The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1871.

DIED.—Rev. Alfred Cookman, an eminent Methodist divine, died at Newark, N. J., on the 14th.

CONGRESS.—This body will reassemble at Washington on Monday, the 4th day of December next.

APPOINTED.—Major D. B. Nevin has been appointed Pension Agent at Philadelphia, in the room of Calhoun, removed, whose account it appears is short $11,000. He is the cheapest defaulter yet brought to light.

SLIM.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Radicals of Maryland have 85,000 negroes to help them, they only succeeded in electing one Senator and twelve members to the Legislature out of 107 members.

EXCELLENT.—The majority for Joel Parker, Democrat, elected Governor of New Jersey, is 6,007. This is pretty well for a little State which gave 2,300 Radical majority last year and has since added 7,000 negroes to her voting population. We say, bully for the Jerseyites!

MARSHAL.—The President has appointed James N. Kerns, of Philadelphia, United States Marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Gregory. Kerns is a Philadelphia rough, and was sheriff of that city several years ago.

"OUR COLORED BRETHREN."—It is announced that the negro members of the South Carolina Legislature held a caucus last week, and passed a resolution, which they will offer on the assembling of the Legislature, repudiating the twenty million debt which the carpet-baggers have saddled on that State.

A "NEW DEPARTURE."—The late rise in the river took from Pittsburg, on Friday and Saturday last, six million bushels of coal, being about 280,000 tons. This shipment will bring some cash to the Smoky City, and warm the down river folks. The coal famine on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is therefore at an end for this season.

THE INTELLIGENCE.—Democracy, or, to speak more accurately, the Democratic party, now is simply "organized ignorance."—*Radical Exchange.*

We suppose the ignorant negroes and the carpet-baggers and bummers down in the Southern States constitute "organized intelligence," so far as Radicalism is concerned. Seriously, to our mind, "organized robbers" would be a proper designation for Grant and his "bread and butter brigade."

MARYLAND.—This State has gone Democratic by 12,000 to 15,000. In 1868 the Democratic majority was nearly 32,000—a very clever Republican gain.—*Journal*

Deacon, you should have told the *whole* truth, and stated that since 1868 thirty-five thousand negro voters had been put into the field in that State, to vote the Radical ticket, which is 3,000 more than our majority. Yet, we defeat you by 15,000. What kind of a *gain* is that?

FEMALE VOTING.—One hundred and fifty-eight women voted at the late election in Vineland, New Jersey. Their ballots were deposited in a box specially appropriated to them. This is the fourth year the female suffragists have gone through these motions in Vineland. The Woodhulls and Claflins, and all other he-females, should move to that swampy heaven of unadulterated Radical nonsense.

GENERAL AMNESTY.—An effort will be made during the approaching session of Congress to pass a general amnesty bill, making white men just as free as negroes, and giving naturalized citizens in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other Radical states the same rights natives and "sambo" enjoy. Just and proper as this may seem, under our form of government, many of the Radical leaders will oppose every movement of the kind. Let Austria oppress Hungary, or any other European state treat a portion of their subjects as Grant & Co. do the citizens of South Carolina, and what an indignant, loyal, howl for liberty and equality before the law, would ascend from the throats of these same men.

THE TROUBLES OF LOYALTY.—The Tammany leaders are not the only thieves in the country. On the 7th of this month Major Forbes, Pension Agent at Philadelphia, was found to be a defaulter to the tune of $30,000. On the 13th it was found that Major Calhoun, the other agent in that city, was also a defaulter, to what amount is not known yet. These robbers are only *relieved*, because their accounts are *irregular*, as loyalists term square-toed robbery when one of their lambs are caught violating the law. We presume, however, that the government will make money by treating those cases in that way, as no money need be spent in arresting and trying them for their crimes, because, if convicted, Grant would as a matter of course pardon them, as both Forbes and Calhoun are "chums" of his.

The XIXth Senatorial District.

