The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1875.

GOOD BYE!—Major General Benjamin Franklin Butler, of Massachusetts, and spoon notoriety, retires from Congress tomorrow forever, we hope. His absence will add considerably to the moral character of that body.

The editors of the Bellefonte *Watchman* crow lustily over the election of a Democratic Burgess, two Squires and several other minor officers in that exceedingly "loyal" borough, at the recent election.

A TERRIBLE STORM.—A tornado passed over Pettis county, Missouri, on the 24th ult., leveling many homes and doing other damage. A train of freight cars was hauled from the track and some of the cars carried a distance of one hundred yards. The track of the storm was only one hundred and fifty yards wide, but it was most terrific in its course.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* has been arrayed in new garments for the past week, and in its general get up, is decidedly improved. This journal deserves the patronage of Democrats throughout the State, and those in this county who can afford to take a daily, after making it "all right" with the REPUBLICAN, should subscribe for the *Patriot*.

JUST LIKE THEM.—The Radical Congress is in trouble. The expenditures of the government are now greatly ahead of the receipts. A prudent business man would curtail his expenditures to meet his income, but our solons never think of that. They are now trying to devise ways and means to make the receipts come up to the expenditures, and the result is that our taxes will be increased thirty or forty millions of dollars per year.—To get rid of heavy taxation the people must get rid of the Republican party.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.—The name of this individual is, no doubt, familiar to all our readers. He was born February 22, 1732; inaugurated the first President of the United States April 30, 1789; retired at the end of his second term, March 4th, 1797; died December 14th, 1799. He was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The admirers of Lincoln and Grant have pronounced both the "joker" and the "tanner," second Washingtons. They come about as near that as Judas did to being a saint.

TOO BAD!—Even that Godly loyal organ, the *Christian Union*, seems to have lost all respect for the National Legislature. The editor perpetrates a parable of this kind:

> The Forty-third Congress has been little better than a King Log toward the South; but if it will not, by acting or failing to act, lead aid to a King Stork regime, it may yet win some gratitude. If its members shall need to confess, "We have left undone what we ought to have done," let them not have to add, "We have done what we ought not to have done."

After that, if those Credit-Mobilier, Salary-grab Congressmen don't call upon the rocks and mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the people, there is no use for that kind of rubbish.

A TROUBLED SPIRIT.—The editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* is greatly worried over the fate of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and demands Senator Wallace's views thereon. Does the Lancaster man own the road or Mr. Wallace, or both? What a pity that his spirit must be constantly vexed about some great State or national enterprise. It is but a short time since he settled the United States Senatorship and the Mayoralty of Lancaster, now he has got both the Pennsylvania and Texas Pacific Railroads on hand. A man who assumes such gigantic proportions will certainly burst if he is not hooped. Will somebody look after the man and see that he does himself no harm?

PLAIN SPOKEN.—The New York *Tribune*, in alluding to the conduct of the Radical leaders in Congress, says:

> The foolhardy Administration leaders, who are urging the wreckless legislation for the South, would do well to read the Republican press of the country on the subject. So far as heard from there is not a single Republican journal, whose opinion on any subject is worth anything, which does not oppose all measures of the kind. They are at one enough to see that certain death lies in that direction.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, also an Administration organ, in alluding to public affairs, gets off this bit of comfort:

> Suspending the habeas corpus and making United States deputy marshals sole judges of elections, sole counters and recorders of returns, with absolute and unquestioned power to arrest any and every one before or at elections whom they may wish to prevent voting, are things which would seem more appropriate for Russia and Austria than the United States.

BAYONET RULE.—Because the white and black people of Arkansas have turned all the public robbers out of office, Grant proposes to bayonet them back again. The following summary of the exploits of the carpet-baggers in that State we clip from the New York *Herald*:

> "In 1868 the whole bonded debt of the State was $3,250,000: It had no floating debt, and had over $300,000 in the treasury. From July, 1868, to October, 1874, the treasury received over $6,500,000, a floating debt was incurred of nearly $2,000,000 and the bonded debt was increased $5,750,000—that is to say, in six years the men who ruined Arkansas spent $17,000,000, and this in a State which has less than half a million of people."

The *Herald* is no "Democratic organ," but it tells the naked truth sometimes. Suppose a set of rascals were to increase the State debt of Pennsylvania in proportion to the above, what would the voters of this State do under such circumstances? Just what the people of Alabama have done—turn the rogues out and deliver the State affairs into the hands of honest men. And for doing this Grant asks Congress to give him the privilege of suspending the *habeas corpus*, so as he can send his soldiers down there and seat his ragamuffins long enough to steal the balance of the State. It would be far better for freedom to use the bayonet on the President than to allow him to use it in the defense of creatures who should be shut up in prison, if not hung.

