The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1874.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.—Hereafter when men commit crimes in Washington they have only to go in with the Ring and have a Grand Jury illegally drawn and thus escape punishment. This is the lesson taught by the Washington safe burglary case.

CARPET-BAGGING.—There are ten States in the Union in default on their debts. With the exception of Indiana, and of Missouri to a partial extent, they are all at the South. The total amount is $164,700,000. Neither of the States were in the hands of the Democrats when the debts were created.

Ephrata, Lancaster county, has preaching and a revival in the ten pin alley at the Ephrata Springs Hotel.—*Exchange.* They can do anything in Lancaster county except give a Democratic majority. They are too wicked for that. Revivals in their hotels and ten pin alleys, however, will lead to that.

EASILY PLEASED.—In alluding to Indian Affairs, the editor of the New York *Tribune* remarks:

"We are pleased to learn from the Presidents Message that 'the policy adopted for the management of Indian affairs has been adhered to with most beneficial results.' All the Peace Commissioners have resigned because the Government will not be faithful to its own pretenses, and Orville Grant has secured a monopoly of the trading business at five of the most lucrative frontier posts."

If "the government" can stand such praise as that, we will try and weather the storm, too.

LOVELY MASSACHUSETTS.—This excessively loyal commonwealth puts in a heavier claim for philantrophy and refined godliness than any other territory on the globe. Recent developments, however, seem to weigh against this view of the case. The New York *Sun* says:

"Some of the Connecticut people are complaining bitterly again of the way paupers are imposed upon the towns of the State through the law of Massachusetts by which poor persons receive passes over the railroads. They are carried as far as the State line, where their fare is demanded, and if they don't pay they are put off the train, and of course become a charge to the town where they happen to be left.

DON'T WANT HIM.—The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, one of the Radical organs of this State, does not want to see Mr. Wallace elected to the United States Senate, and gives the following among other objections: "The Republicans should understand that with him in the Senate they will have a foeman there who, while he will honor our State in point of character and ability, will do more to advance the interests of Democracy than any other man named for the position." Now if that is not a left hand compliment we do not know how to give one. ["Harrisburg *Mercury* please copy."]

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—Although the public debt statement for November showed an apparent decrease in the debt of more than one hundred thousand dollars, there is no concealment at the Treasury Department of the fact that this decrease was effected only by witholding the payment of several large warrants until after the first of December. Had all the demands on the Treasury been promptly met, the debt statement for the month ended would have shown a considerable increase in the amount of the debt. It is certainly rather *this* for a great government to practice such cheap frauds upon its people. But such is Grantism.

THE ROBBERY CONTINUED.—Nearly all our exchanges have published the prospectus of the Kentucky Library robbery, which was to positively to be drawn on the 30th of November, but it has again been postponed in order to "rope in" more greenies. A greater fraud was never palmed off on any people, and the newspaper editor who allows, or assists to have, his patrons and neigbors robbed in this manner should hide his face in shame. To get $10, for helping to rob your readers of thousands of dollars, is refined larceny—that kind of crime for which a man cannot be sent to the penitentiary, but it is as effective in its results as highway robbery.

POOR DULUTH.—Many of our readers will no doubt remember the celebrated speech of J. Prockter Knott, made in Congress three years ago, wherein he pictured Duluth to be the home of "Christian Statesmen and Bankers," and as a modern New Jerusalem.—The Pittsburgh *Post* says:

A late letter from Duluth, Minn., gives the following discouraging account of the business aspects of that city: "Hotels are closed; no new houses are building; many old ones are for rent, and the windows of numerous shops and stores are covered with dust and cobwebs. The elevators and warehouses are almost empty; the steamers come in and go out with freights that hardly pay running expenses; no one has any money; no one does any business; but all live on credit and hope for brighter days. The present collapse of the Northern Pacific Railroad has demoralized Duluth; the price of wheat is so low that the elevators stand idle, and everything and everybody at the head of Lake Superior looks sandy and forlorn."

