The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1870.

More Expenses.

It is a great pity that every loyalist cannot have an office at the expense of the people. To this end has the Radical party labored ever since 1860. They even inaugurated the civil war in order to multiply officers and issue bonds to enrich themselves at the expense of the laboring and producing classes.

It is a notorious fact that two thirds of our Congressmen and Legislators enter the halls of legislation very poor, but after serving the dear people two or three terms they return to their constituents rich; and that too, on a salary that scarcely pays their board bill.

This result our country cousins hardly understand, yet they are compelled to admit the fact, because of the multiplicity of stamps manufactured by the Government, and the exorbitant rates of interest they are compelled to pay for the use of money.

A scheme is now on foot in our Legislature to foist *one hundred and thirty* office holders on the taxpayers for the next year. A bill has been reported in the State Senate providing for the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania. It proposes a vote for or against a convention at the general election in October, and at the same time 130 delegates are to be voted for by the citizens. Upon counting the votes, if there is a majority against a convention, then all the rest of the machinery is useless and thrown aside. If there is a majority in favor of a convention, then the delegates are to meet at Harrisburg on the second Tuesday (8th) of November, 1870, and to have the power to propose to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection *a new Constitution* or amendments to the present one.

We are willing to open the door, and that very wide too; for the manufacture, or amendment of the Constitution, if the party in power will guarantee to respect new instruments of that character. It is a notorious fact, that as a party, they treat the old ones both National and State, with less respect than a note from Mrs. Grant, or Geary, to attend a ball, although they take an oath to support them. In fact we are willing to submit to any amount of taxation torture, if it will only lead *black* and *white* Republicans to believe in, and support "the Supreme law" of the State and Nation.

We have but little faith in the virtue or competency of an individual or party who have befouled every channel of American Liberty, for ten long years. Those who have but little respect for the present Constitution, are illy qualified to amend it, or make a new one. No Radical ever built up a Church or saved a State. They are as impotent for good as infants are to build railroads; hence we have no faith in submitting our Constitution to hands which are rendered incompetent by nature to do a good act.

SHARP AND TRUE.—In the course of a recent debate in the United States Senate, the Democratic members were taunted with their numerical weakness in that body. Mr. Casserly, a Democratic Senator from California, and who by the way is as sharp as a steel trap, said that "he thanked God that none of his party had been sent to the Senate by bayonets over the heads of a downtrodden and oppressed people, nor could an army officer be found who had a spark of Democracy in him, mean enough to foist himself into either branch of Congress or a State Legislature."

If Casserly did not grasp the Radicals that time where the wool was short, then we know nothing about it.

STATESMANSHIP!—A Washington correspondent states that Ben Butler has appointed a Massachusetts nigger to West Point. Congressman Prosser, of Tennessee, has also recommended the appointment of "a bright Tennessee lad," while McCormick, of Arizona, will recommend an Indian as Cadet from his Territory, and the delegate from Wyoming declares that if the niggers and Indians are admitted, he will appoint a female to the same position, and that without any reward, gain, or the hope thereof. Of such is modern Statesmanship!

LOYAL IMPERTINENCE.—The carpet-bag Congressman, Whittemore, who was expelled from his seat a few weeks since for selling Cadetships, is actually back and stamping his district in South Carolina, for re-election. For downright impudence and venality this out Herods the Devil, when he offered to sell the whole world to the Savior, when he did not possess a foot of its soil.—Whittemore must be the same chap.

PARDONED.—President Grant, on Friday last, pardoned "Tom" and "Alf." Brown, two negroes, who were tried by a military commission and convicted of the murder of Ad Forer, in Clark county, Virginia, in 1866, and sentenced to the Concord, (N. H.,) Penitentiary for life. Two more loyal votes, sure!

A Step Toward Imperialism.

