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 BLUE 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
1829	Fire Association Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia	3,100,000
1853	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
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, Agents.

Clearfield, May 26, 1875.

FULFORD & THOMPSON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,

Clearfield, Penn'a,

Represent all the leading Fire Insurance Companies of the country:

Queen,	$19,000,000
Royal Canadian	6,000,000
Home, New York	5,744,214
Lycoming, Muncy, Pa	5,539,452
Franklin, Philad'a	3,366,656
Phœnix, Hartford	1,852,302
Hanover, New York	1,476,951
Home, Col., O.	815,208
Ætna, Hartford	565,842
Providence, Washington	519,000

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

J. R. M'MURRAY

WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (July 15)

NEW WASHINGTON.

$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 sellers 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, Salt 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 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 look 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 and young.

dec30 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, Findings 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. mylt

[*Continued from the first page.*]

we are not willing to suffer to further the ends of any party or clique to the detriment of our own honor, our families, and our country. And we would beg this affair be explained to us, that we may continue to hold the Government in the respect which is necessary to make a good citizen and soldier."

Was this touching appeal heeded? Let any gentleman who belonged to the "clique or party" that the resolutions condemn answer for his party.

Now, sir, it was in reference to that state of things exactly that Dr. Jones reported, as I have already read to the House, in his report which was mutilated before that committee of Congress and in the trial of Wirz—it was in consequence of that very state of things that Dr. Jones said that depression of mind and despondency, and home-sickness of these prisoners, carried more to their graves than did physical causes of disease. This was not wonderful at all.

But, Mr. Speaker, why were all these appeals resisted? Why did the Federal authorities refuse to allow their own surgeons to go with their own soldiers and carry them medicine and clothing, and comfort and treatment? Why? Why did they refuse to exchange man for man and officer for officer? Why did they refuse to stand up to their solemn engagements, made in 1862, for the exchange of prisoners? Who is at fault? There must be a reason for this. That is the next point to which I wish to call the attention of the House. Sir, listen to the reading. The New York *Tribune*, referring to this matter in 1864, said—I suppose you will believe the *Tribune* in 1864, if you do not believe it now:

"In August the rebels offered to renew the exchange man for man. General Grant then telegraphed the following important order: 'It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on till the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat and would compromise our safety here.'"

Mr. Garfield—What date is that?

Mr. Hill—Eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Mr. Garfield—What date in that year?

Mr. Hill—I do not note the day or month. I have read the telegram which is taken from the New York *Tribune*, after August, 1864.

Here is General Grant's testimony before the committee on the exchange of prisoners, February 11, 1865. You believe him, do you not?

Question. It has been said that we refused to exchange prisoners because we found ours starved, deceased, and unserviceable when we received them, and did not like to exchange sound men for such men.

That was the question propounded to him. His answer was:

Answer. "There never has been any such reason as that. That has been a reason for making exchanges. I will confess that if our men who are prisoners in the South were really well taken care of, suffering except a little privation of liberty, then, in a military point of view, it would not be good policy for us to exchange, because every man they get back is forced right into the army at once, while that is not the case with our prisoners when we receive them; in fact the half of our returned prisoners will never go into the army again, and none of them will until after they have had a furlough of thirty or sixty days. Still, the fact of their suffering as they do is a reason for making this exchange as rapidly as possible."

Q. And never has been a reason for not making the exchange?

A. "It never has. Exchanges having been suspended by reason of disagreement on the part of agents of exchange on both sides before I came in command of the armies of the United States; and it then being near the opening of the spring campaign, I did not deem it advisable or just to the men who had to fight our battles to re-inforce the enemy with thirty or forty thousand disciplined troops at that time. An immediate resumption of exchanges would have had that effect, without giving us corresponding benefits. The suffering said to exist among our prisoners South was a powerful argument against the course pursued, and so I felt it."

There is no disputing the fact that, with the knowledge that his prisoners were suffering in the South, he insisted that the exchange should not be renewed, because it would increase the military power of the enemy. Now, that may have been a good military reason. I do not quote it for the purpose of reflecting upon General Grant in the slightest. I am giving the facts of history. I insist that the Confederacy shall not be held responsible for the results of the war policy of the Federal Government, especially when the record proves that the Confederate authorities made every possible effort to avert these results. Nor do I allege inhumanity on the part of General Grant or the Federal Government. I give you the facts, and I have given you General Grant's interpretation of those facts. Let the world judge.

