The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1871.

THE CONVENTION VOTE.—The vote polled at the late election on the Constitutional Convention question was, *for* convention, 332,231; *against* convention, 72,073. Being a majority of 260,158.

RIGHT SMART.—The *Journal* last week perpetrated the following:

"Speaker Wallace, it is currently believed, will not be chosen to the United States Senate next winter."

No, nor anybody else, unless the devil comes after his own—Cameron or Scott—because the election does not take place until January, 1873.

FEW IN NUMBER.—According to the late election returns, there are just 3,186 square toed Temperance men in this State, who could neither be cajoled, driven or bribed from their line of duty.

P. S. Rev. Pennell Coombe is not one of the number here alluded to.

IN STRANGE PASTURE.—The Democrats of Potter county elected their candidate for Sheriff at the late election. The only one in eighteen years. The Commissioners of that county have just completed a fine new prison, and it seems the people want a white man to take it in charge.

A NEW CANDIDATE.—*Crofutt's Western World* is the title of the initial number of a splendid eight-page monthly journal before us, "devoted to railroad and other kindred interests of the Great West, and to information for tourists, miners and settlers beyond the Mississippi." Terms, $1. George A. Crofutt, editor and publisher, 158 Nassau street, New York.

MOVING ABOUT.—The Pittsburg *Commercial* and the *Journal* last week demolished Senator Wallace, and nearly threw the State into convulsions over the Weakley question. Mr. Wallace is no worse, and the State seems quiet, although a Providential circumstance has overtaken a Senator and removed him far beyond the sphere in which Mr. Weakley moves. Whom the two journals in question will abuse for tieing the Senate in this instance we cannot conjecture.

THE AGGREGATE.—The total vote polled for Auditor General at the late election was 553,619, and for Governor in 1869, 576,508; being 22,889 more than this year. This is 102,000 less than was cast for Seymour and Grant, in 1868. Just 16,000 Democrats remained away from the polls in October, and 16,000 negroes took their places on the "loyal" side. Hence it is easily seen who defeated us. The stay-at-home Democrats and the niggers done the job.

A SIGN.—Four years ago, Banks, Democrat, was elected mayor of Baltimore by 13,524. The negro had no vote then. Last week Vanzant, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 7,035, notwithstanding 8,341 negroes marched to the polls and voted for Dunlap, the Radical candidate. More than two thirds of the votes polled for that ticket were cast by negroes. Had Baltimore taken the "new departure" the Democrats would have had less than 5,000 majority, or perhaps defeated.

THE POLYGAMISTS.—The Judicial authorities in Utah seem determined to put an end to Mormonism in that territory. Elder Hawkins, one of the leaders, has been arrested, tried and convicted of adultery, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and to imprisonment at hard labor for three years. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Brigham Young and his son and a number of other polygamist leaders. Adultery, *alias* Mormonism, is about doomed in this country. Some other country must be looked up in which to foster that heresy.

MOVING.—The Philadelphia City Council has a resolution pending before it to add 200 more men to the police force of that city. The force now consists of 1,000 white men, and the 200 additional places are to be filled with negroes. Go in, loyal "white trash;" you vote together willingly, and may as well be arrested or caressed by Sambo as not. The leaders of the Radical party have created every *white* foreigner who allied himself with that party, and the black African will fare no better. The Democrats have always defended the rights of both.

TWO ON HAND.—The Philadelphia broker Yerkes, who has defrauded the city out of half a million dollars, and the State out of $100,000, has been arrested. We suppose he will be placed in some leading hotel, like the robber Evans, his boarding paid by the City or State, and the matter compromised and the prosecutions fizzle out, and both move in first class circles and get credit for being very smart. Mr. Shane, one of the bondsmen of the City Treasurer, has become insane since the rascalities of the Treasurer and the broker, Yerkes, have been brought to light. The fraud and corruption which seems to prevail in official circles in this country is astonishing.

The "Relations."

The Philadelphia *Age* says:

"Mr. Gautier, the brother-in-law of President Baez, of St. Domingo, has returned to that country, after a protracted sojourn in Washington. He was engaged in furthering the cause of annexation, and reports that General Grant gave him repeated assurances that the treaty would be pushed through the Senate, and the arrangement consummated at an early day after the meeting of the National Assembly. One of the features of Mr. Gautier's visit to General Grant was to obtain a stronger naval force for the protection of Baez. Two of our men-of-war were left him, but he did not think them sufficient. On the representations of Mr. Gautier, promises of additional assistance were made to him, and these promises have been carried out by sending the steamer Shawmut to San Domingo, soon to be followed by the Severn and the Kansas. When these vessels are on duty, the San Domingo fleet will consist of seven ships and fifty guns. This is a large fleet for that locality, and the use intended has no warrant in the Constitution or laws of the land. But the San Domingo "Ring" are intent upon their prey, and the President is helping to run it down."