RADICAL CONFESSORS.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Press* succeeded in getting off something sensible and truthful in his issue of the 25th ult., as a kind of reply to Mr. Weed. He remarked:

> Every man knows the condition in which we find ourselves, and no two men will agree as to the cause. The Republican party met with a disastrous overthrow last fall; the financial and business interests of the country are deranged, and the South is dissatisfied, restive, and the source of apprehension of danger. The problem is how to conquer the situation; to reverse the verdict of the fall elections; to restore popular confidence in the Republican party; to relieve the stagnation of business, and pacify the South.

Thurlow Weed, the god-father of the Radical party, mortified at the management of public affairs by his pupils, has taken to growling wonderfully. In a recent letter to a friend on this subject, among other things he says:

> We have been seriously weakened and wounded by the back-pay grab, by the Treasury Department imbecilities, by Sanborn contracts, and Washington City government frauds.

Although greatly in love with his party, Mr. Weed would rather see a Democrat elected President in 1876, than "an incapable Republican of equivocal integrity." He wants the third term business settled at once. He also suggest as a way of dealing with our foreign creditors that Congress pass a law imposing duties on silks, velvets, jewelry, wines, &c., &c., limited in its operations for two years, that would virtually prohibit during that period their importation. Resumption, he says, would follow without an effort. He condemns the Civil Rights bill as an unnecessary enactment.

After the defection of Thurlow Weed, no Republican who loves his country and wants to see it restored to peace and prosperity, need hesitate for one moment to throw his influence in favor of the Democratic party. A ten years' failure to bring about those desirable results, should satisfy the most captious, that there is neither peace nor prosperity for this Union while the present salary-grabbing leaders are at the head of public affairs.

MORE NEW STATES.

The Radical leaders, fully aware of their decline and loss of power in the National Legislature, are trying to bolster themselves up by making new States out of Territories they control, so as to save their majority in the United States Senate, if they cannot hold it anywhere else.

A bill was passed through the Senate on Wednesday last admitting the Territories of New Mexico and Colorado into the Union as States. The Democrats will have a large majority in the lower House of the next Congress, and the Senate being nearly tied by the recent victories of our party, compels the "salary-grabbers" to resort to every trick to hold the Senate, and by admitting these two Territories as States, it will add four more members to their side of the chamber. These same unscrupulous leaders cut the State of Virginia in two several years ago for the purpose of adding to their number, but to-day their trick gives the Democrats *four* Senators from that State instead of two. We will not be surprised if a similar state of affairs overtakes the Credit-Mobilierites in these Territories before two years roll around.

Again: The leaders of a party who have so elaborately set forth their incompetency to govern thirty-seven States, should not be in such a hurry to increase the family of States. Louisiana, they have turned into an Ireland, and the fate of Arkansas is worse than that of Poland. Pretty nurses to be looking after the government of more States, when it is manifest on every side that they are unfit to control old ones, much less new ones.

AN EXTRA SESSION.—President Grant has issued a proclamation convening a special session of the Senate for the 5th of March. It is evident that he is resolved to use that body in carrying out his policy as far as it can help him, but the people have interfered with his plans, and he will find that he must behave himself in the future, or put up with the consequences. The exile of such "butties" as Gilbert, of Florida; Pratt, of Indiana; Chandler, of Michigan; Ramsey, of Minnesota; Scott, of Pennsylvania; Brownlow, of Tennessee; Flanigan, of Texas; Lewis, of Virginia; Boreman, of West Virginia, and Carpenter, of Wisconsin; nearly all to be succeded by Democrats, must make "the government" feel sad, if it has any feelings left.—Mr. Wallace, Mr. Scott's successor, will resign his seat as State Senator to-day (the 3d), and proceed to Washington on the 4th to take his seat in United States Senate at the extra session on the 5th. We presume an adjournment will be brought about within ten days until the first Monday of December, when the new, or Democratic Congress meets, in accordance with the Constitution.

THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL.—As there is a bill before our Legislature with this intent, it would be well enough for our Representatives to move slow in that direction so as to give the people some time to reflect. The advocates of this bill assume that the State, or the Legislature, has the right to look after the moral status of its inhabitants. Hence this movement to compel parents to send their children to school. If the parent concedes this right to the State, and surrenders his authority over the child now, may not the State after a while also assume to look after the interest of the parent? And if the morals of parents and adults generally, can be improved in that way, why not impose a similar penalty upon them for not attending church? And if they refuse, fine them five dollars for every Sunday they are absent from the house of worship. Reader, think over this matter. Mental slavery is far worse than chattel slavery, and you know what it cost us to get rid of the latter.