Our readers are no doubt aware that Gov. Geary's Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, James M. Weakley, was the Radical candidate for State Senator in the nineteenth district, composed of the counties of Cumberland and Franklin, just across the river from Harrisburg, and that by bribery and corruption of the grossest character on his part, he succeeded in carrying the district by a large majority, though it is usually Democratic from 800 to 1,000 majority. And, in view of those frauds, the district return judges refused to issue a certificate of election to Mr. Weakley, and for so doing the said Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth has ruled the said return judges before the Supreme Court at Pittsburg. In their answer to the Court, they concluded as follows:

Second. Because the respondent in his capacity as one of the county return judges became aware of certain gross irregularities in the mode of conducting the election in several districts in the county of Cumberland (which district gave a large majority for the said James M. Weakley) to wit: the township of East Pennsborough, which gave him a majority of 402 votes, the township of Monroe 47 and the district of Shippensburg 260. That the irregularities were so great as to have required that the said districts should have been entirely thrown out in making up the returns. That in addition to these irregularities the returns from several of the districts were not signed or certified to by the election officers as required by law which fact will more fully appear from the following certificate from the prothonotary of Cumberland county (in whose said office said returns are filed), and which certificate was before the senatorial district return judges at the time of their meeting on the 17th day of October, 1871.

The following is a synopsis of the prothonotary's certificate:

In Monroe township the tally list is certified by the officers of the election and there is no other return of the votes polled.

In Lower Southampton it is signed "David Hoch" without certificate, and there is no other return polled.

In Lower Allen the tally list is signed by the officers of the election on its face and certified to by the judge on the back of it—no other return having been filed of the votes polled.

In another tally list, filed but not signed or certified, and no other return filed of votes polled. In Upper Dickinson tally list filed but not signed or certified, and no other return filed of votes polled. In Middlesex tally list certified by the judge and no other return filed. In East Pennborough tally list certified by officers and no other return. Upper Allen tally signed by the judge and no return of the votes polled.

Signed by the prothonotary.

The respondent further answers that several of the return judges filed protests against the reception of the returns and the including them in the making up of general returns for the county, and he believed they would not have been but for the hurried manner in which the business of the board was conducted, which is shown by the fact that the judges signed the general return certificate in blank, leaving it to be afterwards filled up by the clerk.

Third. The respondent further says, that he should not be compelled to certify to the election of the said James M. Weakley in any other manner than he has already done, for the reason that he knows from facts within his personal knowledge, and from other facts learned from trustworthy sources and which your respondent *knows* can be proved clearly and conclusively that the grossest and most unblushing bribery and corruption was resorted to to secure the election of James M. Weakly; that it was openly asserted that the said senatorial district should be carried for said Weakley at any cost of money. That J. M. Weakley received, from parties residing outside of the district, a large sum of money on at least two occasions, to be used in securing his election. That this money was distributed by him among certain persons (whose names the respondent is advised it is not necessary to disclose) to be used not only for what may be called the legitimate expenses of an election campaign, but for the illegal purpose of influencing votes and purchasing votes. That in the borough of Mechanisburg, Cumberland county, a large sum of money, as admitted by the person who had control of it here, was used to influence votes. That the same was the case in Shippensburg, and that in the borough of Carlisle there was hardly an attempt at concealment of the lavish use of money in the open purchase of votes for Weakley. That in Weakley's office in Carlisle borough—the Carlisle *Herald*—the sum of $26 was paid for the votes of thirteen soldiers stationed at the barracks; that Weakley's business partner openly stated that he had bought eleven votes for $20, and other votes at different prices; one for a pair of shoes, and that he had gone out on the morning of the election day with $100 which he had expended before going home at night for votes for Weakley. That in one instance money was thrown into a hat and a voter asked to take therefrom as much as he desired in return for his influence for Weakley, and for a candidate for another office on the same ticket with him. The respondent refers to the above instance in order to indicate the nature of the means used to secure Weakley's election, but they do not convey an adequate idea of the gross corruption made use of.

And your respondent further and finally answers *that the said James M. Weakley himself paid money directly to persons to secure their influence and votes for him as a candidate* for the office of state senator and in influencing other voters, and that this he is prepared to prove clearly and beyond a doubt.