No government on earth, purporting to be civilized, has become so debauched as ours. Not only is its head engaged in feathering the nest of every member of his family, but the President has actually allied himself with a lot of adventurers and national thieves for the purpose of stealing a whole Island, and to that end is using the navy without warrant of law or common decency. Were some poor devil detected in trying to steal a loaf of bread, he would be arrested and imprisoned. But Grant and a band of thieves have been trying to steal a whole nation for two years past, yet loyal moralists defend them like saints. What hypocrisy!

ANOTHER SENATORIAL SENSATION.—Hon. George Connell, State Senator elect from the 4th (Philadelphia) district, died on the 26th of October, in the 55th year of his age.

The refusal of the Return Judges to issue a certificate to J. M. Weakley, fraudulently elected from the XIXth district, produced a profound sensation in Radical circles. Just as though these very same sensationists had never done the like themselves, with less than half the grounds in the case in question.

The death of Mr. Connell leaves the State Senate a tie; and Weakley without a certificate gives the Democrats one of a majority in that body, and will enable them to organize and elect the officers. The Radical "young chickens are coming home to roost," and our loyal brethren are likely to be caught in their own trap.

A DEAR VICTORY.—The negroes of Pennsylvania carried the State at the late election, and great is the rejoicing among the white Radicals. Cheap patriotism, we should say, when the once proud Caucasian must thank the lazy, barbarous African for his triumph. The alliance is too unnatural to last long. The two races, as such, never did nor never will live in harmony as equals, socially or politically, however much debauched individuals of both races may desire it. All the bayonets at the command of our drunken President cannot force or bring about the unnatural and ungodly alliance now attempted on this continent. The African negro, like the Indian, must leave or be placed on a plane of extinction, if he, with his white knave, persists in equality. If the negro persists in committing suicide he may be allowed to complete his work.

A QUERY.—The West Chester *Jeffersonian* humbly ask: "What shall we do to be saved?" This is a very proper question for sinners to ask. But, in a political sense, we can inform our Democratic friends that there is no help for us in Chester county. In that county our party friends not only repudiated the 9th resolution but the whole State Convention, and ran up the Radical majority from 2,100 in 1869 to 3,300. Had our friends in the other counties of the State been as zealous in fighting that dead resolution, the Radical majority would have been 60,000, and then there would have been some reason for abusing our party friends.

THANKSGIVING.—President Grant was in Washington long enough on the 28th ultimo to issue a Thanksgiving Proclamation, designating Thursday, the 30th day of November, to be observed as such. We wonder how many prayers will be made for "the government" in that portion of South Carolina now under martial law and overrun by negro soldiers and loyal outlaws generally?

REFLECT.—The Pittsburgh *Post* says: It was entirely correct for the Hon. John P. Penney, Speaker of the Senate in 1862, to hold in a dead lock embrace that body, backed up by the Radical party, and refuse to permit the slightest legislation or make any effort towards conciliation or compromise. Now that a similar condition may be expected as to the division of members, with the difference that a Democrat is Speaker, we are informed it will never do to have any interruption. It does make a difference whose ox is gored.

OPENED.—The celebrated breach of promise case, between Miss McBride and Mr. Wagner, which was tried at Franklin last summer, and caused great interest, will come up during the next session of the Supreme Court in this city. It will be remembered that the jury gave the lady something over three thousand dollars damages for a broken heart. Mr. Wagner now brings a counter suit on a writ of error in the Supreme Court. The briefs are being printed for the trial, which will probably reopen the whole case.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Tidioute borough has become Democratic. At the late election it gave three majority for McCandless and Cooper, and one hundred and one for Mr. Green, and elected Democrats generally for local officers. This is the first time in years, at least, when it has given a Democratic majority clear through.—*Warren Ledger.*

The actual extent of the district burnt in Chicago is now stated to be 2,300 acres—covering a section of land four and a half miles long by a mile wide. The number of buildings destroyed is 18,000, of which 15,000 were substantial structures.

The XIXth Senatorial District.

GETTING A DOSE OF THEIR OWN MEDICINE.