AN ACT TO ENFORCE NEGRO SUFFRAGE AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET—WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

The following is published in the New York papers as the text of the bill to enforce the amendments to the Constitution, which was recently passed in the lower House of Congress:

"An Act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to appoint, or cause to be appointed, three Commissioners for each election district of the several Congressional districts of the United States, to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The said Commissioners for such purpose shall have the sole right to decide on the qualifications of all voters who shall offer to vote for members of Congress or electors for President and Vice President, and the exclusive authority to receive the ballots cast at any such election.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of Commissioners to certify the result of the election in their districts respectively, duly sealed, to the said Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall certify under his hand and seal the names of the persons who appear to him by the aforesaid returns to be elected members of Congress or electors for President and Vice President, and the persons who shall receive such certificate of election shall hold the office or exercise the authority therein designated, subject to the sixth section of this act.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the United States Marshals in their respective districts to sustain the Commissioners of Election herein provided for in the performance of their duties, and shall detail a sufficient force of deputies to secure order at the elections herein provided for; and in the event of the force of any such Marshal proving inadequate, the Marshal shall have the right to call on the nearest commanding officer of troops of the United States to aid such Marshal to preserve order.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to so station the troops of the United States, immediately preceding any election herein provided for, at convenient points adjacent to the principal polling places of the several Congressional districts, and in the principal cities a commanding force of such troops shall be encamped in the parks or other suitable places of such cities, at and preceding any election as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. All questions in regard to the regularity and fairness of the election of members of Congress, shall be referred to the Secretary of the Interior, to the House of Representatives, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof; and in like manner all questions relating to the election of electors for President and Vice President, shall be referred to the President, who shall appoint a committee of not less than three suitable persons to examine and decide all such questions, and whose decisions shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 7. This subject shall go into effect when Congress shall, by resolution, only declare that three-fourths of the States have ratified the proposed Fifteenth Amendment, and have declared that the Constitution is amended accordingly.

A more ingenious plan to rob the Treasury and to perpetuate power in the hands of the Radicals through all time, could not well be invented.—Under its provisions, the Secretary of the Interior will have to appoint *three Federal officers for the borough of Mifflintown, fifty-four in this county, and about six thousand in the State, to decide on the right of the people to vote in the near two thousand voting places in Pennsylvania!* The poll books are to be held by these appointees of the Government—no man unless he be a Radical or a Negro, will have a right to see them, and even those can only do so by sufferance. They are sent to Washington, and are there to be opened and counted by Radical clerks in the Interior Department, and the result, which, as sure as frauds can make it, will be a Radical victory, will be proclaimed.

The United States Marshals have the authority to surround the polls with a special police, to enforce the decision of the Judges as to the right of Democrats to vote, and it is made the duty of the Secretary of War to station troops, immediately before a Presidential or Congressional election, at "points adjacent to the principal voting places of the several Congressional Districts, and in the principal cities," to overawe, to shoot down, or to disperse any crowd of refractory Democrats, who may claim fair play in the election of President or of members of Congress.

If this bill passes into a law, the people will be prepared for a Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which it is said will be: "None but Radicals and Negroes shall be allowed to vote, and none but Negroes and Radicals shall be allowed to hold office."

He who, ten years ago, would have dared to breathe even the wish of such a stride as this bill proposes, towards a consolidated despotism in the United States, would have been deemed a lunatic. Now, we doubt not, party pressure will make men support it, who ten years since, would have shouldered a musket to prevent its execution. Infamy is not a sufficiently strong term with which to brand it.

But what ought the people do?—*Mifflintown Register.*

THE COLORS MIXING.—The "coming man" sometimes mixes up things in a promiscuous manner in Radical society. In the Washington correspondence of the Boston *Post*, the following incident is related: "At Colonel Forney's late reception, the first practical commingling of the white and colored races in a social way that has transpired this season was seen. The appearance of General Tate at the President's reception, and some others thereafter, was of a severely formal character; but at Colonel Forney's reception, the severe formal ceremony of presentation to host and guests was followed by the tipping of the glass in respectful recognition and general participation. At the informal refreshment table, Prof. Vashon and three colored persons were the recipients of these civilities. Whilst these social commingings were progressing, the colored guests gathered about the refreshment table, after the custom of their white friends. A distinguished member of Congress, not discovering the difference between the colored guests and colored waiters, hailed one of the former with, 'Here, waiter, give me a slice of that cold turkey; come, *be lively, now*,' to which he received a dignified bow and the response, 'Thank you, sir, I am one of the guests. I am Prof.——' The Congressman, an out-and-out Radical, somewhat nonplussed, replied: 'I beg your pardon, I did not observe it; we shall get used to these things by and-by.'"

Forney's house was certainly the right place to inaugurate this mulish age. The Black and White Revelers jubilee has commenced.

