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 Hard ware, 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 Gauges, Bevels, Brazes & 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
1855 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
1843 Phœnix Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.	2,200,000
1807 Watertown Fire Ins. Co., of N. Y., (insures farm buildings only	700,000
1871 American 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
1856 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. Insurances 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 our 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'a.

Represent all the leading Fire Insurance Companies of the country:

Queen	$10,800,000
Royal Canadian	6,000,000
Home, New York	5,700,214
Lycoming, Muncy, Pa.	3,500,435
Franklin, Philad.	3,300,336
Phœnix, Hartford	1,852,802
Hanover, New York	1,326,955
Home, Col., O.	515,[illegible]
Atlas, Hartford	506,612
Providence, Washington	510,000

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 14, '75-tf. F. M. GARDON.

$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, So 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 Strattonville 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 12, 1874.

J. F. 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. pd1jan73

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 with or) 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 itemize our stock. It is enough for us to state that

We have Everything that is Needed

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

dec29 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, Morocoes, 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' FEE BILL, We have printed a large number of the above bills, and will on the receipt of twenty five cents, mail a copy to any address. myb

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1875.

SCHENCK.

OUR NATIONAL DISGRACE.

We have recently referred to the disgraceful expose of the fact that Robert C. Schenck, American minister to England, had been the recipient of $50,000 of the stock of the Emma mining company guaranteed to pay *him* 18 per cent. unknown to the other stockholders. The following is the full text of the papers to the transaction:

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Having this day made and delivered to T. W. Park my promissory note for £10,000, the consideration for which is, that sum to be paid for 500 shares in the Emma silver mining company, and with the agreement that, if that number of shares of the capital stock shall not be allotted to me or distributed by the board of directors, he, the said Park, shall make up to me that number; now then, further to secure to said Park the sum of £10,000 in one year from this date, I hereby agree to assign, and do assign to him, with power to demand a transfer of the same on the books of the company, 475 shares of my said stock after the same is allotted or assigned to me, at the end of one year from this date, or at any time thereafter, and to apply the proceeds, not exceeding the amount then due on said note, to the payment thereof; and in addition to this pledge of stock, and as other security on said note, if required by said Park, I hereby agree to execute and deliver to him, at any time within one year, on demand, a mortgage of my house and lot in Washington city, in the United States, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Massachusetts avenue, which I claim to be worth at least $30,000, and guarantee to be subject to no other incumbrance, except a deed of trust and a note for $5,000 in the hands of Riggs & Co., bankers of that city, being a part of the purchase money yet due from me held for the benefit of Mrs. Adams.

Witness my hand on the day and year above written. R. C. SCHENCK.

[Across the face of this document is written: "Mortgage given for balance, and this paper canceled and given up on settlement, May 14, 1874.]

£10,000. T. W. PARK."

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1871.—On or before the 1st day of November, 1872, I promise to pay Trenton W. Park, ten thousand pounds, for value received.

ROB'T C. SCHENCK.

Whereas, Robert C. Schenck proposes to subscribe for (£10,000) ten thousand pounds par value of the stock or shares in the Emma silver mining company, limited, a company proposed to be formed in London; and, whereas, I represent the owners of the property to be sold said company, and am the vendor of the property to be conveyed, and receive in part payment of the purchase money the amount to be paid by said Schenck on his proposed subscription.

Now, in consideration thereof and of other good considerations, I hereby promise and agree with the said Rob't C. Schenck that said stock or shares shall pay a dividend of two per cent, per month while held by said Schenck, or that I will at any time on the request of said Schenck take from him said stock or shares and pay him therefor the par value.

Provided always that if at any time I offer to take said shares or stock from said Schenck and pay him therefor the par value, and said Schenck declines to receive par for said stock or shares, then I shall from that time be fully discharged from this agreement.

T. W. PARK.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1871.

Dec. 2, 1871.—Mem.—I have agreed that the guaranty of the dividend of two per cent. per month shall be reduced to one and a half per cent. per month.

ROB'T C. SCHENCK.

KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, CITY OF LONDON.—I, George Lewis Phipps Eyre, a commissioner for the State of New York, resided in the city of London, Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copies of agreement, dated first day of November, 1871, signed by Trenor W. Park, with the originals thereof, and that the same are the correct copies of the said documents and of the whole thereof.

G. L. P. EYRE,
A commissioner of the State of New York.

ANOTHER SCANDAL.

The *Tribune* gives the following account of another scandal of which Schenck is the subject:

Upon the heels of the Emma mine disgrace follows another scandal, worse in some respects than that deplorable affair—a scandal of such a character that it seems to make Mr. Schenck's retirement to private life a necessity of the most urgent kind. Documents have recently been published which show that in July, 1871, Mr. Norman Wiard, who was at that time a partner of Gen. Schenck's in the business of manufacturing ordnance, and held a power of attorney for him, entered into a written agreement with Juan A. Machado to "use his best endeavors to procure the settlement and payment" of a claim of $350,000 which Machado was urging against the British government. What sort of "endeavors" Wiard was expected to use may be inferred from the stipulation of the contract that if he succeeded "in securing such settlement during the time Gen. Schenck should be the minister of the United States to Great Britain," Wiard's compensation should be one-third of the award, less certain legal expenses; but if the settlement "should not depend upon the negotiation of Gen. Schenck," or should not be concluded during his ministry, then Wiard should get nothing. In plain English, Wierd, trading upon the basis of his partnership and intimacy with the American minister, proposed to sell the diplomatic services of that high official, taking for his pay one-third of all that Schenck could get out of the British government. Of course it was nowhere said that Wiard and Schenck were to divide the profits. On that subject Mr. Machado doubtless drew his own conclusions.

Having made this disgraceful contract, what was Mr. Wiard's next proceeding? Why, he sent a copy of it to Mr. Schenck, with the necessary papers for the prosecution of the claim. Did Mr. Schenck protest indignantly at such an affront to his honor? Did he refuse to be a party to the bargain? Not at all. He wrote back: "I will see what can be done. I have the greatest confidence in you, but I am sorry my name was put in. Neither Machado nor his attorneys should have had a writing with my name mentioned." And he concludes: "This letter is for yourself and to be burned when read. I shall burn what you have sent except the brief of Machado's American lawyers." We print the contract and the letter in full, and leave our readers to judge for themselves whether there was an understanding between Schenck and Wiard, and what its nature was. It must be clear, however, that courtesy to the British government requires our administration to recall Mr. Schenck without further delay, unless he can satisfy the world that the documents now published are forgeries.

THE SERENADE TO GRANT AND BOSS SHEPHERD.

The resident Ring chiefs, officeholders, contractors, jobbers, and public plunderers generally had a rejoicing at Washington on Saturday night over the recent elections, which they loudly interpret as the peculiar triumph of Grantism, and as giving it as surance of a new lease of power in a third term. In order to emphasize this idea, and to give it formal expression, the Washington Ring organized a serenade to compliment Grant and Boss Shepherd as the two leaders now specially vindicated.

All the details of this political parade seem to have been carefully considered, from the presence of the Marine Band at the public expense to the prepared speeches of the two Bosses which had been gotten by heart and recited with vigor to the throng of admiring fetainers. According to the report of one of the faithful organs, this procession of patriots, after being formed at the City Hall, under the shadow of Lincoln's statue, moved directly to the White House. There the President was presented to the crowd by Arthur Shepherd, brother of the Boss, and one of the most notorious of the vulgar and venal crew who composed the late Ring Government. After thanking them "heartily for the compliment," and saying "the rag baby had been effectually killed," Grant took a more personal view of the elections when he said:

"The victories also give assurance that the people have not lost confidence in the Republican party, and that the *Government of the country will be entrusted to it for four years longer.*"

This declaration was welcomed with shouts of satisfaction, and was understood to mean, what the President evidently intended, confidence in his election for a third term. After this part of the performance the patriots proceeded to the residence of Secor Robeson, who, although he was included in the programme, and had furnished the Marine Band to enliven it, had suddenly left the city without an explanation.

Boss Shepherd was next in order, and the crowd found him waiting, surrounded by the ejected Treasury Architect Mullett, who had given the Boss all the plumbing jobs, and by other members of the Ring who had shared in the spoils, and still enjoy the profits of the same rule under a new name, and with three Commissioners as figureheads.

