Miscellaneous.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

JOSEPH H. DEERING, on Market street, in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa., has just received a fine lot of French Calf Skins and Kips, the best in the market, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line. He will warrant his work to be as represented.

Also, all kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.

The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Work done at short notice. 7:18"75y

GREAT REJOICING

All over the State at the adjournment of both branches of our State Legislature, and some of the members making for their holes—I hope to stay there.

GREAT AND GOOD NEWS,

also, for the citizens of Clearfield county who intend visiting the Centennial, and for all others, by the re-opening of the

OLD SHORTY SHOE SHOP,

On Market street, one door west of the Allegheny Hotel, where "SHORTY" will be found at all times, ready and willing to meet and accommodate all his old customers and as many new ones as may favor him with a call, so that they can visit the Centennial "clear heeled and light-footed" in a pair of "Shorty's" home-made

BOOTS OR SHOES,

Don't forget calling on "Shorty" before purchasing elsewhere. He keeps none but first-class workmen and can warrant all "feet-wear" made at his shop not to rip, ravel or draw the pegs. He is prepared to do anything in his line—stitched, sewed or pegged. Repairing neatly done on short notice.

LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS

always on hand and for sale by the same "short" fellow by the "short" name of FRANK SHORT.

Clearfield, Pa., May 16, 1876-tf.

HUEY & CHRIST,

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE

CELEBRATED

AND

DR. STŒVER'S

TONIC HERB BITTERS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HUEY & CHRIST,

121 N. 3d Street,

PHILADELPHIA

March 29, 1876-6m

Hardware, & Tinware.

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.

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.

SACKETT & SCHRYVER

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

and manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,

Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Having refitted our store room and doubled our stock, we are prepared to offer bargains to purchasers in our line. We have decided to do a

Strictly Cash Business,

and can therefore sell at greatly reduced prices.

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

Tools and Building Hardware,

which is new and of the best manufacture.

We keep a large stock of

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

All kinds of Bench Planes, Saws, Chisels, Squares, Hammers, Hatchets, Plumbs and Levels, Mortised & Thumb Gauges, Revels, Braces & Bits, 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.

Farm Implements, 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. Plumbing and gas fitting attended to by experienced workmen. May 5, 1876.

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by

GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Has the Largest Circulation of any paper in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The large and constantly increasing circulation of the REPUBLICAN, renders it valuable to business men as a medium thro' which to reach the public.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

If paid in advance,	$2 00
If paid after three months,	2 50
If paid after six months,	3 00

When papers are sent outside of the county payment must be in advance.

ADVERTISING:

Ten lines, or less, 3 times,	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion,	50
Administrator' Notices,	2 50
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Auditors' Notices,	2 50
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One-fourth column,	50 00
One-half column,	70 00
One column,	120 00

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We have always on hand a large stock of blanks of all descriptions.

SUMMONS,

SUBPŒNAS,

EXECUTIONS,

ATTACHMENTS,

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

LEASES,

BONDS,

FEE BILLS,

CONSTABLE'S BLANKS,

&c., &c., &c.

'JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to do all kinds of

PRINTING

SUCH AS

POSTERS,

PROGRAMMES,

CARDS,

LETTER HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

BILL HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

PAMPHLETS,

CIRCULARS,

&c., &c.,

IN THE BEST STYLE,

AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

ORDERS BY MAIL

FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK

WILL RECEIVE

PROMPT ATTENTION.

Goodlander & Lee,

Clearfield,

Clearfield County, Pa.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, 1876.

JUDGE BLACK ON GIFTS

The gist of Judge Black's defense of Belknap was that he had only followed the example of his superiors in returning official favor for gifts. The following extract ranks with Charles Sumner's great arraignment of Grant for gift-taking:

I do not myself believe that presents are proper when taken by a public officer from a person who may by any possibility in the future have an interest in the officer's performance of his duties. I think so because, in the first place, "a gift blindeth the eye and perverteth the judgment of the righteous;" and also because, in the next place, these gifts may be used to cover essential bribery. I do not believe that the institutions of this country are perfectly safe in the hands of men who habitually receive presents from their friends and constituents, or from anybody. But I say now that there is no law which makes it a crime or misdemeanor; and that is not all, there is no code of morals known to the public men of this age, or to the men who now hold office, which condemns it. If our fathers could have foreseen the fatal degeneracy of their sons, perhaps they might have made some provision to prevent it; but they inserted nothing to prohibit it either in their constitution or their statutes, and you cannot in your judicial capacity supply the *casus omissus*.

