The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1871.

Democratic Meeting.

There will be a Democratic meeting held in the Court House, at Clearfield, on Tuesday evening, March 21st, 1871, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Senatorial and Representative Conferees to meet like Conferees from other Counties in the District, whose duty it becomes to choose a Senatorial and Representative Delegate to the approaching State Convention.

All Democrats are requested to be present so that the wishes of our people may be fully expressed.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
Chairman Co. Com.

March 1, 1871.

The Experiment.

Four years ago Congress conferred the right of suffrage on the negroes in the District of Columbia, and through them the National Capital has been governed. To show that the "loyal millions" are already sick of their experiment, we need but refer to the fact that by a late Act of Congress the District of Columbia is transformed into a Territory, endowed with a Governor, Legislature and such other officers as complete the organization—all appointed by the President. This has been done to get rid of negro voting and negro officers. To get back to first principles, and to further deceive the negroes, Congress is compelled to disfranchise all the white citizens residing in the District. Thus no property holder or resident in the National Capital has any voice in the future regulation of that municipality. The administration has been compelled to overthow and ignore popular government in order to rid itself of the negro element. In doing so, the villainy of the Forty-first Congress is fully established for the hundredth time. That a two fold fraud has been prepetrated upon the white and black man, besides ignoring representative government, is as visible as the sun at noonday.

Had Georgia, or any other State where the negro is a large element, attempted a similar method to get rid of that class of voters, this very same Congress would have pronounced it treason and pitched the State out of the Union.

That negro rule has proved a failure wherever attempted astonishes no one except fools and fanatics, but that the *enfranchisement* of that race should so soon bring about the *disfranchisement* of the white man, is a revolution of such magnitude that it should arouse the feelings of all white men who favor popular government to fever heat. What safety is there for the liberty of the citizen, or property, while our Congressmen undergo revolutions of this kind every four or five years? Why not send statesmen to represet us? such as we had previous to the advent of the "late lamented" failure. Restiveness and unstableness on the part of the representative soon begets disorder, outrage and wrong among his constituents, which lead to results alike fatal to both.

Have not demogogues ruled this country long enough? should be the question every voter should ask of himself and his neighbor before he deposits another ballot.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A nasal-twanged scoundrel, named H. L. Ringwalt, who has been acting in the capacity of Secretary to the Board of Managers at the institution named for a number of years, proves to be a defaulter, and has made his escape. He has eloped with thousands of dollars belonging to the institution. We notice that the Board has notified the Legislature of the defalcation, and we hope his acts will be properly ventilated and the usual whitewashing avoided on such occasions.

The Board, two weeks ago, forwarded a bill to our County Commissioners for the maintainance of two boys who were discharged and the bill paid nearly two years ago. It is evident from this that the rascally Secretary was in the habit of collecting bills, but never entered the proper credit on the books. Is it possible that a mere Secretary is the only responsible party about this institution? If so, the public had better be put in possession of the fact, and then officers can adapt themselves to suit circumstances.

MORE TIN.—Gen. Grant has appointed Henry D. Cook Governor of the District of Columbia. There were quite a number of politicians applicants, but the banker succeeded. This man Cook and his brother made *rows and millions* of dollars out of the Government during the war, and it is now said that they gave the "government" a present of five thousand dollars—hence the governorship. Gentlemen, no difference what your merits are, you cannot come in without the "tin."

GONE DEAD.—It is with pleasure that we announce to our readers the death of the Forty-first Congress, which took place at Washington on Saturday last. A friend who was at the funeral says from the look of things he is satisfied that a large portion of the members were bound hellwards.

The English members of the Joint High Commission have arrived in Washington.

The Apportionment.

The Committee in the Senate appointed to apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts, made their report to that body on Friday last. The bill provides that until the next septennial enumeration there shall be thirty-three Senators and one hundred Representatives. Philadelphia is divided into four Senatorial and nineteen Representative districts.

