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 Gauges, 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.

Presquicle 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	$26,606,000
1865	Scottish Commercial Fire Ins. Co., of England (gold)	10,000,000
1794	North America Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	4,750,000
1820	Fire Association Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	2,100,000
1853	Phœnix Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.	2,200,000
1857	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
1866	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 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'a.

Represent all the leading Fire Insurance Companies of the country:

Queen	$10,000,000
Royal Canadian	6,000,000
Home, New York	5,754,214
Liverpool, Money, Pa.	5,570,452
Franklin, Philad'a.	3,366,856
Phœnix, Hartford	1,852,302
Hanover, New York	1,426,955
Home, Col., O.	515,268
Atlas, Hartford	506,642
Providence, Washington	610,000

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, '73-1y

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, '73-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, Linsey, 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, al 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 Shaved 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 itemize 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 andyoung.

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. apl8

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1876.

THE OLD PAPER MILL.

They may sing you lays of all that is bright,
In the blushing morn and the star-lit night;
They may tell of wonders beyond the sea,
Of fragrant flowers they may whisper to thee;
But I'll sing you a song with right good will,
One you've ne'er heard—of the old paper mill.

It is there you will see the garments old,
Of the gentle maiden and soldier bold,
The fragments of linen the rich man wore,
And the courser rags that poverty bore,
Together heaped up like some mammoth hill,
Within the walls of the old paper mill.

And there they are washed, until white as snow,
In the cleansing waters these old rags grow;
When next they appear they're a pulpy mass,
Which is spread on rollers of steel or brass;
Then soon it will be when snowy sheets fill
The large press room of the old paper mill.

And there you will find, in this dreary life's span,
Reaped up together, the actions of man;
Some are dyed deeply with guilt's darkest hue,
Others are pure, but alas! they are few;
Together they mingle, this earth to fill,
Seeming like rags in the old paper mill.

But ere man can reach his bright home above,
His soul must be filled with sorrow and love;
From aught that can stain each thought must be freed
And he become pure in word and in deed,
As sparkling waters from gurgling rill,
Or snowy sheets in the old paper mill.

—*Mrs. S. J. Meyergee.*

TIME'S CHANGES.

STRANGE FACTS IN CONGRESS—THE GREAT LEADERS OF '61 AND THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF TO-DAY.

Col. McClure, the editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, recently paid a visit to Washington for the purpose of looking after Centennial matters, and writes the following interesting letter which we clip from his journal of the 6th instant:

