The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1871.

Election Returns.

We are compelled to go to press this (Wednesday) morning, in order to make the up river mails. We have no returns from the election, except from this borough and Lawrence township. In the former our majority is 70 and in the latter 150. This is a gain on the vote for Governor in 1869, of 26 in Clearfield, and a loss of 4 in Lawrence, and on last year's vote we lose 15 in the borough and gain 10 in the township.

We have a dispatch from Philadelphia to the effect that the Republicans have carried the city by 5,000 to 8,000 majority, and that the Democrats have lost the Cumberland and Franklin Senatorial District. If this proves correct the Senate will be Republican.

We have no news whatever from the State, but presume that George O. Evans has been endorsed, and Stanton will settle his account of $360,000 and pronounce it all right.

New York Convention.

The Democracy of New York assembled in State Convention at Rochester, on the 5th, and the Radicals met at Syracuse the day previous. In the former entire harmony prevailed, notwithstanding the severe denunciations of the Tammany corruptionists; while the latter seems to have been controlled by a mob made up of Assessors, Collectors and Post Masters, which had to be quelled by the police. The New York *Herald* and the *Sun* thus draw the contrast between the two conventions. The *Herald* says:

"The Rochester Convention presents to the country in one respect a gratifying contrast to the Syracuse gathering of last week. Its proceedings thus far have been orderly and dignified, while those of the Republicans were marked by scenes of rowdyism worthy of the palmiest days of the Empire Club or the Mozart organization. The time was when Democracy was supposed to be a synonym for ruffianism at all public meetings; but if we are to judge from the experience of the present year the political parties appear to have exchanged characteristics, and the fighting, swearing, cudgelling and shoulder-hitting seem to be monopolized by the hitherto respectable republicans."

The *Sun* says:

"The contrast between the Republican and Democratic State Conventions is worth noting. The Grant Convention was packed with roughs and policemen, who assailed the Greeley delegates, and disgraced the meeting by a terrible row. The Democrats settled their differences before the Convention began, and everything moved off quietly, no roughs or policeman being present."

THE "REFORM" COMING.—The State Superintendent of Common Schools has issued a circular to the School Directors of the State, informing them that negro children are entitled to the same rights and privileges in the common schools that is accorded to white ones. And as soon as twenty negro children can be collected the Directors must build them a house and hire a teacher, or admit them into the schools with the white children. There are plenty of localities in the State where that number of white children are beyond reasonable distance from a school house, yet we do not now recollect that our State authorities ever took a similar interest in twenty white children. This is a long stride toward bringing white children down to the degredation of African offsprings.

RETURNING.—The Grants, Dents, Porters, Babcocks, and other government families, spent last Friday in Pittsburg. The President of the United States was not insulted and blackguarded on this occasion as was Andrew Johnson in 1867, when he visited that godly, loyal city. The heavy reduction of the Radical majority in Allegheny county the past few years has evidently improved the manners of the inhabitants of the Smoky City. The President of the United States can now pass through Pittsburg without being insulted.

HUNTING RELATIONS.—For two weeks Gen. Grant has been scouring the Western States on the hunt of relatives. He has only appointed forty-four to office yet, and he thinks there are still some more somewhere scattered over the prairies, who, like the *Digger Indians*, need "government" support.

WHAT NEXT WILL THEY STEAL?—*Washington, Sept. 26.*—George H. Chase, a messenger at the Post Office Department, and Frank McGraw, a watchman at the State Department, have been arrested on a charge of robbing the latter Department of a number of gold and silver treaty seals.—The accused confessed to the larceny of seven seals which they had melted and sold. The detectives recovered a number of gold and silver nuggets into which the seals had been melted. The Department claims that ten seals were stolen, as that number are missing. One of the seals was attached to a Turkish treaty, one to a German convention. The value of the melted silver recovered is $75, while that of the gold is several hundred dollars.—It is roughly estimated that the money value of the stolen seals is between $400 and $500.

Ex Senator Hendricks of Indiana, Hon. W. S. Groesbeck of Ohio, and ex Governor Randall, now of New York, are to take the stump for Doolittle in Wisconsin. They will make it lively for the Washburnites.

A man in Georgia recently received a letter inclosing thirty cents in fractional currency, accompanied with the words, "I stole a feed of corn from you during the war."

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN THE WEST.

Destruction of Immense Pine Forests—Hundreds of Miles of Territory Burned Over—Six or Seven Counties Ruined—Great Destitution Among the Inhabitants.

GREEN BAY, WIS., Oct. 4, 1871.