The Boss was more elaborate in speech than his friend and companion in the White House. He spoke as a leader of the party, and claimed the Ring achievements at the capital as one of its greatest merits. Here are his own reported words:

"And here in this capital of the nation we meet to-night as Republicans, glad and proud of the occasion which brings us together, proud of the great and good President who presides over the destinies of this grand republic, of *the party which has redeemed the national metropolis from the squalor and filth in which it had lain mouldering for nearly half a century*, a byword and reproach among the cities of the earth, and transformed it into a thing of beauty, making it worthy of the hallowed name it bears." [With rotten pavements, broken sewers, and false measurements, costing twenty-five or thirty millions, more than half of which was stolen.]

"I thank you for this compliment, gentlemen. It is pleasant to feel that one is appreciated by his fellow citizens, and I can assure you for myself, that in the future as in the past, I am for good Repualican government."

These speeches soupd as if written by one hand, and dovetail into each other perfectly. They were the exclusive features of the Ring serenade, and intended to go out to the country in that sense. The crowd passed by the doors of Bristow, Pierreponte, and Jewell without even halting to offer a sign of recognition. Chandler was dining out, and was therefore preoccupied, or he would have spoken of the "great moral victory" and of that reform to which he is devoted. Measurer Babcock was booked for a serenade to recognize his "valuable services in beautifying Shepherd's vouchers;" but he was called away by pressing telegrams from St. Louis in regard to the health of the Whisky Ring.

This affair is full of significence, and indicates unmistakably what meaning is given at Washington to the late elections. In the flush of a supposed triumph now, and in the belief that it will be followed by a real success next year, the third termers rush to the front claiming the achievement as theirs; and the head of an infamous Ring of thieves audaciously proclaims that the results in various States endorse the corruption and robbery at which the country was revolted.

If the Republicans found any substantial reason for rejoicing over the late elections, they were entitled to that luxury, and perhaps ought to esteem it the more for having been rare to them in the last two years. Attached to that party at the capital are many honorable and well-known names whose public service and character reflect credit upon it.

Not one of them appears in connection with its demonstration, which was given over to the very worst class of plunderers. It was gotten up to put Grant forward as a candidate for reelection, and to whitewash his boon companion and chosen adviser of the Kitchen Cabinet, Boss Shepherd.—*New York Sun.*

FAILURES AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Press* draws the following gloomy picture of things at the capital:

The town has been in a fever of excitement for several days, owing to losses incurred by many helpless and confiding people who three years ago took stock in what was then called the Masonic Hall association, but which was afterwards converted into a grand opera house. The company was started, with a capital of $100,000, afterwards increased to $300,000, and subsequently bonds were issued to the amount of $87,000, against $16,000 in stock sold. With this money the building was begun and finished, the ground on which it stood being held on mortgage, and when the edifice was ready for dedication it had mechanic's liens on it to the amount of $42,000, making it cost, exclusive of the ground, $139,000. In the two years and a half in which it has been in use it has yielded about $35,000 in rents, out of which neither the stockholders nor the bondholders received a penny, and last Wednesday the building was sold at sheriff's sale for $42,000, a sum barely sufficient to pay off the mechanics' liens, subject to the remaining mortgage on the land, thus wiping out all the stock and all the bonds. But Harrisburg is becoming famous for these transactions. Her cotton factory was built and managed some years since in a similar manner. After being in operation for a few years it was closed by a party who held a majority of the stock, and the minority were starved into selling out, and when a few held on it was forced to sheriff's sale, depriving them of any share in the proceeds of sale. Then came the car-shops, another vast corporation, the stock of which was allowed to depreciate by mismanagement, and was finally bought in at a great loss to the men of limited means who held stock in it. Then followed a stock railroad, which after business mismanagement was sold at sheriff's sale, the original stockholders losing their investment. On the heels of this came the Lochiel iron works, a gigantic concern; next a stove works, in which the management was outrageous; and this has cast a gloom of distress over the entire city, and aroused a bitterness of great intensity; The aggregate of these failures, within a period of about fifteen years, will easily sum up from $400,000 to $500,000, nearly all of which has been taken out of the pockets of men of small means. The management of our new water works may also be mentioned in this connection as a piece of financiering peculiar to this locality. Several years ago, when these works were projected, the outside estimate, in which a large margin was provided, was put down at $260,000. The work is now in the hands of the authorities, all the contractors having been released of their bonds, and instead of costing $300,000, they have already cost $890,000, and require a large expenditure to pay for repairs and provide for defects. The new basin looks like a tureen—the pumping machinery is not reliable—the iron in the pipes from the new basin is defective, and the pipes are breaking at all times. You can imagine the state of public feeling.