It is well now and then to turn back to the shattered landmarks of the past and take note of the ravages of Time's relentless scythe. A full decade has written its records since I have been more than the casual and hasty visitor in Washington. For its whirl of fashion, its struggles of ambition, its superficial, fleeting honors, and its unsatisfying, unreal, and often fatal fruition of brightest hopes, I have never had inclination. When war came; when fathers were smitten; when mothers were widowed and bereaved; when children were orphaned with helplessness added to sorrow, duty to others, which was then duty to country, made me familiar with the inner sanctuaries of power and brought me regretfully close to the idols we worshipped. There were faces and forms visible everywhere in the Capital city then which were familiar to all. The sad countenance of Lincoln was unveiled to the people, and his ungraceful gait was recognized on the street as he hurried to and from the army headquarters, the War and the Navy and the State Departments, unconscious of the gaze that followed him. The nervous step of the great War Minister might then be seen as he sought the counsels of his chief, or sent a holiday soldier to the front by a wave of the hand or a toss of the head. He fashioned armies as if by magic, and hurried them upon each other to reap in the terrible harvest of death. It was life for country, and he paused not in the sacrifice until rebellious armies perished. The polish grace and stately form of Chase, with his genial, intellectual sunshine and unselfish patriotism, ruled among the money changers, and taught them that national honor and credit are the first attributes of national life. Stevens, "grand, gloomy and peculiar," fearless to a fault, able above all his fellows, and always faithful even though not always wise, was the commoner of the Republic—the one position that was never attained unearned. Wilson, sensible, practical and safe rather than profound, a wise counsellor in the new issues for which the statesmanship of the world furnished no precedents, was the leader who calmed the conflicts of passion and ambition and recalled men to fidelity. Seward, the brilliant, plodding, hopeful dreamer, whose visions vanished only to nerve him for the long and bloody conflict, was the diplomatist of his age, and mastered the schools of state-craft of the civilized world. These, with scores of others upon whom the nation leaned in its sorest trial, have almost ceased to be missed in this ever-changing panorama of political greatness. I looked down upon the Senate to-day, and was startled as I turned from chair to chair only to meet with strange faces. But I had forgotten that since the coming of those men in 1861, well nigh half a generation has passed from the earth, and the sands of the glass run as ceaselessly in high places as among the lowly and unknown. Of all the men who will be remembered as of those who builded wiser than they knew for the disenthrallment of popular government, but a few remain, and they are bowed and furrowed by the waste of years. Hamlin is still in his place, but when I recall that twenty years have hastened by since, in the old Senate chamber of Clay and Webster and Calhoun and Buchanan and Benton, he proclaimed the resolution of his State to the coming supremacy, it is not strange that his eye is dimmed and his step unsteady. Cameron answers Senate roll-call as he did a third of a century ago, but he approaches his four-score years with visible sunset shadows gathering about him. Anthony is yet here, but withered by the frosts of many winters, and Sherman, younger than his fellow-veterans, has lost the fire and elasticity of his brilliant leadership in the House two decades ago. And there the chapter ends. All, all of those who made up the memorable Senate of 1861, save the few I name, have passed from the scenes of their greatness, and few are among the living to see the fruition of their work. The younger Bayard worthily fills his father's chair, and the Confederate warriors Gordon and Ransom sit face to face with Bruce, the dusky bondman, who reached the full stature of citizenship through the flame of battle that discomfited them. The carpet-bagger still lingers over the desolation he has wrought in the Commonwealth he mocks in the name of freedom, and shames the Senate with each returning day, as he struts about it awkwardly crowned with its withered chaplets. One by one they fall unwept as the reconstructed insurgents take their places, and step by step, like the advance of a great army, the Democrat and the Independent answer where were heard the voices of men who forgot country in blind or corrupt partisanship. Two speak for the land of steady habits; one sits beside Conkling; another is the colleague of Cameron; another fills the place of Wade; another foreshadows the fate of Morton; another tells of the revolution in Michigan; another reflects the protests of Minnesota; another bears testimony that Wisconsin will not bow to the party yoke; another tells the story of Williams' overthrow in the far Northwest, and from the Golden State comes the fearless admonition of Booth. Of all the original Lincoln administration only Cameron, Wells and Blair survive, and Cameron fitly stands alone in the party line. Such are the changes of fifteen years; such the lessons of human ambition.

I turned to the House to note how time and the mutations of political conflicts had there done their sleepless work. As it is approached every avenue to every door is crowded by anxious throngs. New people gaze at you as you pass, and the unrest of hope deferred writes its story on the strange faces which greet you. They come from every clime—the emptying of the long-muzzled Democratic oxen, who have trodden the party corn and come for rewards; the New England Yankee; the Western Hoosier and Sucker; the sturdy disciple of Jackson from the Keystone State; the far Northwesterner, who has heard the music of the Oregon; the rollicking adventurer from the sun-set side of the Rocky Mountains; the subdued Confederate, broken in purse and struggling for bread; the negro, jostled from post to pillar, as he seeks some menial place as a reward for political defection from his race, and, among them all, forgetful woman crowding toward the new altar of power to plead the cause of selfishness or necessity—these are the pictures on the outer walls. And inside there is a sea of unfamiliar faces. Here and there is one to be seen like a plume in a multitude, as the whitened locks of Banks, or Blaine, or Garfield, or Kelley, or Lawrence, or Wood, or the former Federal, later Confederate, and now again Federal Representatives, Ashe and Faulkner are noted. Randall, next to Kelley, the oldest member in continuous service, has been kindly dealt with by the flight of years. The seat of the ex-Confederate Vice President Stephens is vacant, and it will remain so until its weeds of woe shall tell that the long halt has come to a life of strange vicissitude. The "man and brother" is also among them, as the bright yellow faces of Rainey and Small testify. Robbins comes after nearly a quarter of a century of retirement to learn anew the duties of legislation in a new hall, under a new order of things that bears every impress of revolution, and without one of his old associates for companionship. Of all the members of the House, not half a score witnessed the first throes of the new departure of 1861, and few have experience in the councils of the nation. A pale, apparently wasted form rises from the Speakers chair and calls the man of God to the needed prayers, and next the race of bombast and buncombe begins. Kerr soon wearies under the pressure and Holman is called to take his place, and the battle of political pigmies goes on, each dreaming that forty millions of people are standing in awe and reverence for his achievement in passing some clap-trap resolution, to wring the withers of his opponents and point an editorial for a village organ. By-and-by the keen zest of the hustings will give way to sober duties, and then we shall see what manner of statesmen the political revolution of 1875 has given to the country. A. K. M.