The fires which are now prevailing in six or seven northwestern counties of Wisconsin never had a parallel since the settlement of the country. The drought which prevailed early in August dried up springs, streams and vegetation, and parched the ground to such a depth below the surface that the soil itself burns, and living trees are falling from the action of the fires, which undermine them. All outstanding property is swept away, there being no water available to stop the fires.

Barns and their contents, haystacks, corn, wood and other property, together with hundreds of miles of fences are burned, as no resistance can be offered to the approaching fires as yet. There is no authentic account of the loss of life, although a family in Kewanee county and some Indians in Shawanaw county are reported burned.

The hardest fights against the flames are made at a quantity of sawmills located among the pine forests of this region, but many of them have been burned. All the force available from the adjacent places has been called to the assistance of the threatened mills and settlements. In some cases the resistance against the fire has met with success. The work has been so long and harrassing and the men so exhausted that in many places the contest has been given up. In places where no water is available trenches have been dug around property, but the slightest wind carries the burning bark through the air and renders such efforts useless.

The *Advocate* to day estimates that an area of 150 square miles is being burned over. Three saw mills are positively known to have been burned and others are reported to be destroyed, but the reports lack confirmation. In Kewanee county from sixty to eighty dwellings and barns have been burned, the inhabitants fleeing to the lake shore for safety.

At Horne's pier a store, six dwellings, shops, farms and other buildings have been consumed. It is said that the inhabitants saved themselves by retreating to the pier and taking up the planks communicating with the shore. Two rivers, two creeks, Kewanee and other villages are more or less damaged. In Darr county great quantites of cordwood, railroad ties, telegraph poles and other property got out for shipment have been burned. On the west side of Green Bay and Fox River the flames extend from Memonee to Oshkosk, a distance of 120 miles, and are thirty miles in breadth. This region is one of alternate pine and hard wood timber and is thickly settled.

Haystacks, fences and bridges are mostly gone; in some cases large lots of pine logs in dried-up streams were burned. Very little travel is practicable. It is with difficulty that definite particulars can be obtained.

Two Hundred Miles of Prairie and Forest Swept Bare—Five Lives Lost—Houses Burned and Farms Ruined—$2,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 4, 1871.

A great fire is raging in the woods and prairies from Breckenridge to the Big Woods in this State. It has already caused a fearful amount of damage and the loss of at least five lives. It began on Friday morning last, and has already swept over a country 200 miles in extent. Houses, barns and haystacks have been swept away as dust by the terrible conflagration.—Warehouses along the line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad have been burned, and a train of cars in attempting to pass through the fire last night came near suffocating all the passengers. The cars were filled with cinders and pieces of burning wood.

The amout of damage done thus far rumor puts at $2,000,000; the actual loss may go either above or below that figure before the fire is subdued. Every one is excited at present, and prone to fix the losses very high. It is, however, certain that there has never before been such a fire in Minnesota.

Hundreds of farmer have been ruined and they have been glad to escape with the lives of themselves and families.

The fire is now within a hundred miles of St. Paul, and as I write the smoke is rolling in great, thick clouds, completely enveloping every thing in its fold.

There has been no rain of late, and it is now blowing strongly from the west.

The Fires in Northern Wisconsin—The Finest Timber in the State Destroyed—A Starving Population.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4, 1871.

A special dispatch from Green Bay says the fires which have been raging in the woods between there and Michigan have extended across Fox River, and cover a strip thirty miles wide in Shawano and Oconto counties. The large lumbering towns of Marmette Peshtigo are threatened with destruction.

The fires are now raging over 3,000 square miles of territory. About one hundred families are burned out of house and home. The refugees are in Green Bay and other towns. At least one hundred other families are in danger of being burned out.

Farm buildings, bridges, fences and absolutely everything have been swept away. Thousands of square miles of valuable pine forests have been destroyed. Bears and other wild beasts have been driven in dismay from the woods and are flying about in every direction.

The entire population has been fighting the fires without success.—Many of the people have been prostrated, suffocated by the heat and smoke and had to be carried by their comrades to places of safety.

All supplies of food for man and beast have been destroyed, and starvation during the coming winter stares them in the face.

TOLEDO, Oct. 4, 1871.

The woods are on fire on both sides of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the greater part of the way between Antwerp and New Haven, and covering an area of four or five miles. The woods are burning also between Antwern and Cecil, destroying the timber, hundreds of cords of firewood and miles of fences. At Woodburn, on October 2, three houses were destroyed, and the steam mill was only saved by breaking furrows in the ground around the building. The trains are delayed in consequence of the replacing of heated rails with new ones. The cornfields and meadows are entirely destroyed, causing a loss of from $5,000, to $6,000. The fire is still raging

CHICAGO IN RUINS!