DEAD DUCKS.—The Senate of the United States will receive the best cleaning out on tomorrow that ever occurred in that body. Just think of Chandler, Carpenter and that class of political harlots bidding farewell to Grant, Babcock & Co. Were our tears a little hotter, our cheeks would certainly be scalded by the moving of the 5th. But we will try and cool off, and in "the course of human events" become reconciled and put up with things as we find them.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The advocates of this European innovation of our system brace themselves up in this way:

> It has been for years tried in many of the monarchial countries of Europe, and with the best results. Some statistics on this point are interesting. Saxony, Denmark, Sweden, Nassau, Norway and England have laws that in effect demand compulsory education. Not a child is found in Saxony who has not attended school. In Prussia, in 1861, out of 3,000,000 children only 126,000 were out of school. In Sweden, out of 385,000 children, only 9,151 or three per cent. are uninstructed. In the Grand Duchy of Nassau not a single adult could be found, in 1867, that was illiterate. The other German states show like results.

Now, why not tell the whole story? In the countries named, parents are compelled to give up all their able-bodied sons for seven years, as soon as they arrive at twenty-one, to serve the state in the army. The state will allow the parent to keep the cripples and invalids. Besides, the same authority compels you to pay an annual tax to the church. Is it a republic our people want, or a monarchy? We infer from the movements of prominent educators, that our school system is to be made the stepping-stone for the inauguration of kingdoms and empires on the North American Continent. Saxony compels every child to go to school, and compels every parent to support the church in dollars and cents. The one begets the other. Is this what we want our youths taught—state and church united?—Those who desire this union are on the right road when they advocate compulsory education.

PHILADELPHIA STATISTICS.—The health officers of our capital city have given their report to the public. It is a very interesting document, and we propose to lay it before our readers in detail at some future period. The deaths since 1860, 14 years, are 233,999; births 249,122; marriages 90,656. In 1864 and 1872 the deaths exceeded the births. In the former year the death roll amounted to 17,582, while the births footed up but 15,591. In the latter year the deaths were 20,544; births 20,072. The deaths in 1874 were 16,315; births 19,387. The most marriages occurred in 1866, 7,087, and in 1873, 7,891. Although there were 1,214 more marriages in 1873 than in 1874, yet there were 640 more births in the latter than in the former year. The average of marriages are about 18 per day, 540 per month or 6,480 per year.

THE NEW PAPER.—The Philadelphia *Age* newspaper has been purchased by an association of gentlemen who take possession on the 13th of March, and will issue a two-cent daily called *The Times*. The editorial department will be in charge of Col. A. K. McClure, and Frank McLaughlin, Esq., will be business manager. The combined efforts of those two gentlemen must make the *Times* the leading journal of Philadelphia. Col. McClure is one of the most talented political writers in the State, while Mr. McLaughlin is at the head of one of the largest publishing houses in that city. The *Times* will start with both brains and capital.

FAREWELL!—Tomorrow, March 4th, the Constitution kills the Forty-third Congress, without doubt, the most corrupt body of men that ever assembled in the National Capitol. More "christian statesmen" will be sent into exile by the people than on any former occasion.

NEW INSANE ASYLUM.

At the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a commission, consisting of George L. Harrison, Thomas S. Kirkbridge, Joseph A. Reed, John Curwen, G. Dawson Coleman, L. Clark Davis and Hiester Clymer, was appointed to inquire into the condition of the criminal insane of the Commonwealth, and were instructed to make a report to the next (the present) Legislature. Said committee have reported, recommending the erection of a new institution for the accomodation of that particular class of insane, and mention Tyrone as being a very suitable location for the same. On examination the committee discovered that a very large portion of the class styled the criminal insane, are confined either in prisons, jails or alms houses, none of which are provided with the means for the proper care of our people. There is entire unanimity of opinion in the commission, that no class of the insane should be kept in any of the institutions above named, and that there should be a new institution erected for the accommodation of the following classes of persons:

1. Dangerous insane persons, who have committed or shall attempt to commit murder, arson, rape, robbery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors.
2. Those charged with committing either of the crimes before mentioned, who are believed to feign insanity, or of whose sanity there may be so great doubt as to require the investigation of experts.
3. Those acquitted of such crimes on the ground of insanity, who shall be adjudged by the Court trying the offence as persons dangerous to be at large.
4. Those charged with the commission of either of such crimes while sane, and becoming insane before trial or sentence.
5. Those becoming insane while in prison after conviction of any crime, and continuing insane the term of sentence, who shall not have friends or relatives to whom such insane persons may be delivered at the expiration of sentence with safety to the community.
6. Insane convicts generally, whose insanity shall have been ascertained, and who may be transferred in accordance with the laws of this Commonwealth.

