The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1875

A PROLONGED SESSION.—The bone of contention, in the lower House of the Legislature on Friday, was what is popularly known as the "Boom bill," reducing boomage from $1.25 to 90 cents per thousand. The session lasted all night, but the bill making the reduction was passed by a large majority.

NOT PAR.—The pardon granted to Gen. Cameron, by Congress previous to adjournment, for his misdeeds while Secretary of War, is not relished by many. Some of them feel like puking over it, but it's no go, the deed is recorded, and the 70 yeas are now on the rack and stand condemned, while Barnabas is released.

UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.—An eastern exchange says the family of Oakes Ames propose to place a memorial window to him in the church at Easton, Mass. That window will not be necessary to perpetuate his memory in the minds of Colfax, Scofield & Co. His memorandum book is sufficient for that. And as for the rest of mankind, the Congressional Credit Mobilier record will be a sufficient memorial.

DEFEATED.—The attempt made in the Legislature to repeal the occupation tax, and substitute a poll tax of fifty cents on each taxable, was properly defeated in the Senate, on Thursday last. This was exactly right, as the law now stands the tax runs from *ten cents* to *three dollars*, according to circumstances. The aged and indigent poor need pay but *ten cents* to get a vote, while the well-to-do and wealthy pay from *fifty cents* to two and three dollars for his privilege.

MISCHIEF BREWING.—The "third-term" had better be on the lookout.—Ex-Speaker Blaine's Presidential stock is advancing. The Pennsylvania Ring have taken him in charge. He was accorded a grand reception at the house of Gen. Bingham in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, at which Cameron, Governor Hartranft, Kemble and many other heretofore Grant men were present. The Third Termer must wake up or Blaine will capture the Pennsylvania delegates, before another month rolls around.

THE NEW TAX BILL.—The revised tax bill, as passed by Congress during the last hour of the session, puts a tax of ninety cents on distilled liquors, an increase of thirty cents. Twenty-four cents on tobacco; four cents of an increase, and cigars are raised to six dollars per 1,000, being an increase of one dollar, while sugar and molasses is raised twenty-five per cent. Such is the sweet farewell address of the Credit Mobilier Congress, which committed more crimes against the people than any other body which has assembled in this county since the minions of George III were driven out.

A GENERAL WIPED OUT.—"The government" has sent Gen. Emory, one of the oldest officers in the army, into exile. He was in command at New Orleans, and not feeling like obeying all the behests of Kellogg and Grant's brother-in-law, Casey, found himself "shadowed," as the detectives say, by Sheridan and his banditti, and completely ignored by Grant, who has issued the following circumlocution order:

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Gen. Augur goes to New Orleans to succeed Gen. Emory; Gen. Ord to San Antonio, to succeed Gen. Augur; Gen. Crook to the Department of the Platt, to succeed Gen. Ord; Gen. Kauly takes command in Arizona. These changes indicate the retirement of Gen. Emory, at present in command in Louisiana, because he is assigned nowhere.

RE-ELECTED.—The Irish exile, John Mitchell, several years ago returned to Ireland, and last fall was elected a member of the British Parliament from Tipperary by over 2,000 majority. When he put in his claim for a seat in that body four weeks ago, it was declared vacant and a new election ordered and held, and Mitchell has again triumphed over the government candidate. This shows that the Tipperarians are bound to stick to him whether he is allowed to take his seat or not. It is probable that Moore, the Conservative candidate, will be admitted on the ground that Mitchell is ineligible, hence the votes cast in his favor cannot be counted as against the eligible candidate.

A BLACK D. D.—A Radical exchange remarks:

Hiram Revels, it will be remembered, was the first negro admitted to the United States Senate. He represented Mississippi, and, by his modesty, ability, and sound judgment, did credit to his constituents, as well as to himself and his race. He is a graduate of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He is now a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mississippi, and a Doctor of Divinity.

We would infer from this that the negro can be improved and christianized by sending him to Congress.—What a pity that so few white Radical "christian statesmen" are turned into D. D's. after they leave Congress.—They, it seems, prefer M. C. even reversed, and rendered at length—Credit Mobilier. We hope brother Revels will look up Colfax, Scofield, Carpenter, Chandler and the rest of his old exiled associates, and persuade them to become D. D's., too.

WESTERN POLITICAL GRIEF.—The editor of the Green Bay (Wisconsin) *Gazette* laments over Carpenter's defeat in this impassioned manner:—"Only God knows how sorry we are," to which the editor of the Fond-du-Lac *Journal* thus heartlessly responds: "Oh, pshaw, now. Don't give way like that. Think of the other hearts that ache—the grand army of postmasters. You're not the boss weepist at this funeral, anyway, and there's no sense in setting up such a lubgubrious howl over it." What sacrilegious cusses some of these Wisconsin fellows are, anyhow. Never mind, some of them will want to be postmasters, collectors, or something of that sort after a while. Then they will see where the weeping and agony comes in, should their dear friends in the Senate and House lose their heads.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

Before us is a copy of the *Maryland Journal & Baltimore Advertiser*, dated Friday, August 20th, 1773—one hundred and two years old next August. The publisher was William Goddard, who had established a "Rider Line," which was to leave Philadelphia early every Monday morning, and to arrive at Baltimore on Tuesday evening with the news from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, in advance of the "King's Post."

George Washington heads the list of advertisers, nearly a whole column offering twenty thousand acres of land for sale lying on the Ohio, Great Kanhawa, Monongahela and Cheat rivers "with easy communication by water to Fort Pitt. For terms, apply to the subscriber, near Alexandria."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, July 15, 1773.

John R. Holliday was Sheriff of Baltimore county, and remarks that "my deputies have orders to execute every person that has not paid his public dues, without distinction. My accounts must be settled."

Anthony Fortune kept a livery stable in Philadelphia, on Chestnut St., between Second and Third, and gives notice that "he has now opened a large and commodious passage from Chestnut to Market street, by way of Elbow Lane, sufficient for carriages to drive up into his yard, where he has fitted up stables capable of receiving 60 horses with coaches and chaises.—Houses and gates all under lock and key for safety."