THE "COLORED" STEAL.—The patrons of the Freedman's Bureau Bank and its branches are becoming belligerent. Seeing that Jay Cooke & Co. will never pay one cent on the dollar of what they have stolen from the people the darkies are becoming alarmed about the pennies they saved and handed over to the carpet bag thieves. There is no doubt but that this bank is as totally bankrupt as the "Christian" Cooke firm. Therefore the Louisville depositors in that big Radical steal, the Freedmen's Bank, are going after the "Christian soldiers and statesmen" who so unmercifully robbed them of their hard earned cash. They held a meeting recently and adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The depositors of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company are to deplorable con[illegible] on account of the failure of that institution, which has deprived hundreds of poor men, women and c[illegible] dren of their hard earnings; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Louisville, Ky., in mass meeting assembled, do hereby, by call and authority of a convention of the colored people of the State of Kentucky, to assemble in the city of Louisville on the first Monday in January, 1875, for the purpose of petitioning Congress to take such steps as shall cause the affairs of said bank to be speedily wound up and all dues refunded to the depositors.

Depositors may be represented by duly authorized proxies.

A SAD CONFESSION.

Hon. Henry L. Davis, of Massachusetts, has been in Congress for sixteen years, and has been one of the shining lights of the Godly party which has ruled this country during that term. In *words*, he has been a great reformer; in *practice*, he bedded with Oakes Ames and the other Credit Mobilier Salary-grabbing thieves. He made another big reform blow in Congress, the other day, and came to this remarkable conclusion. He said: "Those who are responsible for public affairs have no time to lose. We can put off our duty in promises no longer. The Republican party has just three months to save or to destroy its existience. No other power than itself can accomplish its ruin. It will pass out of mind and memory in the politics of this country, if at all, by its own hands. It has the power as well as the privilege of accomplishing either of these results.—Whatever in the near future awaits that party, let it not die for want of courage."

Courage! Dawes belonged to a class of moral cowards who howled war for four long years but never snuffed powder when the conflict came on. They championed and brow beat Davis, Toombs and their backers, on the floor of Congress, but when the latter picked up their hats and invited them to meet them on the battle field, they were too cowardly to follow them, except by substitute. Thank God, the people have found the knaves out, at last.—The 4th of March next will exile Henry L. Dawes and that whole brood of sneak-thief statesmen from the halls of the American Congress, which they have disgraced too long already.

IN A FIX.—Will Bro. Goodlander explain, in his next issue, why rewards were offered by the county officers, for the arrest of parties committing robberies in Clearfield borough, thereby plainly and palpably leaving the inference that no rewards would be paid for the apprehension of parties guilty of crimes committed in any other part of the county?—*Raveille.*

All right, we will do the best we can. We are not the legal adviser of either the Sheriff or the Commissioners, and therefore cannot answer the law point made by our cotemporary. But it would be a wonderful "inference" to suppose that a reward would be paid when none is offered, or one offered when probably no person ever requested the officers to offer one. In the cases to which the editor of the *Raveille* refers, we know personally that numerous heavy taxpayers, outside of this borough as well as in it, made personal appeals to the officers requesting them to offer rewards for the apprehension of those who had been committing those heinous crimes in our midst.

Indeed, the desire seemed general and one feature of the case is that the officers only offered about half the sum that their constituents demanded.—The man must be beside himself who would suppose that the officers would not also offer rewards for the capture of vagabonds who had committed similar crimes in other portions of the county, if requested to do so by the taxpayers. The intimation that the rewards were only offered because the crimes had been committed in this borough is very contemptible, and is an "inference" no gentlemen should draw from the act of an officer, who is in discharg of a public duty under oath. And in doing so, the author "plainly and palpably" sets himself down as a blockhead, if nothing more.

NOT NECESSARY.—The parties who are engaged in sending us marked copies of the Harrisburg *Mercury* might find some more profitable employment, because we cannot imitate the course of the scribblers and of the political harlots who do up the dirty work for that sheet. They cannot get us to libel either Judge Black, Mr. Buckalew, Mr. Clymer, or any other aspirant for United States Senator. Our calling is in another direction. We seek the election of Mr. Wallace, who has earned the position and will fill it as well as either of the other gentlemen named, and until the Democratic majority in the Legislature declares for another, on the third Tuesday of January, we are for Mr. Wallace. Being personally acquainted for over ten years with all the candidates, we know pretty near how to adjust ourself in the premises.

SNARLING, TOO.—We clip the following from the Philipsburg *Journal* of last week:

"The commissioners of Clearfield county offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the thieves who recently despoiled the citizens of Clearfield borough of their goods and chattels, and other boroughs in the county think that it smacks of discrimination, and are asking if the same thing would be done if it was another borough."

Now, will you please state what "other borough in the county thinks" of any such nonsense. We doubt even if a single cizizen, who contributes a respectable portion of tax toward a reward, or who has been robbed, has ever requested the Sheriff or Commissioners to offer a reward. If you know of any, please name them, and we will copy the list and send a "marked copy" to each of those officers, and we will do one level best to have all the scoundrels caught who have been plundering and robbing the taxpayers in "the other boroughs of the county."