ADOPTED.—The last politico-religious movement that has been hatched developed itself in New York, last week, and has been put forth as "the Methodist Platform," and will be run by that denomination. It seems that the religious field has become too small for that large and enterprising church, which if it continues will in a few years wind up the Republican party.

CONGRESS.—This body is still engaged in reconstruction and the Cadet business. The majority of members are kept so busy in concealing their crimes from the public, in order to keep their places, that no business in the interest of the people receives any consideration.

Sumner and Butler.

While Webster lived, a majority of the people of the South, differed from his political theories, and withheld from him, by reason of that difference, that support which would have placed at his command the highest political honors and the greatest political trust. But his genius was ever recognized, and no stain nor reproach ever thrown like mud upon his escutcheon. Daniel Webster, dead, has his memory embalmed in Southern hearts as the upright, honest defender of the Constitution, who dared to brave the pernicious sentiment of his section and the disgrace of being ejected as a mountebank from the boasted cradle of liberty of American Republicanism. The memory of the sage of Marshfield still lingers fresh in the memory of the South as great among the great of American history—a statesman whom neither art nor blandishment, nor profuse emolument, nor subordinate political theory, could ever seduce to violate plighted faith, and sacrifice to interest or expediency the solemn covenants of a written constitution, signed and sealed, and published to the world as the organic law of the great republic of the American continent. The mighty men of to-day of the cradle of liberty and of New England intellect and of Massachusetts' civilization, are Charles Sumner and Benjamin Franklin Butler. The one the author of a higher law than that promulgated by Divine Revelation, or that arranged by pure men as the best conception of human intellect. The other gains eminence by appealing to the lowest passions which could attract the demagogue, and secures it, by becoming a traitor to principle and a traitor to friendship and truth, in the sale of Douglass, the peerless star of the West. Of all who have figured conspicuously in over-riding the Constitution, and inaugurating the proscriptive policy of bayonet rule directly upon the South, and indirectly, by means of bayonet rule and bayonet law upon the people of the United States, none have figured so conspicuously, so earnestly, and so effectually, as Charles Sumner and Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts—the tail end of American greatness in the Congress of the United States; the unscrupulous, unprincipled aspirants for the mantle of Daniel Webster, the living slanderers of Republicanism; the artful sappers of Divine Inspiration, and the destroyers of Public Faith. Each is cold, selfish, deliberately and desperately wicked, full of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness, and of the ambition of Beelzebub, with all his chicanery and subtleness. One prospers by classical theft, while the other succeeds by premeditating sensuality. One, impotent, displays a picture gallary costing thousands, and a colored housekeeper in the Senate galleries for equality; the other dispenses a grocery of wholesale magnitude, for liberty and Republicanism; while both sap freedom to its foundations, and in its name, through plunder, robbery and persecution, pave the way for tyranny and oppression.—*Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.*

AN ATROCIOUS INSULT.—The "eloquent Nye" spread himself in the Senate the other day, over the subject of admitting a nigger from Mississippi to a seat in that "highest deliberative body in the world." He was especially jubilant, and rejoiced exceedingly in welcoming a negro to the seat of Jefferson Davis, and the poor, degraded, besotted and utterly irreclaimable beast, actually boasted of his infinite and unutterable baseness! If, a few years ago, Nye, Chase, Seward or any of the Abolition Senators in Congress had invited Senator Davis to a dinner party, and, instead of attending it, he had sent his servant to fill his seat, even this poor, stultified and unclean animal, Nye, would have felt it as an intolerable insult on the part of Mr. Davis. But now, Mississippi has such an intense loathing and disgust for Nye and his companions, that, instead of degrading a noble and chivalrous gentleman like Mr. Davis, she actually sends a nigger to fill his seat in that body! And worse, infinitely worse, instead of a decent, moral, and useful negro subgen, Mississippi has the amazing audacity to pick up an abnormal and debauched "free" negro, and sends him to associate with Nye and his companions.—*Day Book.*