The Radical papers of the State are terribly exercised just now over the action of the return judges of the Nineteenth Senatorial district, who refused to give a certificate of election to Weakley on account of the villainous frauds perpetrated by him and his friends at the polls. To read their charges, denunciations, threats and warnings, one would almost be induced to believe that such an outrage (?) upon the rights of the people had never before been attempted; that such a fearful disregard of the voice of the ballot box had never before been thought of. But, unluckily for these would be preservers of the public peace and purity, precedents established by themselves stare them in the face, and compel them to admit that the very "outrage" they now charge upon the Democratic return judges of Cumberland and Franklin counties has been committed by themselves time and again.

In the Congressional election of 1870, in the district of the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette, John Covode and Henry D. Foster were the candidates. At the meeting of the county return judges it was found that Mr. Foster, the Democratic candidate, had a majority of the votes, and the judges from the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette so certified; but the Radical judge from Indiana county refused to sign the certificate because, as he said, a fraud was alleged to have been perpetrated somewhere in Fayette county at the polls. This certificate, with the vote, signed by a majority of the judges of the district, showing that Mr. Foster had been duly elected, was forwarded to the Radical Governor of the State, whose duty it was to certify to the election of Mr. Foster. *Did he do it?* No; but made the excuse that a fraud having been perpetrated at the election, Congress itself should be the judge as to which, Covode or Foster, should have the seat, and wrote a letter recommending that it should be given to Covode.

In the case of Greenbank and Thayer, candidates for the Judge of the District Courts of Philadelphia, only last fall, when the Radical return judges met and found that Greenbank, the Democratic candidate, had received a large majority of the votes cast, they deliberately set to work and *threw out* enough Democratic precincts to *elect the Radical candidate*, on the plea that frauds had been committed in those precincts.

With these precedents within our own State, and within the recollection of every reader—made by the Radical party—endorsed by every Radical paper, and supported by Radical voters, we should like to know how any Radical can refuse to acknowledge that the return judges of Cumberland and Franklin did precisely right in doing just as they did.

If it was right for a Radical Governor to make himself the judge as to whether fraud has been committed to secure the election of Henry D. Foster to Congress; if it was right for the Radical return judges of Philadelphia to say whether frauds had been committed to secure the election of Greenbank, why was it not right for the return judges of Cumberland and Franklin to say that frauds had been committed to secure the election of would-be Senator Weakley? Will some Radical Solon tell us?

The only difference in the cases we have alluded to is that the Radical return judges took the matter into their own hands and decided for themselves, while the Democratic return judges have very wisely referred the whole matter to the Senate, which body, the Constitution says, "shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members."—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

WHERE IS THE MONEY?—Mr. Boutwell in his speech at Cincinnati some two weeks before the election, stated that the public debt on the 1st of March, 1866, was $2,539,763,889.86. On the 1st of July last he published in his monthly statement that the public debt was then $2,464,805,405.51. By deducting the former from the latter, it will be found that according to Mr. Boutwell, there was a reduction of $65,958,484.29 during a period of five years and four months. This is an average of thirteen millions per year. To keep the taxes up to their present ruinous rate, and pay it off at the ratio of reduction for the past five years, it will take just one hundred and eighty nine years and six months to pay the debt. Last year the government collected $831,388,481.52—one-third of the entire public debt. It was all expended, and and for what? Can anybody beside the Treasury thieves and defaulters explain what became of it?

SUGGESTIONS.—Hon. F. Jordan, Secretary of the State, in a communication as to the changes needed in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, suggests the following:

1. An increase of the number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.
2. Biennial sessions of the Legislature.
3. The election by the people of sundry State officers now otherwise chosen.
4. Minority representation.
5. Modification of the pardoning power,
6. A change in the tenure and mode of choosing the judiciary.
7. A change in the date of our annual fall election to the time of the Presidential, to prevent what is called colonization from surrounding States, and to dispense with one election every fourth year.
8. Further restriction upon the powers of corporations.

A SHOT AT "THE GOVERNMENT."—Mr. Sumner writes to the negroes of South Carolina that they have not yet got their rights. As they have ruled the State now for some years, and martial law has just deprived the white population of any right which a military officer may wish to take from them, we should think then that even Mr. Sumner might be satisfied. He is not, however. His dissatisfaction extends to the San Domingo job—at which he makes a severe hit, and he winds up thus: "Thieves and money changers, whether Democrats or Republicans, must be driven out of our Temple. Tammany Hall and Republican self-seekers must be overthrown. There should be no place for either. Thank God, good men are now coming to the rescue. Let them, while writing against corruption, insist upon equal rights for all; also, the suppression of lawless violence, whether in the Ku-Klux-Klan outraging the South, or illicit undertakings outraging the black Republic of Hayti."—*Age.*

The Result of an Infamous Radical Gerrymander.