RATHER SOUND.—The Democratic majority for Governor in Missouri is 37,462. Pretty good for the Empire State of the southwest.

NINE YEARS PEACE.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* seems to be considerably bothered about public affairs. In alluding to the "colored" movements down south the editor remarks: New Orleans and Little Rock having got through for the present, Vicksburg begins. It is the old story of misgovernment and spoliation with which these later years of the reconstruction epoch have made us so familiar. Nearly all the county officers under indictment for forgeary, larceny, &c., the sheriff believed to have made away with documentry evidence of the crimes in his official custody; the discovery made that the Commissioners have excused this sheriff from the formality of giving bonds; the tax-payers, in despair of peaceful legal redress resorting to violence; the city besieged by black militia; armed collision, bloodshed, rapine—this is where we have got to in nine years of nominal peace. A St. Louis journal sums up the whole history in a single sentence: "Republican government at Vicksburg has ripened into felony, and the result is revolution." A pretty good definition of Radical rule and misgovernment.

MODEST.—To avoid mortifying her lover's family, who are very poor, a Montreal heiress was married the other day in a plain Swiss muslin costing $20, while her underclothing was valued at $2,000.—*Exchange.* Who examined the goods?

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The foreign governments which have formally accepted the invitation of the President to participate in the Centennial, are those of France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Honduras, Hayti, Mexico, Peru, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Nicaragua, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Venezuela, Liberia, Sandwich Islands, Japan, Ecuador, Chili, Gautemala, Salvador and United States of Columbia.

A number of these nations have appointed Commissioners to care for the interests of the Exhibitors from their respective countries, and appropriations to cover the expense of their representation in the Exhibition have been made by several of these governments.

Brazil makes application for 64,500 square feet of exhibition space, which is four times as much as has been allotted that country in the preliminary allotment of space.

Unofficial, but trustworthy information, has also been received, that extensive preparations for the display of their industries, are being made in Austria, Great Britain, Australia, Tasmania and Canada.

The States which have not as yet appointed Boards of Centennial Managers for the organization of their exhibitions, are Colorado, Dakota, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Virginia, Washington Territory. In California there are several volunteer committees at work, especially one of the Grange of Agriculture. In Masachusetts there are five distinct boards working in co-operation with their central board, and in Ohio there are twenty small district boards.

The Government of the United States is also represented by a board composed of one officer from each of the departments, the Smithsonian Institute, &c., who cannot fail to make a highly important and instructive exhibition.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

This gentleman has been making a careful inspection of the public institutions in this city. Moyamensing Prison, Eastern Penitentiary, Girard College, for orphans, Blockley Almshouse, and others, were visited. The Governor was accompanied by his staff, in his visit to the Almshouse he was attended by Col. James S. Chambers and Lewis C. Cassidy. Col. Chambers is President of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and is a journalist, and since his administration has labored earnestly to obtain relief for the overcrowded insane under his care.

The Governor was shocked to find 1,100 insane patients literally packed into wards, the capacity of which, by crowding, is only 600. He believed it the duty of the Councils of Philadelphia to erect additional wards, and heartily endorsed the plan of Col. Chambers, of constructing structures, one story high, of corrugated iron.

The treatment of the insane, and the general management of the Almshouse—excepting the crowded condition of the mania wards—met the hearty approval of the Executive, and I would not be surprised, were he to recommend a State appropriation, in consideration of the admission to this department of mental persons from the adjoining counties of Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, and possibly those of Berks, Lehigh and Northampton, upon somewhat the same principle that these and other counties confine their criminals in the Eastern Penitentiary.

While at the Alnshouse the Governor was taken to the hospital department, and during the few minutes he was there, he witnessed a number of skillful surgical operations, performed by Dr. Pancoast. Two men, had each a leg amputated.

The rapidity and ease with which a leg was severed, and the manner in which the patient "came up smiling" from the dissecting table, seemed to astonish the Executive. Mr. Cassidy, noticing it, remarked to Dr. Pancoast: "In order that the Governor may speak *feelingly*, in his forthcoming message, upon the subject of hospital treatment, perhaps you would like to saw off a gubernatorial leg."