The respondent averring his ability and willingness to maintain and prove the matters and things set forth above, submits that he should not be compelled against his conscience to certify an election due James M. Weakley, or to sign any other certificate than he has already signed.

It is evident from the foregoing (the half is not told,) that our Deputy Secretary is as well up to ballot-box stuffing as any black or white Radical in Philadelphia, New Orleans, or South Carolina, although he stands high in the Radical synagogue.

He Speaks.

The editor of the New York *Sun*, who was assistant Secretary of War under Lincoln, continues to fire red hot shot into Camp Grant and the gift enterprise connected with that concern. Some of the loyal editors having assailed the editor of the *Sun*, he replies as follows:

The Louisville *Commercial* is generally a sensible paper; but it falls into ridiculous nonsense when it says that "the editor of the *Sun* has a bitter personal hostility toward Gen. Grant." We have no more personal hostility against General Grant now than we had in 1863, when at Vicksburg we saved him from being relieved from his command and sent back to sell sole leather at Galena on a salary of $800 a year. Supporting him then did not grow out of personal reasons; neither does opposing him now. He was a good General; but he is a very bad President, and his continuance in office would be an unmixed evil to the country. This is the whole story.

Again, in speaking of Prince Fred. Grant, he says:

One of the repulsive features of President Grant's more recent career is his pecuniary meanness. He not only takes presents and increases his large fortune in that manner, but he is very mean. Here, for instance, is his son, who has just been educated at West Point at the public cost, and who holds a commission as an officer of the army. First the young man had a leave of absence to go into the services of a railroad company, drawing his pay as an officer and his salary as an engineer at the same time. Now he is going to Europe; but his father does not pay the bills, as other men do when their sons travel abroad. The traveling expenses of this young man are to be paid by the people of the United States. He is ordered for sham duty in Europe, and this suffices to secure full pay for him, just as though he was really in service here at home. This is not only an offensive proceeding because it is bestowing a special favor upon the President and his son at the expense of the people, but it is also exceedingly mean. In fact it amounts to obtaining money under false pretences, and taking what belongs to other people.

"Painful Defalcation."

Such are the sentiments of the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, upon learning of the removal of one of his "butties" from office for robbing the government treasury. Hear him in his woeful mood:

It is with very deep regret that the community will learn this morning of the new trouble in the pension agency in this city. Major Calhoun, although not a Pennsylvanian, has been so favorably known among us that most persons willingly discredited the rumors afloat some time since. Now that they have culminated in his removal by the President, it seems impossible to gainsay their truth, and the fact that they will give pain to others than himself is strong testimony to his previous standing. The misuse of public moneys is becoming so common that it seems almost a trite reflection to urge home the lesson of these painful defalcations.

"Painful" reflections! What a pity that rogues should continue to pain the editor of the *Press!*

To our mind the only way to cure these "painful" reflections is to turn the party out of power which harbors and breeds them; and then, in the language of "the government" itself, "let us have peace" and honest men in office, and if they turn rogues, too, like those in position now, turn them out.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Philadelphia robber ring has undertaken the erection of huge public buildings in that city, at the corner of Market and Broad (14th) street. In awarding the contract for excavating the cellars, it is already developed that the bosses understand their business, from the fact that they pay seventy-five cents per square yard for the work, while the same work was done for the Masonic Hall, adjoining the same grounds, for thirty-five cents. If money was made at 35 cents, how much more will the present contractor make for similar work at 75 cents? If such robbery were detected in New York, among the Tammany robbers, it would be a horrible thing; but, occurring with the loyal robbers in Philadelphia, it is looked upon as patriotism on a loyal scale, vaneered very thinly with honesty.