Now, sir, we have other authority upon that subject. Here is a letter by Junius Henri Browne. I do not know the gentleman. He signs his name to the letter. He writes like a scholar. He is a Northern gentlemen, and I am not aware that his statement has ever been contradicted. Now, what does he say?

NEW YORK, August 8, 1865.

"Moreover, General Butler, in his speech at Lowell, Massachusetts, stated positively that he had been ordered by Mr. Stanton to put forward the negro question to complicate and prevent the exchange. * * * Every one is aware that when the exchange did take place not the slightest alteration had occurred in the question, and that our prisoners might as well have been released twelve or eighteen months before, as at the resumption of the cartel, which would have saved to the Republic at least twelve or fifteen thousand heroic lives.

"That they were not saved is due alone to Mr. Edwin M. Stanton's peculiar policy and dogged obstinacy; and, as I have remarked before, he is unquestionably the digger of the unarmed graves that crowd the vicinity of every Southern prison with historic and never-to-be-forgotten horrors."

That is the testimony of a Northern man against Mr. Stanton. And he goes on:

"I regret the revival of this painful subject, but the gratuitous effort of Mr. Dana to relieve the Secretary of War from a responsibility he seems willing to bear, and which merely as a great weight, has compelled me to vindicate myself from the charge of making grave statements without due consideration."

"Once for all, let me declare that I have never found fault with any one because I was detained in prison, for I am well aware that that was a matter in which no one but myself, and possibly a few personal friends, would feel any interest; that my sole motive for impeaching the Secretary of War was that the people of the loyal North might know to whom they were indebted for the cold blooded and needless sacrifices of their fathers and brothers, their husbands and their sons."

I understand that Mr. Browne is a contributor to *Harper's Monthly*, and was then. The man, so he tells you, who was responsible for these atrocities at Andersonville was the late Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what have I proven? I have proven that the Federal authorities broke the cartel for the exchange of prisoners deliberately; I have proven that they refused to reopen that cartel when it was proposed by Mr. Stephens, as a commissioner, solely on the ground of humanity; I have proven that they made medicine contraband of war, and thereby left the South to the dreadful necessity of treating their own prisoners with such medicines as could be improvised in the Confederacy; I have proven that they refused to allow surgeons of their own appointment, of their own army, to accompany their prisoners in the South, with full license and liberty to carry food, medicine and raiment, and every comfort that the prisoners might need; I have proven that when the Federal Government made the pretext for interrupting the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, the Confederates yielded every point and proposed to exchange prisoners on the terms of the Federal Government, and that the latter refused it; I have proven that the Confederates then proposed to return the Federal sick and wounded without equivalent in August, 1864, and never got a reply until December, 1864; I have proven that high Federal officers gave as the reason why they would not exchange prisoners that it would be humanity to the prisoners but cruelty to the soldiers in the field, and therefore it was part of the Federal military policy to let Federal prisoners suffer rather than that the Confederacy should have an increase of its military force, and the Federal Government refused it, when by such exchange it would have received more prisoners than it returned to the Confederates.

Now, what is the answer to all this? Against whom does the charge lie, if there are to be accusations of any for the horrors of Andersonville?

Mr. Bright—What was the percentage of deaths in the prisons?

Mr. Hill—I have already given it. I have proved also that, with all the horrors of Andersonville, the gentleman from Maine has so ostentatiously paraded, and for an obviously partisan purpose of exciting upon this floor a bitter sectional discussion, from which his party, and perhaps himself, may be the beneficiary, greater sufferings occurred in the prisons where Confederate soldiers were confined, and that the percentage of death was three per cent. greater among Confederate troops in Federal hands than among Federal soldiers held by the Confederates. And I need not state the contrast between the needy Confederacy and the abundance of Federal supplies and resources.

Now, sir, when the gentleman rises again to give breath to that effusion of unmitigated genius without fact to sustain it, in which he says—

"And I here, before God, measuring my words, knowing their full extent and import, declare that neither the deeds of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the massacre of Saint Bartholomew, nor the thumb screws and the engines of torture of the Spanish Inquisition, begin to compare in atrocity with the hideous crime of Andersonville."

Let him add that the mortality at Andersonville and other Confederate prisons falls short by more than three per cent. the mortality in Federal prisons.