Dr. Pancoast looked at the Executive limb, then at his saw and scalpel, and then turned his gaze in the direction of the Governor with an expression of perfect willingness depicted upon his countenance; the Governor looked to Col. Chambers to respond, who with the aptness characteristic of the journalist, said: "The friends of the Governor talk of matching him in a race to be run early in November next, and he thought it not fair to handicap him with an artificial limb."

The Executive agreed with Col. Chambers, and said he believed that General McCandless, a soldier, with two good legs, had lately distanced Col. Heath, also a soldier, but with an artificial leg, in a run for a State prize.

The decapitation of public men, thoroughly observed Dr. Pancoast, is an operation so generally performed of late, without death to the patient, that merely cutting off a leg or an arm was scarcely any credit to the profession.

It is due to state that Governor Hartranft visited the Almshouse upon the urgent solicitation of his friend Major Phipps, the steward of the establishment. The high compliment paid Major Phipps by the Executive was very gratifying to that gentleman, and it was really deserved.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

In my letter of August 1st, I said, "The facts do not warrant the inference of any notable revival of business during the coming fall." That prediction was based upon the opinion of a number of practical busines men who are not in the habit of "suspending" or bankrupting their creditors out of 75 cents on the dollar. I now repeat what I said in my letter of Sept. 26, that "a lively and profitable trade will not be reached until the bursting of the buds in 1875."

I have taken especial pains to satisfy myself upon this question, which more than any other concerns the general public, and I am convinced that beginning with March next, we will enter upon a season of unexampled prosperity. Building operations are invariably the first to recuperate after a season of continued depression of business, and the ramifications of building improvements are so extensive in the felling, sawing and marketing of lumber, quarrying stone, burning lime, making bricks, shaping the granite, rolling the rough iron into beams, blowing the glass, grinding the paints, boiling the oil, extracting the turpentine, manufacturing the hardware, soldering the tin for roofing, and a hundred other that the moment activity in building begins all other branches of industry almost immediately experience the good effects resulting from it.

Recent and protracted conversations with our largest builders, and my own experience in this line, have entirely satisfied me that the building operations in Philadelphia, during 1875, will be more than double those of any previous year; and as we do not grow lumber in our city, nor quarry the stone and granite, nor mine the iron from which the nails are produced, your readers can readily perceive how such activity in this branch of trade must benefit all the people, not even excepting him who harvests the wheat, husks the corn and picks the potatoes, for be it remembered, mechanics who work ten hours a day, eat heartily, and pay promptly for the necessities of life.

In view of "the good time coming," and now so near at hand, will you, Mr. Editor, permit me to say to your capitalists: Be lenient to your tenants, who are unemployed workmen, and whom you know to be industrious; do not distress them for grocery bills this winter, and so far as you can, help them to bridge over the chasm between now and March next, and God will bless you, and the workingmen will pay you next summer. Life, at the longest, is too short to waste in crowding human beings to the wall.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

Since my last letter was written, two tramps entered the Evesham township school in New Jersey, not many miles distant from here, and entirely disrobed the teacher who had remained a few minutes after dismissing school to finish up the work of the day. The brutes took the young lady's clothing and left without committing a worse outrage; subsequently, they were caught and lodged in jail.

Jerseymen are proverbially economical, and are such a scrupulously exact people in meting out justice to evil doers, that it used to be they hung a man—so the song ran—for stealing a cherry-stone in the land of sand and pines, and why this economical people should take these two brutes to prison, feed them at the public expense, try them, convict them and for years thereafter leave them a public burthen upon them, when a stout limb of a tree, a strong rope securely fastened to the heels of one sinner and his wrists as firmly secured to the heels of the other thief and both left dangling in mid-air from that limb would have saved a good deal of expense, prevented the humilitation of the young lady's testifying before a gaping crowd and would have formed a pretty picture with a moral so striking that tramps for 50 years to come would have remembered its lesson, is a problem in New Jersey ethics I cannot comprehend.

The decrease in the anthracite coal carried to market, by thirteen of the leading coal carrying companies for the eleven months of this year as compared with the same period, in 1873 is 935,914 tons; the decrease over the Reading railroad is about 225,000 tons, which is a loss in money of more than $300,000.

The *cost* of carrying coal by the Reading company from its mines to Philadelphia, a distance of 100 miles, during the year 1872 was $1.07 per ton, and the *receipts* for the same period, per ton, were $1.21, making a net profit of 14 cents per ton. The *receipts* per ton during 1873 were $1.39, and the carryin *cost* $1.09, making a net profit of 30 cents per ton for the coal carried during 1873, as against 14 cents in 1872.