"I give you an office and you give me another office," or "I give you office and you give me money;" what of that? If the exchange was preceded by a contract which made one the consideration of the other, that is bribery and corruption, but if there was no contract of that kind the case is otherwise; and so it has been held in the case of the greatest and wisest and best men we have ever had in this country.

There was a time in 1825 when Mr. Clay held in his hand the Presidency of the United States and could give it to whom he pleased. He handed it over to John Quincy Adams, against whom there was a large majority of the States and the people. He did it in opposition to instructions almost unanimous from his constituents, and in the face of his own recorded opinion that Mr. Adams was not a proper person to be chief magistrate of the country. The first thing that Mr. Adams did after he went into office was to appoint Mr. Clay Secretary of State.—Did these two men bribe one another? They were charged with making merchandise of the highest offices under the government. The defense which both of them made against the charge of bribery was precisely the same that we made here, namely, that no proof could be produced to show the previous existence of a corrupt contract; and the general public acquitted them on that ground alone.

Remember I do not hold up this transaction as an example of public virtue. I admire much more the high-toned behavior of Mr. Bayard twenty-five years earlier. He did not vote for Mr. Jefferson, but he had it in his power to protract the election in the House of Representatives so that Mr. Jefferson and Col. Burr would both of them have been defeated. For good and sufficient public reasons he determined that he would not use that power, but would retire from the contest and allow Mr. Jefferson's friends to elect him. After a few days Mr. Adams, the then incumbent of the Presidential chair, offered him the mission to France. He said: "No; I cannot get to my post of duty until Mr. Jefferson shall be inaugurated, and then he will have the power to recall me. I will not hold any office under him, as I would virtually be holding this office, lest it might be inferred that I have received a reward for my action in the Presidential election."

The most distinguished man perhaps that this country ever produced—certainly the greatest orator—one who was gifted with the most exquisitely organized intellect that ever was bestowed upon any of the children of men—was appointed Secretary of State by General Taylor. He said that he could not live upon the salary in a way that would accord with his taste and habits, and he invited his friends to make present to him, and they did contribute among them $100,000, which they invested, and gave him the interest of it for the remainder of his life. Was that bribery? It was given by merchants who were pleased with his advocacy of the bank, by manufacturers whose interests he had promoted by supporting a protective tariff, perhaps also by lovers of the Constitution who admired him for the noble defense he had made of its principles. But there was no evidence and no reason to believe, and nobody ever did believe, that it was given as a consideration for the previous services or in pursuance of a contract for future services. Therefore, and therefore alone, he was held to be innocent.

The manager from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] said, speaking of the Union Pacific railroad, that every foot of that road had been founded in corruption and built with the wages of iniquity. That is true; and it is equally well known that the managers of that corrupt concern gave large amounts of their stock and bonds to the wife of a Senator who was afterward elected vice-President. The wife received it with the full consent of the husband. Though he had voted for the charter of the corporation and afterward voted to extend its privileges and always vindicated it by his speeches on this floor, there was no proof that the speeches and and votes were the consideration given for the bonds and the stock. The absence of that proof left him in the full possession of the character which he had earned by his previous life, his popularity moulted no feather, he lived respected and honored, and died in the order of sanctity.

The members of the House of Representatives who received the same stock and bonds from the agents of the same company considered themselves as fully acquitted when the committee failed to find that there had been any corrupt contract, and such was the view of the House when for that reason it refused to pass a vote of censure.

If Mr. Lincoln had been impeached and evidence had been introduced against him, like the truck you have here, to show that his wife with or without his knowledge took a present from some contractor or some officer, who would have listened to it with patience? Mr. Lincoln could not have come into this court with a higher character than General Belknap.—Judge Davis would have sworn for him that he was all his life-time scrupulously honest. The governor of his States, and any number of ex-governors, and the Senators in Congress would have testified to the same fact; but he could not have had a character one whit better than that which is made out by General Belknap, and by the force of that character the accusation would have been swept away like chaff upon the summer thrashing-floor. Nobody would have thought of a conviction.