On several occasions we have taken occasion to call attention to the outrageous apportionment of the counties of Washington, Beaver and Butler into a single legislative district, when they are naturally divided into three. This appointment was made for the sole and exclusive purpose of disfranchising the Democrats of Washington county, and preventing them from having two representatives in the Legislature, to which they are justly entitled by virtue of their majority.

The result of the election on the 10th inst., shows that by this gerrymander, the majority of the people in both Washington and Butler were disfranchised. Of the four Representatives in the district, the Democrats succeed in getting one, although they elected the entire four, but are counted out of three of them by the operation of a most infamous act, concocted by the Radical leaders, so as to pack the Legislature in their interest.

That all the Democratic candidates are elected in the letter and spirit of our supposed representative institutions, is apparent by reference to the figures. The three counties, instead of being consolidated into a single district, should have been apportioned into three, the same as the other counties of the State. Had this been done, the will of the majority would have been respected, and Messrs. Lusk, Dunlap, Keys and Cooper would have been elected to the Legislature, as shown by the following comparison of votes in the three different counties, considered as separate districts:

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Keys (Dem.)	5075
Cooper (Dem.)	5024
Leatherman (Rad.)	4856
Flenger (Rad.)	4841
Keys over Leatherman	219
Cooper over Flenger	183
Net Democratic majority	201

BEAVER COUNTY.

Dunlap (Dem.)	2753
Shurlock (Rad.)	2600
Dunlap's majority over Shurlock	153

BUTLER COUNTY.

Lusk (Dem.)	3142
Mickey (Rad.)	3093
Lusk's majority over Mickey	49

But mark the workings of this infamous scheme of Radical gerrymandering. Washington county was entitled to two Representatives, and two were nominated by each party. The Democratic candidates are elected by an average majority of 201, and yet they are both counted out. Butler was entitled to one representative. Each party nominated a candidate and the Democrat was elected by 49 majority and yet he is deprived of his seat. Beaver county, where this scheme was hatched, was entitled to one Representative, and in that county the Democratic candidate has a majority of 153, and was sufficiently popular in the other counties to get 175 majority over Shurlock, one of the authors of gerrymander, in the rest of the district—a rebuke well deserved and properly administered.

By the trick of consolidating the three counties into a district the aggregate vote of three of the Radical candidates is run up so as to elect them. By the same sort of a trick, half a dozen small or closely contested counties could be disfranchised by tacking them on to a large one or one that gives a large majority to either party. If it was right to make this distinct distranchising Democratic counties, it is equally right to turn the whole State into a single Legislative district, thus giving the entire Legislature to the party carrying the State—*Pittsburgh Post.*

HOW SENSITIVE!—It makes a big difference whose ox is gored sometimes. Three years ago when Henry D. Foster had fairly beaten John Covode, one of the return judges refused to sign the certificate of Mr. Foster's election. The result was that through the manipulation of John Cessna, and other Radical tricksters, a contest was entered into and Covode fraudulently obtained his seat. Now, however, when all the return judges of the Cumberland and Franklin Senatorial District refuse to grant Mr. Weakley his certificate, on the ground of gross corruption and fraud, attested to by the sworn testimony of well-known and responsible parties, a terrible howl is at once raised, and the Supreme Court is to be appealed to. We guess nobody on this side of the house will scare very badly over this noise, while it is quite possible that the frauds perpetrated in that district will be fully ventilated.

An unfortunate tragedy occurred about midnight near Chicago University on Cottage Grove avenue, resulting in the almost instantaneous death of Thomas W. Grosvenor, city Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. Grosvenor was passing along the street, probably under the influence of liquor, when he was challenged by a University patrol. Mr. Grosvenor replied in an insulting manner, and was shot dead in his tracks. An inquest is now being held.

There is considerable excitement over the matter. The young man who committed the deed is named Theodore N. Treat, a resident of Janesville, Wisconsin, and a student in Chicago University. His age is nineteen. He is under arrest. He belonged to the First Regiment of Chicago volunteers, and claimed to have acted in accordance with orders.