The carrying *cost* is less this year than last, and the transportation rates higher than during 1873. This fact is certainly not very agreeable to the manufacturing industries of the country.

FORCED "EDUCATION."—The first act of the Democrats, when they assemble at Albany, should be to abolish the forced school laws, for there is nothing done by the monarchists more cruel or foolish than this. It is the Beecher idea, being especially admired by that immortal or immoral sage. It is bad enough to strike down the natural right and holy duties of parentage, and take education out of their hands; but to follow Prussian despotism and semi-barbarism still further, and *force* children to abandon their homes and go to school, to imitate the ideas of Beecher, Tilton, and their school, is absolutely a sin. There are thousands of homes in the great cities, and even in the country villages, where poor widowed mothers and helpless, bed-ridden fathers are dependent for their daily bread on the labors of their children, and what can be more barbarous as well as unjust as to force these miserable young creatures to abandon their most sacred duties?—*N. Y. Day Book.*

RESIGNED.—Durrell, the drunken judge whose midnight order gave Kellogg the gubernatorial office of Louisiana, has resigned to save himself the disgrace of impeachment and dismissal. Grant to accommodate the man who had been doing his dirty work in misgoverned and oppressed Louisiana, and to avoid the bringing to light his own contemptible share in the miserable reconstruction farce which has been going on in that state, which an investigation into Durell's conduct would be sure to disclose, has accepted the resignation. This is but another of the good things brought about by the election of a Democratic Congress. Before another year passes by, many other scalawags like this man Durell will follow his example and flee to Europe before the wrath of an outraged and indignant people.

NO DEAD-HEAD.—The Buffalo *Courier* says: Our poplular Governor elect, Mr. Tilden, has taken a step which Grant and many minor officials would do well to imitate. It is stated on good authority that soon after his election the autocrat of the New York Central forwarded to Mr. Tilden a complimentary free pass, authorizing the latter and his family to ride without charge over the joint and several roads controlled by the party of the first part, and in his well-know and courteous manner requested Mr. Tilden's acceptance of it. The pasteboard document was respectfully returned by the Governor elect, with the good-natured intimation that Mr. Tilden hoped to be able to make both ends meet at Albany, and to be able in addition to pay his own fare while travelling on railroads.

A lawyer was in a country town on a flying trip. He was accosted in the hotel by a "drummer," who thought him one of the fraternity, and inquired:—For what house are you traveling?" "For my own." "You are! May I ask your name?" "You may." Pause—enjoyable to the lawyer, embarrassing to the other. "Well (desperately), what is your name?" "Jones." "What line are you in?" "I don't understand you, sir." "What are you selling?" (impatiently.) "Brains" (coolly.) The mercantile traveler saw his opportunity, and, looking at the other from head to foot, he said slowly, "Well, you appear to carry a deuced small lot of samples."

A SMART BOY.—"How much is your stick candy?" inquired a boy of a candy dealer. "Six sticks for five cents." "Six sticks for five cents, eh? Now lem'me see. Six sticks for five cents, five for four cents, four for three cents, three for two cents, two for one cent, one for nothing. I'll take one." And he walked out leaving the candy man in a state of bewilderment.

TIT FOR TAT.—Jeff Davis, G. T. Beauregard, and other shining lights of the late Confederacy, are now engaged in addressing Democratic jollification meetings down south.—*Free Press.*

Gen. Longstreet, Col. Moseby, and other shining lights of the Confederacy, have for some time been engaged in running the government for Grant.—*Clarion Democrat.*

TIT FOR TAT.—An Italian and his wife are performing "ring tricks" in Philadelphia.—*Exchange.* To which the Pittsburgh *Post* remarks: They ought to add Wm. B. Mann, R. W. Mackey and W. H. Kemble to their troupe. It could not fail of success.

NOT QUITE CLEAR.—William H. H. Stowell, the only Republican Congressman elected from Virginia this year is charged with selling a cadetship, and threatened with an investigation.

PRETTY AND TRUE.—The Williamsport *Bulletin* says: The Rev. D. S. Monroe, of this city, says that where two or three Methodists are gathered together, they take up a collection.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Fewer office holders is what our country needs just now, and let that few be honest.

—A Railroad ticket agent at Savannah has been presented with a watch for his civil answers to the public.

—*Rowell's Newspaper Reporter* gives a list of 124 newspaper suspensions, being the report for two weeks only. Risky business.

—Disasters on Lake Michigan this fall are very numerous. No less than half a dozen ships have gone to the bottom, with all on board.