That the present chief magistrate has taken large gifts from his friends is a fact as well known as any other in the history of the country. He did it openly without an attempt at concealment or denial. He not only received money and land and houses and goods amounting in the aggregate to an enormous sum, but he conformed the policy of his Administration to the interests and wishes of the donors.—Nay, he did more than that; he appointed the men who brought him these gifts to the highest offices which he could bestow in return. Does anybody assert that General Grant was guilty of an impeachable crime in taking these presents even though the receipt of them was followed by official favors extended to the givers? Do we not all regard him still as one of the greatest heroes and sages the world has produced? Instead of being impeached and ignominiously removed from office he was flattered and re-elected. This all happens justly upon the legal principle which commands you to presume everything in favor of innocence. General Grant's wealthy friends in New York gave him money not with any evil design upon his integrity, but because it was a pleasure to themselves; and the President appointed them to office afterward not because they had bought his favor, but because he thought the public good required it. This is the just and legal conclusion in every case where there is no proof of a bargain and no distinct evidence of an intent to influence and be influenced corruptly. Is the law a respecter of persons? Does not a presumption which applies to the President in the plenitude of his power apply with equal force and even with stronger reasons to his fallen minister?

If the House of Representatives considered this subject coolly and came to the deliberate conclusion that the reception of a gift by a public officer was either in itself a punishable crime or evidence of a crime it was a sin and a shame to drag the Secretary of War before this tribunal after he became a private citizen, while they allowed the President to finish his career in wickedness without interruption. Were those gallant gentlemen afraid to take the chief magistrate by the throat, or did they suppose that the Senate would use one measure of justice for Grant and another for Belknap? No, they did no such injustice either to you or to themselves. They thought they could produce satisfactory evidence to show that the gift to Belknap was something more than a gift, that it was a bribe paid in pursuance of a contract or in consideration of official favors bestowed or promised. That is what they allege in the articles. But having utterly failed to prove it they ought in honor and conscience to give up the case.

If the giving or receiving of presents is necessarily and in its own nature always criminal, and if the power to impeach for it survives the term of office, why have they overlooked the offense of Judge Hoar who gave the President a library of costly literature and law? They might prove that the giver of that present was afterward commissioned by the receiver as Attorney General and nominated for Judge of the Supreme court; and they might argue with some show of reason that these appointments being *post hoc* were also *propter hoc*. But the inference would have been false; for Judge Hoar in making the gift acted merely upon the impulses of a generous heart, and the President promoted him because he was the best man for the offices he put him in. Such being the natural and the legal presumption in that case, why should it not also be made in this case?

Another distinguished gentleman held the office of Attorney General and was afterward by a kind of translation sent to the court of St. James, where he now resides as the American plenipotentiary. Before he got these high places he not only admitted but proclaimed that he had subscribed $20,000 to a fund for the benefit of the President. Who can prove that these acts were corrupt? Or who will dare to assert it without proof?

There is another class of cases, more numerous than these, in which the law and public opinion indulge officers in giving and receiving money for their personal purposes. A high-placed gentleman wants to be continued in power and to that end a certain number of popular votes is required. He demands from his subordinates money enough to get the votes and he enforces the order by the distinct notification that whosoever refuses to contribute will be dismissed from his place.—These very post-traders were forced to make enormous contributions in that way and the aggregate sum thus raised for an important election amounts to many millions of dollars. Is this criminal? Certainly it is, if you adopt the principle of the managers that every voluntary payment by an officer is *ipso facto* a crime. Is it corrupt? I do not say so. But if you say that Belknap could not receive money from Marsh without being corrupt then you condemn to utter infamy the system to which I refer. It pervades the whole executive administration. If it be corrupt, then all the officers of the government are thriving by corruption alone. They can keep their places if they pay for them in this way; if not, not. By that dishonest means alone can they hope to gain promotion. A public man, to use the figure of Curran applied to a similar condition of things in another country, is like a dead body in a mill-pond; he lies quietly and obscurely at the bottom as long as there is any soundness in him; but his bulk expands with the gases which corruption envolves; "he becomes buoyant by putrefaction and rises as he rots." Surely it is not proper to say that this system is corrupt seeing that all the great and good men now in the executive departments constantly practice it. Whether it is an evil that ought to be abolished or a virtue to be encouraged, is certainly a question on which there is some difference of opinion. What I assert is that there is no law which forbids it, nor no rule of morality among public officers which condemns it. That being the case, is it not horrible to convict this party who has certainly done nothing worse?