Sir, if any man will reflect a moment, he will see that there was reason why the Confederate Government should desire exchange of prisoners. It was scarce of food, pinched for clothing, closed up with a blockade of its ports; it needed troops; its ranks were thinning.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is proper that I should read one or two sentences from the man who has been arraigned as the vilest murderer in history. After the battles around Richmond, in which McClellan was defeated, some ten thousand prisoners fell into the hands of the Confederacy. Victory had perched upon its standard, and the rejoicing naturally following victory was heard in the ranks of the Confederate army. Mr. Davis went out to make a congratulatory speech. Now, gentlemen of the House, gentlemen of the other side, if you are willing to do justice, let me simply call your attention to the words of this man that then fell from his lips in the hour of victory. Speaking to the soldiers, he said:

"You are fighting for all that is dearest to man and, though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was a fit and crowning glory of your valor."

Above the victory, above every other consideration, even that victory which they believed insured protection to their homes and families, he tells them that at least their crowning glory was their humanity to the wounded and prisoners who had fallen into their hands.

The gentleman from Maine yesterday introduced the Richmond *Examiner* as a witness in his behalf. Now, it is a rule of law that a man cannot impeach his own witness. It is true, the *Examiner* hated Mr. Davis with a cordial hatred. The gentleman could not have introduced the testimony of perhaps a bitterer foe to Mr. Davis. Why did it hate him? Here are its reasons: "The chivalry and humanity of Jefferson Davis will inevitably ruin the Confederacy." This is your witness, and the witness is worthy of your cause. You introduced the witness to prove that Mr. Davis is guilty of inhumanity, and he tells you that the humanity of Mr. Davis will ruin the Confederacy. That is not all. In the same paper it says: "The enemy have gone from one unmanly cruelty to another." Recollect, this is your witness. "The enemy have have gone from one unmanly cruelty to another. Encouraged by their impunity until they are now and have for some time been inflicting on the people of this country the worst horrors of barbarous and uncivilized war." Yet, in spite of all this, the *Examiner* alleged "Mr. Davis, is his dealing with the enemy, was as gentle as a sucking dove."

Mr. Garfield—What volume is that?

Mr. Hill—The same volume, page 531, and is taken from the Richmond *Examiner*—the paper the gentleman quoted from yesterday. And that is the truth. Those of us who were there at the time know it to be the fact.—One of the persistent charges brought by that paper and some others against Mr. Davis was his humanity. Over and over again Mr. Davis has been heard to say, and I use his very language, when applied to to retaliate for the horrors inflicted upon our prisoners: "The inhumanity to our prisoners can be no justification for a disregard by us of the rules of civilized war and of Christianity." Therefore he persisted in it, and this paper cried out against him that it would ruin the Confederacy.

I am sure I owe this House an apology for having detained it so long; I shall detain it but a few moments longer. After all, what should men do who really desire the restoration of peace and to prevent the recurrence of the horrors of war? How ought they to look at this question? Sir, war is always horrible; war always brings hardships; it brings death, it brings sorrow, it brings ruin, it brings devastation. And he is unworthy to be called a statesman, looking to the pacification of this country, who will parade the horrors inseparable from war for the purpose of keeping up the strife that produced the war.

I do not doubt that I am the bearer of unwelcome messages to the gentlemen from Maine and his party. He says that there are Confederates in this body, and they are going to combine with a few from the North for the purpose of controlling this government. If one were to listen to the gentlemen on the other side, he would be in doubt whether they rejoiced more when the South left the Union, or regretted most when the South came back to the Union that their fathers helped to form, and to which they will forever hereafter contribute as much of patriotic ardor, of noble devotion, and of willing sacrifice as the constituents of the gentleman from Maine. O, Mr. Speaker, why cannot gentlemen on the other side rise to the height of this great argument of patriotism? Is the bosom of the country always to be torn with this miserable sectional debate whenever a Presidential election is pending? To that great debate of half a century before secession there were left no adjourned questions. The victory of the North was absolute, and God knows the submission of the South was complete. But, sir, we have recovered from the humiliation of defeat, and we come here among you and we ask you to give us the greetings accorded to brothers by brothers. We propose to join you in every patriotic endeavor, and to unite with you in every patriotic aspiration that looks to the benefit, the advancement, and the honor of every part of our common country. Let us, gentlemen of all parties, in this centennial year indeed have a jubilee of freedom. We divide with you the glories of the revolution and of the succeeding years of our national life before that unhappy division—that four years' night of gloom and despair—and so we shall divide with you the glories of the future.