Senatorial Districts.—Philadelphia.
I. First, second, third, fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth wards, 1.
II. Tenth, eleventh, fourteenth, fifteenth, twentieth and twenty-ninth wards, 1.
III. Fifth, sixth, eleventh, twelfth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth wards, 1.
IV. Nineteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth wards, 1.
V. Chester and Delaware, 1.
VI. Montgomery, 1.
VII. Bucks and Northampton, 1.
VIII. Berks, 1.
IX. Lancaster, 1.
X. Schuylkill, 1.
XI. Lehigh and Carbon, 1.
XII. Dauphin and Lebanon, 1.
XIII. Luzerne, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, 2.
XIV. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, 1.
XV. Columbia, Lycoming and Sullivan, 1.
XVI. Potter, Tioga, McKean and Cameron, 1.
XVII. Clinton, Union, Northumberland and Montour, 1.
XVIII. Blair, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk, 1.
XIX. Cumberland and York, 1.
XX. Adams and Franklin, 1.
XXI. Huntingdon, Bedford and Fulton, 1.
XXII. Snyder, Juniata, Mifflin, Centre and Perry, 1.
XXIII. Allegheny, 3.
XXIV. Indiana, Jefferson and Armstrong, 1.
XXV. Somerset and Westmoreland, 1.
XXVI. Fayette, Greene and Washington, 1.
XXVII. Beaver, Lawrence and Butler, 1.
XXVIII. Clarion, Venango, Forest and Mercer, 1.
XXIX. Crawford, Erie and Warren, 2.

Representative Districts.—Adams and Franklin, 2; Allegheny, 7; Armstrong, 1; Beaver, 1; Bedford and Fulton, 1; Berks, 2; Blair, 1; Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming, 2; Bucks, 2; Butler, 1; Cambria, 1; Cameron and Clinton, 1; Carbon, 1; Chester, 3; Centre and Clearfield, 2; Clarion and Forest, 1; Columbia, 1; Crawford, 2; Cumberland, 1; Dauphin, 2; Delaware, 1; Erie, 2; Elk and Jefferson, 1; Fayette, 1; Greene, 1; Huntingdon, 1; Indiana, 1; Juniata, Mifflin and Perry, 2; Lancaster, 3; Lawrence, 1; Lebanon, 1; Lehigh, 2; Luzerne and Monroe, 3; Lycoming, Snyder and Union, 2; Mercer, 1; McKean and Potter, 1; Montgomery, 3; Montour and Northumberland, 2; Northampton, 2; Pike and Wayne, 1; Schuylkill, 3; Somerset, 1; Susquehanna, 1; Tioga, 1; Venango, 1; Warren, 1; Westmoreland, 2; York, 2; Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 19.

This to our mind, is the fairest apportionment bill ever reported to the Legislature. Although the committee, like the Senate, is Democratic, this bill makes that body stand as now organized, 17 Democrats, and 16 Radicals, while the House stands 51 Democrats to 49 Radicals. The Radicals at the last apportionment gave themselves 5 majority in the Senate and 9 in the House, making 14 on joint ballot.

The Radical committee in the House has made no report yet, but when it does come look out for from twelve to eighteen on joint ballot instead of *three*.

AMERICA AND FRANCE—FINANCIALLY.—An unusual amount of sympathy is being expressed by our people for unhappy France, because the victorius Germans demand one billion four hundred and forty million dollars to cover the expenses of the war. It is feared that this will hopelessly bankrupt the French nation. This is probable, and we being so near in the same situation know how to sympathize with them. The amount demanded by the Prussians is only a trifle over the amount our people have been compelled to pay the past three years to support Grant and Boutwell; beside, France has five years to pay this amount.

The Federal taxes for the past year foot up just four hundred and twelve million dollars; ($412,000,000.) which is nearly the one third of the Prussian demand.

It is evident from this that the German victors demand one hundred and twenty four million dollars less annually from the French than Grant and Co. demand. Our Sympathy may be lavished in the wrong direction; because, whatever may be the fate of either nation charity should always begin at home, especially when there is so much room to expend it at the domestic hearth. God bless both Republics, and save them from the vaulting ambition of Imperialists, Kings and Emperors!

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The anniversary of St. Patrick's day—one ever dear to all loyal Irish hearts—will occur on Friday, the 17th instant. The patron saint of Green Erin, according to the national annals, was born in 373 and died in 493, living to the good old age of 120 years. Bishop Butler says he "forsook his family, sold his birthright and dignity, to serve strangers, and consecrated his soul to God, to carry his name to the end of the earth." No saint's day is so generally celebrated as St. Patrick's. All Irishmen keep it in religious remembrance, and regard it as a solemn obligation to observe it. Who has not heard the familiar song:

"St. Patrick was a gentleman and came of decent people.
He built a church in Dublin town, and on it put a steeple;
His father was a Wallaghan, his mother an O'Grady,
His aunt she was a Kinaghan, and his wife a widow Brady.