ONE LINK BROKEN.—That great sink of iniquity and Radical avenue to universal robbery, the Freedmen's Bureau, is about being closed out. The rotten head, Gen. Howard, has actually recommended its abolition. From the head down every officer has became immensely rich, and the Treasury funds reduced in proportion; and "Sambo," in whose interest it was said the Bureau was made, is just as poor as he was ten years ago. The Freedmen's Bureau robbers have had a jolly time for nine years past, and right well have they improved the opportunity; and, as the lemon has been pretty well squeezed, "our colored brethren" can have the skin, while Gen. Howard and his band will engage in clipping coupons and preach loyalty and honesty the balance of their useful (?) lives.

KU KLUX.—It appears that Vice President Colfax's own State, Indiana, is troubled with the Ku Klux, of the true persuasion. About four weeks ago three negroes were arrested at Henryville, in that State, for murdering a whole family named Park. Last week the grand jury found true bills against the three. At about two o'clock at night a committee of seventy disguised persons appeared before the jail and demanded of the Sheriff the three negroes. The sheriff and jailor refused to deliver the keys to the mob, whereupon they attacked the prison doors with axes and crowbars, and soon succeeded in reaching the prisoners, whom they took about a mile from the town and hung to the limbs of trees, and then quietly dispersed. What an awful time there would be had this happened in South Carolina!

ANOTHER SENATOR.—The Legislature of Georgia, which is now in session, on the 15th elected Thomas M. Norwood, Democrat, United States Senator.

THE New York *Express* is thinking of adding a column or two to its present size in order to keep pace with the exigencies of the times in recording fresh announcements of defalcations among Radical officials.

COKE.—Mr. Coleman, of Pittsburg, and Mr. James Rhodes, of New Castle, will have shortly in operation at the latter place a large establishment for the manufacture of coke by a new process.

LOST.—Thad. Stevens' nephew, to whom he left the bulk of his fortune, contingently upon his ceasing to drink liquors, has failed to make the good fight.

Wiping out the Constitution.

The Radical leaders are really experts in swearing to support the Constitution, and then, when it comes in their way, wiping it out. This highly offensive mode of upholding a party at the expense of oaths, morals and the Constitution, is being carried on as extensively at Harrisburg as at Washington. One case in point: Article 6th, Section 7th, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, prohibits every person who holds an office of profit under the United States Government from holding one under the State Government. Governor Geary having appointed the Post Master, J. H. Wharton, at Port Royal, (Perrysville,) Juniata county, a Notary Public, (no one else in the place being fit, we suppose,) the Governor and his appointee, in the following manner, last winter, attempted to override the Constitution by the passage of the following Act of Assembly (Phamplet Laws, 1871, page 1022):

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That an inability existing on the part of the said James H. Wharton to act in the capacity of Notary Public for the said county of Juniata, by reason of his holding the office of Post Master, BE AND THE SAME IS HEREBY REMOVED.

The reader will observe that sever words of an act of Assembly wipe out the Constitution, and a man may be Post Master and Notary Public notwithstanding the fact that all concerned took an oath to support that which they have ignored.

Loyalty Illustrated.

Many of the outrages and wrongs perpetrated upon the State and individuals by the Radicals dusng the late war will be remembered by "oldest inhabitants." The mustering into the army of convicted murderers, as substitutes of loyal cowards, was of frequent occurrence; a case of which came to light at Meadville last week The *Democrat* in referring to it says:

"In 1863, or thereabout, Exevier Yoset, a Swiss, was indicted and found guilty of murdering a young man named Shoemaker, both residents of Mead township, in this county. The conviction was for manslaughter, or murder in the second degree, and Yoset was sentenced to a long term in the penitentiary. In those days of sad and mournful memory, the drafting system was in vogue, and among others in this locality, who were compelled to shed their precious blood for "the best government the world ever saw," if not something else, or produce a substitute, was a young lawyer. He could not go—for reasons satisfactory to himself, no doubt. Hence, the substitute must needs be produced. And who better than Exevier Yoset! He was a convicted felon, with a long series of years in the penitentiary staring him in the face. Yoset was willing, under the circumstances, to exchange the penitentiary for the loyal army. The court was consulted, and the court said, amen. Therefore, Yoset was mustered into the army as a substitute. His sentence was remitted as a murder, and he was sent down South to do all the murdering he could. A brave and gallant soldiER was Exevier Yoset.