Sir, my message is this: There are no Confederates in this House; there are no Confederates anywhere; there are no Confederate schemes, ambitions, hopes, desires, or purposes here. But the South is here, and here she intends to remain. (Enthusiastic applause.)—Go on and pass your qualifying acts, trample upon the constitution you have sworn to support, abnegate the pledges of your fathers, incite rage upon our people, and multiply your indelicities until they shall be like the stars of heaven or the sands of the seashore, without number; but know this, for all your iniquities the South will never again see a remedy in the madness of another secession. (Continued applause.) We are here; we are in the house of our fathers, our brothers are our companions, and we are at home to stay, thank God. (Much applause.)

We come to gratify no revenge, to retaliate no wrongs, to resent no past insults, to re-open no strife. We come with a patriotic purpose to do whatever in our political power shall lie to restore an honest, economical, and constitutional administration of the government. We come charging upon the Union no wrongs to us. The Union never wronged us. The Union has been an unmixed blessing to every section, to every State, to every man of every color in America. We charge all our wrongs upon that "higher law" fanaticism that never kept a pledge nor obeyed a law. The South did seek to leave the association of those who, she believed, would keep fidelity to their covenants; the South sought to go to herself; but, so far from having lost our fidelity for the constitution which our fathers made; when we sought to go we hugged that constitution to our bosoms and carried it with us.

Brave Union men of the North, followers of Webster and Fillmore, of Clay and Cass, and Douglass—you know who fought for the Union for the sake of the Union; you who ceased to fight when the battle ended and the sword was sheathed—we have no quarrel with you, whether Republicans or Democrats. We felt your heavy arm in the carnage of battle; but above the roar of the cannon we heard your voice of kindness, calling, "Brothers, come back!" and we bear witness to you this day that that voice of kindness did more to thin the Confederate ranks and weaken the Confederate arm than did all the artillery employed in the struggle. We are here to co-operate with you; to do whatever we can, in spite of all our sorrows, to rebuild the Union, to restore peace, to be a blessing to the country, and to make the American Union what our fathers intended it to be—the glory of America and a blessing to humanity.

But to you, gentlemen, who seek still to continue strife, and who, not satisfied with the sufferings already endured, the blood already shed, the waste already committed, insist that we shall be treated as criminals and oppressed as victims, only because we defended our convictions—to you we make no concession. To you who followed up the war after the brave soldiers that fought it had made peace and gone to their homes—to you we have no concessions to offer. Martyrs owe no apologies to tyrants.—And while we are ready to make every sacrifice for the Union, even secession, however defeated and humbled, will confess no sin to fanaticism, however bigoted and exacting.

Yet, while we make to you no concession, we come even to you in no spirit of revenge. We would multiply blessings in common for you and for us. We have one ambition, and that is to add our political power to the patriotic Union men of the North in order to compel fanaticism to obey the law and live in the Union according to the constitution. We do not propose to compel you by oaths, for you who breed strife only to get office and power will not keep oaths.

Sir, we did the Union one great wrong. The Union never harmed the South; but we of the South did the Union one great wrong; and we come, as far as we can, to repair it. We wronged the Union grievously when we left it to be seized and rent and torn by the men who had denounced it as "a covenant with hell and a league with the devil." We ask you, gentlemen of the Republican party, to rise above all your animosities. Forget your own sins. Let us unite to repair the evils that distract and oppress the country. Let us turn our backs upon the past, and let it be said in the future that he shall be the greatest patriot, the truest patriot, the noblest patriot who shall do most to repair the wrongs of the past and promote the glories of the future.

Ex-Gov. Seymour delivered the address at the dedication of a new hall in Holland Patent, State of New York, a few days ago. His remarks were on self-discipline, and were intended for young men. Among other things, he said: "Some time since in reviewing my life, I asked myself, 'If I were to wipe out twenty acts what should they be?' Should it be my business mistakes—my foolish acts, (for I suppose we all do foolish things occasionally)—my grievances—why no, for after all these are the very things by which I have profited—they are the price of wisdom. So I finally concluded it would be better to expunge, instead of my mistakes, my triumphs. I could not afford to miss the tonic of mortification, the refinement of sorrow—I needed them every one. The great pivotal difference by which we rise or fall turns upon the way in which we grapple with our faults—if successful the curse becomes a blessing. Every man is a free agent, and he is responsible to himself for this liberty. He is himself the greatest of all earthly tribunals. All my acquaintance with the eminent men of our country has taught me that the key to greatness is found in a fearless self-examination."

"GIL" HAVEN ON THE RAMPAGE.