AS WE EXPECTED.—After all the gammon about the Philadelphia election riots it turns out that they were caused by Radical negroes beating men of their own race from the polls because they proposed to vote the Democratic ticket. This is only following the advice of the saintly Jenkins in his speech at Steubenville, Ohio. "Hang every negro who does not vote the Republican ticket" to the tune of

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

DRIFTING.—The beggarly majority received by Stanton for Auditor-General in Allegheny county must be anything but gratifying to the Radical leaders of the banner county who think they have "a sure thing of it." His majority only reaches the paltry figure of 3,759. Three years ago Grant's majority in Allegheny county was 10,816, showing that the Radical majority has fallen off 7,057 since 1868, or at the rate of 2,352 per year. At that rate how long will it be before Allegheny county is Democratic?

If the Radical Campaign Committees wish to make a sensible use of the surplus corruption funds they have left, they should buy the Mammoth Cave. It will be a splendid retreat for Grant and his relations and office-holders after the race in 1872.

Enforcing the Laws.

The most constant organ of the Administration, the *New York Times*, states that "there has not been a time within the past ten years when the energies of the Government were bent with greater vigor to the enforcement of the laws. The order is to spare nobody, friend or foe, who comes under the ban of the law, so that whether it be Ku-Klux in the South, polygamy in Utah, or fraud and corruption in the public service or in individual rings, it is pursued with the same unrelenting rigor." This is very interesting intelligence, and we have no doubt that those officers of the Government who are thus energetically doing their duty will thank us for calling their attention to a conspicuous instance in which the law is flagrantly violated, but which from its very magnitude and nearness to them might possibly escape their attention unless it were especially directed to the subject.

An act of Congress relating to the army which was approved July 15, 1870, reads in its 8th section as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any officer of the army of the United States on the active list to hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment; and any such officer accepting or exercising the functions of a civil office shall at once cease to be an officer of the army, and his commission shall be vacated thereby."

This law has been violated ever since it was passed by President Grant, and by three officers of the army, who, in defiance of the statute, he has kept around his person, in order to maintain the military establishment and state which he seems to think necessary. These officers are Gen. Horace Porter, who pretends to fill the station of Private Secretary to the President; Gen. F. T. Dent, who pretends to be Assistant Private Secretary; and Gen. O. E. Babcock, who now holds the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington. Gen. Babcock occupies his place by public appointment of the President; and Gen. Porter and Gen. Dent exercise the functions of their representative civil offices by his private selection, while they are borne on the rolls of the army, the one as a Major in the Ordance Corps, the other as Colonel of an artillery regiment, both serving on detached duty on the staff of Gen. Sherman.

All three of these officers are thus under the ban of the law, being engaged in the performance of civil functions which they are forbidden to accept or exercise. The law declares that they have ceased to be officers of the army, and that their commissions are vacated; and as the *Times* informs us that nobody, friend or foe, is to be spared, but that all violaters of the law are to be pursued with the same unrelenting rigor, we cannot doubt that these offenders will at once be dealt with and stricken from the rolls of the army, as the statute requires.

It is true that the fault is not merely their own, but that they have been led into their misdoing by the President of the United States. The law, however, does not provide for his punishment in the premises, except by the regular process of impeachment and trial by the Senate, and also by the more effective means of impeachment and trial before the people in the election of 1872. But let the proper officers of the law do their duty in the case of Porter, Dent, and Babcock, and the people will do theirs in the case of Grant.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WHO PAYS THIS MONEY?—The Washington *Patriot* makes some remarks upon President Grant's subscription of one thousand dollars to the Chicago relief fund; but it furnishes no information as to the present-giver from whom the money was derived.

In September, 1869, Gen. Grant subscribed one thousand dollars—just the same sum he has now subscribed for Chicago—to the fund for the family of his deceased friend and faithful adviser, John A. Rawlins, the man whose genius and character formed the real foundation of Grant's military success. That thousand dollars, as has since been demonstrated by conclusive evidence, was paid by Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., with whom Grant was then on terms of great intimacy. They paid the money as present-givers; and although Grant had the credit of the deed, not one cent of the cash came from his pocket. What present giver, then, was it who paid the thousand dollars on account of the Chicago subscription? Can the *Patriot* tell?—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE AMATEUR DEPOT.—There is nothing that Grant takes with more avidity than a hint in his own interest—unless it be a present from an office seeker. Pennsylvania and Ohio went Republican, and the President at once felt emboldened to string up the liberty of South Carolina by the thumbs. For every State that goes Republican another State will go into the shackles. Law loving Republicans cannot deny the fact that every vote they give indifferently for their old party, is welcomed as a warrant for the strangulation of freedom elsewhere. Their claim to disapprove of the arbitrary acts of the administration is untenable so long as they vote for the party that perpetuates these arbitrary acts.