Och! the Antrim hills are mighty high, and so's the hill of Howth, too,
But there's a hill more higher still, more higher than them both, too.
Twas on the top of that high hill St. Patrick preached his sermint,
And drove the frogs into the bogs, and murdered all the varmint."

OUR NOMINEE.—Gen. George W. Morgan, of Ohio, was the Democratic nominee for Speaker of the new, or Forty-second Congress, which assembled at Washington on Monday. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, the old Speaker, was re elected.

Hon. William Tweed has leased the Metropolitan hotel, New York, for seven years. The amount paid is $60,000 a year for the first two years, and $65,000 a year for the five years succeeding. It is the intention to make it a headquarters for the Democracy.

Under the Fugitive Slave Law a citizen of Pennsylvania might with impunity decline to become a negro-catcher, but under the imperial election law he must either be a bailiff or a felon.

A lady in Lewistown is said to have reduced the national debt recently, by putting $120 in a stove for safe keeping, forgetting the fact, and building a fire.

The Democratic Press.

The Democratic press to-day contends for the principles which lie at the very foundation of all free government. Never was it more important to sustain them. No intelligent man fails to see that the tendency of the last few years has been towards an arbitrary and centralized form of government, such as usurped power, and flourished for awhile, and then fell through its own rottenness, in France. It was there called Imperialism; here it is called a "consolidated government." Its advocates have overstepped the safeguards that men of every shade of political opinion but lately held to be necessary for the protection of private and public liberty.—The obligation of law is impaired by the disregard of it, not merely by humble, individual wrongdoers, but by men high in place, who are charged with the duty of enforcing it. But how can they enforce it on others when they violate it themselves? Yet there has grown up a taste and an indulgence for acts of spasmodic violence, instead of the calm, regular administration of the duly enacted laws. Men in office claim an exemption from it, when in truth it is by them that it ought to be most sacredly observed. The functionary who sends bayonets to do his unlawful errand at the polls, encourages every private malefactor who arms his hand to compass some bad purpose of his own. It is in the defense of civil liberty, and free government that the Democratic press stands to-day upon principles cherished by every patriot and thinker and statesman whose name deserves the respect of mankind. Upon the vindication and endurance of those principles depend the safety of society, the happiness and dignity of the citizen, the progress of the world. In the battle we fight for them, we ask the aid of every good citizen who cherishes the free institutions of his country, and intends to do his part to maintain them.—*Age.*

Radical Government at the South

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: In Tennessee a body of lazy negroes get up what they call a State Convention to complain of outrages and to declare that wages are low. They end by asking Congress for protection. If they all go to work they can protect themselves by honesty, sobriety and industry. What is seen in Tennessee is seen in one-half of the Southern States, and it is this class of people and their white allies, who make politicians of them, who send out one-half the complaints we hear of as outrages. Let us pause for a moment to give evidence as to the real cause and source of most of the outrages at the South. Take the evidence given in the impeachment trial of Gov. Holden, of North Carolina. Lucien M. Murry testifies, at Raleigh, that he was tied, manacled, shot at, hung up and pulled down, and then hung up and pulled down again, and a man named Bergen testifies that he was acting under the orders of Gov. Holden. William Patton testifies to having been hung up by the neck. A pistol was put to his head and threats made to shoot him if he did not tell who killed Outlaw. He was brought to Raleigh, and made a confession that he might be relieved. George Rogers, a young man, next called. He testified he was hung up three several times by the neck.—These facts are gathered from the testimony of two days' proceedings. Reader, reflect!

A SOUND RADICAL.—A convict in the Indiana penitentiary asks a pardon for the following reason:

"It is true I have only 11 months longer to serve, but it is now thought from the way the election went that our present superintendent will be removed and a Democrat put in his place, consequently we fear we will have a hard time under a Democrat superintendent, as the convicts are printipally Republicans." We suppose Senator Morton will see that his Republican constituents are pardoned before the new superintendent is placed in position.

A GRAB.—The Pittsburgh *Post* says: Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, has managed to get a bill passed through the House providing for the appointment of three commissioners at five thousand dollars each per annum, for two years, to collect and report upon the claims of loyal men who suffered in the South during the rebellion. How many hundred millions this will take is not settled, but that there will be claims reaching that extent offered, we have no doubt. Another chance for Grant's relations.—Brothers in law to the front!