"Within a fortnight 3,500 passengers have arrived at Philadelphia from Londonderry. Not because of their misbehaviour, but on account of the great distress in that country."

HIGH SALARIES.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* of last week remarks:

Our friend of the Clearfield *Republican*, in referring to the increase of judicial salaries, says:

"It is a handsome increase, but as their pay comes chiefly from corporations, we shall file no objections at this time."

Will brother Goodlander please tell us who furnish the money to the corporations?

We have always favored a liberal salary for all officers; but we have been so greatly overreached recently by Congress and our Legislature, on the salary question, that we propose to keep quiet while our bosses find money enough to pay their agents without imposing a State tax upon either real or personal property. The doubling of the President's and Governor's salary by the constituted authority took the wind out of us on that question. However, if a man is worth $10,000 for Governor, he should at least be worth half that much for Judge; and, as we contribute but little toward the support of corporations, our burthen is very light after all, in the salary line.

In our judgment, the salaries are all too high; and the policy pursued by our authorities on the tax question is a burlesque upon government and people. We are an advocate of square, open, undisguised taxation for the support of the government, so as to allow every citizen to bear his due proportion without any deception about it, then all would know exactly what it costs to support the government.

When our party friends get full control of State affairs we shall insist upon a hearing on these points. But to spend time now to bring it to the notice of those who hold the reins of government, would be as useless as to cast pearls before swine.

RADICAL MAGNANIMITY.—The Grant leaders are greatly exercised over the fact that the Democrats in the southern States have sent a number of Confederate Generals to the United States Senate and to Congress. One of the extra judicial loyal editors puts it in this way:

Five of the new United States Senators, Caperton, of West Virginia; Cockerill, of Missouri; Jones, of Florida; Maxey, of Texas, and Withers, of Virginia, having been in the Confederate service, could not take the oath usually administered to Senators, and all took the modified oath. This is hatred and persecution, on the part of Republicans with a vengeance.

Now, why not state what brought about the modified oath? This occurred when Grant appointed Col. Ackerman, of Georgia, Attorney General, and General Longstreet Collector at New Orleans. After doing this the Radical leaders were compelled to undo some of their loyal jobs, so that scallawags could become Radicals.—Now, since the Democrats send "rebel leaders" to Congress it is an awful offence, and those political harlots set up a claim of magnanimity, too!

THE FIRST CARDINAL.—Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, has been promoted to the princely position of Cardinal, and is now made eligible to succeed Pope Pius, provided he can master votes enough, when the present head of the Catholic church shall be gathered with his fathers. Bishop McCloskey is the first American ever raised to a cardinal. There are now fifty-seven Cardinals scattered throughout the world, only one of whom is an American. It takes a two-third vote to elect a Pope.

ANOTHER ORPHAN CARED FOR.—Alexander H. White, ex-member of Congress from Alabama, has been appointed by the Attorney General to superintend the prosecutions against violations of the laws of the United States in the South, an appropriation of $5,000 for that purpose having recently been made by Congress. Thus one after another of those Congressmen, repudiated by the people last fall are given high berths by "the government" at Washington.

ALL RIGHT.—The New Hampshire election "played hob" with the Radical editors. The following heading was used by all their dailies the day after the election: "New Hampshire Election—The Republicans gain in every direction—They elect their Governor—Both branches of the Legislature—And all three Congressmen. The largest vote ever polled in the State."

SPEAKERS.—Only two Speakers have been longer in the chair than Mr. Blaine. Henry Clay served in the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th Congresses. Andrew Stephenson, of Virginia, was speaker of the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d Congresses. Two Speakers have served equal terms with Mr. Blaine—Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, who served in the 7th, 8th and 9th Congresses, and ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax, who served in the 38th, 39th and 40th Congresses.

STILL ANOTHER "CHRISTIAN STATESMAN."

There are many people these days who seem to have accidently dropped into this wicked world, from some celestial hemisphere, and who of course suffer more or less in body and spirit while they tarry here. The last one who has had his equilibrium disturbed and his sacred soul vexed and bedeviled, is the new Senator from the forests of Minnesota. It appears that some wicked New York newspaper reporter attempted to interview him, at his headquarters in the wicked city of Washington, one Sunday morning, for the purpose of eliciting certain facts in relation to the grasshopper raid and the extent of the destitution arising therefrom. The Senator refused to be interrogated. The next day, the editor of the New York *Herald* dissected the Minnesotian in this way:

Mr. Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, begins his career in Congress with an affectation of christian statesmanship which is sufficient cause for a good deal of anxiety and alarm on the part of his friends. We have had Christian statesmen before, but they did not turn out well. Most of them were too good for public affairs, and when brought into contact with the ragged edges of the world they yielded to temptation more readily than the more worldly minded. They were not Pecksniffs exactly, but united in one personality the conglomerate hypocrisies of Chadband, the oily, and Oily Gammon.—They professed old-fashioned notions in matters of faith and doctrine, and talked of the Sabbath day with a peculiar intonation. Mr. McMillan seems like them. He is mildly surprised that people in Washington talk politics on Sunday, but sternly refuses to indulge in like dissipations himself. He even declines to give his views to the *Herald* on Sunday, and hints at the awful moral depravity of our correspondent by suggesting that he must become more demoralized than he now is before he will consent to desecrate the Lord's day by more worldly conversation. This is a very high plan for a young Senator to occupy. Few men can hope to reach Mr. McMillan's level, as none, we believe, ever attempted to attain the perfection and grace of Mr. Colfax. Still we had hoped that when Colfax was lost to us the race of "Christian statesmen" had died out. They need so much watching. They have such innocent ways of doing things which ordinary sinners would not do at all. Their subsequent explanations are so childlike and bland. As a matter of course Mr. McMillan is not one of them, measured according to the Colfax standard, but he shows a sad want of taste in emulating the Colfax example. It always was the practice of mankind to distrust the "unco gude," and the young Senator from Minnesota ought to know that since Colfax's time it has been the custom of the American people to distrust the "Christian statesman."