RATHER FAST.—An excursion train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, recently ran from Easton to Jersey City, a distance of seventy-four miles, in seventy-nine minutes, or at the rate of a mile in one minute and four seconds. Some of these days a wholesale slaughter of precious lives will be recorded as the consequence of such recklessness. The verdict will of course be, "nobody to blame."

In one of the Senatorial districts of New York, it was charged by Radical newspapers that a Radical Senator had sold his vote for $30,000. The name, date, place, and circumstances were given; and yet a Radical Convention renominated that same Senator, because Grant's Collector Murphy, asked that it should be done. There is refined honesty for you.

BUSINESS.—Gen. Hartsuff has gone to Europe to promote the sale of the Gatling gun. This is a much better enterprise than Grant's beloved brother-in-law Collector Casey was engaged in at New Orleans when he made use of Gatling guns, manned by United States soldiers, to exclude from a Republican State Convention all delegates whom he believed to be opposed to Grant's renomination.

RIGHT.—Wm. Coon and Wm. Irwin, deputy sheriffs of Philadelphia were on Saturday dismissed from office by Judge Allison for exorting illegal fees. Irwin was also sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and to two months' imprisonment.

Not "Muchly."

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: A bad departure and a most suicidal one, is that recommended by the St. Louis *Republican*, that the Democratic party should make no Presidential nomination for 1872, but leave the Conservative Republicans to put up a candidate in opposition to the nominee of the Radical wing. These, it is said, were the tactics successfully availed of to rescue Missouri from the control of the same wing of that party. It is now stated that the article favoring this policy was written by Carl Schurz, which, however, is very doubtful. The *Republican*, although it has ably and vigorously opposed the Grant administration, and to a great extent, furthered the claims of Democratic candidates, and advocated Democratic measures, has always professed to stand aloof from party alliances, and has been decidedly in the interest of Gov. Brown and Carl Schurz. Much as Democrats esteem its able assistance in overthrowing Radicalism in Missouri, they are not disposed to accept advice thus gratuitously and untimely given.

WAS HE MURDERED?—A reward of $3,000 was offered on Saturday for the recovery, dead or alive, of William J. Slauson, confidential clerk of Thos. P. Simpson, contractor on the Midland Railroad, at Franklin Furnace, N. J. The last seen of Slauson was on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 3:30 P. M., in George Opdyke & Co's banking-house. When he went thence he carried a small leather traveling bag, marked "Simpson" on the outside, containing $30,000 in currency. Slauson is 27, 5 feet 9 inches, light brown hair, blue eyes, and pale complexion, slim build, and looks consumptive.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that "President Grant and the party he represents have been guilty of many crimes against law and justice, but the most impudent, shameless and outrageous of all is the policy pursued toward South Carolina. And unless history be a tissue of lies, that policy will bring upon the nation appropriate punishment."

Both Democratic and Radical papers of South Carolina deprecate the proclamation of martial law in that State, and declare that no necessity exists for such arbitrary measure.

Spurgeon has dropped the "Rev." from his signature, and now signs himself "Pastor C. H. Spurgeon."

A clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office at Washington, lost his wife and five children by the Chicago fire.

It is reported that Jefferson Davis intends to make Baltimore his permanent home.

New Advertisements.

TRIAL LIST FOR NOVEMBER TERM, commencing Second Monday, Nov. 13th:

FIRST WEEK.

Yonkin vs Gill.
Patchen vs Carson.
Schoonover vs French.
Houtz vs Irvin.
Morgan vs Goss.
Brooks vs Horn.
Tate vs Litz.
Goss vs Goss.
Knox vs Taylor.
Moyer vs Brenner.
Brenner vs Moyer.
Hurd vs Ross.
Reed vs McCracken.
Bowman vs Goss.
Guthrow vs Lowrie.
Gardiner vs Hunter.
Way & McNaul vs Merrelll.
Way & McNaul vs Blanchard.
Thompson vs Way.
Hurxthall vs White.
Hurxthall vs White.
O'Dell vs Snyder.
Leonard vs Gallagher.
Curwensville vs Pike Township.

SECOND WEEK.