—Philadelphia is to have an Irish military company of "Gallowglasses," every member of which is to be six feet in height, or taller.

—Radical papers are busying themselves much about the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator. Never mind, the Democrats will attend to that matter soon.

—The time having gone by when heavy monthly reductions of the public debt were of great political service, heavy monthly reductions of the public debt are no longer made.

—The Ohio Supreme Court decides that it is unlawful to dun a debtor on a postal card, that anything so written that is liable to injure the credit or reputation of any one is a crime.

—One of the things to be first taken into consideration in the next session of Congress, is the President's policy of erecting palaces for all the chief office-holders.

—Several of the officials of Warren Co., Miss., have resigned in obedience to the demand of the citizens, who are indignant at their robberies and rascalities.

—When Grant recommended the Republican party to "unload," he did not think the people were going to upset the Radical cart and spill all its contents.

—Over two thousand counterfeit tickets have been taken on the Boston and Maine Railroad within three months. Where they are made or sold has not been found out.

—Col. Thomas A. Scott has been elected President of the Northern Central Railroad in place of Don Cameron. Col. Scott is now President of more railroads than "any other man."

—J. N. M'Crea, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Samuel A. Black.

—While the government receipts from internal revenue are larger than usual, the customs receipts are falling off heavily, and the amount of funds applicable to the payment of the public debt is greatly reduced.

—Jay Cooke's estate is turning out worse than anybody expected. The creditors are thoroughly discouraged. It seems that preferred claims have been allowed sufficient to consume the bulk of the assets.

—On retiring from business a wise old man said to his son and successor: "Now, my boy, remember that common sense is the best thing you can bring to bear on every affair of life except love-making."

—Joseph M. Carson, the Democratic member elect from the Fourth Pittsburgh district, whose seat was in doubt in consequence of a mistake in the tally lists, has been vindicated by the opening of the ballot-boxes. The tickets elect him.

—The publishers of the Reading *Eagle*, convicted of libel in publishing an article on Christian K. Ross, in reference to the abduction of his child, Chas. Brewster Ross, were on Saturday in the Philadelphia court sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000.

—It is estimated that the emigration to Europe will be doubled next year. Republican office holders will find a trip across the ocean necessary to their health and then they don't care about staying over there while an investigation of their stealings is going on.

—Another of the Brooklyn scandal suits is settled. Moulton apologizes to Miss Procter, certifies to her good character and pays $5,000. It wouldn't surprise us to hear of Beecher, Tilton and Moulton reorganizing their old mutual admiration society.

—Nineteen years ago a Tennessee father refused to let his young daughter go to a candy-pull, and she disappeared. The other day she returned, lifted eleven children out of the wagon, and entered the house and took off her things as coolly as if she hadn't been gone over a day.

—The message of Governor Allen to the Legislature of Ohio states that the Ohio penitentiary has netted to the State this year, above the salaries of officers and expense of maintenance, $23,425.50. Our penitentiaries cost the people $150,000 annually.—Some difference.

—A telegram has been received at Washington from the Spanish government announcing that Spain has appointed a Board of Commissioners, with the renowned statesman, Castelar, as its President, to represent that country at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. Castelar is Spain's most distinguished citizen and is beyond all controversy the most gifted and brilliant orator in Europe.

—Dr. John A. Hunter, Republican member of the legislature elect from Armstrong county, died at his home last week. This is the second vacancy occasioned by death in the Assembly to meet on the 5th of January. Dr. Batdorf, a Democratic member, of Berks county, having died some weeks since. These vacancies will be filled by special elections held in pursuance of writs issued by the Speaker of the House.

—It is quite evident that there is no love between Grant and Congress. He makes no secret of attributing the defeat of his administration at the October and November elections to the legislative *commissions* as well as *omissions* of that body, while the Radical leaders assert on the other hand that Grant himself is solely responsible for the disaster. The country has past its solemn judgment upon them and has rendered a verdict of *guilty* against *both.*

—An old, respectable and wealthy farmer of Brotherswalley township, Somerset county, George Fitzby name, having become tired of life, adopted a rather singular method of "shuffling off this mortal coil" yesterday week. Procuring two fire pokers, he arranged them above a door in his house in such a way that by placing his neck between them he was enabled to strangle himself to death. Temporary dementia is what the Somerset *Herald* says was the matter with him.