GRANT HAS THE CARDS IN HIS OWN HAND.

If there be any such thing as a Republican party, in distinction from the Third Term Grant party, it must make itself felt immediately. But look around you. Who are the possible candidates of the opposition? Senator Conkling? He merely acts as the lieutenant of the President, and while unquestionably he possesses plenty of influence at the White House, that influence is derived altogether from his servile obedience to the dictatorial will of the approaching power, Mr. Blaine? The dull face of the President brightened into a smile that means something when the news came in September that the Democratic gain in Maine had almost wiped out the Republican majority. That election settled Blaine, in the opinion of the President and his advisers, and probably they were right. Vice-President Wilson? He is Secretary Bristow? It is reported that he threatened to leave the Cabinet when Chandler's appointment was announced and it is tolerably certain that he would be driven out if he became formidable as a candidate. Senator Morton? He tried to conduct a fight against the President on the financial issue, and was so badly worsted that, with the ready thrift of a professional politician, he abandoned his own opinions, hastily adopted the views of the White House, and broke into the most extravagant eulogies on Grant, that he might not forfeit his little slice of patronage. Mr. Washburn? No man over in France will be able to command the Republican National Convention. Every delegate will be spoken for in advance. Charles Francis Adams? Hardly. He doesn't train with the rulers, and the rulers rule in these last days.

We are at the end of the list. Will any man whose name we have mentioned hold his own against Grant? When the President comes, backed by the power which he wields, claiming that the "unexpected contingency" has risen, will Conkling, Blaine, Bristow, or the others dispute his assumption?—*Utica Observer.*

FREAK OF A WILD TURKEY.—A Mifflin township correspondent writes to inform the Williamsport *Bulletin* that two years ago a wild turkey came to the barn yard of Mr. Isaac Pepperman, on Larry's creek, and after mingling with the domestic turkeys the fowl concluded it would remain with them over winter. It partook freely of the food furnished the flock, but whenever night came it would repair to the wooded hill to roost, returning in the morning. In the spring it suddenly disappeared, having sought its native tramping ground in the mountains. Last winter it did not put in an appearance, and the circumstance was soon forgotten. This fall, however, his turkeyship suddenly turned up, and seemed intent on making preparations to remain over winter with the flock, when he was dispatched. He proved to be very large and fat.

Congressman Holman (Dem.) of Indiana, advocates the repeal of the Resumption act, the abolition of the national banks, with greenbacks substituted for their notes.

THE CENTENNIAL ORATOR.

The vexed question of the Centennial orator was settled yesterday by the selection of William M. Evarts, of New York, with Longfellow as poet and a grandson of Richard Henry Lee as reader of the Declaration of Independence. Of the wisdom of the last two appointments there can be little question. There is a special fitness in selecting one whose grandfather was originally appointed to frame the immortal Declaration of 1776—and who doubtless would have done so but for his unavoidable absence—to read the charter of our liberties given us by the fathers of the Republic a century ago. There will be music, also, in blending the voice of the ex-Confederate with the shouts that will go up in the name of a free and united country on the grandest occasion of our history, and it will heal the lingering wounds of sectional estrangement, for none should survive that day. Longfellow will most happily weave in song the bright lessons and promises of a century of free government. Evarts is one of our most finished and sparkling and logical of legal orators, but whether he can command the inspiration that must grace the orator who is to speak for forty millions of people who have solved the problem of self-government, is the doubt that will hang over his name until his work shall have been done. It was the want of the true inspiration that must mould the eloquence for such an occasion that made Charles Francis Adams ineligible. He would have polished freedom with the most chaste and chilling sentences, when the lustre and keenness of the indefinable utterances which brighten the eye and swell the heart and paint imperishable pictures in patriotic memories, alone could fill the exceptional measure of that day's greatest duty. Everett was orator at Gettysburg, and never was Grecian or Roman story told in more exquisitely chosen words, but his oration perished and is forgotten. It is to this task Mr. Evarts must betake himself, and he must fill its utmost possibilities or accept from his countrymen the inexorable judgment of failure. We do not assume that he is unequal to it, nor can we name another to take the place with absolute confidence in his superior fitness. It is the one crown that no citizen has fully proved his claim to, and those who shall not be called to it will be honored greatly beyond him who shall receive it with its chaplets dimmed by a nation's disappointment.