"We have only to add that Exevier Yoset was this week convicted of an aggravated assault and battery on an old man named Frank Monnin, and again sentenced to the penitentiary. Alas, for this desperately bad man, there is no war hook now on which he can hang his bacon."

Grant's Editor.

Grant's organ at Washington—the *Daily Chronicle*—is edited by the notorious W. W. Holden, ex-Governor of North Carolina, and as great a scoundrel as this country ever produced. It will be remembered that he was impeached and kicked out of office and out of the State, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of the North Carolina Legislature, more than one-half of the Republican members voting with the Democrats. The charges against him were, stealing millions of dollars from the State; encouraging lawlessness and crime; giving countenance and aid to incendiarism; organizing negro brigands into military companies, and then ordering them to invade peaceable townships and forage off the people; cohabiting with negro women; drawing warrants on the State Treasurer, and using the money himself; general debauchery, &c., &c. He was impeached and kicked out of the State, we repeat and dare not now return to it, for if he did he would be hanged like a dog.

And this, says the *Volunteer*, is the man, this the despicable scoundrel who edits Grant's organ at Washington. "Like master, like man." A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." Holden is just the kind of scape-gallows that Grant admires—just the kind of a fellow to do Grant's dirty work. He talks about "loyality" in parrot-like language, notwithstanding he was a leader of the Confederates until he found that the cause of the South was hopeless. What a beauty is he to instruct honest men in regard to their duties? Bah!—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

WHO FOOTS THE BILL?—Somebody is having erected in the rear of the White House, stables two hundred feet long, for the accommodation of Gen. Grant's stud horses. "Who pays for these structures?" is the query of the Washington *Patriot*. Congress has made no appropriation for this purpose. Perhaps the General is building them on faith, trusting that his faithful henchmen in Congress will foot the bill when presented.—*Exchange.*

And so the Government is building stables for Grant's horses! Well, well—what next? We shall not be at all surprised to hear soon that the horses were paid for out of the Federal treasury. Most assuredly, when the Government can supply a span of horses to one of the President's clerks, as it did in the case of Mr. Douglas, it ought not to grudge a large stud to the President himself. Now, if Uncle Sam will go a step farther, and feed, clothe and house his *servants* and their families, and give them a private menagerie apiece, they will have nothing left to complain about, however much the people may writhe and sweat.

While eating chestnuts a few days ago a young son of Samuel Miller, of Beech Creek, Clinton county, got a portion of one in his windpipe, which caused his death next day.

New York has the cholera scare bad, which, added to the spread of small-pox, is creating quite an excitement.

The True Issue.