LOYAL ROBBERS.—The complaint, so universal in nearly all the States, comes also from Illinois! The Radicals have been plundering the people and the Treasury of the State. In two years they increased the expenses of the State Government from $1,889,724 to $3,365,257. These partisans, with a profession of economy on their lips, are constantly increasing expenses and adding to the burdens of the people wherever they can obtain power. There is scarcely a State in the Union where the Legislature has long been under the control of the Radical party, that has not become a by-word of reproach for its corruptions and its unmitigated acts of rascality. The two great States of New York and Pennsylvania furnish striking illustrations of this fact. A policy has controlled the action of members in these two States, which, if applied to the private affairs of life, would have resulted in sending those guilty of its pursuit to the penitentiary, rather than secure them a re-election to the places had so signally disgraced.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

A COOL DECLARATION.—Simon Cameron declared in the United States Senate, in speaking in favor of the admission of the negro Revels to his seat, that "*the tide of war would have gone against us had it not been for* 200,000 negroes who came to the rescue."

This is a cold declaration, and we want the white soldiers who pride themselves upon their prowess and ability to cope with Southern soldiers, to make a note of this fact. Here is a declaration that they were unable to match the soldiers of the South in battle, and 200,000 negroes had to be called in to help them or else get whipped. "Boys in blue, how do you like it?"

Simon, however, we think was referring to the condition of the Radical party. He was very anxious for the 15th Amendment, because he is sharp enough to see that the "tide of war" is against the Radical party, and he wants to call in 500,000 negro votes to help that party out of trouble. Sharp man, that Simon.

NOTHING BUT CADETS.—Congress is giving full attention to the subject of the corrupt practices of its members in the sale of cadetships, and its indignation at the low price for which members have sold themselves, is splendid to see. Will bribery lose half its evil by losing all its cheapness? Doubtful.

The Foolery of Pensions.

We trust some one who is constantly suggesting the giving of pensions to widows and families of deceased politicians, who may have served a party in some public position, will soon get sense enough to stop it.

There have been propositions for pensions to Mesdames Lincoln and Stanton, and we hear the press of the loyal party everywhere calling for them. Mr. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has repeatedly made attempts to get a bill through Congress for the benefit of the old clothes woman now traveling in Europe; but Mr. Wilson could be at much better business if he desired to serve the workingmen of the country as he claims. Here he is like a lunatic, wedded to a single idea, constantly getting up in the highest legislative hall in the United States, and making the most strenuous efforts to vote away the people's money for the benefit of the "lone widow" who is wealthy when compared with hundreds of thousands whom Wilson would assess in order that she might have a pension. She can travel abroad, but the taxpayers of America, who are asked to furnish her a pension, cannot take a holiday excursion, because they are not able to bear the expense.

What did Lincoln and Stanton ever do for the country that their relicts should be supported by the people?

These men were simply the tools and dirty-workers of a party, and their every action was to the end of benefitting that party. They were menials of a fanatical junta, not servants of the people, and so far from doing anything to aid or benefit the people, they were constantly enforcing, at the point of the bayonet, the schemes of tyranny and oppression concocted in party caucus. Many who would be assessed to pay these pensions were by these ghouls dragged to prison, retained there for months, and finally released without charge or trial.

If pensions are needed by the widows of those who have proven themselves faithful only to the Republican party and its most damnable schemes of persecution and tyranny, let those pensions be made up from the private purses of those who plunder and steal untold millions annually from the people.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

BLOWING ON HIS COMRADES.—The Erie *Observer* says: Senator Lowry is writing a series of letters showing up the public robberies and mean acts generally of George Bergner, editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph, the Republican central organ. They appear in the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, are very spicy, and are to be continued indefinitely. He says there is a day coming when the people will no longer submit to be plucked like so many geese, and will have reform or hang the leaders of the Ring to the lamp posts of the capitol; and if the latter event should occur, he predicts that Bergner "will be exalted above the rest, by having his head borne upon a pike-pole, high above the others, as chief among the clan of public plunderers." The wonder is that the Senator should remain attached to a party of which Bergner is one of the controlling men in Pennsylvania.

GRANT WHITEWASHED.—General Garfield's report upon the gold speculation in New York, which culminated on "the black Friday," and pretty near "busted up" Jim Fisk & Co., has been presented to the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It has beautifully whitewashed the man of the White House, and all his relations, including the lying Corbett. Garfield had better go into the business of whitewashing by wholesale. There is not a man in the country with a thimble full of brains, who does not believe that General Grant, Mrs. Grant, Corbett, Boutwell and Butterfield, to say nothing of certain other parties, were in this infamous swindle upon the interests of the commercial classes. But of course Garfield would make it all right for Grant & Co.