The fact that the members of the commission are all in favor of a new institution, and have given good reasons why one should be established, is sufficient cause for us to believe that the Legislature will favorably consider the report.

The necessity for an institution of the kind indicated is admitted on all hands, and as there are hospitals at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Danville and Warren, it is but proper that the buildings should be erected at Tyrone, near the centre of the State, with railroad facilites from every section of the State.

MITCHELL AND PARLIAMENT.—John Mitchell, the Irish Patriot, having been elected to the English Parliament from Tipperary and refused admission, is again standing an election with every probability of his not being admitted, as the English do not want him, and very likely will not have him in their parliament. He wants too much liberty for oppressed Ireland for England to grant a hearing in behalf of his country, from so favorable a position as a seat in parliament. The English governments treats the Irish people just as *Grant* treats Louisianians.

People who are persistently pining for old-fashioned things, have got an old-fashioned winter this time.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent English geologist, is dead.

—Sharkey, the escaped New York murderer, has been arrested in Cuba.

—Seventy-eight thousand emigrants from the United States landed at Liverpool in 1874.

—The banking-house of Hart, Caughey & Co., of Pittsburgh, suspended on Wednesday of last week.

—After a lapse of twenty years, a Republic has been once more proclaimed in France by the Legislative Assembly.

—A colored woman named Lucy Hawkins died in Washington on the 22d ult., at an advanced age of 115 years.

—The valuable library of Hon. C. L. Ward, of Towanda, Pa., has been donated by his heirs to Lafayette college at Easton. It contains 13,000 volumes.

—Ortwein, the murderer of the Hammett family, at Homestead, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, suffered the extreme penalty, on Tuesday, 22d ult., after making a full confession.

—Rev. Lucien H. Bugbee, D. D., president of the Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been elected to the presidency of Allegheny College, situated at Meadville, Pa.

—Wintermate, who shot Gen. McCook, at Yankton, Dokota Territory, has secured the $20,000 bail required by the Supreme Court, and was discharged from custody.

—During the year 1874, there were 80,000 sheep killed in the United States by dogs. The destruction of wool and mutton in this way is placed at $500,000. In this State the dogs massacred 3,878 sheep.

—Louis Napoleon, the Prince Imperial, is classed seventh on the list of cadets receiving commissions in the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, and is placed at the head of his class in fencing and riding.

—The billiard match for $2,000 and the championship of the world at the three-ball game between Maurice Vignaux and Rudolphe, in New York, on Washington's Birthday, was won by Vignaux, scoring 600 to Rudolphe's 586.

—Stephen A. Douglas' memory may yet be honored with a suitable monument. The Illinois Senate has passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for the completion of the memorial already begun, and it is believed that the House will readily concur.

Parson Brownlow has purchased a half interest in the Knoxville *Daily and Weekly Chronicle*, which hereafter will be known as the *Whig and Chronicle*. The daily appears with Brownlow's salutatory and the valedictory of Mr. Reeks.

—The trade dollar which has been introduced in the coinage of the United States promises to be of great value to the country. It is a handsome coin; unlike the Mexican dollars, it is uniform in size and weight, and the pure silver in it exceeds in value that in either the old American dollar or the Mexican dollar, and is about the same as that of the Japanese yen.

—A cat belonging to Jas. Gibbs, of Lewistown, Pa., about three weeks ago, gave birth to a double kitten. It had two complete heads, four complete and four smaller legs, and the appearance of two bodies, though from shoulder to hip they were joined indissoluble together. The kitten walked and ate and lived for ten days, when, strange to say, Mr. G. killed it, because of a superstitious notion that its birth was an omen of evil.

—The anthracite coal carrying companies have agreed upon a schedule for the coming season, allotting a percentage of the trade to each of the companies, and fixing a schedule of prices. The average price at Port Richmond, for March, will be $4.15 per ton, advancing five cents in April, ten each in May and June, and fifteen each in July, August, September, October and November, making the average closing prices $5.00 per ton. Last year the opening prices was $4.20, advancing to $5.25.

—The price of oil has advanced largely at the wells during the past week, with a prospect of still going upward. The price of refined has been increased to correspond, and good oil at fifteen cents per gallon is likely to be classed among the things that were for some time to come. The advance will do much to remove the financial stringency throughout the oil region, and at the same time materially benefit every branch of industry. It sold last week at the wells for $2 per barrel.