The old contest, old as liberty, between military government by brute force and self government by the people, is now sharply and clearly defining itself all over the country. The military President and his sycophants are claiming a right to proclaim martial law at pleasure. His organs fiddle on this one string. The *Press*, conducted by the collector of the Port of Philadelphia, said: "It is proposed that martial law be next declared in Georgia. In that State the Ku Klux have been fully as bad as in South Carolina, and there is need of prompt and stern measures." All over the country, the administration organs are trying the public temper in this style. But to their surprise, they are rousing a spirit that they fondly thought was as extinct in the hearts of the American people as it is among the groveling crew who get the privilege of robbing the public, as the reward of their fawning. The spirit that Governor Geary spoke to in his annual message of the present year is alive, too, in Illinois. Another Radical Governor, General Palmer, speaks out his condemnation of martial law. The Radical eulogists of General Sheridan have awakened more disgust than admiration, and he is busy polishing approvals from his military superiors to screen him. Let us distinguish. It is laudable in soldier or citizen to give his aid in any great public peril. General Scott, in his autobiography, relates a happy incident that allayed the Nullification excitement in 1832. There was a great fire in Charleston, and the garrisons of the forts charged upon the city, tore down and blew up houses, and arrested the progress of the flames. This was not martial law, it was the common law of humanity. But when the hero of the Piegan massacre began to show his contempt for human life, and, after the fire was entirely over, promulgated his edicts that "he would be d——d" if there should be any rise in hotel board, the impudent assumptions of unlawful authority which the Radical press chronicled with ecstacy, filled every right-minded man with indignation. The Governor of Illinois, a Tadical, and, like General Geary, a distinguished soldier in the late war, formally directs the Attorney General to take steps to vindicate the law. He is right. We repeat it—there is not, there cannot be any such thing as martial law in the United States under its laws and against its citizens. The administration organs which are now threatening Georgia with it, can cite no line of any law or Constitution that warrants it. Some Democratic journals have been too hasty in assuming that the Ku-Klux law authorizes it. The Ku-Klux law declares that when insurrection shall by violence overthrow or set at defiance the State authorities, when in fact actual war exists, the President may use the Federal power to repress the insurrection, and may suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. This, it was urged in Congress, was warranted by the Constitution. But there is not a word in it, or in the Ku-Klux law, or any other law, to warrant a declaration of "martial law." That can have no existence under the authority of law. It is no law that exists when all laws are silenced. Confessed lies were the pretext for it in Marion county, and are now trumped up afresh for Georgia. These are the necessities of this whole political movement, based on the impudent fiction of an insurrection at the South. The men who fattened on it when it did exist, want more of it. If it does not exist, they will invent it. It is against these rogues, and their schemes of peculation, usurpation, theft, fraud, and violence, that all friends of honest, lawful government must now make common cause. That is the political campaign that is before us. In it, all honest men and friends of face, civil government will be on one side.—*Philadelphia Age.*

BLACK VS. WHITE.—In the U. S. District Court at Baltimore, on Monday last, John W. Fields, colored, was awarded $40 damages against the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, from one of whose cars he was ejected on account of his color. The darkey has a decided advantage over his white brother. Because scores of white men can be put off the cars every day but no $40, damages follows. Under Radical teachings it is a crime to discriminate against negroes but white men can be treated like brutes, and the law does not protect them.

VISITORS TO EUROPE.—Mr. Geo. H. Boker, the poet of the Philadelphia Union League, has been appointed Minister to Turkey, vice Wayne McVeigh, who, having made the tour of Europe at the government's expense, has quietly settled down to the practice of law in Harrisburg. We suggest to our neighbor of the *Register* that he touch up McVeigh, who is the son-in-law of that "old demagogue, Cameron," and who was undoubtedly put up to the sharp game which he has just played upon the people, by his father-in-law.—*Exchange.*

ILLIBERAL.—The New York *Tribune* desires the *Times* to confine itself to "one lie at a time." We never knew of anything more unreasonable in Mr. Greeley. The idea of limiting the stock in trade for Radical newspapers to a single, solitary lie, is so extremely preposterous that no man would think of it unless his mind was divided between raising yams and running for President at the same time.

COL. WASHINGTON.—Colonel Lewis W. Washington, the nearest blood relation of George Washington, died at Charleston, West Virginia, on the 1st instant, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was the first man taken prisoner by John Brown during his raid into Virginia, and was rescued from the old engine house when Brown surrendered to the United States troops under command of Col. Robert E. Lee in 1859.

A CONSISTENT POLITICIAN.—Elk county has elected a member of Assembly who says he is in favor of forming a district which will keep Scofield in Congress as long as he lives. We know a man who is in favor of the same thing, and that is Scofield himself. On that question he is the most consistent man in the State of Pennsylvania.—*Titusville Courier.*

THE GERYMANDER.—The Republicans have fourteen out of the eighteen members of the Assembly allotted to Philadelphia. The vote is 50,000 Democratic to 58,000 Radical, which shows the unfairness of our present system of choosing representatives.

The Railroad King.