GENERAL GRANT'S PARTY.—No better test of the men who compose General Grant's party in the Congress which expires this day can be found than in the vote on Ward's substitute for the Arkansas resolution. The substitute embodied the views of Grant's recent Message in favor of Brooks, and was defeated by 152 to 79. Among the Republicans voting against it were Dawes, Garfield, Hale, of Maine, Hawley of Connecticut, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, McCrary, Merriam, E. H. Roberts, Poland, Starkweather, and, indeed, all the real leaders of the party in the House. In its favor were the Southern carpetbaggers like Hynes and Sypher, and the men who have been left at home for the future, as the two Butlers, Cessna, Harmer, Maynard, Myers, Scofield, Sessions, Shanks, Tyner and Williams of Indiana. Nothing more unfortunate for Grant's third term aspirations could possibly have happened, and he has, beside, the chagrin of knowing that he precipitated it himself. But while we rejoice in the result we cannot help feeling some degree of pity for the President. It must be a sad thing for him to read this list of his friends; for, since Falstaff's famous muster of his recruits, no more pitiful picture has been seen. A beggarly array of disappointed politicians is all that goes to make up General Grant's party.—*N. Y. Herald.*

BANDIT SHERIDAN.—The Pittsburg *Post* takes the liberty of saying that: Sheridan has made the discovery that within the past three weeks there has been a remarkable change for the better in Louisiana. Sheridan can find out more with less information, than any other man in the United States. On the 4th of January, after fifteen minutes residence, and four or five cocktails, in New Orleans, he announced the fact that 4,000 carpetbaggers had been killed, and that the people were banditti. And all this without making any enquiry whatever. He has been out of Louisiana about three weeks, and he now informs the President that within that time the people have been transformed from bandits into respectable, law abiding citizens. Does it occur to Gen. Sheridan that there has been a change in the constituent parts of his cocktails during the past three weeks? That the ice was a little better frozen for instance?

COLORED FACTS.—Major M. R. Delaney, a noted colored politician of South Carolina, lectured last Saturday evening at Irving Hall, New York city, upon the condition of politics in the South, and upon that of the negroes. William Cullen Bryant presided. Major Delaney won his title as an officer of a colored regiment during the late war, and is an unmixed black, with very marked negro features. The audience was composed of about equal portions of white and black. The speaker was severe against the northern carpetbaggers in the south; and said that, at their instigation, the colored people had gone armed, and in organized bands, to every political meeting they had attended for the last seven years, with the idea that they might be attacked by the southern whites. He considered that the southern whites and blacks would harmonize perfectly if left to themselves, and that they should be freed from all incubus of carpetbaggers.

"RETIRE" IS GOOD.—The editor of the New York *Herald* in alluding to the defeat of Grant's Force Bill, remarks: "We think this an opportune occasion for advising the President to change his Southern policy. Even if the "banditti" idea were sound he has no means of pursuing it, and no future Congress will clothe him with powers which a Congress of his own party has denied. The wisest thing he can do is to go back to his original policy, of peace and substitute healing moral influences for physical force. If he will do this he may recover his lost popularity, and retire from his great office two years hence with the respect and grateful appreciation of all his countrymen."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says no party has succeeded more admirably than the Republican in legislating itself into a minority. In the Southern States the process has been so effective that it has almost ceased to exist, and but for the basis of the black vote would faild to produce any evidence that it ever had an organization there. In the North the losses have been steady, and State after State has been handed over to the opposition.

NEWS ITEMS.

—One-third of the State of Ohio is underlaid with coal.

—The Metropolitan Hotel, Lincoln, Neb., has the Lord's prayer printed entire on its daily bill of fare.

—The Prince of Wales will be installed Grand Master of Freemasons of England on the 28th of April.

—Mrs. Ann Carroll Fitz-Hugh Smith, widow of the late Gerritt Smith, died on the 6th inst.

—Governor Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has appointed Friday, March 26th, as a day of fasting and prayer.

—Congressmen Schumaker and Richard B. Irwin, both of the Pacific Mail Subsidy notoriety, have gone to Europe.

—Gen. Fitz-John Porter has been appointed Commissioner of Public Improvements for the city of New York.

—The eastern cities are agitating the removal of telegraph poles from the streets, the wires to be run under ground.

—Mrs. General Meyer's receptions in Washington city are always favored with fine weather. Old Prob. is her husband.

—In the Senate, three Vice Presidents stood up together—Andrew Johnson and Hannibal Hamlin being sworn in by Henry Wilson.

—Elder Joseph Smith, son of the old original Joe Smith, is lecturing on Mormonism in Illinois. He denounces polygamy.

—The Lewistown *Gazette* says the loss by the destruction of the new bridge across the Juniata at that place will be $30,000.

—His Majesty the King of Dahomey has a necklace formed of two hundred and fifty human ears, and he prizes that 'ere necklace highly.

—Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, late U. S. Senator, has gone to Florida, where he will remain for some time for the benefit of his health.

—Two hotel keepers in Alexandria, Va., and one in Baltimore, have closed their establishments on account of the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

—The franking privilege has been partially restored by Congress, so far as pertains to sending the Record, speeches, seeds and agricultural reports.

—Connecticut holds an election for State officers and Congressmen April 5. The Democratic candidate for Governor was elected last year by 1,809 majority.

—Godlove S. Orth, the newly appointed and confirmed Minister to Austria, is a "Pennsylvania Dutchman," having been born and raised in Lebanon county.

—Arrangements are being made for the fitting out of an exploring expedition to the Polar regions. It is proposed to fit it out partly at Government, and partly at private expense.

—Prof. Wickersham, the able and zealous State Superintendent of Public Schools, was presented on March 5th, his 50th birthday, with a gold watch from his friends in Lancaster and vicinity.

—It is estimated that during the late Congress there were about 5,000 bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House, and about 1,500 in the Senate. Not more than one sixth of these were passed.