TEN THOUSAND BUILDINGS DESTROYED!

A fire broke out in the docks and lumber yards of Chicago about midnight on the 7th, and extended to the city, which, on Tuesday morning, was nearly in ruins.

All the railroad depots, hotels and newspaper offices are in ruins. The loss is given at *five hundred million dollars.*

Many lives have been lost, while thousands of beasts—horses, cows, etc.,—perished in the flames. One hundred and fifty thousand people are homeless, one-third of whom have not clothing enough to cover their nakedness.

Who Is Responsible?

"The Republican party of New York is now broken into two factions, each apparently more anxious to destroy the other than to overcome the enemy against which both profess to be arrayed. And this happens just as the revelations of the great frauds committed by the Tammany Ring have excited in the public an extraordinary desire for reform and honesty.

"Who is responsible for the disruption of the Republican body in this State? It is Ulysses S. Grant. But for his greedy anxiety to be President again, so that he may keep in office his forty relations and his throng of present-givers, the Republican party in this State would be as united and as harmonious as ever.

"There is one way to harmonize the Republican party of New York and to give it life and strength for victory. Let Gen. Grant withdraw as a candidate for the Presidency, and these feuds will vanish like clouds borne away by the wind But so long as he persists in his endeavors to compel the party to nominate him, so long the quarrel will rage.

"Gen. Grant prefers the gratification of his own ambition to the existence of the party which made him President. Re elected he cannot be, and the only hope of a future for the Republican organization is in that Spartan band which spurns his seductions and defies his threats. The faction of his followers are in reality more deadly enemies of Republican principles than the Democrats themselves; and the true champions of Republicanism are those who stand up bravely and firmly to condemn the acts and resist the designs of this unfaithful, money loving President."

There, reader, you have it. The Republican party "broken into two factions." So says the New York *Sun*, a Radical reflector. What a pity! How lamentable for "the bread and butter brigade," but how glorious for the country.

To our mind, it is quite plain, notwithstanding the *Raftsman's Journal* to the contrary, that Grant's re-election, were it possible, would prove as disastrous to the country as he will to the Radical party by the time another year of robberies rolls around. The plundering next year among the rats who infest the general and State Governments will be two fold as great as this year.

Greeley Heard From.

HE UNBOSOMS HIMSELF TO THE WRONG MAN—THE RESULT.

During the recent visit of Horace Greeley to this city the venerable sage was sitting on a sofa at the Newhall house, conversing with a friend, when Colonel Sawyer came up and joined them. Greeley turned to speak with him, and, while he was thus engaged, his former listener departed. Col. W. J. Kershaw happening along just then, dropped in the vacant seat. Presently Horace, not perceiving the change in the vacant seat, turned around and resumed conversation. He said, apparently resuming a conversation where he had left it shortly before: "It is the most——disgraceful administration that ever was witnessed in a civilized country. It has become intolerably corrupt. There must be a change or there will be revolution. Why, through his congressmen and office holders, he is trying to control the politics of every State in the Union, as he has yours here in Wisconsin, and as you will see he will, next week, in New Jersey and Maryland, when Republican conventions are to meet there. Your man Washburn has been placed on the track through these detestable influences." Hence it occurred to Colonel Kershaw that he was becoming the recipient of confidence not intended for him, and he stated to Mr. Greeley that probably his remarks were intended for another man. The philosopher stared blankly over his spectacles with an air that was childlike and bland, while a look of astonishment and disgust stole gradually over his placid countenance. With a most expressive "Ough!" he started from his seat and betook himself to the opposite side of the room in great haste. But he had said his say.—*Milwaukee News.*

REMARKABLE VOYAGE OF A CANAL BOAT.—The Darwin, of Philadelphia, is the name of a merchantman now tied up in the canal at this city. The boat is constructed similar to an Erie canal-boat and is propelled by steam. A brief statement of her career since her construction will strike many with wonder at the capabilities of the water system of this country. From Captain F. Moyer, we learn that the Darwin was built some two years since on the Susquehanna river, some forty miles above Harrisburg. When she left the ship yard she went down to Havre de Grace in Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay, crossed over the bay to Chesapeake City, when she entered the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and proceeded to the Delaware river; thence up the great river to Philadelphia, thence to Bordentown where she entered the Raritan Canal; thence down the river to Newark Bay, and thence to New York City; up the Hudson to Albany, where she entered the Erie Canal; thence to Buffalo, through Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Michigan to Greene Bay; thence up to the Lower Fox, through Lake Winnebago to Oshkosh; thence up the wolf to the Upper Fox, and up that river to the canal which connects that stream with the Wisconsin river. When she leaves here she goes down the Wisconsin to Prairie du Chien, and from thence down the Misiesippi to Cairo, and up the Ohio to Louisville, and eventually will bring around to Pittsburg, which is not very far distant from where she started.—*Portage (Wisconsin) Register.*