WHITE HOUSE SCANDAL.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to the "family jars" which occasionally take place in the White House, over the "crooked whisky" dealers, records the following:

Slowly as the "White House complicity" in the whisky frauds comes out, it appears rapidly enough. The country may prefer to know the whole Hercules of the thing from the actual sight of a foot only, but it more of the body of it must be exposed, the uncovering is at least interesting, however painful. The testimony of ex-Treasury Solicitor Bluford Wilson before the House committee on the St. Louis whisky trials is only to the same disgraceful facts already exposed, of the tampering by a favored army officer and trusted attache of the President with official documents that happened to point to himself. In the present case, Babcock is shown to have put "W. H." into one of Wilson's exhortations to the government prosecutor to spare no guilty man. The interpolation must have been a very stupid trick, if the design was to show Wilson in the light of an enemy to the White House. For there was a Solicitor's letter-press copy of the original showing the fact of addition and forgery. But stupid or not, it seems to have hurt its author with the President much less than its object. Wilson could not clear himself of suspicion in that quarter, though one would think he had game enough of a smaller kind to occupy his time without being anxious to hunt in the direction of the White House. Babcock certainly did not have to leave it on the sight by the President of the audacious "W. H." stuck into an honest letter. And what is to be thought of such a fact, even at this late day? According to Wilson, the first coolness between the White House and the Treasury was when Babcock became implicated in the frauds. Till then the President showed no lack of co-operation in prosecuting them. And when told by Wilson, who naturally wanted to make some defense against unjust suspicion, that Babcock was suspected, partly on the score of his "Sylph" correspondence, which Porter had explained by a very silly story of a woman, the President, it is said, "indignantly denied the story, and brushed it away with a contemptuous gesture," emphasizing his faith in Babcock's innocence, because, "if guilty, he was the most guilty wretch in the country." This may be very good friendship, but what sort of statesmanship is it?

CUSTER AND HIS MEN.

A study of the battle-field of the Little Big Horn has revealed the story of Custer's splendid fight as plainly as it is likely ever to be known. The position of the bodies of our slain soldiers shows that the attack was made by three columns, at three different points. One column was commanded by Major Reno, the second by Captain Benteen and the third by Custer. Of the movements of the first two commands we were already informed. It is now evident that Custer, with five companies, marched northward three miles from the Indian village, and on the opposite side of the river. He then made an attempt to cross and attack the village, but was opposed by the savages, and thus cut off from communication with Reno and Benteen, who had crossed below, at the point where the forces separated. Custer's only salvation then was to retreat in the direction of the advancing infantry of Gibbon. He divided his little force into two parts, and each made desperate resistance to the onslaughts of the Indians. The eloquent field tells the direction taken by each company, where the first fatal shot took effect, where the skirmish line was formed and swept away, where a final junction of the survivors and the last gallant stand were made, and where, surrounded by his brothers and best loved comrades, the heroic commander succumbed—braver than the bravest—among the very last to die.

A POST MASTER PURCHASE.—The Warren *Ledger* says:

"It seems that the appintment of Colonel Walker to the postmastership at Erie was the result of a purchase on the part of his friend, C. M. Reed, who offered to give three thousand dollars to the campaign fund, and more if necessary. Col. Walker would do well to stand down the hall; but he will not, nor will he be asked to do so while Reed will have an honor thrust upon him. Money obtains appointments in these degenerate days, under Grant, and Hayes endorses Grant. Does it seem right to endorse such a system? Here is a warning to postmasters. Give liberally to the campaign fund or stand aside for some one who has a couple of thousand that can go toward the purchase of votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Why should the spirit of Republican man be proud? Will honest men ratify such a thing by their votes? There is iniquity in the administration, and the purpose is to continue it under Hayes. Will the honest voter endorse the method by which offices are obtained? Official position now depends upon one's having money to pay for it, or upon a friend, like Reed. The Erie purchase is a small transaction; but the method of doing business under Grant and Cameron is disclosed by it, all the same. Will the Erie people submit to the intrigue, or will they start an opposition postoffice? They should kick against the Reed-Walker iniquity, and in some way show proper resentment."