—Miss Nettie Ingram, of Duncansville, Blair county, Pa., proposes to be a candidate for the office of County Superintendant of Schools at the ensuing election. Under the new Constitution she is eligible to that position.

—A special from Sioux City to the Chicago *Times* says many strangers have arranged to join Gordon's Black Hill expedition, which is to start on April 5. The indications are that there will be over 1,000 men ready by that time.

—The ice has all gone out of the Alleghany river as far as the Kiskeminetas, where there is an immense gorge that extends up the latter stream about 15 miles, the ice being piled up to the height of 16 feet above the general level of the water.

—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed, and Governor Hartraft has signed, a bill defining the offense of kidnapping, and imposing a fine of $10,000, and imprisonment for not more than twenty-five years on all persons found guilty of the offense.

—The first iron bridge ever built was constructed at Colebrookdale Iron Works, England, by Abraham Darby, and was erected across the Severn, near Colebrookdale, in 1778. It is of 120 feet span, and although it has been in constant use from that day to this, it is in as good condition now as ninety-seven years ago.

—A cable telegram announces the loss of the British brig Rietta, from Baltimore for Queenstown, Ireland, with over 18,000 bushels of corn. She was a new vessel, on her first voyage. She cleared for Queenstown February 8, and had safely crossed the Atlantic only to go ashore and become a total wreck at Queenstown. The cargo was insured for $14,000 in the North American, of Philadelphia.

—The troubles in the Schuylkill mining region are not yet ended, nor from present indications are they likely to be. The miners who entered upon a strike last fall are still resolute, and openly express their determination not to go to work unless they are paid the prices of 1874. As mining operations are almost entirely suspended, and the supply of mined coal exhausted, something will have to be done shortly or a coal famine must ensue.

—In the case of one Eliza Young versus Brigham Young, suit for divorce and alimony, a decree having been made that Brigham Young pay three thousand dollars, attorneys' fees, and five hundred dollars monthly alimony, and the time having expired wherein the attorney's fees should have been paid, Brigham Young was taken before Judge McKean on the 11th inst., and adjudged guilty of contempt, and ordered to be imprisoned one day and pay a fine of $2,500.

—Attention has been called to the fact that as the 4th of March, 1877, falls on Sunday, the inaugural of President Grant's successor will be postponed until the Monday following. As the terms of President Grant and Vice President Wilson expire on the 4th, Senator Ferry, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, will thus be President of the United States for twenty-four hours. A parallel instance occurred in 1849, a Sunday intervening between the terms of Polk and Taylor, during which Senator Atchison, of Missouri, was President for a day.

—A St. Louis dispatch dated March 12th, says: General Sherman was interviewed yesterday concerning what action the Government will take relative to the gold hunting expeditions to the Black Hills country, and the General said, in substance, that the expeditions would be prevented from entering that region, or if any got in, they would be driven out. As soon as the weather will permit, troops will be put in the field, with instructions to prevent incursions into the Sioux reservation, and these instructions will be carried out by force of arms, if need be. The integrity of the treaty with the Sioux will be maintained at all hazards. The General said the frontier people complain of Indian raids, yet in this case they do not seem to see the injustice of their own act, which is modeled after the Indian mode of acquiring property. If necessary, troops will be sent to bring out the party now in the hills.

A CASE IN POINT.

For several years we have been hearing a great deal about Federal interference with the State governments of the South. The Radicals of the North have been delighted with these exhibitions of the powers of the government, when applied to other people, evidently never dreaming that they would sooner or later come home to the people of the North. The Radicals who control the affairs of the State of Rhode Island have, for years, by their representatives in the two Houses of Congress, and by their spokesmen, demanded that the State governments of the South should be overridden at the will of the Federal Executive and his subordinates.

Now they are invited to take some of their own prescription, and naturally they object in the true American style. They are right enough in their objections, but they have no more right to raise these objections than have the people of Louisiana, who have been subjected to the same and worse usurpations of Federal power. The Governor of Rhode Island, and the leaders of the party who act with him, have for years, been denouncing the Democratic doctrine of State sovereignty, but when the hand of Federal power is laid upon them in usurpation of the Constitution, they fly to this much abused doctrine as the only refuge of Democratic government.

The point at issue in the case of Rhode Island is the seizure by the U. S. Marshal of certain liquors in the custody of the State, the United States authorities have no rights in the premises, that the Federal government is bound to respect—in short, Grant's Administration denies that the State of Rhode Island has the right to exercise any acts of sovereignty whatever, adverse to any claims that the central government may set up. It looks very much as though President Grant is about to set up his theory of centralization in the North, and has chosen the State of Rhode Island, because it is weak and unable to make any resistance to Federal encroachments.

Governor Howard has long been the advocate of Federal usurpation in the South, but were he in Louisiana and would give utterance to such sentiments as contained in his message to the Legislature, Sheridan would post him as one of the banditti and demand his summary execution. In the course of his message he says:

"I agree fully with the universal opinion that these attachments are collusive and a thinly disguised sham, and I share the general sense of mortification at the indignity to which our Commonwealth was subjected; I realize also the gravity of the situation, and recognize it as our imperative duty to take measures for an early and proper adjustment of the question. There have been dinned into our ears for the past six months threats with regard to Fort Adams and revenue cutters, but so long as these threats were words, and idle words, they have been treated as such, yet when it is gravely stated by a respectable and intelligent journal that troops from Fort Adams and the United States revenue cutter Samuel Dexter had been placed at the disposition of the Marshall, it seems proper to ask, why is this done? Whom is it desired to attack? Not a foreign foe; not a turbulent community in rebellion. It must be, then, for the purpose of waging war on the people of a State, a State whose people from the date of its settlement have been noted for their intelligent conservatism and patriotism. It may have been improper for this honorable body to consider such menaces so long as they were menaces. But now that the issue is directly forced, I think it ought to receive your attention."