A SMALL DEFICIENCY.—The committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives brought in a bill a few days ago asking for $13,000,000 to cover "deficiencies" for the present fiscal year. They try to make us believe that they are running the government economically and reducing the public debt, and think they can blind the people by making an appropriation for "deficiencies." That they are "deficient," in every respect, there can be no doubt, and the people will so "record it" in 1872.

A Philadelphia Judge has picked up somewhere the absurd idea that witnesses are not criminals. He rebuked a lawyer for badgering one in a late case, and laid down the astounding proposition that a witness should be treated in the same manner as any gentleman would treat a visitor to his house. The lawyers talk of having him impeached or sent to a lunatic asylum.

Slightly sarcastic was the clergyman who paused and addressed a man coming into church after the sermon had begun with the remark: "Glad to see you, sir; come in; always glad to see those here late who can't come early;" and decidedly self possessed was the man thus addressed in the presence of an astonished congregation, as he responded; "Thank you; would you favor me with the text?"

Theodore Tilton thinks that Grant's administration "is too good to be bad and too bad to be good." This mongrel conditon of things reminds one very much of the state of the old lady's dress, which was "too dirty to wear and too clean to wash." Something a little more positive would suit the people better.

The Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, says it is disappointed and chagrined, because "President Grant permits Senator Cameron and his clique, to shape his course."

Blessed are those who expected nothing of Grant, for they have not been disappointed.

Good for Horace!

Our philosophical friend "round the corner," in a late number of his *Tribune*, pitches into General Banks for leading off in the Vinnie Ream humbugge of $15,000, the other day. It seems that the pretty sculptress has "sculped" to some purpose, both abroad and at home. Miss Ream went off to Italy with a "dismal image" in clay of old Abe Lincoln, who was so ugly-looking in life that the very dogs howled as he passed along the street, and she brought back a worse looking calamity in marble, that she said was the old joker himself, no mistake; and the exchequer of the nation must pay for the trouble she had been at, the hacking away at the marble, and "totin this Cardiff giant" from classic Rome to Washington. Vinnie needed friends at court to push the swindle through, and fastened her pretty eyes on poor Banks. He caved, went in for the shocking gouge on her account, and the spoonies of the House, not able to resist her touching sighs for the greenbacks, followed suit, and the strong box at Washington, filled by the sweat and toil of six millions of white working men, was robbed to pay for this scare-crow image. The handsome editor of the *Tribune*, philosopher Greely, chagrined and mortified that he has not, like Boss Tweed, been asked to strike an attitude for some beautiful sculptress to copy in marble, is dreadfully down on Banks, and Vinnie, and the rest of them, out of pure envy. The Spruce street philosopher is mistaken when he says General Banks knows nothing of the "art." He taught the "art" of dancing in Waltham, Massachusetts, twenty years ago, and had a high reputation for cutting "pigeon wings."—"art" indeed!—*N. Y. Day Book.*

SOMETHING TO SMELL.—The Philadelphia *Age* says: We recommend to the Morton Smelling Committee, the following evidence, given in the impeachment trial of Governor Holden, of North Carolina. Lucien M. Murry testifies at Raleigh, that he was tied, manacled, shot at, hung up and pulled down, and then hung up and pulled down again; and a man named Bergen testifies that he did it under the orders of Governor Holden. William Patton testifies to having been hung up by the neck. A pistol was put to his head and threats made to shoot him if he did not tell who killed Outlaw. He was brought to Raleigh, and made a confession that he might be relieved. George Rogers, a young man, was next called. He testified that he was hung up three several times by the neck. These facts are gathered from the testimony of two day's proceedings. These are outrages more infamous than any committed by the Ku Klux Klans, because perpetrated under the guise and semblance of law and authority.

A CANDIDATE FOR LYNCH LAW.—We have already recorded two attempts to throw the trains off of the track of the Phila. & Erie R. R, at LeBeouf, and now have a still more bold and wicked one to announce.—On Monday evening, the bar and bolts at the switch were removed, with the evident intention of wrecking the freight train which left Erie at half past six o'clock. This is the same train that the obstructions were prepared for before, and it is fortunate that in each instance the rascally design was discovered before any mischief was done. Somebody is preparing himself for summary punishment if the perpetrator of such an infamous deed is discovered, as he will certainly be if he perseveres, he would undoubtedly be hung to the nearest and highest tree, within the benefit of Court or clergy. The railroad company offers a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of the would be murderer.—*Erie Observer.*