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF FRAUD.

The startling facts brought to light in this city in connection with the whisky frauds have so engrossed our attention that we have overlooked the scarcely less important proceedings of a similar nature in other quarters.—What has been confessed, and what, besides, is suspected here, is so staggering that we easily imagine that St. Louis was the centre of the whisky ring, and that our city enjoys an infamous pre-eminence in the wretched business. But this may be a mistake after all. The promise of a San Francisco paper, if opportunity is afforded, to exhibit whisky frauds "before which those of St. Louis and Chicago will grow pale," and the dispatches of yesterday stating that the ring at Chicago defrauded the government out of the tax on two and a half million gallons of spirits, suggest the possibly national character of this wonderful conspiracy. This significant feature of the business has already been demonstrated—that the ring was a confederation of distillers and revenue officials. When we bear this in mind, and reflect that the vast partnership was formed five years ago; that it extended over the whole country, from New York to San Francisco, and from Milwaukee to New Orleans that its operations had all the method, regularity and organization of government business; that it possessed a system of cipher communication with Washington; that notwithstanding the undisguised boldness of its transactions, Secretary Bristow's two latest predecessors in the Treasury Department never exhibited a symptom of knowing anything about it; that its dividends amounted, probably, to $5,000,000; and that the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue steadily refused, when his attention was again and again called to it, to take the first honest step towards breaking it up—it looks almost as though the internal revenue bureau had transformed itself into a whisky ring and lent its powerful and elaborate machinery to the business of defrauding the government. The conspiracy grows in proportions every day; we begin to see that its control of the authority of the government made it almost as formidable as the government itself; and it is plain that it will require all the honest efforts of Secretary Bristow and Attorney-General Pierrepont, supported by the personal approval of the President and the moral sentiment of the whole country, to bring its members to justice.—*St. Louis Republican.*

DANA ON ROBESON.

The New York *Sun*, with a vigor commensurate with the subject, discourses of our Secretary of the Navy and his fleet in the following style:

In the five years of the reign of Grant and Robeson, from June 30, 1869, to June, 30, 1874, Congress has appropriated for the navy in total about one hundred millions of dollars. Of this sum fifty millions in round figures was wholly spent in tinkering the old tubs of the navy and on things entering into their maintenance. Besides this, three millions two hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for eight sloops-of war, which are now built, and are of no more use for war purposes against anything except savages than eight Erie canal boats. The millions spent on them might as well have been thrown into the sea which those ships traverse at such slow pace that they could neither catch an enemy nor run away from one. Their building was the result of a combination of jobbery and professional stupidity. It gave employment to the Navy Department rings, and filled the bellies of some of Secor Robeson's leeches.

We spend ten millions a year scratching around navy yards and patching up old ships. If one-tenth part of this was honestly laid out on torpedoes of the right sort, and all ring jobbery was thrown aside, we should be in an impregnable condition for naval defence, and that is all we need. But this cannot be done with Porter setting himself up as an inventor and planner, when he is fit only to teach boys to make granny knots. Nor will it ever come to pass while Secor Robeson is on hand to get up Lay torpedo jobs and force them through Congress.

THE SCANDAL REVIVED.

