total - - - - -- \$228,521 50 LIABILITIES Capital Stock paid in 86.485 00 Due Depositors - - Due to Nat Banks -Due other banks and Bankers Profit and Loss - . . Total Liabilities

17TH QUARTERLY REPORT of the First National Bank of Curwensville, on Monday the 6th day of April, 1868.

from the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency April 6th. 1868. A. C. FINNEY, Cash'r

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract

RESOURCES Notes and bil's Discounted : : : \$117.513 as Banking House. : Furniture and Fixtures, : : : : : 1.482 89 Current Expenses & Taxes paid, : : Cash I tems and Rev. Stamps. : : : 1.590 89 Due from National Banks 46,771 01 U. S. Bonds deposited with U 8 Tr. 81 000 60 to secure circulation, : 1.150 00 this class Cash on hand National Banks. C, is espe- Specie and Legal Tender Notes 17 625 22 Compound Interest Notes & Fr'l Cur'cy. 2,801 95 Total, : : : : : : : : : : \$281.334 00 LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in, : : 18 000 00 67,425 00 Individual Deposits, : : Due National Banks, : : 92.729 94 : 293 38 Due other Banks and Bankers, 1.214 48 Profit and Loss, : : : 4 671 20 Total Liabilities : : : : : \$284.334 00 I hereby Certify that the above Statement is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.
SAM'L ARNOLD. Cash.

> QUARTERLY REPORT of the County National Bank of Clearfield, on the morning of the first Monday in April, 1868 : RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, : : :

Over drafts, : : 11,770 52 Furniture and Fixtures. : 331 16 Current Expenses and taxes : : Cash Items including Rev. Stamps 730 67 : 440 74 Due from National Banks : Due from Banks and Bankers 11.594 29 U. S Bonds deposited with Treas'r to seeare circulating notes, : : Cash on hand of other Nat'l B'ks 6 878 00 12,632 23 Legal tenders and Fract'l currency, apound Interest notes. : : 1,398 00 Total : : : : : : : : \$231,326 40 LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in \$100,000 00 Surplus Fund, : : : : Circulation outstanding, 2.500 00 65,315 00 53.065 87 1.494 31 Exchange and Interest, . 3,989 22 Profit and Loss. : : : : 4.932 00 Total Liabilities : : \$231,325 40 The above is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.
D. W. MOORE, Cash.

ORDINANCE. - Whereas twenty of the residents and owners of lots, out lots, and tracts of land adjoining the Borough of Clearfield, have, by petition, applied for the admission of said section into said Berough; And Whereas, under and by virtue of an Act of the General Assemb y of Pennsylvania, passed the 3d day of April 1839. The Burgess and town council of any Borough shall have power, and by virtue of this Act are directed and required, on petition of any number not less than twenty of the free hold owners of lots, out lots, or other tracts of land, in any section lying adjacent to said Borough, to declare by ordinance, the admission of the section

on which such petitioners and others reside. Therefore. Be it enseted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Clearfield and it is hereby enacted and ordai ed by the authority of the same. That the limits of the said Borou, h of Clearfield shall be and are hereby extended to include the following described and : Beginning at the south west corner of the Barough, on the bank of the Susquehanna river. thence along the southern line of the old Borough south 41 degrees, east 82 perches along line of land of Sarah Jane Ogden to corner of land of A K Wright, thence along line between land of said Sarah Jane Ogden and A. K Wright south 51 degrees, west 106 perch a to line of land of G. L. Reed, thence along line between land of G. L. Reed and A. K. Wright south 30 degrees cast 118 perches, thence south 50 degrees west 22 perches, thence north 7 degrees west 22 perches. hence north 7 degrees west 215 perchet eastern bank of the Susquebanna river thence down the said eastern bank of the Susquebanna river the several courses thereof to lin prough and place of beginning, which said land is taken as a part of said Borough of Clearfield, and subject to the juri-diction and government of the municipal authority of said Borough of Clearfield as fully as if the same had been origi

nally a part thereof. W. W. BETTS, L. G. Monnay, Clerk