BISHOP HAVEN AS THE INFALLIBLE, POLITICAL, AND RELIGIOUS TENETS TEACHER.—CHASE, GREELEY, SUMNER, AND WILSON EXCOMMUNICATED BY THE BISHOP.—PROTESTANT POST-MORTEM ANATHEMA.

The manner in which the Anti-Catholic third term movement is pushed by Bishop Haven, the Rev. Dr. Newman, and others, indicates that the year 1876 will witness a most remarkable political contest. It is evident they intend to impress upon their followers that all who are opposed to Grant are guilty of rebellion against their Maker, and liable to miraculous manifestations of Divine displeasure. Both of these clergymen profess to be on terms of familiarity with the Almighty. When Dr. Newman was Chaplain of the Senate, he was accustomed to praise Grant in his prayers, and instruct the Lord in matters appertaining to politics; while Bishop Haven assumes to possess a knowledge of the Divine will which could only be acquired by inspiration. If any one imagines that we exaggerate the pretentions of Bishop Haven, let him peruse an article from the Bishop's pen in the *Independent*, in which he informs the world that the death of Vice President Wilson was a judgment of Heaven of his failure to work in harmony with President Grant, and intimates that Chase, Greeley, and Sumner were all summarily cut off by the wrath of God for their opposition to Grantism. Here are his exact words:

"Chase and Greeley, and Sumner and Wilson, are towering warnings to the American people how they consider the work of renewing the land accomplished and set themselves against him whom God hath selected for his renewal.—Had Wilson thrown his mighty influence on the side of the President; had he cordially supported the reconstruction measures still needed to insure liberty and safety to our land and to the late and not freed slave; had he helped pass the force bill and the education bill and the marriage bill and other bills necessary to secure equal rights to all, he would have been alive to-day. But he put himself against these demands of God and the hour: and was not, for God took him."

Such electioneering as this suggests alarming possibilities. From the way in which Haven has opened his batteries against that portion of the Republican party who do not believe that Grant has been selected by God himself for a third term, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that before the National Republican Convention meets, threats of Divine vengeance against those who object to his candidate will be brought forward as among the most effective influences. And if Bishop Haven's strategy is received by his brethern in the ministry with the favor he doubtless anticipates, we may expect to hear from thousands of pulpits predictions of sudden death and eternal damnation for all who fail to support the project of giving the President a third term of office, including, of course, a third term of Brother Orville, Brother-in-law Casey, Boss Shepherd, Measurer Babcock, provided the last named statesman escapes the penitentiary.

WHAT TO EAT.

An American lady, medically educated abroad, and well acquainted with the habits of the Scotch, English and Germans, recently declared that she thought the three curses of America, and the primary causes of its physical deterioration were eggs, butter and sugar in the form of cake.

In no country is this poisonous stuff used to the same extent as with us. Infants lay the foundation of future dyspepsia with it before they leave their mother's breast; children are fed upon it between their meals, to the destruction of all natural appetite; while among school girls, it slays more than all the studies in the world.

The case of hundreds of Scotch students was cited, now become eminent divines, who left home with barely money enough to pay the rent of a poor room, and a bag of oatmeal on their backs, returning vigorous, strong men, remarkable for their powers of endurance, mental and physical, their food during their years of probation, being oatmeal only, cooked by themselves, the bag being replenished from home as often as it gave out.

We use too much food in this country. We mix oatmeal in the morning with beefsteak, fried potatoes, eggs, chops, fish, corn bread, hot biscuit and other convertibles in a way which deprives it of all its virtue. Oatmeal must be made the principal dish at breakfast, if it is to have any potency especially for children, for if there are other and more tempting luxuries, they will not of course choose that, and to eat a little under protest, when the stomach is already full of ill assorted food, is to add insult to the injury already inflicted upon it.

"Crushed" wheat is winning golden opinions as a fine and healthful article of food, as it requires three or four hours cooking, it is particularly adapted as a warm dish for "tea" for children, and adults also, in families where the city custom of late dinners is not observed. It is usually made the consistency of oatmeal, or Indian meal mush, with water, and a little salt, and left to "simmer" at the back of the stove or range, between the hours of midday dinner and tea, then eaten with new milk only, exactly the same as oatmeal.

CAMERON AND GRANT.