This is a vivid picture, but wherein does it differ from the people of Louisiana, except that it is a trifling matter compared with the outrages heaped upon the latter State? Fort Adams and the United States army are held in terrorem over the people of Rhode Island. The Federal army and navy and the banditti proclamation are held over the people of Louisiana and other Southern States, while the constitutional sovereignty of all the States, to which Governor Howard appeals, is threatened by the Federal executive. We agree with Gov. Howard when he says that "no graver question has been forced upon the State since its first settlement. It is a vital question, for in it are involved the sovereignity of the State and the harmonious relations of the State with the United States. The little State of Rhode Island is entitled on such points to an equal respect as larger States or the general government itself." This is precisely the position the Democracy have always maintained, and for which they have been denounced in such unmeasured terms by the Radical leaders and their ignorant claquers throughout the country. There is nothing like bringing things home to men to convince them.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Another exchange, speaking on the same subject, uses the following language:

Although Republicans cannot appreciate the value of States' Rights, when trampled upon in Southern States, they became quite alive to it when an innovation is attempted nearer home. It seems that recently U. S. Marshall Coggershall, in Rhode Island, interfered with the State's Chief Constable, in reference to a certain siezure of liquors, and as the Constable threatened to invoke the aid of the Governor of the State, who, by undoubted right had the power to call to his aid the State militia, Coggershall made a timely appeal to Washington, and, as announced by the newspapers, "the troops at Fort Adams and the U. S. revenue cutter Samuel Dexter," were placed at his disposal. This has opened the eyes of Gov. Howard to the importance of vindicating the sovereign rights reserved to the State by the federal constitution. In an indignant message, addressed to the Rhode Island Senate on Monday last, he says:

"Your presence here, Senators, is mockery and farce. If such proceedings as these are sustained by the Federal Government, your honorable Judiciary and Executive may as well resign their offices and leave the control and direction of State affairs to the subordinates of the United States Government. No graver question has been forced upon the State since its first settlement. It is a vital question, for in it are involved the sovereignty of the State and its harmonious relations with the United States. The little State of Rhode Island is entitled, on such points, to equal respect as larger States, or the general Government itself."

The heresy of State Rights is all right while Grant and his minions practice their deviltry in the Southern States, but if they happen to turn their attention up North, in even a little whiskey case, what a habbub it creates among the "loyal millions." Somebody else's ox is gored now. What a difference it makes whether the Constitution is violated in Louisiana or in even little "Rhody."

BURGLARS BEWARE.—Charles O'Conor's recent opinion, which may be laconically synopsized that "a burglar has no right which a citizen is bound to respect," is a bit of sound law which should be learned by the whole community. The citizen should know decidedly that he has the right to shoot like a dog a burglar found on his premises, and the burglar should know it too. The reason of this opinion is, briefly, that a burglar by the act of burglary becomes voluntarily an outlaw, and has no protection of any kind. Therefore, burglars beware.

A DEFEATED CONSPIRACY.

The infamous attempt to suspend the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*, the bulwark of American—as it has for five hundred years been of English—liberty, in order to give a temporary advantage to the Republican party and administration in the management of the southern states, has failed; and that it succeeded in *not* passing it, is the most glorious thing in the record the XLIIID Congress has left to its successor. It is a pity that this writ of *habeas corpus*, instead of the present repellant Latin designation, has not a good, clear, honest English name to suit its thorough English nature. If it had, the people would understand better what it means, its immense importance, and the gravity of any proposal to suspend it. The best way to explain it, however, is by examples, and perhaps no incident in history will give a more vivid appreciation of its benefits than a well-known scriptural one. Paul being accused before the Governor Festus by the Jews who "desired judgment against him" without trial, cried out at length: "I appeal to Cæsar." "Then Festus," says the sacred record, "when he had conferred with the council, answered: Hast thou appealed to Cæsar, unto Cæsar shalt thou go," there to have a fair and open trial. "For," added Festus, "it is not the manner of the Romans to deliver *any* man to die, before that which he is accused of have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him."

In these words the Roman governor expressed the exact sentiment and spirit upon which the English *habeas corpus* act was founded. It provides that no man can be imprisoned without knowing what it is for, and in a fair trial having a chance to meet his accusers face to face. And it is this privilege that the infamous Force Bill, aimed to give the President power to "suspend" at his own sweet will! And this in the professed interests of freedom and order! This in a time of peace; when the Constitution expressly says that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall *not* be suspended except in cases of war or rebellion! It is well that there was still virtue enough in the Forty-third Congress not to do the act of treason to Republican institutions which the administration, Ben. Butler and the feebler portion of the Republican press wished it to do.—*Pittsburgh Leader.*

A RECONSTRUCTED GENERAL'S WIFE.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes: "The wife of the gallant General Crook has been passing some weeks in Washington. Mrs. Crook was very desirous of having her husband transferred from Arizona, where the climate is telling upon his health, to some other station. At a recent entertainment the President was promenading with Mrs. Crook, when she ventured upon a plea for her husband. The President answered by saying that General Crook was too valuable where he was to be exchanged to any other post and added: "He serves his county so much better when his wife is with him that you will have to return." Mrs. Crook was a Miss Daly, of Winchester, and was captured by her husband just after that celebrated battle, in which her husband acted so conspicuous and brave a part. She is very handsome and sprightly, so she saucily answered the President by telling him that her husband was a greater general than he or Sheridan. "For," said she, "it only took him two hours to reconstruct me, and after ten years trial you and Sheridan have failed with the South." The President got even with her at their last meeting, where she asked, "Am I really to take that long journey through the Indian country to rejoin my husband?" "No," he said, "I am going to send General Crook to Alaska, and you can join him at San Francisco." And while the President's face was grave and serious there was a twinkle of fun and humor about the corners of his eyes, and the lady did not scare a bit."