Emerick vs Goodlander.
Emerick vs Welty.
Goss vs Langdon & Diven.
White vs McGarvey.
Burns & Smucker vs McGarvey.
Patches vs Roland.
Lines vs Lines.
Carroll vs Shoff.
French vs Hale.
Albert vs Hesser *et al.*
Yingling vs Brothers.
Widemire vs Pusey.
McCullough vs McCullough.
Thompson vs Thompson.
Snyder *et al.* vs Knarr *et al.*
French vs Hales.
Riley vs Owens.
Wheatland vs Snyder & Byrne.
Horst vs Snyder & Byrne.
Moore vs Evans.
Peatz vs Corley.
Schmidt vs Read.
Lacoste vs Condriet.
Hazzard vs Co. National Bank.
Dixon vs Holt.

THIRD WEEK.

Haley vs Carter.
Council vs Faust.
Bossler vs Thompson.
Wallace vs Forest.
Osborn vs Rumbarger.
Baum vs Gaines.
Burnside vs Smith.
Burnside vs Irvin.
Porter vs Spackman.
Swartz vs Mock.
Hall vs Miller.
Truitt vs Mathers.
Best vs Alberts.
Spackman vs Brenner.
Henderson vs Ensworth.
Riehel vs Passmore.
Snyder vs Gallagher.
Briggs vs Woodward.
Thal vs Meyer.
Rainey vs Bennett.
Leonard vs Jones.
Fenton vs Denning.
Parker vs Wagoner.
Snyder vs Schoonover.
McGeehan vs Bloom.

FOR SALE.—A pair of young, heavy, well matched DRAUGHT HORSES. Suitable for lumbering. (n1) G. R. BARRETT.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Knox township, on or about the 15th day of September, 1871, a BRINDLE COW, with some white, drooped horns, bell on, and supposed to be about six years old. The owner will please call, prove property, pay the charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
Nov. 1, 1871-3t. DAVID SMITH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of MICHAEL WISE, dec'd, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
ANTHONY HILE,
Lumber City, Nov. 1-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the estate of S. JACKSON HORN, deceased, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
R. H. MOORE,
GEORGE C. KIRK,
Nov. 1, 1871-6tpd. Executors.

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

IN THE MATTER OF THE PARTITION of the real estate of Richard Waple, late of Boggs township, deceased.
To the heirs and legal representatives of said Richard Waple, deceased: You and each of you are hereby notified to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, in Clearfield, on Wednesday, November 22d, to accept or refuse to accept the property at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
By the Court.
C. A. MAYER, P. J.
Attest: A. W. Lee, Clerk. n1-3t

Miscellaneous.

NEW GOODS!

New Firm at Wallaceton, Pa.

JOHN HOLT & SONS

Have bought the entire stock of goods from P. Gallagher, and are receiving a general assortment of new goods from the Eastern cities, such as

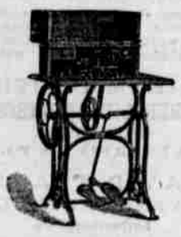
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
BACON, FISH,
SALT, FLOUR,
FEED, &c., &c., &c.,

To exchange for Country Produce, Railroad Ties, Lumber or CASH. October 18, 1871.

JUST OUT!

THE NEW

WHEELER & WILSON



SEWING MACHINE!

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, having had eighteen years experience in manufacturing and selling Sewing Machines, and employing the ablest mechanical talent in this country and in Europe, now offer to the public

THE NEW MACHINE

confident that it possesses all the advantages which experience has shown to be essential to a

Perfect Sewing Machine!

The principle is the same as in the old Wheeler & Wilson Machine, but changes have been made which increase its efficiency, while at the same time, less care and skill are required in its management. Seams are crossed with ease. The work guided with scarcely an effort. Nearly double its former power. No under-tension to manage. Every joint can be tightened as fast as it wears.

OVER 580,000

HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED.

100,000 MORE

Wheeler & Wilson

MACHINES

have been sold for family use than of any other make.

We recommend our customers in the country to purchase their machines direct from our Agents, as the price is the same as at our offices, and they can thus secure, at their own homes, the necessary instructions.

AGENTS WANTED.

WM. SUMNER & Co.,
General Agents for the Western States,
140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agents apply at office in person or through any of our traveling agents. Horse, wagon and outfit furnished. oct18-3m

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. je7,71

MUSIC STORE!