—William B. Ogden, the first Mayor of Chicago, and one of the notable business men of Illinois, as well as prominent in several of the great railways of the West, was married on the 8th of February to Miss Mariannie B. Arnot, daughter of the late John Arnot, of Elmira, New York. Mr. Ogden has reached the sound age of seventy, while his bride is twenty years younger. The Chicago *Tribune* says that "the marriage of her first Mayor makes Chicago and all Mr. Ogden's successors in office feel like boys again."

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company refuse to allow Baltimore & Ohio cars to run over its line between Philadelphia and New York, and it is stated that instructions have been given to its employees to take no freights and issue no tickets from the latter places to points on the Baltimore & Ohio road, and to honor no through tickets issued by that company. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad have reduced the fares from New York to western points as follows: Chicago, $15.26; Cincinnati, $16.25; St. Louis, $21.25; Louisville, $18.25.

—The Hoosac Tunnel, completed, is four miles long, has cost the labor of an immense number of men for many years, the expenditure of $13,000,000, and the sacrifice of 142 lives. It is stated that it will take a loaded freight train forty minutes to pass through it. Transportation companies and shippers are represented to be eager to avail themselves of its facilities for shortening the distance between New England cities and the West, and great expectations of increase of business are based thereon.

—Edward Spangler, who was sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for conspiracy in the assassination of President Lincoln, died at the house of his fellow-prisoner, Dr. Mudd, to whom he had become devotedly attached since their confinement. O'Laughlin died at the Dry Tortugas during a yellow fever epidemic, and about the close of Johnson's Administration, Mudd, Spangler, and Arnold were pardoned, the petition for the clemency of the President being signed by officers and men stationed at the Dry Tortugas, a number of whom were attended by Dr. Mudd. Samuel Arnold returned to Baltimore, as also did Spangler.—The latter, about two years since, took up his residence with Dr. Mudd, between whom and Spangler great friendship existed. Spangler was a native of Pennsylvania, but learned his trade of carpenter in Baltimore, where he worked for many years under Mr. James Gifford, a master builder. Mr. Gifford, on taking the position of carpenter at Mr. Ford's Theatre, employed Spangler as an assistant. Spangler was rather a stout built man, and was about fifty-five years of age when he died. It was alleged that he took charge of the horse of Booth on the night of the assassination, but turned the animal over to Reanut John to hold, and also that he had arranged with Booth to have a wagon.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

By the President of the United States of America.—A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, objects of interest to the United States required that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 5th of March next to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive, now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, having considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the City of Washington on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon on that day, of which, all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body, are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1875, and of the independence of the United States of America the 99th.

[L. S.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President: Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

THE NEW SENATE.

The election of a United States Senator by the Legislature of Minnesota completes the list of members of the Senate of the Forty-fourth Congress, with the exception of one disputed seat from Louisiana, claimed by Pinchback. The complete list is given below, the names of Republicans being printed in Roman, Democrats in italics, and all others, including Liberal Republicans, Independent-Republicans and Anti-Monopolists, in small capitals:

THE SENATE.