One Difficulty in the Way of Reform

An intelligent and candid people admit that this country is becoming frightfully corrupt through all the avenues of business and agencies of government. If public affairs in the city of New York are corruptly conducted, so are they in Boston and Philadelphia. They are still more unfavorably managed at Washington, where the whole machinery of the government is used to protect and aid plunderers at the South. Nearly every department of the government reeks with corruption. Private morals are equally debased. Crimes of every grade and character multiply on every hand. And yet the Federal Government, as well as that of a large majority of the States, has for eleven years been in the hands of a party professing great purity. It started with a formal and solemn promise "to restore the government to the purity of the early fathers." It has filled the press and the air with swagger about its virtues and its high mission. It has rung the changes on its canting pretence about "great moral ideas," while it nursed into life and importance more corrupt public men than ever before existed in any country. It has encouraged and committed the most shocking and open violation of laws and constitutions which its members had solemnly sworn to support, protect and defend. When remonstrated with its leaders have replied with an oath or a sneer. Through all these unparalleled atrocities that great party has kept up the cant of self righteousness. It sees no crimes but those committed by its opponents. It covers up and condones the frauds and embezzlements of its hordes of thieves and scoundrels, and at the same time snifflles about "great moral ideas."—*It has debauched the people*—even the people of New England—to such an extent, that its leaders are to day unable to prevent such a man as Benjamin F. Butler from becoming the popular idol of the State, as he confessedly is of a large and intelligent Congressional district. "Great moral ideas," forsooth! The "mission of the Republican party" indeed! Look at the results of its ten years of unfettered rule of the nation and most of the States! What a spectacle it presents! The truth is, the Republican party has *corrupted the American people*, until they have become dead to the crimes and infamies of their leaders. No stretch of arbitrary power, no development of fraud and plunder in the ruling party shocks them. Still, we hear perpetually the self-righteous hypocritical cant about "great moral ideas," "economy and reform," and the "mission of the Republican party." The leaders strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. They clutch at the mote in their neighbor's eye, unconscious of the beam in their own. Their nostrils are proof against their own moral stench, while they scent the least taint of corruption which comes from their opponents. Where do they suppose they and their country will land under the style of "reform" (God save the mark!) which they have inaugurated and still eagerly pursue? We are well aware that such a question, if answered at all, will only be answered with a sneer. The press and platform organs of that party have long ignored every style of argument except denunciation of their opponents, and cant about the grand "mission" of great "moral ideas."

GOVERNMENT ROBBERS.—The number of special agents of one kind and another who are now travelling in Europe at the public expense is very large, the work of despatching such an army of roving officials being a novelty characteristic of the present Administration. Among these official tourists is a Col. W. S. Rowland, who is called the Special Commissioner to report upon the subject of emigration; and the Atlantic cable is frequently brought into requisition to report the movements of this important personage. It is intimated in the Western papers that these reports have a peculiarly aggravating effect on some of the Colonel's acquaintances, including divers hotel keepers, in that section of the country, where he is well known. It is said that although they have abundant reasons for wishing to know of his whereabouts, the information that he is proceeding toward Norway, Sweden, and other remote regions, and the reflection that they are helping to pay his expenses, affords them the reverse of satisfaction.

MRS. LINCOLN'S BROTHERS.—Captain David H. Todd, brother of Mrs. Lincoln, whose death in Alabama was recently announced, was a Captain in the Confederate army from Louisiana, and his youngest brother, Sam Todd, was a private in the Crescent regiment of New Orleans. Alluding to the latter, the Richmond *Enquirer* says:—"At Shiloh, about 10 o'clock in the morning, when the army under Beauregard was met by Buell's reinforcing column young Todd was killed. A bullet pierced his forehead, and he was left upon the field to be buried by Grant's army. He was quite well known in the Western army, and attracted a good deal of notice as the brother-in-law of Mr. Lincoln. In camp, when he was present, the boys were always very careful to say nothing offensive about the Northern President. He was a very popular young man, and a true and devoted soldier. In the same regiment was a nephew of Secretary Seward, who still lives."