A BUTLER.—A joint Convention of the two Houses of the Nebraska Legislature, was recently held, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee on the charges of corruption against Governor Butler and other State officers. The Committee reported that, from sworn testimony, taken by them, it was proved that Governor Butler, *ex* Secretary Kennard and other officers were guilty of corrupt and criminal practices. Gov. Butler sent in a message protesting against the manner of procedure by the Investigating Committee, and asking that a new Committe be appointed. This was denied, and the House has voted for impeachment—Governor Butler is one of the model Radicals of the West. He walks in the footsteps of his illustrious namesake in Massachusetts. When he sees a chance he embraces it.—*Age.*

SCIENTIFIC.—The New York *Democrat* says: "An Elmira farmer wrote to Mr. Greeley for his advice as to the relative merits of long-horn and short-horn cattle, for the farm. Horace said his experience convinced him that the short-horn cattle were the best, as behad a cow that had both her horns broken off jumping a rail fence, and since that time she had given more milk and cheese than two yoke of long horned oxen, and on the same feed, too. That poor, deluded Elmira farmer has gone to knocking the horns off all of his cattle." That farmer has also voted the straight Republican ticket for eleven years.

A proposition to amend the Constitution of Rhode Island so that naturalized citizens can vote without owning real estate, has been defeated in the Senate of that State, which is decidedly Radical. The Constitution of Rhode Island permits negroes to vote without owning real estate; not so, however, with Germans, Irishmen and other naturalized citizens.

A SHERO.—A Missouri girl is going to be handed down in history as a shero who rose in the dead of night, when pale luna was on her march to the sea, and seizing a musket went to the rear of the house where the hens live, and shot into the midst of a large cackling, from the effects of which there was a nigger funeral the next day. No cards.

There is nothing like economy and enterprise, as will be seen by the following item from the Boston *Post*: By frugality and economy, the negro Senator, Revels, has succeded in buying a twenty thousand dollar plantation from his salary, and the proceeds of his lectures, besides giving his sister in the New York poor house half a dollar.

Ben. Wade, of the San Domingo Commission, expresses the opinion that the report of the Commission will be unanimous in favor of annexation. Why not? The job was set up in that way.

Grant and Bribery.

The most dishonorable and culpable act yet committed by President Grant was reported in our columns by our correspondent at Cincinnati.

Capt. H. G. Stoms was an Assessor of Internal Revenue in that city. He was appointed by Andrew Johnson, and after several other nominees to the office had been rejected by the Senate, he was confirmed, because he was a satisfactory Republican. When General Grant became President, Stoms was retained in office, as Jesse R. Grant, the President's father, gave out, by his influence. Through the action of Stoms a certain gauger lost his situation because he was found to be unfaithful. Jesse R Grant urged Stoms to reccommend this gauger for restoration to his place, saying: "He has offered me $500 for re-appointment as gauger. He is a rascal; but *if you will recommend him I will take his money and give you one half.*" Stoms refused to do this; and then he was waited upon by the Rev. Mr. Cramer, the President's brother-in-law, whom Gen. Grant has recently appointed Minister to Denmark. Cramer also earnestly endeavored to persuade Stoms to restore the dishonest gauger, telling him that if he did not comply with this request he could no longer count on the support of Jesse R. Grant at Washington.

This base proposal was also made by Jesse R. Grant to the father of Capt. Stoms, who was urged to induce his son to accept the offer and to secure a place for the gauger already mentioned and another one. Grant said that he knew these gaugers were rascals, and that for that reason he would take their money and divide with the Assessor if he would secure the appointment for them. Grant also told Mr. Stoms, in the presence of Hon. George Crist, that if his son did not comply with his wishes he would soon be punished for it. Soon after this President Grant turned Stoms out of office, as Jesse R. Grant had threatened.

The first duty of the new House of Representatives should be to impeach President Grant for his share in this transaction.—*New York Sun.*

An Old Offender.

The Greensburg *Argus* contains the following item: "David Bates, *alias* Myers, *alias* Martin, who is nearly, if not altogether seventy years of age, was taken to the penitentiary on Saturday last, being sentenced for a term of six years and nine months on a charge of stealing a horse from Henry Wineland, of Unity township, in June last. He was captured in Ebensburg, Cambria county, soon after, and committed to the jail of this county, but his trial was deferred from time to time in consequence of Judge Buffington's inability to hold Court. Bates has served at least two thirds of his life within the walls of various jails and penitentiaries—one sentence alone covering twenty-two years—and when taken to his present quarters in Allegheny City, was at once recognized by the Warden, his wife and family, who seemed glad to see him, from their previous long and close acquaintanceship, and kindly welcomed him back to their fostering care. He had with him some presents for the Warden's children, and displayed much affection toward them. It is alleged that he has thirteen wives, all but two of whom are living. He is certainly a most incorrigible scoundrel, little fearing either the laws of God or man, having long since attained that degree of depravity which is beyond all means of amendment."