E. J. GREENE,
dealer in
PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS,
of any manufacture desired.
For cash or in exchange for good LUMBER.
10,000 feet of good Lumber wanted.
For circulars and terms, address
E. J. GREENE,
aug9-3m No. 416 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
CURWENSVILLE,
CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PENN'A.
This long-established and popular hotel is still kept by the subscriber, who spares no effort to please all who patronize him. "To please," is the motto at the American House, and all that is asked is a trial. E. W. REED, Proprietor.
Curwensville, March 15, 1871-tf.

Educational.

MISS H. S. SWAN'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE FALL TERM of fourteen weeks, will commence Monday, Sept. 4th, 1871.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Orthography, Writing, Object Lessons, Primary Arithmetic and Primary Geography	$7 00
History, Local and descriptive Geography with Map Drawing, Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic	9 00
Algebra and the Sciences	12 00
Instruction in instrumental music	15 00
Oil painting, 24 lessons	15 00
Wax work	5 00

For full particulars send for Circular.
Clearfield, Sept. 7, 1870-1ypd.

NEW WASHINGTON ACADEMY,
Clearfield County, Pa.

THE SECOND SESSION of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of November next. (Term, five months.)

The curriculum of study will embrace a rigid and thorough course in every branch requisite to a practical and accomplished education.

Special attention given to persons desiring to qualify themselves for the profession of teaching. Also, to vocal and instrumental music.

Pupils will be admitted at any time during the session, and charged from time of entering to the close of the term. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Students desiring rooms for "clubbing" can be accommodated at moderate rates.

Good boarding can be procured at lower rates than any other place in the county. Three dollars per week at public and private houses.

For particulars address
GEORGE W. INNIS, Principal,
sept20'71-tf New Washington, Pa.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

A Male and Female Classical High School.

Each Department Separate, Distinct and Complete in Itself.

THE scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two sessions of five months (twenty-one weeks) each. The first session commences on the first Monday in September; the second, on the first Monday in February.

The course of instruction embraces every thing necessary to a thorough, practical and accomplished education of both sexes.

Pupils will be admitted at any time and charged from date of entrance to the close of the session.

No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of extreme and protracted illness.

Students from a distance can be accommodated with board at low rates.

For particulars, send for circulars, or address
Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M.,
July 26, 1871-tf. Principal.

Real Estate for Sale.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned administrator of Henry Aughenbaugh, late of Lawrence township, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in Clearfield, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1871,

At 2 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate:

80 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., 50 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; balance is heavily timbered with hemlock and oak, and the whole is underlaid with a vein of excellent coal. The improvements consist of a large frame house, barn, and other out-buildings; also, a good bearing orchard and excellent water on the premises.

TERMS: One-third cash at confirmation of sale, and the balance in six and twelve months, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
MILES READ,
Oct. 18, 1871-3t. Administrator.

FOR SALE!

Valuable Real Estate!

IN CLEARFIELD, PA.

The subscriber offers for sale his property on Market street, (next door to Allegheny Hotel,) Clearfield, Pa., being a lot and a half, 72 feet front on Market street, with a double plank two-story HOUSE, containing four large rooms down stairs and six good bed rooms up stairs, and good frame plank STABLE and all other necessary outbuildings erected thereon. Three WELLS of good water on the premises.

For terms and conditions apply on the premises, or to Frank Short, at the Short Shoe Shop, next door to Miller & Powell's store, Market street, or by letter to
F. SHORT,
jy12 Clearfield, Clearfield Co., Pa.

WEST VIRGINIA
Timber and Coal Lands
FOR SALE!

The following tracts of Timber and Coal lands are offered for sale: One tract of 17,000 acres, lying on the Elk River, in Webster county; three tracts lying on the same river in Braxton county, two of 5,000 acres each and one of 1,000 acres; and one tract containing 9,300 acres, lying on the Gauley River, in Nicholas county. The titles to these lands are perfect.

Any information concerning these landsou be had by addressing G. S. FLEGAL,
March 22, 1871-tf. Philipsburg, Pa.

REMOVED!

ALEXANDER'S
NATIONAL SHOE STORE
(Formerly Keystone Shoe Store,)

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

Now is the time to procure your winter supply of BOOTS AND SHOES

AT LOWER FIGURES

Than the same Goods can be bought elsewhere in Clearfield county.

A large stock of Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, of all styles, kinds and prices.

Gent's Shoes, Boots, Gaiters, Slippers—a fine assortment. Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters of all descriptions. Boy's Boots & Shoes, a very large variety.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and examine my stock, and flatter myself that I can please the most fastidious, both as to style and price.
T. M. ALEXANDER.
jy26 National Shoe Store, Clearfield, Pa.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!