THE CASE STATED.

No sooner was it known that the Democratic party had elected a majority in the present Congress, than the Radical press began to offer sly insinuations that the "rebel" element in the House would do some terrible thing to destroy the union and fraternity of the States and the people. These statements were insinuated for months before Congress met. When Mr. Speaker Kerr was elected, and "the rebel element" acted so wisely and prudently on the Louisana question, on the first day of the session, the Radicals found it was necessary to do something to excite the *Southern members.* General Sherman was sent to the Yankee dinner at New York to *insult* and threaten the Southern men by his diabolical speech in which he said, if a Southern man has one single opinion of hostility to us, we will overrun the South ten times worse than before.

Then Blaine undertook to "fire the Northern heart" by a speech in Congress that is only remarkable for its false induction and its effort to rekindle war.

Then Morton, in the Senate, began his attack on the Democratic party in Mississippi, by a proposition which outrages every principle of State rights, and destroys every vestige of constitutional government.

This is the "case stated," and the facts are beyond question. If, then, a Southern man with one "*opinion*" dares to express it, the whole pack of negro Radical hounds set up a full cry of loyal disgust at the treason of the rebels because one of their chosen men utters *one opinion* of dissent from the negro Radical side of the case. It is idle to talk about union, fraternity, trade, business prosperity, a return to good times, when Sherman and Blaine seek to rekindle sectional hate and war, in order to elect, or rather to force Grant on the Northern section as the first dictator on this continent. With a bleeding, prostrate country, with thousands of its best citizens idle for want of work, with all the industries prostrated into the dust by reason of the ignorance, stupidity, and sectional hatred of the Grant party, after it has had control of the legislation by Congress for fifteen years, we think the crime of Sherman and Blaine ought to have a suitable reward.

We have for months told the Democracy what was to be expected of this Radical negro party. We have stated to the white men what they are to expect from uniting with a party that has sacrificed the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of the white race in this land to secure the support of the negro. Now that the Democrats in Congress are preparing to restore prosperity to the people, Sherman and Blaine seek to re-open the war and bring back all the distress and trouble. This is the case stated.—*Philadelphia Commonwealth.*

O. A. U.

THE KNOW NOTHING EGG NEW-HATCHED.

GRAND OPPRTUNITY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GRANT'S GAME—A NEW OATH-BOUND SECRET SOCIETY TO MEDDLE WITH POLITICS AND RELIGION—PRESIDENT GRANT A MEMBER OF THE ORDER—THE OLD KNOW NOTHING EGG NEW-HATCHED.

The New York *Herald* has published an astonishing exposure of a new secret society called the Order of the American Union. The order was organized in 1867, with the avowed purpose "to disfranchise Roman Catholics, and to prevent them from holding political office."

Its national government is called the Senate, while the State organizations of "government" are styled "State Legislatures," and these latter are divided into lodges or subordinate organizations known in the Union as "Councils."

The order has for its aim a decided and persistant social and political war upon all Roman Catholics in this country. It is to oppose the extension of the church of Rome, the prevention of Catholic citizens from holding office, and for the purpose of carrying out a settled plan of campaign in favor of the election of President Grant for a third term.

President Grant is a member of the order without doubt. National Deputy Edgar initiated Grant privately; also Postmaster General Jewell.