Very impressive must it have been to hear Mrs. Moulton respond to the demand of Plymouth church, that she should show cause why her name should not be dropped from the roll for absenteeism. The little woman in a firm voice replying: "Because she *knew* the pastor, Beecher, to be guilty of adultrey and false swearing," has opened up the scandal again in all its length and breadth, and the silent vote of Plymouth dropping her name in spite of her protestations of loyalty to the church, will not by any means shut down the re-opened flood-gates. The Congregational ministers, to whom Mrs. Moulton has appealed, are now to take up and investigate the subject. We were afraid the virtual verdict of "not proven," which the Brooklyn jury passed upon Mr. Beecher's case, would never give it its *quietus*, and it is now evident that Mr. Becher will need to have a very long term of life vouchsafed for him, if he is to live it down."

The surgical examination of the body of Lexington, the great Kentucky race horse, revealed a most singular cause for his death. That part of the skull under the left eye, where the trouble of the horse seemed to be located, was filled with at least a quart of masticated food, which had been forced into the cavity through an opening in the upper jaw, caused by the loss of a tooth.

Victoria Woodhull says there are upwards of 380,000 idiots in Pennsylvania. Hartranft's vote was 304,175. Couldn't the religious editor of the *Gazette* get her to deliver a lecture upon the threatened danger to common schools. She is great on exposures, and a friend of Grant's.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

NOT COMING.—The Crown Prince is not coming—in fact he never said he would—neither is the Pope coming to the Centennial. Now, then, let Bradlaugh and the Know Nothings be assured that Republican institutions will survive a little while longer on this side of the water.

Legal Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of PHILANDER SMITH, 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. A. C. TATE,

Clearfield, Dec. 8, '75-6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of MICHAEL MGEE, 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. 10 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. ROBE,

New Washington, Nov. 10, '75-6t* 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 SHRESER, 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 SHRESER,

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 Ramsey, of Bell township, viz: 2 bay mares, 2 set harness, 1 buggy, 1 pug sled, 1 wagon, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 22d day of November and was left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. J. B. SELLERS.

Bumbarger, Dec. 1, 1875-3t*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LANDS!

Estate of ISAAC McKEE, deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on

Friday, December 17, 1875,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain tract of land, situate in Knox township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by the Isaac McKee Homestead Farm, on the east by lands of John M. Chase, on the south by lands of Joseph Best and others, and on the west by Clearfield creek, lands of the estate of Dilliouts and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN ACRES

and allowance, with about 40 acres cleared, and having a good good two-story log House, orchard and other improvements thereon. The land is good for farming purposes, has a quantity of pine, oak and hemlock timber thereon, and is underlaid with coal, being situated in the great coal basin.

Also, one other tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Brisbin & Miller, John D. Coder, Agnes Robinson and others, being a part of a tract was granted in the name of Benjamin Poultney, and containing

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES

and 118 perches. This land is well suited for farming purposes, has a large quantity of pine, oak and hemlock timber thereon, and is situated in the great coal basin.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. when the property is knocked down; the remainder of one-third at confirmation of sale, and the balance in equal payments of one and two years, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JAMES McKEE,
J. IRVIN McKEE,
Trustees.

New Millport, Nov. 24, '75-4t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be sold by the undersigned, Administrator of William Mullen, late of Woodward township, dec'd, in the village of Madera, in said township, at the public house of I. P. Caron, on

Tuesday, December 21, 1875,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain piece of land, late the estate of said deceased, situate in said township, and described as follows, viz: Beginning at post; thence along Alexander estate, south 24° west 87 2-10 perches to hickory; thence along Wright & Shaff south 37° east 112 perches to pine; thence by George Baker and, reuben north 40½° east 26 2-10 perches to post; thence by Samuel Shoff north 26½° west 108 2-10 perches to place of beginning, containing twenty-five acres and forty perches more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third the purchase money at confirmation of sale, one-third in one year from date of sale, and the balance in two years from date of sale, the latter two payments with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. WM. B. WHITESIDE,

Nov. 24, 1875-4t Adm'r.

New Advertisements.

MAIL LETTINGS.—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 1, 1875.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 2 p. m. of February 2, 1876, for conveying the mails of the United States on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, in the state of Pennsylvania