RADICAL ECONOMY.—Ours is a good Government. It came in power to inaugurate a series of brilliant reforms and to retrench expenses.

As a sample of its economy, we call attention to the following facts:—Alaska is now one of our acquired possessions. It is a place of rest for an army of United States officials, who live off the people. In response to a Congressional resolution, Secretary Boutwell has transmitted to the Speaker a detailed account of the receipts and expenses of the Alaska swindle for the past year. Receipts from all sources, $21,849,34. Expenses to collect the above, $597,789,19.

So it costs $27.50 to collect $1 of revenue up there! But then loyalty must be rewarded, and who of the workingmen will object to such a little steal?

RECONSTRUCTED A SECOND TIME.—Brownlow and the Radical delegation in the lower House of Congress, are making desperate efforts to have the government of Tennessee overturned, and a military despotism re-established over the people of that State. The action of Congress in the case of Georgia, encourages them to hope that their designs may be accomplished. It will only require a small step in advance of former action on the part of Congress, but that single step involves the assumption of the right to destroy the existing government of any State in the Union. If Congress can interfere with the Constitution of Tennessee, it can do the same thing with Pennsylvania; and if the people submit to the outrage in one case, there is no reason to believe that they would resist in the other.

NEGROES IN CONGRESS.—There seems to be a strong probability that the negroes of the South will insist upon being represented in the lower House of the next Congress. There are quite a number of districts in which the blacks have large majorities, and they will naturally incline to the support of candidates of their own color. The ex-rebels will vote for negroes in preference to Yankee carpet-baggers, and will be justified in so doing. Black Congressmen will at least represent their own race, while the miserable carpet-baggers will represent no class of the community in which they have located. We should not be surprised to see from twenty to thirty negroes in the Forty-second Congress. The ventilation of the House will need to be improved.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Rev. Dr. John McClintock, President of the Drew Theological Institute, at Madison, N. J., and one of the most eminent scholars and preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Friday last of typhoid fever, aged 56 years.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of JEROME ROBISON, deceased, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB PEARCE, Executor.

Bradford tp., March 16, 1870-6t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between O. B. Merrell and William Bigler, known as the firm of Merrell & Bigler, dealers in hardware and manufacturers of tinware, &c., in Clearfield, was dissolved on the 12th day of March, instant, by the consent of both parties. The business will hereafter be carried on in all its branches as heretofore by B. F. Bigler & Co. The business of the old firm will be settled up by O. B. Merrell, at the office of the old firm.

O. B. MERRELL.
WILLIAM BIGLER.

Clearfield, March 16, 1870-4t.

NOW! NOW!! NOW!!!

JOHN A. STADLER

Respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he has removed his Bakery to the building on the corner of Market & Third Streets, formerly occupied by John Hilburo, where he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of

CONFECTIONERIES,
BREAD, PIES,
ROLLS, CAKES, &c.

Which will be sold at very reasonable rates.

BREAD ONLY TEN CENTS A LOAF.

ATTENTION, RAFTSMEN!

Raftsmen are informed that the best and cheapest Bread can at all times be had at

STADLER'S BAKERY,

Clearfield Pa. m16-3m

FARM FOR SALE!

THE subscriber, being desirous of going west, will sell his FARM, situate on the west side of the Susquehanna River, about 1½ miles from Clearfield, CONTAINING 32 ACRES of good tillable land—12 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There is erected on the place a Frame House, with a kitchen and other outbuildings, and a good well of water under roof. It will be sold at a bargain for cash, or the terms will be made to suit the purchaser. Possession given at any time. For further particulars call upon the premises or address

PHILIP C. HEISEY,
March 16, 1870-tf. Clearfield, Pa.

PUBLIC VENDUE!

THERE will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Lawrence township, on FRIDAY, MARCH 25th, 1870, the following personal property: Two horses, one yearling colt, one milk cow, one two-year-old steer, one two-horse wagon, one dearborn wagon, one buggy, one sleigh, twin sleds, plows, harrow, cultivator, fanning mill, cutting box, two grindstones, hay by the ton, corn fodder, rye straw by the bundle, short straw, corn in the ear, oats, rye and potatoes by the bushel, chains, horse gears, saddle and bridle, buffalo robe, grain cradle and scythes, a large metal bell, iron kettle, a lot of seasoned building lumber, and some 18 inch shingles.

Also, the following articles of household furniture: Two cooking stoves, one tin-plate stove, bed and bedding, chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m., of said day, when the conditions will be made known by

LAZARUS ARMSTRONG.

Lawrence tp., march 16, 2t.

A GREAT BARGAIN!—A Chickering Piano and a Prince Melodeon, both in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply to THOMAS W. FLEMING, Postoffice, Carwensville, Pa. 21.

TOBACCO.—Prime article of Navy, Cavendish, Spun Roll and Natural Leaf; also, Cigars, Snuff, &c., at C. KRATZER'S.
(Opposite the Jail.) mar9:1m

MUSICAL GOODS.—Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, Clarionets, Harmonicas, Violin Strings, Bridges and Tail Pieces, Keys, Tuning Forks, Perceptors and Music Paper, at
(Opposite Jail.) C. KRATZER'S.

THE CELEBRATED RICHARDSON BOOTS,
Light Kip.....$5 00.
French Kip.....6 00.
French Calf.....5 00.
(Opposite Jail.) 3:9:tf At C. KRATZER'S.

FRUITS.—Canned Strawberries, Lima Beans, Corn, Peaches, Tomatoes, Asparagus, Pruneers, Unerries, Succotash and Apricots; Preserved Prunes, Cranberry Sauce, Jellies, Pepper Sauce, Mirabelles, Catsup, Mustard, &c., for sale by
(Opposite Jail.) C. KRATZER.

QUEENSWARE.—Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Water Pitchers, Bowls, Soup Tureens, Cream Jugs, Meat Dishes, Sauce Dishes, Butter Plates, Sugar Bowls, Tea Pots, and an assortment of Glass and Yellow Ware, for sale by
(Opposite Jail.) C. KRATZER.

NOTICE TO WATERMEN!

The undersigned avails himself of this method of informing the Raftmen that he has made ample preparations at Felton's Dead Water for their accommodation and entertainment during the coming season, and invites all to give him a call. (m9t) WM M. JOHNSON.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE!

The undersigned will sell at Private Sale his House and Lot, situate on Locust street, between Third and Fourth streets, in the borough of Clearfield. The property is in good repair, and is a very desirable location for a residence. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy.

mar9 CHARLES LARRIMER.

WATERMEN, ATTENTION!

The undersigned having erected a new and commodious house on the river bank at Horse Shoe Point, opposite the Moshannon, and having removed those large rocks so that rafts may land with ease, would call the attention of Watermen to the advantages of this point for tying up after a day's run from above. The table will be spread with a bountiful hand, and the bar well supplied with choice liquors.

WILLIAM SCHNARRS.

Karthaus, March 9, 1870.

UNITED STATES

BONDS

BOUGHT, SOLD & EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD

At Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED.

Pacific R. R. Bonds Bought and Sold.

STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
3:9:1y 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

SAML. I. SNYDER,
Practical Watch Maker,

Opposite Ex-Gov. Bigler's residence,
SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired, and work warranted to give satisfaction. mar2:70

DRESS MAKING.

To the Ladies of Clearfield and vicinity.

ON the 15th instant, Misses Reeve & Hatfield, will open a DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT, in Room No. 1 over Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store, (formerly used by T. H. Murray as a law office,) Market St., Clearfield, Pa., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the ladies of Clearfield and vicinity. Those who patronize us may depend upon having their work done to order, both as to style or fashion, and with neatness and dispatch. mar. 2:tf-pd.

JAMES H. PARKER,
PORK PACKER,

And Wholesale Dealer in Bacon, Mess Pork, Lard, Sugar Cured Hams and Beef,

No. 309 Liberty Street,
2:2 PITTSBURG, PENN'A. 3m

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES. We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my26

Legal Advertisements.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION of Mary E. Smeal, administratrix, and Edmund Williams, administrator, of E. Smeal, late of Boggs township, deceased, praying decree for specific performance of contract between George G. Smeal, late of Bradford township, deceased, and said Elijah Smeal, deceased, for the purchase and sale of a certain piece of land situate in Bradford township.

Whereas, the said administrators of Elijah Smeal, dec'd, presented a petition to the Orphans' Court for the county of Clearfield on the 14th of January, 1870, setting forth that the said George G. Smeal had in his lifetime, by parol contract, sold and bound himself to convey said land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak, on line of land of J. W. Turner, thence north 88½ degrees, west 41 perches, to Susannah Razor survey; thence along same, south 46 degrees, west 69 perches to maple; thence north 43 degrees, west 22 perches to post; thence along line of Thos. Harrison tract, south 27 degrees, west 16 perches to post; thence east 71 perches more or less to a birch, near run; thence up run 12 perches to post; thence east 27 perches to stump, and thence north 17 degrees, east 77 perches to white oak and place of beginning; containing 37 acres, more or less. That in pursuance of said contract said Elijah Smeal took possession of said premises, made valuable improvements thereon, and paid a considerable portion of the purchase money. And further, both said parties to said contract having died without any provision being made for the performance of said contract. Whereupon said Court ordered and directed that a citation be issued and served upon the administrators, widow and heir of George G. Smeal, deceased, by reading or copy thereof, and notice to all other parties in interest by publication in one newspaper for three weeks consecutively, to be directed to the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, commanding them to appear on Monday, March 21st, A. D. 1870, at an Orphans' Court then to be held at Clearfield, and show cause, if any they have, why said contract should not be specifically performed according to the true intent and meaning thereof. Of all which the said heirs and parties interested are requested to take notice.

By the Court.

mar2:3t A. W. LEE, Clerk O. C.

Sheriff'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 21st day of March, 1870, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the south by the Smithport turnpike, west by John Reiter, north and east by Karthaus lands; containing 100 acres, more or less; about 25 acres cleared, and having a young bearing orchard and a small frame house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Reiter.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the south by the Smithport turnpike, west by John Rider, north and east by Karthaus lands; containing 100 acres, more or less; about 25 acres cleared, and a small frame house and young orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Rider.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a corner of lands of George Hockenberry; thence by land of Hockenberry to land of John Alexander; thence by land of Alexander to corner of Taylor's land; thence by land of Taylor to corner of Conley lands; thence by Conley's land to corner of W. A. and J. D. Whiteside's land; thence by their land to Whitesides' corner; thence by land of Whitesides to place of beginning; containing 200 acres, more or less; having about 100 acres cleared, a good bearing orchard, two-story dwelling house and a good bank barn thereon erected; being part of two surveys. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Askey.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a black alder, thence north 68½ degrees, east 52 perches; thence south 56 degrees, east 22½ perches; thence south 26 degrees, east 23½ perches; thence south 57½ degrees, east 32 perches to post; thence south 57½ degrees, east 72 perches; thence south 65½ degrees, east 62 perches; thence south 36 degrees, east 10 perches; thence north 22½ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 72 degrees, east six perches to a chestnut; thence north 60 degrees, west four perches to a post; thence south 79 degrees, west 17 perches to a post; thence 49½ degrees, west 92 perches to a post; thence north 87½ degrees, west 144 perches to stones; thence north 2½ degrees, east 30 perches to a white oak; thence north 87½ degrees, east 131 perches to a pine stump; thence south 37 degrees, west eight perches; thence south 64½ degrees, east 22½ perches; thence south 48 degrees, east 21 perches; thence south 7½ degrees, east 43 perches; thence south 57½ degrees, east 12 perches to stones; thence north 32½ degrees, east 82 perches to a white pine stump; thence 37½ degrees, east 34 perches to stones, and thence south 2½ degrees, west 110 perches to the black alder and place of beginning; containing 159 acres and 57 perches. Surveyed 11th November, 1865, on warrant granted to Henry Grow. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Grow.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Chesterville, Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Fronting on ——street 60 feet, and on Alton street 175 feet, back to Clover alley; being a corner lot, and known as lot No. 26, and joining lot No. 27, in said town plot, and having a two-story plank house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Hill.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a white oak corner, thence north 157 perches to white oak; thence by John Taylor survey, west 236 perches to post, and corner of John W. Kyler; thence by same, south 157 perches to post; thence east 236 perches to white oak and place of beginning; containing 218 acres, more or less; having thereon erected a log house and barn, and a large bearing orchard and about 70 acres cleared land. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James M. Shaw.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Osceola borough, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Fronting south on Tingle street 50 feet, and it being a middle lot, adjoining lots No. 88 and 89; it being lot No. 87 on plot of said borough; with a good two-story plank house and other out-buildings erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Murphy & Kerin.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-east corner of the survey, thence north 204 perches, along line formerly made for Joseph Williams, and afterwards surveyed by Charles Bird to John Mitchell, to post corner; thence west by lands of Phillip Benschoff about six perches, and still west by land of Manly Lumedue 40 perches; thence again west 52 perches; thence west 36 perches to corner of land of Andrew Cross; thence along his line, as surveyed in 1852, south 152 perches to a post; thence by other lands of A. Cross, east 82 perches; containing 93 acres; being the largest portion of a survey in the name of Adam Stewart, and patented 10th April, 1794; nearly all cleared, and having a small house and barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Haney.

Also, four certain tracts of land, situate as follows: No. 1 situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a black oak on the bank of the Susquehanna river, thence south 60 degrees, west 222 perches to a post on the original line of survey; thence north 22 degrees, west 120 perches to pitch pine corner on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river; thence down said river, its several courses and distances, about 243 perches to the place of beginning; containing 162 acres and allowances with 25 perches, and having thereon erected a small log house and barn, and about 75 acres cleared. Tract No. 2, situated in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a cucumber, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, corner of a larger tract, of which this is a part; thence north 68 degrees, west 56 perches to a post; thence south-easterly 60 perches to a post; thence north-easterly 56 perches to the river; thence along the river, by its several courses and distances, to the cucumber and place of beginning; containing about 20 acres, more or less, all cleared land. No. 3 tract, situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east side by the Clinton county line, north by land of Hugh McGonigal, west by John McGonigal, and south by land of Jeremiah Gaines, containing about 50 acres, and having erected thereon a large two story frame house, a frame bank barn, and a good bearing orchard, and being all cleared and under a good fence. No. 4 tract, situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., adjoins the above described 50 acres, and being all cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Gaines.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of John Rauchanger, west by Hverling, south by Patton, &c., and east by Smith and others; containing 150 acres, and having 25 acres cleared and a log house and barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James A. Dixon.

Bidders will take notice that 15 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. CYRENIUS HOWE,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., March 2, 1870. }

FOR SALE!

A VALUABLE PROPERTY in the village of Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa., consisting of two Town Lots, a large frame Dwelling House, 18 by 36, well finished, with cellar under; having all the necessary outbuildings, such as Stable, Coal and Wood House. Also, an Office, 18 by 12, and 11 good bearing Apple Trees. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars apply to the subscriber residing on the premises.

Dr. GEORGE WILSON.

Luthersburg, March 2, 1870-3t.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1868 1867 and 1866 for sale at the Post Office. Price 25 cents. Mailed to any address. Dec2-tf

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, 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 21st day of March, 1870, at one o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All Defendant's interest in a certain tract of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence north 2¾ degrees, east 194.4 perches to stones; thence south 87¼ degrees, east 88 perches to a post; thence south 2¾ degrees, west 194 perches to stones; thence north 87¼ degrees, west 25.7 perches to gum; thence south 2¾ degrees, east 78 perches to white oak grub; thence north 10 degrees, east 10.9 perches to stones; thence south to post, and thence south 82½ degrees, west 169.3 perches to the place of beginning; containing 95 acres and allowance; having about 25 acres cleared and a house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of S. T. Mitchell.

Also, all those certain premises situate in Clearfield county, in the State of Pennsylvania; one thereof situate in Huston township, in said county, beginning at a Spanish oak, corner of land of J. B. Smith, thence north 70 degrees, east 108 perches to post in small run; thence north 20 degrees, west 379 perches to post; thence north 70 degrees, west 108 perches; thence south 20 degrees, east 379 perches, by land of J. B. Smith, to place of beginning; containing 240 acres and allowance; being the same premises conveyed to said David Tyler by D. Baire & Sons, by deed dated May 29, 1857, recorded in deed book "R," page 345, &c. Also, 100 acres of land situate in same township and partly in Jay township, Elk county, being in the north west corner of lot No. 4997, bounded by the first described premises on the east, by lands of Hewitt on the south, and being the same premises conveyed to said David Tyler by M. Nichols and wife by deed dated March 9th, 1863, recorded in deed book "O," page 421, &c. Also, another piece in Huston township afores