SOCIAL EQUALITY.—The Steubenville *Herald* publishes the following: "There is no accounting for tastes" is an adage, and well verified in an instance that occurred near the town of Wintersville, in this county, a few days since. A young lady of prepossessing appearance, the daughter of a land owner in that neighborhood, became enamored with a colored man who worked near her father's place. Like Desdemona, she swore she would have him and clung to him as affectionately as did the weak Dessie to the swarthy Othello. This singular fancy of the young woman culminated in an elopement with the colored man. So indignant were her friends that no pursuit or effort was made to bring the erring one back. Happy woman.

THE REDUCERS.—Receipts from internal revenue taxes from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, $160,000,000, receipts for the year ending June 30, 1870, $185,000,000, or an increase of $25,000,000. That is the way the Radicals have reduced the taxes. What is done with the money? General Grant squanders a portion of it upon the San Doming job, and Hodge, Norton and other officials pocket the remainder. As long as the Radicals remain in power they will tax the people heavily and steal the money.

Why Not?

The *Christian Union* joins in the demand now made with such clamor for the removal of Collector Murphy. Assuming that the charge of having been a dishonest shoddy contractor during the war is fully proved against him, and is generally believed, the *Christian Union* asks if Gen. Grant can "afford to have such a representative at the head of affairs in New York."

Well, pray tell us why he can't afford it?

In March, 1870, the Legislature of Massachusetts published to the world, in a bulky document of 750 pages, the result of their official investigation into the doings of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company. In that volume they printed at full length the sworn testimony, and the documentary evidence confirming the same, which proved that J. C. B. Davis, Gen. Grant's Assistant Secretary of State, had one or two years previously, while he was both counsel and director of the Erie Railway Company, accepted a bribe of $60,000, and had in return betrayed and defrauded the Erie Company, his client and his constituent. Nothing ever alleged against Mr. Murphy by his bitterest enemies is so atrocious, so dishonorable as these facts proved and published by the Legislature of Massachusetts against Grant's Assistant Secretary of State. And yet Grant has not only been able to afford to keep him in office, but has actually promoted and honored him ever since in an unblushing manner, and does so to this day; and all the Republican members of Congress approved it, and not a single Republican journal nor a single religious newspaper has raised its voice to condemn the outrage. But now, when a political noise is set up against Tom Murphy, these virtuous guardians of the public morals join in the shout, and expect the President to hear them and comply with their wish at once.

As for what Gen. Grant can afford, he will probably judge for himself.—He has reason to believe that he can afford just what he pleases. Those who make a fuss about Tom Murphy and tolerate all the rest, are like those celebrated humbugs who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

There is a great outcry among the Republican journals for the resignation of Honest Tom Murphy, Collector of the Port of New York.

Why don't they first invite Useless S. Grant to resign his office as President? Murphy is in every way better as a Collector than Grant is as President. His administration is immensely ahead of Grant's in honesty, ability, and dignity.

After the dissatisfied Republicans have got Grant to resign, it will be time enough for them to try their hand on Murphy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—A company of Yankees in June last sent the brig Nellie Gay, from Providence, fitted out with machinery for submarine explorations, to search for treasure supposed to have been lost on the San Pedro de Alcantara, a ship of war which sank off the coast of Venezuela half a century ago. Arrangements have been made with the Venezuelan Government for a satisfactory division of spoils in case the object of the expedition is successfull, and late advices state that the wreck has been found lying in ten fathoms of water. All three decks are broken down, and with their guns lie in a confused mass in the lower hold, leaving the ship's sides still standing. Large quantities of copper fastenings, brass trimmings, and lead have been raised from the wreck; but the explorers on the 2d of September had not found the kegs of dollars and doubloons which form the objective point of their search, although they were sanguine of soon reaching them. When through with the wreck our enterpising fellow countrymen propose to test the riches of some large beds of pearl oysters near by, which lie in from five to twenty fathoms of water, and are beyond the reach of native divers.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—In the Court of Quarter Sessoins in Philadelphia on Saturday last, Judge Pierce fined Edgar M. Chipman, a member of the bar, $25 for contempt of Court, in having declared to a witness while under examination that he was guilty of perjury. The Judge said that a witness on the stand, or while attending court, is entitled to protection from all outrages of his feelings or person; and that although in order to elicit the truth, the ingenuity and even the boldness of counsel may be exercised toward a witness who is obstinate or refractory, or who prevaricates, to go beyond this and charge him with falsehood is to pass from the domain of reason and examination into that of passion and outrage upon the proprieties of the occasion, the dignity of the Court, and the rights of the witness. The use of insulting language toward witnesses by counsel is not uncommon in courts of justice; but the infliction of a penalty for such conduct is a novelty.