—The United States Supreme Court recently rendered a very important decision, touching the interpretation of the legal tender act. The case was that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad vs. the State of Maryland. In 1832, the General Assembly of that State authorized a subscription of $3,000,000 to the stock of that road, and issued bonds to the amount, bearing six per cent. interest. They could not be sold and five per cent. gold bonds were substituted. The railroad company accepted these, but the difference between five per cent. gold and six per cent. currency amounted to $280,000. This the railroad paid and sued the State for, and has gained the verdict. It involves the prior application of the Legal Tender act.

MISCHIEF MAKERS.

The veteran editor of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, John B. Bratton, Esq., does himself credit and justice to a distinguished citizen in the following paragraphs which we copy from his paper, December 3:

The question of the next United States Senator should be discussed by the Democratic press of this State with moderation and dignity. The gentlemen who have been named for this position by their friends and admirers, have, one and all, rendered good service to the principles of Democracy, and are, therefore, deserving the gratitude of the people. Entertaining these views, it is with sincere regret that we notice a disposition on the part of two or three papers to injure the Hon. Wm. A. Wallace by heaping upon him uncalled for and wanton abuse. Let us assure these editors that Mr. Wallace is not to be put down by slander and vituperation, and this attempt to injure him with the Democratic members of the legislature will have the effect to make him many new friends, and to cause his old admirers to cling still closer to him. Mr. Wallace has rendered invaluable service to the party, and to him as much as to any man living, are we indebted for our recent brilliant triumph. He is a man of acknowledged ability, and, as we believe, sustains a character unimpeachable. We repeat, then, that William A. Wallace cannot and shall not be put down by slander. We always feel a sympathy for the hard party worker, and will not remain quiet when we see him assailed by little souled men.

"In saying this much concerning Mr. Wallace, we wish it distinctly understood that we are not committing our paper to him for Senator. We have a distinguished gentleman in our own district who, we presume, will be supported by the Democratic members from this section of the country, but we will not remain quiet when we see a man like William A. Wallace unjustly assailed. The men engaged in this business are mischief makers, and should be rebuked by every well wisher of the Democratic party."

Elisha Robinson owned an oil estate near Parker city. He died the other day at eighty-four full of years and greenbacks. He leaves his wife, four sons and a daughter $400,000 in cash in a Pittsburgh bank, some oil in tank, a nine hundred acre farm in the centre of the oil region, and other gear, worth in all $1,000,000.

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1875, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in the village of Penville, Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner of lot of Jacob Doughman and the main street in said village; thence along said main street south 100 feet on the back of the hotel mill pond; thence by bank of said pond 60 feet to corner and lot of J. Doughman; thence by lot of said J. Doughman 100 feet more or less to place of beginning. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Florence O'Leary.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by land of McFarland and Dillen, west by land of Samuel Hagerty, north by land of L. D. Weld, and east by land of J. B. Dillen, containing eighty-five acres, more or less, and having about sixty-five acres of cleared land, a log house, log barn and a large bearing orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Matthew Cowen.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by land of McFarland and Dillen, west by land of Samuel Hagerty, north by land of L. D. Weld and east by land of J. B. Dillen, containing eighty-five acres, more or less, and having about sixty-five acres of cleared land, a log house, log barn, and a large bearing orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Matthew Cowen.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by land of McFarland and Dillen, west by land of Samuel Hagerty, north by land of L. D. Weld, and east by land of J. B. Dillen, containing eighty-five acres, more or less, and having about sixty-five acres of cleared land, a log house, log barn, and a large bearing orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Ashcroft.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded south by the turnpike, east by George D. Morgan, north by Beaver run and west by J. D. McGirk, containing four and a half acres and having a large two story frame tavern house and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elias Walke.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded south by the Erie turnpike, east by lands of George D. Morgan, north by Beaver run, and west by land of J. D. McGirk, containing forty and a half acres and having a large two story house and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elias Walke.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in the village of Pennville, Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded north and east by public roads, on the south by land of Jno. Moore and on the west by lot of Samuel Hagerty, containing about one acre and having a house and stable thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Hagerty.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Bradley township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania; on the Erie turnpike, about ten miles west of Luthersburg, beginning at a sugar; thence north 34 degrees east 99 perches to stones; thence by Erie turnpike north 72 degrees west 21 7-10 perches to post; thence north 60 degrees west 47 perches to stones; thence south 28 degrees west 48 perches to stones; thence south 87½ degrees east 44 perches to post; thence south 24 degrees west 98 perches to hemlock; thence north 39 degrees east 142 perches to place of beginning, containing about fifty acres and allowance, mostly all cleared and having a large dwelling house, store house, barn, other outbuildings and bearing orchard thereon.