GIGGING BACK.—The Bellefonte *Republican* last week scored ex-United States Senator John Scott in this way: "From the tone of the Huntingdon *Journal*, Ex-Senator Scott's organ, it looks very much as if Mr. Scott is quite displeased with the Republican party. We suppose that his displeasure has grown out of the action of the Republican members of the Legislature, in not endorsing him as their standard bearer for a second term in the U. S. Senate. If Mr. Scott will take an unbiased view of the case, and consider that the Republican party suffered defeat in his legislative and State Senatorial districts, in a great measure, owing to the opposition to him, is it not unfair on his part if not ingratitude, to try to foster disorganization now? It strikes us that a U. S. Senator, who cannot influence harmony in his party at home, should not expect influence and support from abroad. If Mr. Scott would take a look into the Republican organization of the Hon. Simon Cameron's immediate district, he will find a wide contrast as compared with Huntingdon county's tumult and discord. We feel that Mr. Scott owes a debt of gratitude to the Republican party, and should lose no time in making an effort to atone for his short comings by assisting in the harmonious re-organization of the Huntingdon county Republicans."

A DEAD CONGRESS.—The last Mongrel Congress "died out like the Indian" on the 4th inst., but remained true to the last to its essential nature, and while enacting "civil rights" bills, &c., for the ruin of the South, provided for some forty millions of more taxes laid on the backs of the working classes of the North! This has been its nature from the hour of Lincoln's election—to ruin the South and tax the working people of the North—and that the great body of the latter should stand still and "grin and bear it" for fifteen years, is the most wonderful thing the world has ever witnessed. The "South," the production of the South, was the main source of American wealth, and to destroy this, to transform the most productive laborers in Christendom into idle and vagabond "voters," the producing classes of the North are burdened with a debt and taxes greater than even those which, in less than a century, have ground out three millions of paupers in England! But at last the end comes and the day of deliverance dawns upon the people, who, by their votes last fall, not only elected a new Congress, but a Congress instructed to blot out everything done in the last fifteen years in conflict with the Constitution.—*Day Book.*

IMPUDENCE.—The Utica *Herald* has the following severe comment on the action of Senator Morton in raising anew the Louisiana question in the Senate: "Perhaps the cool impudence of Senator Morton's proposition that the executive session of the Senate shall pass a resolution declaring the legality of the Kellogg government in Louisiana has never been surpassed in our legislative annals." Well, if Morton doesn't know how to play bluff, no man in the Senate does.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.—France is very anxious about mounting her cavalry, and to that end sought to purchase horses in Germany. The Germans have, however, no intention of aiding France to mount her warriors, and so Kaiser William has issued a decree forbidding the exportation of horses. The decree is, after all, of questionable wisdom, as France can get plenty of chargers outside the Fatherland.

THE NAVAL CADETSHIP IN THE 20TH DISTRICT.

Hon. L. A. Mackey, member of Congress from the 20th Congressional District, composed of Union, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Mifflin and Centre counties, has been notified by the Secretary of the Navy that there is a vacancy in the Naval Academy from the District he represents, and he is requested to recommend a candidate for appointment. The recommendation must be made prior to the first of July next.—If not by that time, the Secretary will fill the vacancy. The candidate, if appointed before that time, will be required to repot for examination at the Naval Academy in June. If appointed after that time, but before the first of July, he will be examined on the 15th September.

The course of instruction is six years; the pay $500 per annum, but of this there is an outlay of $181.50 for clothing and $100 for books, &c. On admission $100 must be deposited for books, and there will be an outlay for clothing. The appointee must be over fourteen and under eighteen years of age. No candidate will be admitted unless he has satisfactorily passed an examination by the Academic Board. He must be "in all respects physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution." He must be of good moral character, satisfactory testimonials of which must be given, and must pass a satisfactory examination before the Academic Board "in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar." Arithmetic is considered particularly essential, as the instructions read that "the board should ascertain the aptitude of a candidate in this branch of study, which, if good, should count in his favor in case of a slight deficiency in other branches." But the examination is thorough in all the branches named, a "slight" deficiency only being admissible if made up by thoroughness in arithmetic; and the Navy Department earnestly recommends any one "conscious of any deficiency in these respects, not to subject themselves or their friends to the mortification and disappointment consequent upon failure, by accepting appointments and attempting to enter a service for which they are not fitted."—*Clinton Democrat.*

GORDON AND LAMAR.

OPINIONS OF INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PAPERS.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* says: "Faneuil Hall has been opened to men who hadn't half so much to say as Gordon and Lamar have, or half so well worth hearing." "Certainly," it says, "no more conservative, sensible and patriotic utterances than those of Gordon and Lamar have recently fallen upon the ear of the American public. What is better still, there is a true ring of sincerity in these utterances which carries conviction with it. Even party organs of the virulent type are forced to acknowledge that these two ex-rebels are well enough in their way; that they have the appearance of being honest; that there is no reason to distrust the genuineness of their conversion to loyalty, and that the Union is probably in no present danger at their hands." "We venture to say that more unpartisan speeches have never been heard from the party stump than those which these gentlemen have made in New Hampshire during this visit. From first to last they breathe a broad and manly patriotism, a genuine national feeling, a pathetic anxiety to vindicate their people from unfounded calumnies and set them right in the opinions of their countrymen." The Boston *Advertiser* says much that they (Messrs. Gordon & Lamar) have said might have been addressed quite as suitably to Republican audiences—and it would have been applauded quite as heartily—for it related to objects about which the best Republicans in the country are entirely in sympathy with them, and are trying, under many difficulties, to promote to the extent of their power. These gentlemen had no disposition to interfere in northern elections, but simply accept an invitation to show northern people the true state of things in the south. What are southern men to do? They have long asked northern men of intelligence and character to come and examine the southern situation for themselves. Are they to be denied every instrumentality of being heard in their own defense by the northern public on the ground that the vindication their own innocence heaps insult and dishonor upon the north?

THE FORCE BILL.—A washington special to the New York *World* says: "The Force bill died without a struggle. The continued presence and appeals of the Third Term candidate utterly failed to give it life. No Senator called for its third reading, and it passed out of existence with the Congress that was base enough to originate it. With the defeat of the Administration on the Arkansas question and the failure of Congress to give Grant the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Southern States, it remains to be seen what course the defeated conspirators will resort to."

A PEN RELIC.—Mrs. James K. Polk has presented the Tennessee Historical Society with a pen made from an eagle's quill dropped by an eagle in Virginia and presented to President Polk in 1845. Mr. Polk signed his first message to Congress with the pen made of this quill, the joint resolution of Congress for the admission of the State of Texas, the law to extend the laws of the United States over the State of Texas, the act "reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes," and the treaty of peace with Mexico, July 4, 1848.

The Rev. Mr. Miles, late pastor of the American Methodist Church at Norwich, Conn., who decamped with the church funds and a strange woman, has been heard from in New Hampshire, where he had traveled about, taking collections "for a church in Norwich." The public are warned against him by the *Zion's Herald.*

"Eli Perkins" is lecturing in Iowa. We greatly fear that this young man will succeed in fanning the flames of angry sectional strife into a blaze of hatred. The north will never forget or forgive the fact that the White League had "Eli Perkins" at the south and failed to kill him.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Leader* says: Ex-Governor Curtin was at the capital lately, and was cordially received by his many friends. There is some talk among Democrats who appreciate the importance of the contest in the fall, of running the war Governor, if he should accept the nomination.

Alderman David Beitler, one of the most prominent magistrates of Philadelphia, was found dead in bed yesterday. He was 42 years of age and was first elected alderman in 1859.

Lawrence Brown, a notorious hotel thief, was arrested in Washington recently by detectives. He escaped from Sing Sing last January, after serving 18 months of a five years' sentence.

It is reported that Carl Shurz will practice law in New York, and that he has already been engaged as counsel of the Hamburg Steamship Company at $10,000 annually.

Hon. W. A. Wallace has been appointed on the following standing committees of the United States Senate: Appropriations, Manufactures, and Revision of the Laws of the United States.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—ITS LIMITATIONS.

There appears to be much apprehension as to the meaning of the Civil Rights bill, which is causing trouble among many classes of people who think its provisions embrace their occupations, as among the ignorant negroes, who are taught to believe by the designing whites, who pretend to be their friends, that their rights and privileges under the law are without limit.

The bill limits the rights of negroes to Inns, Public Conveyances by land or water, and Theatres or other places of public amusement.

An Inn is described by all lexicographers as a house where travelers may obtain shelter, lodging, and entertainment for money. A restaurant, where people may obtain food and drink, or a drinking house, where liquors are sold, is not an inn, unless the proprietors furnish their houses as lodging places for travelers. Neither of these comes under the law at all.

A day or two since, at the annual commencement of one of our medical schools, some negroes obtained tickets of invitation through their white friends—very improperly. The tickets were personal and not transferable. They were doutless given for the purpose of raising a disturbance, and the negroes demanded and obtained admission.—Now, exhibitions of that kind are not "public amusements," and the negroes had no right there unless they had received from the faculty personal cards of invitation, and they should have been refused admission promptly and firmly.

Some trouble has also arisen in barber shops. A barber shop is not a place of public amusement, and however much a negro may desire the luxury of being shaved by a white man, he has no right under the law to demand it.

The negro, if left to himself, would not give trouble under any law. All the trouble will arise from designing white men who will incite the negro to these intrusions for the purpose of robbing him of his hard earnings, or of using him in politics.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

HOW SEATED.—A Washington correspondent, in alluding to Ex-President Johnson's entrance into the Senate Chamber on the 5th, says: He entered from a side-door upon the left of the Senate. He was accompanied by Reverdy Johnson and Senator Stevenson of Kentucky. After he had removed his outer coat he came out quietly and took the seat assigned him, upon the extreme right of the President of the Senate, only two seats from the outside upon the back row. It is the custom of the Senate to assign seats to members according to the time he has been in the Senate. When a new Senator arrives he has to sit in the background and watch his chances to work up in the foreground. When a seat is made vacant, the first Senator that gets it has the right to it. So this will explain why such a man as Andy Johnson sits in the background and Hipple-Mitchell is allowed to sit in front. The Oregon representative of what is sometimes taken for a Senator, unblushingly occupies a seat now down directly in front of the President's desk, in the seat occupied by the late Senator Buckingham of Connecticut. The same correspondent also states that among the new Senators Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, is by far the handsomest in his personal appearance.

Gen. Tracy, Beecher's lawyer, who made the four days' opening speech for the defense, although only a militia soldier, appeared in court with halfway military toggery. The New York *Graphic* says he is a man of courage and has often been seen after a battle shaking pieces of shell out of his clothes and combing cannon balls out of his hair.

Mrs. Andrew Johnson will not return to Washington. She will be represented by her daughter, Mrs Patterson, who, with her daughter, now a young lady preparing to enter society, will do the honors.

FATAL RELATIONSHIP.—A colored man in Shreveport fired at the thief who was stealing his corn, and when he went to see the effect of his shot, he found his respected father-in-law curled up near the corn-crib.

New Advertisements.

G. W. WEAVER & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,
Dealers in all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods and Druggists' Sundries.
Curwensville, March 17, 1875.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON,
WITH
W. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
dealers in
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
517 531 Market Street, Philadelphia. 75-4t

AUCTIONEERING AND BILLPOSTING.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he is prepared to cry all Auction, Vendue, and other Sales on short notice, and at reasonable rates. Sale Bills, Posters, Programmes, and other advertising posted and distributed in the most conspicuous places. A share of public patronage is solicited.
N. L. ROBINS.
March 17, '75-4t. Clearfield, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of ADAM MARSHALL, deceased, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DANIEL GOODLANDER,
HENRY KNARR, Sr.,
Executors.
Luthersburg, March 17, 1875.-6t

STALLION FOR SALE.
The undersigned wishes to exchange or sell the celebrated horse DRACO. He will trade him for a span of draft horses or a good single driving horse. Draco is of "Messenger" stock, is 17 hands high, weighs 1,340 pounds, color very dark dappled grey, lengthy build and a good stepper. For further particulars address
ERASTUS LUTHER.
Luthersburg, March 17, 1875.-4t

CAUTION.—
All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of William Records, of Morris township, viz: 5 acres of wheat, 11 acres of rye, 1 gray and 1 black mare, 1 set of double harness, 4 cows, 5 calves, 5 sheep, 3 hogs, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 1 shovel plow, 1 buggy, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 cutting box, a lot of singletrees and butt and tongue chains. This property is left with him on loan, subject to my order at any time.
JOSEPH POTTER.
Kylertown, March 17, 1875.-3t

CAUTION.—
All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of John H. Ahles, of Guelich township, viz: 1 gray and 1 black horse, 2 sets of harness, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 saddle and bridle, spreads, grain, 1 pair bedsteads and bedding. This property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 13th inst., and is left with him on loan, subject to my order at any time.
JAMES FLYNN.
Smith's Mills, March 17, 1875.-3t

CAUTION.—
All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the hands of C. A. Kaufman, of Beccaria township, viz: 1 bay horse, 1 gray horse, two sets of harness and 1 bog sled. This property was purchased at Sheriff's sale on the 12th inst., and is left with him on loan, subject to my order at any time.
Smith's Mills, Mch. 17. JAMES FLYNN.

CAUTION.—
All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in possession of George Creyl, of Beccaria township, viz: 2 bay mares, cow and calf, 1 wagon, 2 sets harness, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 3 beds and bedding, 1 saddle, 1 shovel plow, 1 cook stove, 1 table, 6 chairs, 1 desk, 1 sink, 1 doughtray. This property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 13th inst., and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.
JAMES FLYNN.
Smith's Mills, March 17, 1875.-3t

New Advertisements.

MOSHANNON LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY,
OSCEOLA STEAM MILLS,
MANUFACTURES
LUMBER, LATH, AND PICKETS
AND
SAWED SHINGLES.
ALSO—Bills of HEMLOCK and PINE sawed to order on short notice.
ALSO—TOWN LOTS for sale in the borough of Osceola.
ALSO—LARGE ASSORTMENT GENERAL MERCHANDISE at their Mammoth Store in Osceola.
H. H. SHILLINGFORD, President,
Office—Forest Place, No. 125 S. 4th st., Phil'a.
JOHN LAWSHE, General Sup't,
p6jan8 '76 Osceola Mills, Clearfield Co., Pa.

THE TIMES.
A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.
Independent in everything! Neutral in nothing! Opposed to all corrupt rings in Municipal, State and National affairs.
THE DAILY TIMES
will be issued on Saturday, the 13th of March next, and every morning thereafter, Sundays excepted, under the editorial direction of A. K. McClure, printed compactly from clear, new type, on a large folio sheet, containing all the news of the day, including the Associated Press Telegrams, Special Telegrams and Correspondence from all points of interest, and fearless editorial discussions of all current topics. Price, 2 cents. Mail subscriptions, postage free, Six Dollars per annum, or Fifty cents per month, in advance. Advertisements fifteen, twenty and thirty cents per line, according to position.
THE WEEKLY TIMES
Will be issued on Saturday, March 20th, and weekly thereafter, containing all important news of the week, and complete market and financial reports. Mailed, for one year, postage free, at the following rate:
One copy..........$1.50
Ten Copies..........9.00
Twenty Copies..........15.00
Advertisements twenty-five cents per line. Remittances should be made by drafts or Post Office orders. Address
THE TIMES,
No. 14 South Seventh Street,
mch3-3m Philadelphia.

REMOVAL!
JOHN McGAUGHEY
Would respectfully notify the public generally that he has removed his Grocery Store from Shaw's Row, to the building formerly occupied by J. Miles Kratzer, on Second street, next door to Bigler's hardware store, where he intends keeping a full line of
GROCERIES.
HAMS, DRIED BEEF and LARD.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, of all grades.
TEAS, Green and Black.
COFFEE, Roasted and Green.
FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
CANNED FRUITS,
All kinds in the market.
PICKLES, in jars and barrels.
SPICES, in every form and variety.
FAMILY FLOUR,
ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.
SOAPS,
MATCHES,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED CHERRIES.
Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.
And a good assortment of those things usually kept in a grocery store, which he will exchange for marketing at the market prices.
Will sell for cash as cheaply as any other one.
Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself.
JOHN McGAUGHEY.
Clearfield, May 27, 1874.

GROCERIES!
NEW STORE,
Opposite Post Office.
New Goods! New Prices!
CHOICE LINE OF TEAS.
OOLONGS,
JAPANS,
IMPORTED,
YOUNG HYSON,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST
Purest in Market.
BUTTER AND EGGS
Will be kept and sold at first cost. Cash paid for Country Produce.
GERMAN CHERRIES,
TURKEY PRUNES,
PRESERVED PEARS,
PHILADELPHIA HAMS.
FISH.
Mackerel, Lake Herring, Cod, &c.
PICKLES.
Barrel Pickles and English Pickles.
FLOUR AND FEED.
Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, &c.
feb25'74 LYTLE & MITCHELL.

CLOSING OUT
AT
COST!
Owing to the panic, we think it policy to close out our stock
AT COST,
which will be an advantage to both us and our customers. Our stock is large, consisting of
CLOTHING,
IN ALL STYLES,
HATS & CAPS
AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Which we intend selling at cost for cash.
We say Just What we Mean!
If you wish to save from $4 to $8 on a suit, now is your time to buy. Our first-class

Overcoats	from $10 00 to	$20 00
Single coats	" 5 00 to	10 00
Suits	" 10 00 to	20 00
Pants	" 4 00 to	6 00
Pants and Vests	" 5 00 to	8 00
Under Suits	" 1 00 to	4 00
Over Shirts	" 1 00 to	2 00
Buck Gloves	" 1 25 to	2 00
Hose	" 10 to	50
Suspenders	" 15 to	75
Hats	" 1 00 to	4 50
Caps	" 75 to	1 25

Remember the place. Market street, opposite the Court House.
dec23'74 D. STEWART & SON.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEE BILL.—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address.