DEATH FROM GLANDERS.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be that a human being is liable to infection from a glandered horse. Numerous such cases have been recorded in medical works; and only a few weeks ago a man named Martin, who lived in Washington county, Md., suffered a horrible death from this cause. While attending to a horse which had the glanders, some of the virus from the diseased animal's nose or mouth found its way into a cut on one of his thumbs, and shortly afterward he was taken with spasms, which were succeeded by severe nausea and utter prostration. Although medical assistance was immediately procured, and the man had every reasonable attention, he lived only a few days after the infection manifested itself. Before dying his body became a mass of ulcers, and at the end the flesh fell in pieces from his bones. When a horse is found to be glandered, it should be killed at once, and proper measures taken to disinfest every object that has been in contact with the animal.

Marshal McMahon, with the frank action of a brave soldier, has assumed the sole responsibility for the disastrous results of his march from Chalons to Sedan. He relieves Napoleon from all censure in relation to the movement. The Marshal thought the movement proper under the circumstances; but it was defeated by the fatigue of the troops, and the want of co-operation between the commanders. Marshal McMahon, by this action, has still further endeared himself to the people of France.

Genius has limits; virtue has none, every one pure and good can become purer and better still.

Altitude of Railroad Stations.

Since we have some necessary connection with Railroad matters, we have dug up the following which may be of interest to some of our readers. It is the elevation in feet above tide of the different points or Stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Harrisburg.

Harrisburg	310	Big Viaduct	1458
Duncannon	334	Conemaugh	1226
Newport	383	Johnstown	1184
Millerstown	390	Nineveh	1121
Perrysville	430	New Florence	1074
Mifflin	429	Lockport	1034
Lewistown	488	Bolivar	1032
McVeytown	519	Blairsville Br.	1117
N. Hamilton	586	Hillside	1129
Mt. Union	585	Derry Station	1172
Mapleton	581	St. Clair	1082
Mill Creek	590	Latrobe	1004
Huntingdon	610	Beatty's	1084
Petersburg	663	Georges	1269
Spruce Creek	766	Jacks Run	1062
Tyrone	886	Greensburg	1091
Tiptons	983	Barclays Tun	1171
Fostoria	1021	Manor	934
Bells Mills	1049	Irwins	884
Altoona	1168	Stewarts	792
Kittaning Point	1523	Brinstons	757
W. End Tunnel	2161	Wilkinsburg	822
Cresson	1996	Union Depot	748
Summerhill	1559		

Low water mark in river at Pittsburg is 700 feet above tide.

The raise from Altoona to the West End of Allegheny Mountain Tunnel, it will be noticed, is 993 feet, in a distance of twelve miles, 538 feet of it is made in the upper 6 and 1 tenth miles.—*Exchange.*

A Governor Lost.

The following appears as an advertisement in the Georgia papers:

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 23, 1871.

Whereas, Paragraph seventy of the code of Georgia provides that the governor shall remain at the seat of government during his term of office:

And Whereas, R. B. Bullock, the governor of Georgia, has been removed from the seat of government—even from the State of Georgia—for nearly three months, and no one in the State department, not even his private Secretaries, know where he is nor the time of his return, and the law requiring the approval and signature of the governor to all executive warrants on the State Treasury, the treasurer deems it his duty to give notice that from this time no warrants on the State Treasury will be paid by him without a resident governor to approve them.

(Signed) N. P. ANGIER,
State Treasurer.

Will not somebody go to the expense of advertising for the discovery of Grant's whereabouts? He has been away from the seat of government for more than three months, and the public interests have been suffering terribly. He draws his pay at the rate of $25,000 per annum, and does nothing but lounge about, smoking cigars, drinking champagne, and talking horse.

GRANT BUTLERED.—The New York *Sun* makes the following contrast between the Massachusetts Senators and President Grant:

Gen. Ben. Butler found Senator Sumner and Senator Wilson together in Boston the other day. "Did you," asked Butler, "authorize the announcement that you were both against my nomination for Governor?" "We did," was the prompt and manly answer.

In the summer of 1864 Gen. Grant, at City Point, issued an order removing Gen. Butler from the command of the Army of the James. The order was issued after much deliberation. A copy was sent to Butler at Bermuda Hundred in the evening. The next morning he came over to City Point with the order in his hand. "Did you," he asked Gen. Grant, "direct that this order should be issued?" Grant seemed to be stunned. "I did not direct it to be issued in this form." The order was withdrawn, and Butler remained in command of the Army of the James until his failure at Fort Fisher.