S. Y. Foster says General Grant is a member of this secret order, having been privately initiated. That is true according to our information. He did not name what order, because he was oath-bound not to reveal the name. When pressed by a *Herald* reporter he fell back on the United Order of American Mechanics. There is no secret about the existence of this latter order. Every directory of every city publishes it with the names of their councils, and places and days of meeting. Besides, no man can be privately initiated into the order but in open lodge. No other secret order has private initiations.

This O. A. U. is a political and stupendous secret organization. It is the only one that admits private initiation. The national deputy, State or county deputies can initiate any person privately, and secretly assign them to a council. This is done to get into the order "big guns" who do not care to be initiated in the presence of many witnesses, so that if you charge them with being members of the order they deny it, and if the members of the order charge them with not being members they say they are. It bids fair to be the most dangerous, most complete, and powerful organization in this or any country. It is already ruled by most consummate politicians.

The *Herald* gives a full list of the officers of the organization known as the "National Executive Committee," as well as the constitution, passwords, secret signs, and grips of the membership, and alleges that ex-Senator Blaine has lately been privately initiated.

The *Herald* says editorially: "It is among the evils of President Grant's administration, arising from the violations of the Constitution which have marked it, that we should now find ourselves in the presence of a secret association aiming to control this country 'in the interest of freedom and the Protestant religion.' The fact that such a society exists under the patronage of the President is a painful event. That it does exist there can scarcely be any doubt from the disclosures we print elsewhere to-day. This exposure comes to us from good authority. We give it for what it is worth. It shows a secret oath-bound association, spread throughout many of the States, based upon opposition to the Roman Church and for 'the defence of our liberties' against the Papacy. It is the old business of Know Nothingism and Native Americanism in a new shape—the aftermath of that pernicious harvest. It comes in a more dangerous shape, because we believe the President is the only Chief Magistrate of this Republic who has ever willingly courted an influence like this, springing from bigotry and hatred and seeking its purposes through intrigue and darkness. It is a fruit of the same tree which has given us Cæsarism and ostracism and fanaticism. It is among the phenomena attending those violations of the Constitution which began with the illegal appointment of a Cabinet, and which thus far have ended in the dismissal of an officer of the Government for doing his duty in enforcing the law.

"This secret society, so far as it is an expression of a political ambition and so far as it would foment religious hatred, is an evil of the greatest character. The only way to strike it down is for the independent press to treat it as the physicians would a cancer in the system, the general a mutiny in the army, or a ruler a treason in the State. It must be rooted out and made infamous. Unless it is arrested it will permeate every vein and artery of the National fame and taint it with corruption. For there is no corruption in a free government so deadly as that which aims to control public opinion and to affect the destinies of a great people by midnight lodge meetings, by arming creed against creed, by appealing to the dark memories of the past for political cries and party platforms. In this aspect, therefore, the exposure we make to-day, while an evidence of political disease, is also an admonition to wise men to unite and eradicate it. The time has long passed when political campaigns in America can be fought upon any platform of ostracism or fanaticism or of religion debased on political ambition. We commend the exposure to the careful attention of the patriotic, and trust that our people, without distinction of party, will strike down this latest attempt to control the liberties of the country by agencies which are only strong because they are dark, and are only to be feared so long as they work through secrecy, treachery and fanaticism."

THE SPIRIT OF PARTIES.

If the people of the United States dream that they are to have a quiet and evenly contested election for President next year, they might as well divest themselves of the idea at once. If the Democratic party suppose they are to be allowed to meet the Republicans in an open, honorable trial of strength, let them hasten to be undeceived.

In order to understand the relations between the two great parties in this country, it is necessary to consider the spirit which actuates each. There may be platforms and conventions, speeches and resolutions without number, but underlying all, and governing all, is the motive power which holds them together and inspires their conduct.

The motive which actuates the Democratic party is the welfare of the people—everything in it tends to this one object. The motive which actuates the Republican party is the love of power. Its aim, as a party, is to hold possession of the Government; and the aim of every leader in it is to elevate himself as his highest object. The Democratic party, in accordance with its supreme object, employs only peaceful methods; its action is necessarily open and above board; its fundamental principle is, that the majority shall rule, but that the welfare of all must be considered, even by the majority. The Republican party, in accordance with its supreme object, scruples not to employ any method that will gain it; its leaders do not hesitate to commit any act that will keep them and their party in power.