Thomas Alexander Scott was born in the village of London, Franklin county, Pa., on the 29th of December, 1824, and on his next birth-day will be 47 years old. He began as a boy in a country store at a very low salary, after having completed his education in the one village school, with the one teacher, Robert Kirdy, of London; and upon the death of his father, in 1834, went to live with his oldest sister, whose husband kept a country store near Waynesboro, in Franklin county, where he remained eighteen months; then he lived with his brother, Jas. D. Scott, also a merchant, at Bridgeport in the same county; then with Metcalf & Ritchie, merchants, at Mercersburg. In all these situations he exhibited the same energy, ability and correctness, now universally awarded to the man. My first recollection of him was in Lancaster county, where he was a clerk of Maj. James Patton, his brother-in-law, who was collector of tolls at Columbia, on the State road, under the administration of Governor Porter, I think, in the year 1838. From this he was transferred to the extensive warehouse and commission establishment of the Leeches, at Columbia, where he remained until 1847, when he came to Philadelphia as chief clerk under Boyd Cummings, collector of tolls at the eastern end of the public works. In 1850 he entered the service of the great Pennsylvania Central, at Duncanville, as their general agent of the Mountain or Eastern Division. On the opening of the Western Division he was put in charge of that, and there he remained till he was called to take control of the entire line in consequence of the ill health of Gen. H. J. Lombard, the Superintendent. In 1859, on the death of Hon. Wm. B. Foster, Vice President of the road, he was elected to that position, which he continues to fill.—*John W. Forney's Recollections.*

FROTHING.—The Clinton *Democrat* says: While our Radical friends are foaming over with virtuous indignation at the return judges of Cumberland and York, because they would not certify to the election of Weakley as Senator after they had certified evidence of fraud in the election sufficient to cause the belief that he was not elected, and referred the whole matter to the Senate for judgment, we would invite them to look at the case in Texas, where three Democratic Congressmen elect are deprived of their certificates through a Radical Governor. While they are frothing at the little goring their ox has got here, it would be well for them to look at the terrible goring the Democratic animal is getting in Texas. It may close their mouths. It ought to at least.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—M. de Lesseps, the engineer of the Suez Canal, has presented to the library of the Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, a complete set of the reports and documents relating to that great enterprise. The gift consists of twenty-three volumes, with maps and plans.

According to Horace Greeley, the worst enemies the emancipated negroes now have, are the Radical carpet-baggers, who embrace them with one arm and rob them with the other.

TUMBLING.—Wheat, in the great grain markets of the State, instead of advancing, as was expected, has fallen in price from ten to fifteen cents per bushel.

New Advertisements.

Coal Land for Sale!

THE undersigned offer for sale a valuable piece of Coal land, situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, adjoining lands of John Crane, Osceola Coal and Lumber Co. and Osceola borough, containing

115 Acres, 39 Perches,

and allowance. It is underlaid with two veins of Coal, and is also desirable for town lots. There is a turnpike laid out through it from Osceola to Philipsburg, and it is within a quarter of a mile of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, and about the same distance from the Moshannon Branch Road. For further information address

A. & R. McMULLEN,
nov22-3m Sinking Valley, Blair Co., Pa.

To Advertisers.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisement should send to

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

for a Circular, or inclose 25 cents for their **One Hundred Page Pamphlet**, containing Lists of 3,000 Newspapers and estimates, showing the cost of advertising, also many useful hints to advertisers, and some account of the experiences of men who are known as **Successful Advertisers.** This firm are proprietors of the American Newspaper Advertising Agency,

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and are possessed of unequaled facilities for securing the insertion of advertisements in all Newspapers and Periodicals at lowest rates.
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Chest Creek!

THE public will take notice that the subscribers will, under an Act of Assembly approved the 28th day of March, A. D. 1871, entitled "An Act to allow the improvement of Creeks and Rivulets," charge the following rates per thousand feet, board measure, on saw logs, for use of improvements on Chest Creek:

From Nagle's Mill, Cambria Co., Pa., to mouth of Chest Creek	20c. ℔ M.
From Somerville's Dam to mouth of Chest Creek	15c. ℔ M.
From Breth Brothers' Mills to mouth of Chest Creek	10c. ℔ M.
From Orr's Mills to mouth of Chest Creek	5c. ℔ M.

nov8-4t FINNEY & BARROWS.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

BELL'S RUN WOOLEN FACTORY,
Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

The subscribers are, at great expense, rebuilding, and in a few days will have completed, a neighborhood necessity, in the creation of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive especial attention. Our new mill will be ready by wool-carding season, therefore there need be no hesitation on that score. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,
april26tf Grampian Hills P. O.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Wherras, 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, 1871-6pd. Executors.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN

DEALERS IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

SQUARE TIMBER,

LOGS & LUMBER

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

ARE offering, at their new Store House, a complete stock of NEW GOODS, of all descriptions.