DEXTER—A CARD FROM MR. BONNER.—*Editors Evening Express:* I have observed in your paper a paragraph stating that certain citizens of Milwaukee offer to make a bet of $10,000, if Dexter will trot on their course.—This proposition is absurd on its face, as everybody knows I never allow my horses to trot for money; but even if I were going to trot for money, I certainly would not do it on a track like the Milwaukee track, where a quarter of a mile is out of sight of the judges. You might as well talk about trotting a horse on a pitch dark night, where nobody could see whether the horses trotted or ran. But while I do not bet, I am ready, as I have previously offered, to pay $10,000 for the mere privilege of seeing any horse equal Dexter's last great performance, when he trotted a mile to a road wagon in 2:21¾.

Another absurd report is the one that Dexter was lately beaten on Harlem Lane one Sunday morning. In the first place, I never drive or even travel on Sunday, and Dexter never was on Harlem Lane in his life on Sunday. Moreover, he never was beaten on Harlem Lane any day—Who speaks next?

ROBERT BONNER.

THE RESULT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The defeat of Ben Butler in Massachusetts is the defeat of Grant. Not that they love each other; on the contrary, their animosity is sincere. Grant detests Butler, and Butler would like nothing so well as to cut the throat of Grant. But their common hatred of Sumner and Wilson, and other Republican leaders, makes them for a time firm and faithful allies.

Butler has had the support of the Custom House, and generally of all the tools of the Administration. Loudly proclaiming himself the special advocate of Grant's re-nomination, he has endeavored to break down all opposition, not only against himself, but against the President.

In this effort he has been defeated, and Grant has been defeated with him. It was a great victory for the cause of personal and official honesty and for the genuine Republican party which was won at Worcester on Wednesday.

"GONE UP."—A Radical organ at Charleston, South Carolina, has suspended publication, and in its valedictory it declares its death is the result of the ingratitude of the Republican party of Columbia. It further discloses the fact, that an unwillingness to become the ready tool of those who would use the State government for their own pecuniary interests has drawn upon it the ill will of Governor Scott and his clique, who have consequently denied it the patronage to which it had a political claim. We note these facts to let the people see how much dependence is to be placed upon Radical organs. When they play the proper tune they are subsidized.—When they tell the truth they pine and die for want of support.

Ex-Governor Holden, the great impeached, of North Carolina, is now one of the editors of the Washington *Chronicle*. If he is no more successful as an editor than he was as a Governor, the *Chronicle* will not make much by the addition to its force.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR November Term, 1871:

FIRST WEEK—SECOND MONDAY.

David Miles	Beccaria	Steph. Kephart	Decatur
John M. Ross	Bell	Sam'l M'Clarren	"
John Cowder	Bradford	A.H. Roscecrans	Huston
Wm. Woolridge	"	E. McGarvey	Karthaus
J. McMurray	Burnside	W. Fullerton	Lawrence
Lewis J. Hurd	Chest	J. P. Moore	"
G. S. Tozer	"	Isaac Goon	"
Joah Rider	Covington	Jno. W. Tate	"
Emil Mignot	"	A. J. Ames	Morris
A. Hagueny	"	Wm. Mays	Osceola
J. Troutman	Clearfield	J. A. Blattenberger	"
Ezra Ale	"	Philip Rogers	"
Frank Short	"	Rich'd Denver, jr.	Penn
Ap. Bloom	Curwensville	Wm. P. Johnson	"
S. Arnold	"	Jno. B. Rafferty	"
J. E. Kratzer	"	Jas. B. Smith	Pike
Jack Robison	"	David Fleming	"
David Gearhart	Decatur	Levi R. Dressler	Union

SECOND WEEK.

Henry Breth	Bell	Anderson Murry	Girard
Uriah Litz	Boggs	John Sanky	Goshen
Nathan Hoover	"	R. Coleburn	Karthaus
A. Hoover	Bradford	G. Heckendorn	"
Walter Shirey	"	John Witherow	Knox
Jacob C. Smith	Brady	J. Dougherty, jr.	Law'ce
Elias Riehel	"	Philip Mullen	"
Jesse Lines	"	Marin Kline	"
Erastus Luther	"	H. L. Snyder	Morris
F. Hutton	Burnside	W. L. Merrill	"
Jos. Wall	"	Jos. Foreman	Osceola
J. McQuilken	"	A. C. Moore	Penn
John McCord	Chest	Lef. McClure	Pike
Hamilton White	"	W. H. Freeman	"
A. C. Finney	Clearfield	Alfred Long	"
John Henry	Ferguson	H. Peters	Woodward
B. Armstrong	"	T. Hampton	"
D. W. Hoyt	"	W. A. Chase	"

THIRD WEEK.