The leading idea with the Democratic party is sovereignty of the people; with the Republican, sovereignty of the Republican party. The former acts in subjection to the government and laws as their guardian; the latter put government and laws in subjection to it as its instruments in the attainment of power. The former governs by moral suasion, the latter by force.

The contest between the Democratic and Republican parties is different from any that has ever before been waged in the country; for by whatever name other parties have been known, or whatever principles they professed, they have met each other in subjection to the Constitution and law, and decided their contests according to the broad Democratic principle that the majority shall rule. The Republican party ignores this principle, and does not admit the right of a majority to rule it out of power.

The Republicans are preparing to fight the contest on this principle. The first thing laid down is, "Democrats must be defeated." The majority must not be allowed to stand in the way.—Money, monopoly, the military arm, the navy, official influence, religious influence, intimidation, imprisonment, all are to be brought to bear for this object. Deception, treachery, fraud, ballot-box stuffing, counting in votes, repeating, cheating, buying votes, waylaying the mails, publishing falsehoods, getting up outrages, as far as they can be made useful, will be justified by them on the plea of necessity in opposing "disloyalty, to the Government."

This spirit of intense hatred of Democracy, and fear that Democrats will get into power is the largest part of Grant's third term capital. Radicals will go for centralization, one-man power, Cæsarism, Grantism, anything that will crush Democracy. Knowing this spirit that actuates them, discerning men saw the third term question rising even before the second was decided.—Numberless prophecies can be brought to mind of those who warned the people to crush Grantism before it became stronger. The Democrats must be bold, fearless, and aggressive, and meet the common enemy on a common ground. Right is on our side. We must and shall vanquish the subtle foes of law, order, and good government. On, then, with your armor, and damned be he who flinches in this the hour of the nation's peril.—*Washington Telegram.*

SPEAKER KERR'S BEST MAN.—Is it quite fair for so many papers to attack, deride and condemn Mr. Morrison, the new ways and means chairman, before he has even called his committee together? The *Herald* calls him (he is from Illinois) "the wooden-headed Hoosier," "incompetent," a "small, obscure, wire-pulling politician," and applies to him other disparaging and contemptuous epithets. This is conspicuously unfair. To condemn a man unheard and without a trial is what the American people will never do. Mr. Morrison is a man of decent ability; he has been a member of the Illinois Legislature for years and, if he is not an orator, he is a sound, sensible business man, qualified to do the hard work of a business committe, like that for devising financial ways and means. A verdict cannot be entered up against him till he has had a chance to show what is in him. The American people will not permit such gross uncharitableness in this holiday season, and the papers that persist in the indecent policy will make themselves odious. Speaker Kerr has staked everything and pledged his honor to the competency of Mr. Morrison, and no snap judgment will be permitted.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

THE NATIONAL MARPLOTS.

Messrs. Blaine and all others in Congress who hope to achieve popularity and influence by opening the bloody chasm and galvanizing into life the expiring passions and hatreds engendered by the late war evidently mistake the temper of the people. The latter have had a surfeit of this thing, and long for an era when the good feeling and fellowship that once existed and made us a strong, compact and united nation shall again bless our country. And it was fondly hoped that with the advent of this Centennial year this might be accomplished. If it is not it will be the fault of the accursed politicians, who care neither for the happiness of the people or welfare of the country so that their own selfish aims are answered. If the journals of both parties were wise and patriotic they would frown on these national disturbers of the peace and teach them that when the brave men North and South are satisfied to bury the bloody and sorrowful memories of the past, the former shall not destroy the general weal by their rockiness and unholy ambition.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

FOOLING WITH FIREARMS.

It is said that Senator Anderson, of the Allegheny District, will present in his branch of the Legislature a bill for the punishment of persons "pointing or discharging firearms at other persons within this Commonwealth."—The bill provides that "Any person who shall point, discharge, or threaten to point or discharge any gun, pistol, or other firearm at any other person, whether playfully or otherwise, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court." A second section of the bill provides, "That nothing contained in this act shall be a bar to the recovery of any damages that may be claimed in a civil suit arising from any injury that may be sustained through fright or bodily damage by pointing, discharging, or threatening to point or discharge firearms of any description whatever."