Term ends,		Term ends,	
	ALABAMA.		MISSOURI.
1877.	*Geo. Goldthwaite*	1879.	*Louis V. Bogy*
1879.	Geo. E. Spencer	1881.	*Francis M. Cockrell*
	ARKANSAS.		NEBRASKA.
1877.	Powell Clayton	1876.	P. W. Hitchcock
1879.	S. W. Dorsey	1881.	A. S. Paddock
	CALIFORNIA.		NEVADA.
1879.	Aaron A. Sargeant	1879.	John P. Jones
1881.	Newton Booth	1881.	William Sharon
	CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1879.	Orris S. Ferry	1877.	Aaron H. Cragin
1881.	*William W. Eaton*	1876.	B. Wadleigh
	DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.
1877.	*Eli Saulsbury*	1877.	F. T. Frelinghuysen
1881.	*Thomas F. Bayard*	1881.	*Thos. F. Randolph*
	FLORIDA.		NEW YORK.
1879.	Simon B. Conover	1879.	Roscoe Conkling
1881.	*Charles W. Jones*	1881.	*Francis Kernan*
	GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.
1877.	*Thos. M. Norwood*	1877.	*Matt W. Ransom*
1879.	*John B. Gordon*	1879.	*A. S. Merrimon*
	ILLINOIS.		OHIO.
1877.	John A. Logan	1879.	John Sherman
1879.	Richard J. Oglesby	1881.	*Allen G. Thurman*
	INDIANA.		OREGON.
1879.	Oliver P. Morton	1877.	*James K. Kelly*
1881.	*Jos. E. McDonald*	1879.	John H. Mitchell
	IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.
1877.	George G. Wright	1879.	Simon Cameron
1879.	Wm. B. Allison	1881.	*Wm. A. Wallace*
	KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.
1877.	James M. Harvey	1877.	Henry B. Anthony
1879.	John J. Ingalls	1881.	A. E. Burnside
	KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.
1877.	*Jos. W. Stevenson*	1877.	Thos. J. Robertson
1879.	*Thos. C. McCreery*	1879.	John J. Patterson
	LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.
1877.	J. Rodman West	1877.	*Henry Cooper*
1879.	A. Vacherie	1881.	*Andrew Johnson*
	MAINE.		TEXAS.
1879.	Lot M. Morrill	1877.	M. C. Hamilton
1881.	Hannibal Hamlin	1881.	*Samuel B. Maxey*
	MARYLAND.		VERMONT.
1879.	*George R. Dennis*	1879.	Justin S. Morrill
1881.	*W. P. Whyte*	1881.	Geo. F. Edmunds
	MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.
1877.	Geo. S. Boutwell	1877.	*John W. Johnston*
1881.	Henry L. Dawes	1881.	*Robert E. Withers*
	MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.
1877.	Thomas W. Ferry	1877.	*Henry G. Davis*
1881.	I. P. Christiancy	1881.	*Allen T. Caperton*
	MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.
1877.	William Windom	1877.	Timothy O. Howe
1881.	S. J. R. McMillan	1881.	Angus Cameron
	MISSISSIPPI.		
1877.	James L. Alcorn		
1881.	Blanch K. Bruce		

SUMMARY.

	Forty-third Congress.	Forty-fourth Congress.
Republicans	49	41
Democrats	20	28
Independents	4	4
Vacancy	1	1

RADICALS ALARMED.

The Cambria *Freeman* thus pointedly remarks:

> The Radical press is manifesting a fearful amount of alarm from the fact that the next Congress will contain eighty-five Southern members, a large number of whom were officers in the rebel army, while most of the others held civil offices under the Confederate government. If the Southern people, instead of electing these white rebels, had only elected eighty-five ignorant and incompetent "American citizens of African descent," the beauties of radical reconstruction would have been demonstrated, and in the cant phrase of the day, Southern *loyalty* would have been fully vindicated. The people of the South were a unit in favor of the Confederacy, and now there are three classes of people in that section out of which Congress must be chosen. These are the native white men of the South, the negroes, and the thieving and rapacious carpet-baggers; and it is just as natural for the people of the South as it is for the people of the North to confer office on those who stood by them in their greatest hour of need. Nearly all the culture and intelligence of the South is confined to the native population, and in that class alone, after bitter experience, have men been found who are competent successfully and honestly to administer the affairs of a State, city or county government. No more conclusive proof of the truth of this proposition could possibly be furnished than the present peaceable and prosperous condition of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, when contrasted with the disorderly and corrupt state of affairs that disgrace negro and carpet-bag supremacy in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina. Look at the rebel General Gordon, an able and honored Senator from Georgia, and then at the venal unscrupulous carpet-bagger, John J. Patterson, from South Carolina; at Gen. Ransom, of North Carolina, and the corrupt Clayton, of Arkansas; at the eloquent Lamar, a member of the House from Mississippi, and at the mendacious Hayes, now from Alabama, but lately from Connecticut. We honor the South for sending her ablest and most competent men, rebels though they were, to Congress. Substantial good and no possible evil will result from it. But why should Grantism be so terribly shocked at the prospect of rebel influence in Congress? Did not Grant appoint Orr, a leading rebel of South Carolina, Minister to Russia, and did not a radical Senate confirm him? Is not Hughes, a Virginia rebel, Judge of the United States Court, and is not Col. Mosby, from the same State, Grant's confidential friend and the dispenser of his patronage among rebel office-seekers in the old dominion? General Longstreet was the Marshal Ney of the rebel army, and if all the Northern blood shed by him could be collected in one vast reservoir, he might swim in it; and yet Grant nominated and a radical Senate confirmed him to a high civil office in New Orleans. The radical party must permit the South to select her own candidates for Congress, and as her people are determined to elect her best men as their representatives, they will give a wide berth to negro statesmen and carpet-bag thieves."