From a special Washington dispatch in the Baltimore *Sun*, recently, we extract the following paragraph dealing with Pennsylvania politics:

"For some time past there has been no secret made of the fact that the President and the Camerons are 'out.' The President has for some time been aware that it was entirely due to the intrigues of General Cameron that the anti-third-term resolution was put through the Pennsylvania Republican convention last Spring. This was in revenge for the refusal of the President to allow General Cameron to control at will the federal patronage for Pennsylvania. Lately a movement has been started by General Cameron to provide for the election of the Pennsylvania delegates to the National Republican Convention as early as next March. The object of this is to secure an anti-Grant delegation or a delegation which can be used by the Cameron clique exactly as it may further their interest. The friends of the President in Pennsylvania are at work to check-mate this move, and lively times among the Pennsylvania Republicans may be anticipated. Already the opponents of the Cameron faction in the State are talking about the necessity of sustaining the President.—The result will be apt to show how much real strength the third-term has in Pennsylvania."

SONGLESS STATESMEN.

After the Ministers Plenipotentiary of Great Britain and the United States had nearly concluded their pacific labors at Ghent, after the war of 1812, the burghers of that quaint old Dutch city determined to give an entertainment in their honor, and desired to have the national airs of the two treaty making powers performed as a part of the programme. So the musical director was directed to call upon the American Ministers and obtain the music of the national air of the United States. A consulation ensued, at which Bayard and Gallatin favored "Hail Columbia," while Clay, Russell, and Adams were decidedly in favor of "Yankee Doodle." The musical director asked if any of the gentleman had the music, and receiving a negative reply, suggested that perhaps one of them could sing or whistle the air. "I can't, "said Mr. Clay, "I never whistled or sung a tune in my life—perhaps Mr. Bayard can?" "Neither can I," replied Mr. Bayard, "perhaps Mr. Russell can?" Mr. Russell, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Adams in turn confessed their lack of musical ability. "I have it," exclaimed Mr. Clay, and ringing the bell he summoned his colored body servant.—"John," said Mr. Clay, "whistle 'Yankee Doodle' for this gentleman." John did so, the chief musician noted down the air, and at the entertainment the Ghent Burghers' Band played the national air of the United States, with variations.

THE CHURCH IN WHICH HE WAS RAISED.—Mr. Cox, in his stinging reply to Mr. Blaine, used the following language:—"The nation does not know the church the gentleman [Mr. Blaine] was raised in." Now, there is a significance in these words of Mr. Cox, which is, perhaps, not discerned by the people generally; and when Mr. Cox made the statement he was no doubt well aware that Mr. Blaine would offer no explanation, for he was touched upon a very tender point. Here are the facts. James Gillespie Blaine was born in West Brownsville, in the eastern part of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and, as his parents were Roman Catholics, he was baptized, and "raised in" that church. In the vicinity where he was born the Catholic population was quite large, although not so in the counties adjacent. James was an aspiring young man, and much given to political disputation, and at an early age removed to the State of Maine, where Protestantism largely predominates, leaving his Catholicism behind him. In his new home Mr. B. was never recognized as a Catholic; and it is said that he is extremely reticent on the subject. Mr. B. is a *politician*, with an eye to the popular breeze. In the light of these facts, the bit of the cunning Cox is rather severe.

PRETTY TRUE.—The Nashville *American* says: Republican carpers need not be turning up their noses because the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs comes from an interior State like Tennessee. Maury and Farragut both came from the same State. And if it had not been for a Tennessecan at New Orleans some sixty-one years ago, the British might to-day be floating a navy up our "inland sea" even as far as the western shores of the Volunteer State.

Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that all accounts due, and coming due, to A. H. Mitton on his books, have been this day (Jan. 18, 1876) duly assigned to me. All persons so indebted on said books are requested to call and settle at once. J. F. JORDAN.

Clearfield, Jan. 25, 1876-3t.

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 William J. Smith, of Houtzville, viz: 1 cook stove, 1 heating stove, 1 sink, 1 table, 6 chairs, 1 rocker, 2 beds and bedding, 2 wash stands, 2 looking glasses, 1 clock, and 40 yards carpet, as the same has been purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. ELIZABETH GOODMAN.

Houtzville, Pa., Jan. 26, '76-3t*

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, 3 hogs, 6,000 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.

Marrow, Jan. 19, 1876-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of MARIANNE ROUSSELOT, dec'd, late of Girard 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.

FRANCIS LONGIN, NICHOLAS ROUSSELOT, Executors.

Lecontie's Mills, Jan. 26, '76-6t

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

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of F. K. RAFFERTY, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having