Jas. Dougherty	Bell	Bernard Green	Girard
H. L. Henderson	"	Jacob Ginter	Gulich
Jesse Goss	Boggs	Henry Hagerty	"
Jno. W. Kyler	"	John Tyler	Huston
Samuel Stott	"	M. Smith	Jordan
Thomas Beers	"	Jno. Thompson	"
J. Livingston	Bradford	A. Sparkman	Lawrence
N. P. Wilson	"	M. Lawhead	"
Jos. Winnery	"	Jno. Lytle	"
Ellis Smeal	"	Joseph Borst	"
David Reams	Brady	M. P. Wallace	"
A. Patchen	Burnside	E. C. Brenner	Morris
Chas. S. Worrall	Chest	John Hancock	Pike
L. Flood	Covington	Moses Wise	"
J. P. Malson	"	Jas. Norris	"
I. J. Reizenstein	Cle'rfld	Moses Bailey	"
Fred Sackett	"	S. Henderson	Woodw'rd
Z. McNaul	Curwensville	W. B. Alexander	"

REPORT of the condition of the COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, at the close of business on Monday, October 2, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$114,107 02
Over drafts	7,511 31
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
Due from redeeming & reserve agents	3,945 69
Due from other National Banks	15,604 85
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,079 59
Furniture and fixtures	1,573 33
Current expenses	636 17
Taxes paid	295 72
Cash items, including stamps	281 56
Bills of other National Banks	286 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	583 42
Legal tender notes	14,000 00
Total	$237,498 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	6,000 00
Exchange	90 19
Interest	3,306 99
Profit and loss	1,122 84
Circulation outstanding	64,895 00
Individual deposits	62,083 94
Total	$237,498 96

I, W. M. Shaw, Cashier of the County National Bank of Clearfield, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. M. SHAW, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Oct., A. D. 1871. WM. RADEBACH, N. P.

Correct—Attest: JAMES T. LEONARD, WILLIAM PORTER, JAMES B. GRAHAM, Directors.

Oct. 11, 1871.

REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, at the close of business on October 2d, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$128,092 47
Over drafts	2,750 09
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	97,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	5,000 00
Due from redeeming & reserve agents	11,505 85
Due from other National Banks	2,171 67
Due from other Banks and Bankers	2,517 75
Furniture and Fixtures	1,200 00
Current Expenses	386 95
Taxes paid	767 49
Revenue Stamps	596 20
Checks of other Banks	138 24
Bills of other National Banks	564 00
Fractional Currency, (includ. nickels)	808 97
Legal Tender Notes	9,300 00
Total	$260,861 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	15,000 00
Discount, Exchange and Interest	5,116 91
Profit and Loss	720 46
National Bank circulat'n outstanding	86,987 00
Dividends unpaid	508 00
Individual Deposits	55,696 33
Due to National Banks	1,757 06
Due to other Bankers	75 00
Total	$260,861 30

I, Jonathan Boynton, President of the First National Bank of Clearfield, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JONA. BOYNTON, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1871. WM. RADEBACH, N. P.

Correct—Attest: R. MOSSOP, A. F. BOYNTON, D. G. NIVLING, Directors.

Oct. 11, 1871.

CALL AND EXAMINE the NEW GOODS at FULLERTON'S

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between William F. Johnson and John B. Rafferty, in the mercantile business, in Penn township, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1871. The books and accounts are in the hands of Mr. Rafferty for settlement. WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, JOHN B. RAFFERTY.

Grampian Hills, Oct. 4, 1871-4t.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, and hopes to receive the same liberal share of patronage bestowed upon the old firm. J. B. RAFFERTY.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD!

MRS. S. S. LIDDELL,

Having engaged in the Marble business, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order

TOMBSTONES,
BOX AND CRADLE TOMBS,
MONUMENTS,
Curbs and Posts for Cemetery Lots, Window Sills and Caps, also,
BUREAU, TABLE AND WASH STAND TOPS, &c., &c.

☞ Yard on Reed street, near the R. R. Depot, Clearfield, Pa. jeY,71

REMOVED!

ALEXANDER'S

NATIONAL SHOE STORE

(Formerly Keystone Shoe Store.)

Has been removed to the store room next door to the new Postoffice building, on Market street, where everything has been fitted up in fine style.

Now