Also, all those twelve town lots situate in the village of Rossburgh, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania and known in the plan of said town as lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Torpe's addition, and containing about four acres and 6 perches, including alleys, &c. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Julius A. Torpe.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. W. R. McPHERSON,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 16, 1874. } Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Vendition Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1875, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at white oak corner; thence north seventeen degrees east forty-five perches to a post; thence east one hundred and eight perches to stones; thence south thirty-two degrees east sixty perches to post; thence south seventy-five degrees west thirty and one-half perches to post; thence south fifteen degrees east ninety perches to post; thence north seventy-five degrees east thirty-four perches to post; thence south one degree west fifteen perches to stones; thence south eighty-six degrees east thirty-eight perches to white oak; thence south forty-two degrees east forty-one perches to white oak; thence south seventy-one degrees east twenty-six perches to Clearfield creek; thence up the creek south ten degrees west twenty-nine perches; thence south thirty-two degrees east seventy-five perches to ironwood; thence south fifty-six degrees west one hundred and nineteen perches to post; thence north twenty-five degrees west twenty-five perches to creek; thence up the creek north thirty-one degrees west ninety-seven perches; thence by same north seventeen degrees west eighty-two perches to a hickory on the right bank of the creek; thence north 55 degrees east one perch to post; thence north thirty-eight degrees west sixteen perches to pine; thence south seventy-five degrees west one and three quarter perches to post; thence north forty-five degrees west three perches to post; thence north fifty degrees east twenty-two perches to a post; thence north forty degrees west ten and nine-tenth perches to a post; thence south fifty degrees west nine and a half perches to a post; thence north 45 degrees west 30 perches to post; thence south forty-five degrees west eleven perches; thence north thirty-four and a half degrees west twenty-three perches to post; thence south fifty-five and a half degrees west five perches to post; thence north forty-five degrees west ninety-two perches to white oak and place of beginning, containing one hundred and ninety-five acres, more or less, with a large two-story frame house, large bank barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Caleb Copenhaver.

Also, all that certain lot of ground situate at New Salem, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, beginning at corner of I. Haigh's lot on Erie turnpike; thence by said lot south fifty-five degrees west twelve perches to corner of Haigh's lot and line of John Potter; thence north along the Potter line seventy-five feet to an alley; thence along said alley south thirty-four and a half degrees east twenty-four feet to post on lands of E. Rishel; thence by Rishel north fifty-five degrees east fourteen perches to pike; thence along turnpike north thirty-four and a half degrees west ninety feet to place of beginning, containing seventy-two perches, and having a dwelling house, stable and other improvements thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geore Betts.

Also, a certain lot situate in the borough of Wallaceton, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, and known as lot No. 12 in the plan of said borough, and having a house and other outbuildings erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John A. Woerbcock.

Also, a certain lot situate in Houtzdale borough, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, known as lot No. 105, and having a two-story frame house 18 by 24 feet. Situated on the northwest corner of Pine alley and Mary street, and extending north to Elk alley. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of P. McDonnell.

Also, all defendant's interest in the following real estate, situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, containing about three acres, more or less, bounded and described as follows: On the east by B. Sneal, west by the turnpike, north by James Sneal and on the south by Benjamin Sneal, and having erected thereon a two-story plank house and small stable. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John F. Ritzer.

Also, all the interest (being an undivided one-third) in a certain tract of land, situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner of tract No. 1088; thence along the same south 89 degrees east 434 5-10 perches to a post on line of tract 2334; thence along tract 2334 and balance of tract 3909 south three-fourth degree west 570 perches to a post on line of tract 37; thence north 41 degrees and 55 minutes west 42 perches to a hemlock; thence north 88 degrees west 205 perches to an elm; thence south 23 degrees west 37 perches to the corner of tract 13; thence along same south 38 degrees and 55 minutes west 227 perches to a hickory; thence north one degree and five seconds west 87 perches to a maple; thence north 41½ degrees west 31 6-10 perches to a beech; thence north one degree east 35 perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing eight hundred and sixteen and fifty-six one hundredths acres, and being part of warrant No. 2092. Being the same tract or piece of land among others conveyed to Robert Osborn, A. F. Baum and John Carrier by John DuBois by deed dated March 30th, 1868, recorded at Clearfield in Deed Book F F, pages 60, 61, etc. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert Os