SHOT HIMSELF.—V. C. Campbell, book-keeper in B. C. Smith's insurance agency, in Wilkesbarre, was arrested last Monday afternoon for embezzlement, the amount being nearly $40,000. In the evening he shot himself with a Weston carbine, at the Luzerne House in that city. The unfortunate man was still alive at last report, but there is no prospects of his recovery.

PROVIDED FOR.—Hon. Godlove S. Orth is to be nominated as Minister to Austria in place of Mr. Jay. Mr. Orth is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and was not re-elected to the next Congress. Hence Grant sends him on a Mission.

UNION SENTIMENTS.

These are the words of the Democratic members of Congress from the South and the Southern people. We commend them to the Radical organs hereabout, and respectfully ask them to tell us what they think of the sentiments they embody. Do they endorse or repudiate them?

Let every white man in every neighborhood in the whole South regard himself as a commissioner of the peace, maintaining the kindliest relation toward the black man, remembering that the responsibility for the extreme poverty to which we have been reduced and the corrupt governments to which his vote has subjected us rests, not so much upon him as upon the bad men who, with the assurances of Federal support, have by appeals to his worst passions sought to make him our enemy. While we labor by all honest means to convince him of the truth that our interest and his are identical, and that both must be preserved by good government, and that those who stir up strife between us are enemies of both races, let us at the same time see he is fully protected in his guaranteed rights, to vote as he pleases at all elections. Let us continue to deal with him honestly and fairly, and let us continue cordially to invite to our midst those of any political party who either seek to know the truth, or to find homes upon our soil.

THE RUSSIAN MENNONITES.—The Mennonite immigration from Russia still continues, and nearly 1,000 families of this people are expected to soon arrive in Canada. They will settle in Manitoba. There are already about 6,000 of these people, or 1,200 families, in the United States. Of these, 330 families have settled in Manitoba, 200 in Dakota Territory, 15 in Minnesota, 80 in Nebraska, 215 in Kansas, and 60 other states. The remaining 300 families have arrived recently, and their destination is unknown. The Kansas Mennonites have bought 150,000 acres of land, upon which they will settle in the spring. A meeting of delegations from those now here is to be held at Elkhart, Indiana, next month, to make arrangements for the immigration of the present year.

GETTING UNEASY.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that the President fears that the government will have trouble to carry out the provisions of laws respecting the national debt. The open and flagrant frauds in some of the chief sources of revenue, notably silks and whisky, may reasonably occasion solicitude. The New York *Sun* remarks that when a great dry goods house like that of A. T. Stewart & Co., cease to deal in certain lines of silks, because they cannot pay the duties on them and compete with the smuggled goods, and they will not buy the smuggled goods, the administration of our revenue laws must have come to a pretty pass indeed.

"YOU LIE"—Mrs. Tilton says he *did*. Tilton says he *did*. Mrs. Tilton's brother says he *did*. Moulton says he *did*. "Bessie" says he *did*. Mrs. Moulton says he *did*. All these say Beecher *did*—in evidence, though circumstantial, as strong as any evidence, short of "caught in the act" could be. Now, who says he *didn't*? Simply, the clerical scamp himself! He sets up a general denial, and is bound to swear the whole down as a lie. Well, with fifty thousand deluded, magnetized, fascinated, charmed, believiled admirers in Brooklyn, New York and vicinity, we would not wonder if he succeeded.—*New York Day Book.*

JUTE ON FIRE.—A young lady of Albany, Oregon, was getting ready to attend church on a recent Sunday evening. As she was arranging an armful of jute about her head, the stuff caught fire from a candle and was soon in a flame. She tried to pull the burning bunch from her head, but her efforts were futile, as she had fastened it with about three dozen hairpins. Her screams brought to her relief another lady, who smothered the flame with a woollen garment. Had not help been close at hand she would probably have been burned to death.

TO BE HUNG.—Governor Hartranft has issued a warrant for the execution on Wednesday, the 24th day of March next, of Joseph Brown, convicted in Schuylkill county, on the 15th day of November, 1873, of the murder of Daniel M. Kramer and Annetta, his wife, and sentenced December 27, 1873, to be hanged. The execution will take place at Pottsville. A writ of error having been granted by the Supreme Court in the case of Barney McCue, the Governor has directed the sheriff of Lycoming county to return the warrant for his execution.

PARDONED.—James M. Coleman, Esq., formerly of the Indiana county bar, was, in 1872, before the United States District Court, found guilty of forging and uttering pension vouchers and of withholding pension money from claimants, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $2,500 and undergo an imprisonment of five years duration in the western penitentiary. On Friday last he was the recipient of an unconditional pardon from President Grant, who is a candidate for the third term, and evidently looking around for friends to see him through.