A New Orleans correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution* has this:

You know that Louisiana has suffered wofully from Badicalism. Negro equality has been ferociously pushed. In order to keep Caffee from the places of amusement, the following rule is resorted to. The following little certificate is given to purchasers of tickets to the opera for instance: "Opera House of New Orleans, parquette—No 115. Contract between the Opera Association of New Orleans and the holder of this ticket. It is agreed that this ticket is sold with the understanding that the comptroller shall have the right to refuse admission to or expel the holder thereof, upon returning the regular price of the same." You will observe that the pleasure seeker buys the ticket under contract that he shall be put out on the refunding of the money at the pleasure of the comptroller of the place of amusement. In this way no law is violated, and the unwelcome Samboes are excluded by their own consent.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. James O. Andrew, the senior bishop of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church, died on Thursday last at Mobile, Alabama. He was born in the year 1794, in the State of Georgia, and entered the conference of South Carolina in 1812. He was ordained a deacon in 1814, and two years later became an elder in the church. He was first ordained a bishop by the general conference which met in Philadelphia in 1832.—At that time the Methodist Episcopal church was united over the whole country. The marriage of Bishop Andrew, to a wealthy southern lady who owned a number of slaves was one cause which was instrumental in producing the disruption of that religious body, which has ever since continued. He was then ordained a bishop of the southern section of the church. He was a strong and eloquent preacher, pure in character, and faithful in the performance of duty.

A venerable couple in Scott county, Iowa, recently received a lesson in practical chemistry by accident. The old lady took a drink of lye in mistake for vinegar, and, being uncertain whether her taste was perverted or she had got hold of the wrong jug, she gave her husband a swig of the same to get the benefit of his opinion upon the subject. Presently their throats and mouths began to burn, when they discovered that it was lye they had been drinking, and swallowed some oil to allay the pain. The oil combining with the lye formed soap, which stimulated the salivary glands to excessive action, causing a flow of foaming soap suds from their mouths that was as alarming as it was disagreeable. A physician who happened to call while this process was in full operation, relieved them by the application of proper remedies; but it was several weeks before they were able to enjoy their food again.

General Slocum, Congressman from New York, very clearly defines the cause of all the troubles at West Point, when he says that it is directly chargeable to President Grant, who upon the solicitation of his unruly son, has been interfering with the discipline and moral of the institution.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BIGAMIST.—The latest Mrs. Bowen, the one who has got him now, writes to a Washington paper, "He had not concealed his antecedents from me. I knew that he had been an orphan boy without relations or friends, had drifted into the company of gamblers and prostitutes, and had lived their life." This probably accounts for his being elected member of Congress by the Radicals. When a man gets to going dow hill he almost invariably brings up at the foot of the hill.

A Washington reporter, in commenting on the democratic character of General Sherman's reception, says: "Any gentleman with a paper collar and mittens on can go in."

New Advertisements.

A. NEVLING'S
NORTH AMERICAN BEE HIVES
For sale at the Clearfield Planing Mill. [3:8:2t.

House and Lot at Private Sale.

IN the village of Williamsgrove, Bigler Station, Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, house, frame, 18 by 24 feet and two stories in height, with kitchen attached, frame office 16 by 24 feet, suitable for a store room, and also a stable on the property. Lot contains about half an acre. For terms, &c., apply to Dr. F. R. Read, Kylertown, Pa., or to the undersigned.
DANIEL W. McCURDY,
March 2, 31pd. Clearfield, Pa.

Statement of Road Fund.

THE Supervisors of Lawrence township, in account with said fund for 1870, report as follows:

DEBIT.

To balance due last settlement	$116 92
To balance on making new roads	595 25
To amount of tax assessed for 1870	1,447 67
To orders outstanding for 1870	148 67

CREDIT.

By am't of work done on roads	$1,413 64
By per centage	72 39
By services on roads	376 60
By exonerations	20 99
By am't paid for making duplicates, &c.	6 25
By time allowed settling	12 00
By am't pd. Auditors & Clerk	6 00
By am't due Supervisors 1870	261 55
	$2,308 91 $2,308 91

ATTEST: By the Auditors.
Mar. 8, 3t. I. F. IRWIN, Clerk.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

I HAVE this day associated with me in the mercantile business my brother, Robert Reed, and the business will be continued under the firm name of

REED BROTHERS.

We will continue to make the Dry Goods and Notion business a specialty, and all the newest fabrics and latest novelties in the market will be kept on hand.

The Branch Store in Curwensville will be continued, where will be found as choice a line of goods as at our main store in Clearfield.

New Spring goods will be on hand about the 12th of March.

The book accounts of Wm. Reed will be promptly and immediately settled.

WM. REED.

Clearfield, Pa., March 8, 1871.

1871. 1871.

SPRING GOODS!

The First of the Season!
The Cheapest in this Market!

BUY! BUY!! BUY!!!
OF
KRATZER & LYTLE,

Your Dry Goods,	Your Window Curtains,
Your Groceries,	Your Carpets,
Your Hardware,	Your Oilcloths,
Your Queensware,	Your Wall Papers,
Your Notions,	Your Hats,
Your Boots & Shoes,	Your Caps,
Your Leather,	Your Carpet Chain,
Your Shoe Findings,	Your Stoves,
Your Flour and Fish,	Your Bacon and Feed.

SALT! SALT! SALT! at wholesale to country merchants.

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, &c.—A liberal discount to builders.

Everything that you need can be had at great advantage to the buyer, at

KRATZER & LYTLE'S,
Market street,
CLEARFIELD, Pa., opposite the Jail. 3:8

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of THOMAS MULLEN, deceased, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
A. W. LEE,
Beccaria tp., March, 1-6t. Administrator.

MRS. T. E. WATSON
IS SELLING
Ladies' Cloth Coats,
Woolen Goods, Notions, Trimmings, Millinery and Fancy Goods, etc., etc.,
AT LESS THAN COST!
To make room for a large and splendid stock of new Spring and Summer Goods. 3:1:3t

Real Estate for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale
TEN ACRES OF LAND,
Situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., about one mile from Clearfield borough.
The improvements are a log house, log barn and young orchard, &c.
It is underlaid with a 24 foot vein of excellent coal; having a bank in working order, and is a very desirable place for a miner.
It will be sold for $1,200. Very cheap.
PHILIP BRADY.
March 1, 1871 3tpd.

LAKE FISH!
7,520 Half Barrels Lake Herring,
3,212 Quarter Barrels Do.,
1,080 Half Barrels No. 1 White Fish,
300 Half Barrels No. 1 Pickerel.
BROOMS!
850 Dozen Brooms, Assorted,
in store and for sale by
JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty Street,
6:8-3t PITTSBURGH, PA.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities.
Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Orders solicited. apr11-tf

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. my24

Miscellaneous.

LICENSE NOTICES.—The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their petitions and bonds for License, at the March sessions next, agreeably to the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, &c.:"

HOTEL LICENSE.

Wm. Schwem	Brady township.
Geo. Knarr	Brady township.
D. Johnson & Son	Brady township.
E. J. Williams	Bradford township.
Andrew Glass	Burnside township.
John Young	Clearfield Borough.
John Dougherty	Clearfield Borough.
David Johnson	Clearfield Borough.
John Foutz	Curwensville.
Lawrence Flood	Covington township.
Peter Garnier	Covington township.
Francis Barmoy	Covington township.
Gongalph Shultz	Covington township.
John B. Bergey	Covington township.
Elias Walk	Decatur township.
Wm. W. Irwin	Goshen township.
Gowen and Turner	Gulich township.
Andy Shoff	Gulich township.
Wm. J. Lesly	Huston township.
Hiram Straw	Jordan township.
Wm. Schearer	Karthaus township.
Joseph Eisenhower	Kylertown.
Thomas Mahaffey	New Washington.
Daniel Gropie	Osceola Borough.
Jno. C. Henderson	Osceola Borough.
James Haberham	Osceola Borough.
Thos. J. Bonlick	Osceola Borough.
Wm. H. Dancer	Osceola Borough.
John McGeey	Osceola Borough.
James Flynn	Penn township.
John Shearer	Union township.
Wm. Parker	Woodward township.
Charles Keeney	Woodward township.
David Arkey	Woodward township.

SALOON LICENSE.

Catharine Graf	Curwensville.
Mary Weaver	Covington tp.
Grimshaw Taylor	Osceola.
George Smith	Woodward tp.

MERCANTILE LICENSE.

John Shearich	Brady tp.
Leon M. Confriet	Covington tp.
Patrick Dunn	Osceola.
James Dunn	Woodward tp.

March 1, 1871. A. C. TATE, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in the said county of Clearfield, at the instance of a certain John Jimison, of Brady township, in the county of Clearfield, against a certain Geo. W. Lloyd, of the township of Brady, in said county, whereon certain goods, chattels and other effects of the said George W. Lloyd have been attached and are now in the custody of James Miles and F. K. Arnold, of the said Township.—This is, therefore, to give notice to the creditors of the said George W. Lloyd, to appear on Saturday, the 11th day of March 1871, at the office of the subscriber, in the village of Luthersburg, Pa., then and there to discover and make proof of their demands agreeably to the directions of the said act. GEO. C. KIRK, J. P. (L.S.)

Important to Lumbermen.

WE respectfully make this announcement to inform the lumbermen that the Moshannon Hotel situated on the river bank opposite the mouth of Moshannon Creek, will be in full blast the coming spring, for their accommodation. The proprietor has spared no pains or expense in making ample provisions for the comfort of his guests.

The "big river rock" that heretofore has been a great hindrance to rafts landing here, has been removed, which makes it a safe and convenient landing. WM. SCHNARRS.

N. B.—A road has been opened along the river from the Hotel to Karthaus, which makes it very convenient for those that wish to return home by the way of the mouth of Moshannon.
March 1, 1871-4t.

OIL! OIL!
Oil in Clearfield County!

The best burning oil in the world! Dr. Culver's celebrated Sun Light Oil is one of the greatest discoveries of the age. Invented in 1867 by Dr. S. A. Culver in Paris. M. Wagner & Co. are the sole proprietors for the United States and Canada since the year 1869. Over 250,000 families are using it. It takes the place of all other burning oils and fluids, for these reasons: 1. It don't cost half as much. 2. It is warranted to be non-explosive. 3. It can be made by anybody. 4. It will burn in any lamp, with or without a chimney. 5. It will not smoke the chimney. 6. It will give no bad odor or offensive smell. 7. It will not soil clothes if spilled upon them. 8. It gives a clear and steady light, and its softness and brilliancy is only equaled by gas. 9. It will burn longer than any oil that is made. 10. It does not weaken the eyes or lungs as kerosene or coal oil does. In order to bring this oil into universal use throughout the country, they have concluded to sell it only through agents. By this method families can manufacture the oil themselves, thus getting it at original cost and saving all the profits that would be made by merchants and speculators if sold through them. All we ask is that the public give this oil a general investigation; that they test its qualities for themselves when the agent calls. In order that all may be benefited by this oil, we have placed the price of Family Rights at the small sum of two dollars. You can procure a Right when the agent calls and shows you how nicely it burns. Agent will give you oil to try, and furnish the ingredients if wished. Ingredients cheap and simple. Cost but 25 cents per gallon at the highest. You can procure a Right either when he calls or address him with two dollars at Karthaus, Pa., and receive it by return mail. A. SCHNARRS,
3:1:3t* Agent for Clearfield county.

PEACE IN EUROPE!
BUT
GREAT EXCITEMENT
IN FRENCHVILLE!

The bloody contest between France and Prussia is at an end for the present, so far as the slaughtering of men and the destruction of property is concerned. The Royal Jugglers no doubt pride themselves and rejoice over the result, but how insignificant is their work when compared with the humane and christian efforts of

L. M. COUDRIET,

who has undertaken to supply all the citizens in the lower end of the county with food and raiment at exceeding low rates from his monmouth store in MULSONBURG, where he can always be found ready to wait upon callers and supply them with

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linsa, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,

Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all of the best material and made to order—Hose, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery.

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

LIQUORS, such as Brandy, Wine, Gin, Whisky, Jayne's Medicines, Hostetter's and Hoofland's Bitters.

2000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid. Cloverseed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Strattanville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.

☞ Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.

L. M. COUDRIET.
Frenchville P. O., March 1, 1871.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the third Monday (being the 20th day) of March, A. D. 1871.

Partial account of Jacob Wise, administrator of Basil Crissel, late of Graham township, dec'd.

Final account of John Owens,