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CLOTHING, &c.

IN LARGE VARIETY.

Flour,
Meat,
Rye,
Oats,
Corn,

Always on hand and for sale at a small advance.

ROPE, in large quantities, sold low by coil; also, PULLEY BLOCKS, SMALL ROPE and CANTHOOKS.

One hundred cases of

ATWATER'S ELMIRA BOOTS,

for sale by the case at wholesale rates.

Received by car load:

HUNTINGDON FLOUR,

and sold at small advance.

HARNESS, of all kinds, HORSE COLLARS and HAMES, HORSE BLANKETS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

Also, on sale first-class two-horse WAGONS, TWIN SLEDS, LOG SLEDS, and SLEIGHS.

Special inducements offered in exchange for Square Timber and Logs, as we deal largely in Lumbermen's Supplies, and are prepared at all times to purchase Timber, Logs and Lumber.

Curwensville, November 15, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of ELIZA JANE WOODS, dec'd, late of Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN T. STRAW,
Nov. 8, 1871-6t.* Executor.

CAUTION.—25 CENTS REWARD!—Martha J. Watkins, daughter of Margaret Fee, having been indentured to me by the Poor Overseers, she was, on the 3d day of September, 1871, enticed from my house by her mother and taken away. The above reward, and no more, will be paid for her return; and all persons are cautioned not to harbor her, as I will pay no charges for her maintenance from that date (Sept. 3, 1871,) unless compelled by law.

CHRISTIAN NEFF.
New Washington, Nov. 15, 1871-3t.*

Public Vendue!

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at his residence in Lawrence township, on

THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1871,

at 9 o'clock, a. m., the following personal property, viz: two horses, 3 cows, 1 heifer, 3 spring calves, plow, harrow, cultivator, timber sleds, set heavy tug harnesses, log chains, grain cradle, 2 scythes, cross-cut saw, a lot of corn fodder, and various other articles.

JAMES McGLAUGLIN.
Nov. 15, 1871-3t.

Newly Found!

The Coal I found, its in Shaw's Hill,
It can't be beat in Clearfield;
A hundred bushels at a time
You can buy for the figure nine;
Or, if you'd wish to haul yourself,
You can have the same amount for seven cents.

nov8-3m WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the New Tobacco and Cigar Store of

R. H. SHAW,

Two doors East of the Postoffice, Clearfield, Pa.

Constantly on hand a fine assortment of Navy, Congress, Cavendish, Cable, Spunroll, Mishigan and Century Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco, &c.

Also, a large and well selected stock of Imported and Domestic Cigars, Smoking Tobaccos, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Pipe fixtures, Tobacco Boxes, Cigar Holders, and everything generally found in a well regulated Cigar and Tobacco Store.

☞ Remember the place: Two doors East of the Postoffice, Clearfield, Pa. aug. 24tf.

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. jel7,71

SILK HATS—Latest Winter styles—
4-3 at D. R. FULLERTON'S.

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	10 00
Oil painting, 24 lessons	12 00
Wax work	8 00

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

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 circular, or address

Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M.,
July 26, 1871-tf. Principal.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE!

Valuable Real Estate!

IN CLEARFIELD, PA.

The subscriber offers for sale his property on Market street, (next door to Allegheny House,) 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 downstairs 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 Stop 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 of 3,000 acres each, one of 1,500 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 landers to 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 to 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.

DENTAL CARD.

DR. A. M. HILLS

Would say to his patients and the public generally, that, having dissolved partnership