NOW AND THEN.—The Pittsburgh *Post* remarks: "The wirligig of Time," often works surprising wonders. In 1868, Andrew Johnson appointed A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, Governor of Wyoming Territory. Last month in the Nebraska Legislature Ex-Gov. Paddock was chosen U. S. Senator over John M. Thayer, who voted for the impeachment of President Johnson. Now President Grant has appointed Ex-Senator Thayer Governor of Wyoming Territory. It will be Johnson and Paddock's turn next to vote for impeaching somebody else.

MORE STATE ROBBERY.—The Huntingdon *Globe* makes the grave charge against the present State officers, that of the appropriation of $3,647.60 made last winter by the legislature, for the expenses of that ridiculous farce, known as the Cassville School Investigation, only $1,818.80 was legitimately expended, and yet the whole sum appropriated is missing from the Treasury! What was done with the balance?—That is the question to which the people have a right to demand an answer.—*Lewisburg Democrat.*

GOOD.—The Clarion *Democrat* says: Major John McMurray, of Brookville, has been appointed to a position in the Auditor General's Office, at Harrisburg, by Mr. Temple, the incoming Auditor General. A most judicious and excellent appointment. If Mr. Temple surrounds himself by such men, there will be a thorough overhauling of the financial accounts of the State, and the transactions of Allen, Mackey & Co. will be fully investigated.

—The prosecution in the Tilton-Beecher suit on the 22d ult., rested their case upon the conclusion of Mrs. Moulton's testimony. The sudden cessation of their case was a matter of astonishment to both lawyers and spectators. The trial has already occupied nine weeks.

Henry G. Freeman, Esq., the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar with the exception of the venerable Horace Binney, has just died and is being eulogized by his professional brethren.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, who is now traveling in Europe, recently paid a visit to the Pope of Rome, by whom he was received with the honors usually paid to distinguished strangers.

TWO WAYS.

The birthday of Washington was celebrated in two different ways in the south. In Nashville, we read that all the people, black and white, blue and gray, Republican and Democrat, Confederate and Federal turned out together, and making the United States commandant, General Pennoybacker, their chief, Marshal, had a glorious and harmonious procession to testify their veneration for the memory of Washington and lively loyalty to the country he founded. In Alabama the Republicans spent the day in getting up a memorial asking Congress to pass the law allowing the President to suspend the *habeas corpus* act and "protect" them from their neighbears.—Which of these ways strikes the reflective citizen as the best way for northerners in the south to celebrate the national day of our great American hero—to generously join in with their neighbors, in forgetting the past, and commemorating the common glories of our past as an augury of a common glorious future; or to petition to have the Constitution Washington fought to have established, and died happy because he succeded, set aside and despotic power given the President and all future presidents over the lives and liberties of American citizens, no longer protected by the great bulwark of Anglo-Saxon liberty?—*Pittsburgh Leader.*

New Advertisements.

PARDON NOTICE

To whom it may concern:—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next meeting of the board of pardons for the pardon of James Oshall.

WALLACE & KREBS,
Clearfield, March 3, 1875-3t. Attorneys.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of John W. Weight, late of the borough of Clearfield, deceased, will offer at public sale at the Court House, in said borough, on

Thursday, March 18th 1875,

the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Decatur, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by a part of the tract, on the west by land of Wright & Sons, on the south by land of Alberts, and on the north by Robert Rainey survey, being the undivided one-half of one hundred and eleven acres, more or less, held jointly with John Woolridge. This land is well timbered.

WILLIAM PORTER,
Clearfield, March 3, '75-3t. Administrator.

PUBLIC VENDUE!

There will be sold at public sale, in Lawrence township, at the residence of the undersigned, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 18th, 1875,

the following named property: 2 horses, 1 two year old and 2 one-year old colts, milk cows, 2 one year old steers, and 1 half breed Alderney bull; also, 20 Southdown sheep, with 13 lambs, 3 Chester white sows, 20 Brahma chickens, 1 Wood mowing machine, 1 horse hay rake, 1 corn planter, 1 roller, 1 windmill, 1 feed cutter, plows, harrows, cultivators, shovel plows, log chains, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 broad wheeled wagon, 8 ladders, 4 pair of twin sleds, 2 grain cradles, 2 reythes, 1 harpoon horse hay fork, with rope and pulleys, 4 set of work harness, 2 set of single harness. Also, a lot of seed corn and corn in the ear, by the bushel, hay by the ton, &c. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, when terms will be made known.

WM. BROWN.
Clearfield, March 3, 1875.-2t

THE TIMES.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER