Hardware, & Tinware.

SACKETT & SCHRYVER,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

Second Street,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Having largely increased our stock of Hardware, we invite the public to examine our stock and prices.

Carpenters and persons who contemplate building will do well to examine our

TOOLS & BUILDING HARDWARE.

which is new and of the best manufacture, and will be sold low for cash.

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, GLUE, LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS

All kinds of Bench Planes, Saws, Chisels, Squares, Hammers, Hatchets, Plumbs and Levels, Mortised & Thumb Guages, Bevels, Braces & Bitts, Wood and Iron Bench Screws, and the best Boring Machine in the market.

Double and Single Bitt Axes,

POCKET CUTLERY, &c.

Agents for Burnell's Iron Corn Sheller, warranted.

Also, agents for Richards'

GOTHIC FLUE TOPS,

which effectually cure Smoky Flues.

Farmers' Implements and Garden Tools of every description.

A large variety of

COOK STOVES,

which we warrant to give satisfaction.

Portable Ranges and Furnaces.

☞ Roofing, Spouting and Job Work done on reasonable terms. All orders will receive prompt attention. June 11, 1873.

POWELL & MORGAN,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Also, Manufacturers of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS of all kinds for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

RAILROAD WHEELBARROWS for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

OIL, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS Nails, etc., for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

HARNESS TRIMMINGS & SHOE Findings, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

GUNS, PISTOLS SWORD CANES For sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

STOVES, OF ALL SORTS AND Sizes, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

IRON! IRON! IRON! IRON! For sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

HORSE SHOES & HORSE SHOE NAILS, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

PULLEY BLOCKS, ALL SIZES And best Manufacture, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

G. S. FLEGAL,

Ironsides Store,

PHILLIPSBURG, PA.

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

AND MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPERWARE.

Presquisle Street, Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

26, May 1875.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.

WEST BRANCH INSURANCE AGENCY

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa.

BRANCH OFFICES in different parts of the County.

The following Old and Reliable Fire, Accident Stock and Life Insurance Companies represented

Estab.		Assets.
1809	North British & Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., of England	$26,000,000
1865	Scottish Commercial Fire Ins. Co., of England (gold)	10,000,000
1794	North America Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	4,700,000
1820	Fire Association Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	3,100,000
1858	Phœnix Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.	2,200,000
1867	Watertown Fire Ins. Co., of N. Y., insures farm buildings only	700,000
1871	Amazon Fire Insurance Co., of Cincinnati	1,000,000
1853	York Stock Insurance Co., of Penna. Insures horses, &c.	75,000
1874	Hartford Accident Insurance Co of Connecticut	200,000
1847	Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Pennsylvania	5,000,000
1868	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co of New York	2,000,000
	Total capital	$57,000,000

Persons in the country desiring insurance, can have it promptly attended to by calling at the office or addressing us by letter. Insurance effected at the lowest possible rate, to be obtained in first-class companies. *No Companies represented which make Assessments.*

The above two life Insurance Co.'s, represented by T. H. Murray, have paid out in cash, between the dates of Aug. 1872 and Aug. 1874, to the friends of deceased policy holders in this county, the sum of $22,000.

Provide for the future by insuring your homes and your lives in the West Branch Insurance Agency. MURRAY & GORDON,

Clearfield, May 26, 1875. Agents.

FULFORD & THOMPSON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,

Clearfield, Penn's.

Represent all the leading Fire Insurance Companies of the country:

Queen	$16,000,000
Royal Canadian	6,000,000
Home, New York	5,754,214
Lycoming, Muncy, Pa.	3,519,452
Franklin, Philad'a	3,368,856
Phœnix, Hartford	1,852,502
Hanover, New York	1,426,955
Home, Col., Ohio	513,308
Atlas, Hartford	506,642
Providence, Washington	416,000

Persons about effecting an insurance on property of any kind, should call at our office, on Market street, opposite the Court House, and see our list of companies and rates before insuring.

JOHN H. FULFORD, T. W. THOMPSON.

Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 27, '75-1y

COME AND SETTLE.—Having taken my brother into partnership, I desire to have my old accounts closed. I therefore give notice to all who know themselves indebted to me to come forward soon and settle up, so that we can take a new departure.

Clearfield, July 16, '75-tf. F. M. CARDON.

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. jan27-1y*

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO EFFECT

IN FRENCHVILLE!

I am aware that there are some persons a little hard to please, and I am also aware that the complaint of "hard times" is well nigh universal. But I am so situated now that I can satisfy the former and prove conclusively that "hard times" will not effect those who buy their goods from me, and all my patrons shall be initiated into the secret of

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

I have goods enough to supply all the inhabitants in the lower end of the county which I sell at exceeding low rates from my mammoth store in MULSONBURG, where I can always be found ready to wait upon callers and supply them with

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linen, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,

Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all of the best material and made to order—Hose, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Sal Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery,

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

J. H. McClain's Medicines, Jayne's Medicines, Hostetter's and Hoofland's Bitters.

5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid. Cloverseed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Scrattsville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.

☞ Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.

L. M. COUDRIET.

Frenchville P. O., August 17, 1874.

J. P. WEAVER.....W. W. BETTS

WEAVER & BETTS

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Are offering, at the old stand of G. L. Reed & Co. their stock of goods, consisting of—

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c., &c.,

At the most reasonable rates for CASH or in exchange for

Square Timber, Boards, Shingles,

OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞ Advances made to those engaged in getting out square timber on the most advantageous terms. p41jan75

WANTED.

BY

N. E. ARNOLD,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

(Successor to)

Arnold & Hartshorn.

100,000 26-inch Sawed Shingles.

10,000 pounds of Wool.

Parties having long Shingles or Wool (or either) will do well to call on me. The highest market price paid at all times.

Also, a full and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, PROVISIONS, &c.,

which will be sold at reasonable prices, or exchanged for shingles or wool.

N. E. ARNOLD.

Curwensville, May 5, 1875.

Down! Down!!

THE LAST ARRIVAL

AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST!

A Proclamation against High Prices!

WE are now opening up a lot of the best and most seasonable Goods and Wares ever offered in this market, and at prices that remind one of the good old days of cheap things. Those who lack faith upon this point, or deem our allegations superfluous, need but

CALL AT OUR STORE,

Corner Front and Market streets,

Where they can see, feel, hear and know for themselves. To fully understand what are cheap goods this must be done. We do not deem it necessary to enumerate and itemise our stock. It is enough for us to state that

We have Everything that is Needed

and consumed in this market, and at prices that astonish both old and young.

dec20 JOSEPH SHAW & SON.

DANIEL GOODLANDER,

LUTHERSBURG, PA.,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY & GLOVES,

HATS & CAPS and BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco, Groceries and Fish, Nails, Hardware, Queensware and Glassware, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Drugs, Paints, Oils, School Books, a large lot of Patent Medicines,

Candies, Nuts & Dried Fruits, Cheese and Crackers, Rock and Rifle Powder,

Flour, Grain and Potatoes,

Clover and Timothy Seed,

Sole Leather, Morocco, Linings, Bindings and Thread, Shoemakers' Tools and Shoe Findings.

No greater variety of goods in any store in the county. All for sale very low for cash or country produce at the Cheap Corner. May 1, 1875.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS

JOS. SHAW & SON

Have just opened a

NEW STORE, on Main St., CLEARFIELD, PA

lately occupied by Wm. F. IRWIN.

Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES of the best quality,

QUEENSWARE, Boots and Shoes

and every article necessary for one's comfort.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. May 9, 1866-tf.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—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. mp24

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1875.

THE EVENING HEARTHSTONE.

Gladly now we gather round it,
For the toiling day is done,
And the gray and solemn twilight
Follows down the golden sun.
Shadows lengthen on the pavement,
Stalk like giants through the gloom,
Wander past the dusky casement,
Creep around the fire-lit room.
Draw the curtain, close the shutters,
Place the slippers by the fire;
Though the rude wind loudly mutters,
What care we for wind sprite's ire?

What care we for outward seeming?
Pickle fortune's frown or smile?
If around us love is beaming—
Love can human ills beguile!
'Neath the cottage roof and palace,
From the peasant to the king,
All are quaffing from life's chalice
Bubbles that enchantment bring.
Grates are glowing, music flowing
From the lips we love the best;
Oh, the joy! the bliss of knowing
There are hearts whereon to rest.

Hearts that throb with eager gladness—
Hearts that echo to our own—
While grim care and haunting sadness
Mingle never in look or tone.
Care may tread the halls of daylight,
Sadness haunt the midnight hour,
But the weird and waning twilight
Brings the glowing hearthstone's dower.
Altar of our holiest feelings!
Childhood's well-remembered shrine,
Spirit-yearnings—soul-revealings,
Wreaths immortal round thee twine.

A WHISKY RING'S HISTORY.

WHAT THE TRIAL OF THE ST. LOUIS CO-PARTNERS MAY PROVE.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing from St. Louis, tells the following story of the whisky ring:

A knowledge of certain men and facts is necessary in order to understand the "true inwardness" of the great whisky ring, which during its four years of undisputed sway in St. Louis robbed the government of more than four millions of dollars.

The revenue officers on whose honesty and upright conduct the government largely depended for the faithful administration of the excise laws were, with the exception of the collectors, men who had no social standing in this community, and who were universally regarded as unscrupulous adventurers. The supervisor, John McDonald, was in early life a butcher's apprentice in New York city. He came to this city in 1849 or '50 and became a steamboat runner. This was before railroads had reached the Mississippi valley, and travelers and emigrants came almost exclusively by steamboats. The competition for the passenger trade at this point was of course very active, and rival steamboat companies employed a class of men who were known as runners. They were men of muscle, courage and cheek, and those of them who were most abundantly supplied with the requisites and who possessed in addition native shrewdness and tact soon became champion runners. Their business was to board incoming steamers from the Ohio and Lower Mississippi, and solicit passengers upward or westward bound for the lines in whose employ they were. The runners had to keep themselves informed as to the expected arrivals of boats and the great object was to board them in advance of their rivals; but if they were not successful in this, then the pluckiest fellow, who united herewith a good address and "a gift of gab," secured the greatest number of passengers for his employer's boat. Johnny McDonald, with his early training among the butchers' apprentices of New York, soon distinguised himself in his new calling. He associated with himself several of the shrewdest and most active runners and for a time monopolized the business of soliciting passengers. Formerly the tariff of charges for runners was $5 per steamboat canvassed, but after the combination above referred to was effected the runners assessed the steamboat owners so heavily that the New Orleans packets entered into a combination and determined to employ no runners and not to allow them to ply their trade on their boats. This seriously interfered with McDonald's business, but finally he and Morgan L. Smith, who afterward became famous as one of the post office ring at Washington, succeeded in breaking up the combination of the owners of the lower river boats, and from this time until the beginning of the rebellion McDonald and Smith flourished as the champion steamboat runners.

The early training of McDonald had not fitted him for the society of gentlemen, and ten years on the St. Louis wharf as the associate of steamboat mates and runners of course did not improve either his manners or his morals. He had, however, an extensive acquaintance with steamboat men, a class who admire pluck and shrewdness, but at the same time insist upon perfectly square dealing. Among these men McDonald was considered a tricky fellow. He had on more than one occasion been caught accepting the pay of rival boatmen and of course selling one of them out. At the beginning of the war he promptly took sides with the Union men, and was useful to Frank Blair in the dark days of the Union cause in St. Louis. He was the warm personal friend of Morgan L. Smith, and aided him materially in recruiting the famous Eighth Missouri infantry, a regiment that earned for itself the reputation of being the most disorderly and incorrigible, but one of the best fighting bodies of troops in Grant's army. McDonald was commissioned Captain of company A when the regiment was mustered into service, but he was soon afterward elected Major, and on the assignment of Smith to a brigade command and the resignation of the lieutenant colonel, he assumed command of the 'bloody Eighth,' and led it in the assault on Fort Donelson. Soon after this the former lieutenant colonel was re-commissioned and assigned to the Eighth, but McDonald was not disposed to submit gracefully, and the result was his trial by court martial and conviction for insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, but the finding was not approved by the commanding general, and he participated with the regiment in the bloody and disastrous battle of Shiloh. He was, however, soon afterward compelled to resign his commission, but through the favor and influence of Gen. Grant he was placed in charge of the Rental bureau which was established at Memphis to take possession of abandoned and confiscated property. Here he seems to have prospered wonderfully, and it is said drove a very lucrative trade in connection with the notorious General Roddy in confederate cotton. McDonald had the necessary influence with Gen. Grant to obtain permits to trade beyond the lines, and Roddy, through his acquaintance within the Confederate lines, knew where the cotton was to be found. In addition to this contraband business McDonald became interested in a theatre.

By these and other speculations he amassed a fortune, but he soon squandered it in reckless speculations and riotous living, and when Grant was inaugurated in the spring of 1869, McDonald went to Washington in very reduced circumstances an applicant for some lucrative office—one, as he expressed it, that offered good chances to some enterprising fellow. His heart, it seems, was set upon the position of supervisor of internal revenue for the district of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian territory. The then incumbent, Mr. James Marr, avers in an affidavit, which was filed with President Grant prior to his appointment of McDonald, that when he (Marr) was an applicant for the supervisorship in 1868, McDonald approached him several times in Washington and afterwards in St. Louis and made corrupt propositions in regard to the production of illicit whiskey. Almost every prominent Republican who had any regard for the character of his party in this state protested against the appointment of McDonald. Both of the United States Senators from Missouri, Drake and Schurz, although usually opposed to each other, were united in their opposition to McDonald. Schurz was very bitter and persistent, and his determination to cut loose from Grant really dates from this contest in regard to the supervisorship. He knew the character of McDonald and was of course supremely disgusted when he ascertained that he was a particular friend of the President, and was to be appointed simply because Grant liked him and wanted to do something for a friend who needed a lift financially. It was to no purpose that Schurz offered to prove that McDonald's character was bad—that he was notoriously corrupt. Grant was not only obdurate, but he became brusque in his manner, and gave orders to the effect that Schurz should not have even the poor privilege of sending his card to his ruffled highness. This was intensely gratifying to Gen. Babcock, who had even before this enjoyed intimate relations with McDonald, and entertained a decided dislike for the "upstart Dutchman," as he termed Senator Schurz. It happened soon afterward that the Senator went to the White House one morning to submit some additional facts against McDonald, but when he inquired of the then knight of the card basket, Gen. Dent, whether he could see the President, he was curtly informed that he could not; he was engaged. The dignity of the Senator was touched, and he insisted on having his card delivered. It was taken inside, and Babcock responded that if he had any business with the President he must transact it through him. The Senator turned on his heel and left the White House, and I believe he has not darkened its portals since.

After McDonald was appointed, so the story goes, he admitted his utter ignorance of the revenue laws and his inability intelligently to discharge the duties of the office to the commissioner of internal revenue, who advised him to take with him as his chief clerk Col. John A. Joyce, who was then an eighteen hundred dollar clerk in the internal revenue bureau, and who was thoroughly acquainted with the law and the decisions of the commissioner, as well as with the detail administration of the same by the supervisors. This version of Joyce's transfer from Washington to St. Louis is not the correct one. It was at the suggestion of Gen. Babcock that McDonald asked Commissioner Douglass to allow him to take Joyce with him, and the commissioner, loth to part with a clerk he esteemed so highly, reluctantly consented.

John A. Joyce was born at Saratoga Springs in 1842, but taken by his parents, who were well-to-do Irish people, to Wheeling, West Virginia, when he was only five years old. From Wheeling he drifted along with his father, who had, it is said, deserted his wife in Mt. Sterling, Ky. In this locality Joyce grew to manhood's estate, and upon the breaking out of the war in 1861, he entered the Union army, and was mustered into service as orderly sergeant of Company I of the twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry. He rose from the ranks to be a lieutenant colonel on the staff of Gen. Burbridge, and unquestionably bore himself right gallantly through many fierce fights. He was a man of some acquirements, and was most bountifully gifted with "gab." There was, however, little breadth or depth of either mental ability or moral character to the man, and his penchant for making grandiloquent speeches gained him an enviable reputation as a bore. At the close of the war he settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where he read law with a brother of Senator Allison, and through the influence of that gentleman, then a member of the House of Representatives, Joyce secured a clerkship in the revenue bureau of the treasury department. His relation with Gen. Babcock appears to have been cordial prior to his settling in this city, and this close and intimate friendship, begun in Washington, lost none of its ardor as Joyce grew rich at the expense of the government.

When Gen. Grant lived in this city, prior to the war, he was an applicant for the office of county surveyor, an office that was filled by the county Commissioners. He received only one out of five votes, the one affirmative vote being given by Maj A. R. Easton, who doubtless owes his present lucrative office of pension agent to this disinterested act of friendship. One of the four commissioners who deemed him unfit for the responsible office of county surveyor was Wm. Taussig, and it happened that this gentleman was collector of internal revenue when Grant became President in 1869, and the debt of ten years' standing was paid, principal and interest, by the prompt removal of the unappreciative Taussig. In the choice of a collector Grant consulted only his own personal predilections, and C. W. Ford became the successor of Taussig. Mr. Ford was not known as a politician, but his reputation as an upright and capable business man in this community was universally acknowledged. There was no stain on his character until he surrendered the responsible office of superintendent of the principal express companies and became a revenue officer and an associate of McDonald and Joyce. His friendship for Grant, when friends were few and far between, was at once his fortune and his ruin.

I now proceed to sketch the rise and progress, as well as the decline and fall, of the great whiskey ring. As soon as McDonald and his chief clerk, Joyce, got fairly installed in office and effected the necessary changes in the subordinate offices, they began to approach the distillers and rectifiers, and to suggest feasibility in increasing their revenues by running "crooked" and paying the revenue officers and their friends thirty-five cents per gallon, instead of giving the government seventy cents. The whisky manufacturers were not unwilling; but they wanted to be certain that the ring was perfect and without flaw. They were not prepared to risk their property as well as jeopardize their personal freedom on the assurance of protection from two penniless adventurers who had neither property nor personal honor to forfeit. They believed the collector, Mr. Ford, to be beyond the control of either McDonald or Joyce, and as a test of the truthfulness of the statements made by these two worthies that they had "fixed things" at Washington, some evidence of Ford's acquiescence in the arrangement was required. In order to satisfy all parties, it was arranged that C. G. Megrue, of Cincinnati, should be brought here to act as the general manager of the ring. Megrue was known to have relations with Babcock as well as the confidence of the President, from the simple fact that he had served the San Domingo ring as a confidential bearer of despatches from the White House and State department to Babcock, Fabens, Casneau and Bier. The proposition to make Megrue the collector and disburser of the corruption fund was therefore acceptable to the distillers and rectifiers, and accordingly Megrue, shortly after his return from San Domingo, came to St. Louis. He swears, however, in the McDonald case, that he had nothing to with the organization of the ring; that he found all the details arranged, and his duty was solely to receive and parcel out the proceeds among the different conspirators. He had interviews at various times with McDonald, Joyce and Ford, and saw that the money designed for these officials was divided equally among the three, and at the same time he took care that the subordinates were properly cared for.

The storekeepers and gaugers appear to have been satisfied with from $1 to $2 per barrel of the illicit manufactured, while McDonald, Joyce, Ford and his deputy, Leavenworth, and William McKee, of the *Globe*, were not satisfied with less than $1,000 per week, and about an equal amount was regularly set apart for Washington. Megrue remained there about fourteen months, but according to his statement the active operations in illicit covered only about twelve months. During this time he says the amount of money realized approximated $1,000,000, one-half of which was retained by the manufacturers, and the other half was divided in the proportion above stated. In the fall or winter of 1872 all parties determined to dispense with Megrue's services, and he was accordingly told that as Grant had been re-elected there was no longer any necessity for a "campaign fund," and therefore the watchword was to be "reform." He seems to have been a little incredulous, and to have interpreted the professions of reformation to mean nothing more than a determination to "gobble" his share of the weekly theft.—He accordingly gave them notice that if this talk about reform proved a measure to get rid of him he would, like Banquo's ghost, refuse to "git" at their bidding. They smillingly told him they were never more sincere in their lives, but it was immaterial whether he cleared out or not, his divvy would be no longer forthcoming. The reform went no further than Megrue, who discovered that the combination was stronger than he imagined. He was not only fozen out here, but he found an unexpected coolness pervading the official atmosphere at Washington.

The men who were prospering here at the expense of the national treasury were not alarmed by Megrue's threats of exposure. They were too well fortified, as they again and again declared, to fear anything or anybody. Their conduct in this community was that of men who were confident of their ability to defy all assaults from treacherous foes outside and to laugh to scorn every effort that honest officials outside their combination might make to bring them to justice. They openly and defiantly flaunted the evidences of their ill-gotten wealth in public.—There was apparently a disposition on their part to court criticism—to challenge inquiry. They lived at first-class hotels and occupied suits of rooms that cost them ten times their monthly salaries. Diamonds worth thousands of dollars blazed on their shirt bosoms and their wives were gorgeous in silks and satins. In one year, I am informed by a salesman at Jaccard's, Joyce purchased more than $8,000 worth of diamonds, and McDonald's investments in this line, first and last, were not less than $25,000. Joyce gave Babcock a solitaire pin that cost him more than one year's salary, and his wife is made conspicuous at White House receptions by flashing gems that were bestowed by the same hand.—McDonald purchased a span of blooded horses of Joe Rickey, the famous fancy stock raiser of Calloway county, Mo., for the avowed purpose of presenting them to the President, and they can be seen every day drawing the Presidents landaulet in Pennsylvania avenue. Dazzling jewels from the Orient, by the hand of the late steamboat bully, came to the ladies of the White House, and among the many costly wedding presents piled up in the Blue Room on the occasion of Miss Nellie's marriage, that of Mr. and Mrs. Gen. McDonald was not the least conspicuous. These things were not done in a corner, but with indecent publicity, and they excited public comment.

Whenever the President visited St. Louis, McDonald escorted him to and from the depot, and to all public places. Everywhere, in public and in private, this ignorant and unaccomplished parvenue was the recipient of marked attention from the President. If he visited Washington, as he did last spring, bearing $5,000 that had been collected from the distillers to secure the revocation of Bristow's order transferring all revenue officers, he was cordially welcomed at the White House, and he rode side by side with the President in Pennsylvania avenue behind the gaily caparisoned four-in-hand.

For several years Grant and his household have regularly attended the state agricultural fair at St. Louis.

This fall a year ago, when the President attended the fair, he appeared on the grand stand arm in arm with McDonald, and the statement that he refused to see his old friend at the time of his last visit here a few weeks since is not true. He did see McDonald, and the meeting was as cordial as in the olden time. I make the statement upon the authority of a well-known and entirely responsible gentleman who knows whereof he speaks.

A few years ago Fred Grant, accompanied by Secretary Delano, visited the Pacific coast, and by special invitation McDonald made one of the party. At St. Louis, just before the excursionists departed, McDonald gave a dinner in Fred's honor, and presided at the head of the table, with Fred on his right and Delano on his left. A special car was provided at government expense, and the party spent several weeks "doing" the mountains and the Pacific slope.

The fact that McDonald and Joyce were living a riotous life and spending annually thousands of dollars in excess of their legitimate income was known to both Grant and Babcock, as it was to every intelligent man who occasionally visited St. Louis. Grant knew that McDonald had not any legitimate income that would justify him in presenting a thousand dollar span of horses, or in bestowing $2,500 worth of diamonds. Babcock was familiar with Joyce's financial situation when McDonald brought him here, and he maintained the closest intimacy with him afterward; and who will believe that Babcock did not know that Joyce must have received from the whisky ring the money with which the diamonds worn by himself and wife were purchased.

Almost every distiller, rectifier and revenue officer who has testified in McDonald's trial has declared that Joyce satisfied the distillers that Babcock was one of the ring, and that they received repeated assurances through Ford and McKee that Grant was in the theft also. Several distillers, rectifiers and subordinate revenue officers testified that Joyce had shown them letters from Babock, in which he assured that worthy that "everything was lovely" at the end of the string; and one witness, Mr. Bovis, of Bovis & Frazier, swore that Joyce allowed him to have one of Babcock's letters for a day or two to exhibit to distillers who were not in the ring. It is notorious that Babcock corresponded regularly with Joyce. A dozen gentlemen have assured me that they have seen letters addressed to Joyce which were written on the official "Executive Mansion" letter paper. Mack, of the *Globe-Democrat*, declared publicly on the street in my hearing a few days ago that Joyce came to him in the campaign of 1874, when the *Globe* was opposing Gentry, the Administration candidate for Governor, and remonstrated with him about the course of that paper. When Mack demanded why he presumed so to direct, Joyce produced a letter from Babcock instructing him to go to the editor of the *Globe* and tell him that the administration expected all its friends to support the people's ticket.

William R. Jewett was, prior to 1873, a man of very limited means, and had been employed about different distilleries in various capacities. He was an old-time friend of Jim Casey, the President's brother-in-law. They were, according to Jewett's story, born and reared in the same neighborhood in Kentucky, and had been playfellows and schoolmates in their younger days, and fast friends ever afterward. In 1873 Jewett was, according to his version, the superintendent of Chouteau's distillery; but it is very well known that he was a partner in the establishment, and that he acquired his interest therein because he was known to be on confidential terms with the President's brother-in-law. Chouteau is a man of wealth, and has always borne a good reputation. He is not the man who would have taken any risks knowingly, and jeopardized his personal freedom as well as his property on the mere knowledge that Jewett was friendly with Casey. Now there are scores of witnesses here who will testify that Jewett repeatedly boasted that he and Casey were connected by relations beyond those of mere friendship. More than one member of the ring that was formed in 1871, has told me that Jewett time and again insisted that he must be taken in, or else he would play the devil generally through Jim Casey. Lehm D. Thorpe, the storekeeper at Jewett's distillery, from August, 1874, says that he was frequently assured by Jewett that Casey was interested in the establishment and if the arrest that could be feared actually happened, he should be protected. "I have a friend at court," was a favorite expression of Jewett. The conduct of this fellow since he was indicted goes to corroborate these statements about Casey's connection with the ring. After nearly all the indicted distillers, rectifiers, storekeepers and gaugers had withdrawn their pleas of not guilty and confessed in open court their manifested transgressions, Jewett resolutely stood out and stoutly affirmed his perfect peace of mind. When some of his friends were asked to explain why Jewett was determined to stand his trial they uniformly replied that the government dare not push him to the wall and have Casey's letters to him made public. Finally, however, it was announced that Jewett had pleaded guilty to all the indictments against him, but I find on inquiring that this is not true. He has withdrawn his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty in certain cases, but he still stands out as defiantly as ever in all the more serious ones.—Only a few evenings since I heard two men talking about Jewett's attitude in the Planter's house, and one of them said very positively that Jewett was safe, and well might he be defiant with the positive proof in his possession that Jim Casey was his partner. On making inquiry I learned that the man who made this declaration was the distiller employed at Jewett's establishment.

Putting these facts together, do they not clearly establish two things:

First—That the admitted intimate relations which existed between President Grant, his brother-in-law, Jim Casey, and his private secretary, Gen. Babcock, and the two head devils of the whisky, ring, McDonald and Joyce, precludes the belief that the former were without knowledge of the stupendous frauds that were practised upon the government.

Second—That it is perposterous to expect the public to believe that W. O. Avery, chief clerk of the internal revenue bureau, and afterward chief clerk of the treasury department, was the only person in official position at Washington to who received a "rake" from the two millions of dollars that had been divided by the officers of the government during the four years' existence of the St. Louis whisky ring.

GOVERNMENT PAP.—The Washington *Gazette* publishes a long bill of indictment against Mullett, late Supervising Architect. The charges are that Mullett, Babcock, Shepherd and Grant form a White House ring, and have made the thing mutually profitable; that Mullett gave Shepherd the plumbing, gas-fitting and roofing of public buildings at rates thirty per cent. higher than better work could have been done for had competition been invited; that Mullett had an interest in the Vaux patent roof which Shepherd put on public buildings; that through Mullett the stone taken from the Seneca quarry was used in the construction of the new jail, and that it was sold by weight, whereby the government finds itself with a quantity of refuse stone equal to the quantity used in the building, on its hands, and that the profits of the job were shared by Mullett, Henry D. Cooke and others. Finally, that Mullett enriched himself by all sorts of jobbery and corruption. The *Gazette* demands an investigation, and asserts that it has the proofs to substantiate all its charges.

The winters in Russia are becoming colder every year, and the summers hotter, more and less fruitful, owing, as it is clearly proved by Pallingston, to the destruction of the woodlands, which formerly abounded in the southern districts. The clearing of these lands have caused such an enormous evaporation that many once capacious water courses have become mere swamps or are completely dry.

Chattanooga felt so good over the election of a Democratic Mayor on the 8th ult., that the Mayor elect was hauled over the city on a hose carriage by the enthusiastic firemen!

Grant weighs 187 pounds avoirdupois, and all he wants is an electoral vote for each pound.—*Boston Post.*

Legal Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of MICHAEL M'GIRK, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. JAMES L. LEAVY,

Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 1, 1875-6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of ANDERSON MURRAY, late of Girard twp., Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. ANANIAS MURRAY, ALLEN MURRAY,

Gillingham, Dec. 1, '75-6t* Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of J. M. KRATZER, late of Clearfield borough, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. E. MARIE KRATZER,

Clearfield, Nov. 19, 1875-6t Adm'x.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of R. NEIMAN, late of New Washington, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. RACHEL M. NEIMAN, HENRY D. ROSE,

New Washington, Nov. 18, '75-6t* Adm'rs

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of J. F. W. SCHNARRS, late of Covington twp., Clearfield county Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. CHARLES SCHNARRS, WM. SCHNARRS,

Karthaus, Nov. 3, 1875-6t* Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of MARY S. MARSHALL, late of Lawrence twp., Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. WM. MARSHALL,

Nov. 17, '75-6t Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JOHN SHEESER, deceased, late of Union township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. DAVID DRESSLER, JOHN SHEESER,

Rockton, Nov. 17, '75-6t* Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of MARGARET HAGERTY, deceased, late of Gulich township, Clearfield county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN WITHEROW,

New Millport, Nov. 10, '75-6t Executor.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property now in the possession of William Ramsley, of Bell township, viz: 2 bay mares, 2 set harness, 1 buggy, 1 log sled, 1 wagon, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 23d day of November, and was left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. J. B. ELLIS.

Rumbarger, Dec. 1, 1875-2t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of David Young, of Greenwood township, viz: 2 horses, 2 sets harness, 1 buggy, and 1 log sled. This property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 16th day of November, and is left with him on loan, subject to my order at any time. JOHN T. STRAW.

Marrus, Nov. 24, '75-3t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Edward Farrell, of Penn township, viz: 1 cow, 3 beds and bedding, 1 cook stove, 2 shop stoves, 1 table, 1 sink, 1 cupboard, 1 clock, 1 set of chairs, lot of dishes, lot of carpet, lot of shoemakers tools, 1 lounge, 1 sewing machine, as the same belongs to me and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. J. B. RAFFERTY.

Grampian Hills, Nov. 24, '75-3t

Groceries, Etc.

NEW

FLOUR, FEED,

AND

GROCERY

STORE.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.,

Market Street, one door west of Mansion House, Clearfield, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, SODA, COAL OIL, SYRUP, SALT, SPICES, SOAP,

Canned and Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Cider Vinegar, Butter, Eggs, &c.

ALSO, EXTRA OME-MADE

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour,

Corn Meal, Chop, Feed, &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.

Clearfield, Nov. 18, 1874.-tf

REMOVAL!

JOHN McGAUGHEY

Would respectfully notify the public generally that he has removed his Grocery Store from Shaw's Row, to the building formerly occup