Something is necessary to restrain the periodical idiot, who, in the exuberence of a playful spirit, points a gun which he didn't know was loaded at brother or sister, or companion, as the case may be. The chronicle of deaths caused by this stupidity is growing larger every day and almost rivals the work of that other incautious person who hastens the fire in the stove by pouring on kerosene from the can. It Senator Anderson's bill will tend to decrease the number of playful murders by the firearms' idiot we shall hail its passage with satisfaction.—*Venango Spectator.*

WHAT HAS BEEN DECIDED.

The Radicals will kick up a hullabulloo about the triumphs of this election, but after the noise is all over and we settle down to a sensible basis, what else has been decided than that the same men—the worst portion of the Radical party—have continued in office, with a new lease upon power and an apparent sanction to go on as they have done? No reform certainly has been instituted, no new men have been put into power pledged to economy and an administration of the Treasury solely for the interest of the taxpayer. Nothing certainly has been decided on the finance question, for the policy of the Radicals was to talk one thing in one part of the State, and something else in another, while their platform simply meant nothing, so as to admit of two or more constructions. And even if it had been more explicit, it would have settled nothing, for it is in the hands of Congress, and not a Congressman was elected in the State this fall. So that after all, the result means nothing more than that the Cameron element of Radicalism in this State has been unfortunately again entrusted with the money bags. By a very much smaller majority it is true, but still by a majority large enough to accomplish the purpose.—*Clinton Democrat.*

CONSISTENCY.—It seems that the President's indignation at the appointment of ex-Confederate soldiers to fill various subordinate positions is not excited by their sectional antecedents, but by their present political affiliations. His prejudices do not extend to those defenders of the late Confederacy who are recommended by his crony, the ex-guerilla Mosby, for the latter's friends and followers have no trouble in getting comfortable places and feathering their little nests with by no means a bad quality of Federal down. Probably there would not have been the slightest objection to any of the ex-Confederates now occupying places in the House, had Mosby first put his mark upon them and indicated that they belonged to his flock. In short, such men as Mosby, Longstreet and Hays, of Alabama, men who support the Radical plans of "reconstruction" in the South and bugle the third term idea, never have their names mentioned except with the most profound respect, and their wishes are always deferred to; but let them favor general reconciliation and justice, popular rights, public economy, and, in short, those principles that the fathers of the Republic so distinctly enunciated, and see how soon the whole Republican camp will be down upon them.—*Boston Post.*

THE TOPER'S SOLILOQUY.—Leaves have their time to fall, and so likewise have I; the reason too is the same—both comes of getting dry. But here's the difference twixt them and me—I falls more harder and more frequently.

Legal Advertisements.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against discounting or trading for a certain promissory note, given by me to Rev. S. Porter, dated the 7th day of December, 1875, payable 90 days after date, and endorsed by H. A. Shimel, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law. THOMAS PARKS.

Woodland, Jan. 19, 1876-3t

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Ellis and David Michaels, of Ferguson township, viz: 1 yoke oxen, 12 acres of wheat in the ground, 9 head sheep, 2 hogs, 4,000 feet oak and pine timber in the woods, 1 fanning mill, 1 grind stone, lot of hay and fodder, as the same belongs to me, and is left with them on loan only, subject to my order at any time. JOHN T. STRAW.

Marron, Jan. 19, 1876-3t

NOTICE.—

My daughter, Mary Ellen Miller, having left my house without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. JOSEPH MILLER.

Kylertown, Jan. 12, '76-3t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of ISRAEL NICHOLS, deceased, late of Lawrence 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.

MARTHA NICHOLS, MARTIN NICHOLS, Executors.

Clearfield, Jan. 5, '76-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of DAVID BELL, late of Greenwood 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. P. I. THOMPSON, T. W. MOORE,

Curwensville, Pa., Jan. 19, 1876-6t Adm'rs.

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.

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 CHOICE 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 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, Jan. 5, 1876.

GROCERIES.

JAS. H. LYTLE,

(Successor to LYTLE & MITCHELL)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHOICE LINE OF TEAS.

OOLONGS, JAPANS, IMPERIAL, 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

mch1'75 JAS. H. LYTLE.

CHEA