PARKE GOODWIN ON TILDEN.

In a long letter to the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Parke Goodwin, son-in-law of William C. Bryant, and all his life a worker in and for the Republican party, until its corruption forced him to seek new political alliances, thus speaks of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency:

Who, then, is Samuel J. Tilden?

In reply, good friends of the Conference, let me speak to you from personal knowledge. I have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Tilden for nearly forty years, and though I have often differed with him politically, sometimes even lamenting his strong reliance on party agencies, I have never had the slightest occasion to suspect his absolute integrity of purpose and sincerity of conviction. In all the relations of private life he is purity itself. At the same time he has always been a public-spirited citizen, taking an active part in whatever concerned the welfare and progress of the community in which he lived. His devotion, indeed, to public affairs began while he was still a youth, and his early discussions of intricate questions of finance attracted the attention of maturer minds by their singular penetration and judgment. Professionally, he has taken rank with Van Buren, Brady, O'Conor, Graham, Evarts, Kirkland, and other foremost lawyers, and in a peculiar class of cases—heavy and complicated railroad litigations—he is admitted to be *facile princeps*. His counsel, when important and decisive action was involved, has been deemed invaluable. In still higher relations Mr. Tilden seems to me to combine, more than any other man now before the public, hardly excepting Mr. Adams of Massachusetts, the two great kinds of quality, theoretic and practical, which form the true statesmen; a profound understanding of the philosophic grounds of political opinion, and the sagacious tact and energy of the man of business.

This union of theoretic insight with practical capacity has been singularly shown in his administration of the affairs of this State. New York is the largest Commonwealth of the Union, the largest in population, in Agricultural products, in manufacturing enterprise, in commercial capital—in a word, in the diversity and importance of its business relations; and the Governorship here is not a mere clerical function, confined to the appointment of notaries and the signing of commissions, as in many of the newer western States, but an onerous, intricate, and responsible trust. The Governor is invested with the veto, which makes him a part of the legislative power, while his executive connection with the complicated business of the quarantine, the salt works, the State prisons and charities, and an immense system of canals, imposes upon him the most varied and difficult duties. Mr. Tilden in his short tenure of the place has evinced a masterly fitness for all its duties. He has defeated a multitude of ill-considered and improper bills, rectified many minor errors of Administration, overthrown a fraudulent and gigantic conspiracy, and reduced taxation from over $15,000,000 in 1875 to less than $8,000,000 in 1876, with an assurance that if the changes he has suggested are followed, the decrease will be two or three millions more in 1877!

THE WORD OF PROMISE TO THE EAR.

The following well-written review of Hayes' letter of acceptance, is extracted from the Philadelphia *Times*, and is worthy of a perusal by all, as being the view taken from an Independent standpoint:—

Rutherford B. Hayes, the Presidential candidate created by Morton, Conkling and Cameron, and through whom they expect to part the raiment of Republicanism in the future, has given his first essay to the public. * * * *

In rosy promises Mr. Hayes is an artist. Being the creation of Morton and Conkling and Cameron, they can afford him the widest latitude to bring the garlands of victory as their crowns, and they did not even betray concern when Carl Schurz sat with their candidate, and held his ear for the old-time promise that the masters had broken to his hope, as they hurled him over the Republican battlements and proclaimed him as outside of all healthy political organizations. They welcomed all that the luxuriant fancy of the German orator could give to the letter of acceptance by way of adornment, and did not so much as cherish a fear that all may not be well when the fruits of victory are to be gathered. Long before the Cincinnati council, the harvest that Mr. Schurz believed to be but blossoming a week ago, had been parted by the men who made Rutherford B. Hayes. Morton is as secure to-day in his Premiership under the Republican reform administration as if Carl Schurz had never whispered at Columbus; Cameron, the younger, is as safe for the Treasury portfolio as plighted faith can make it, with unlimited power to reward his friends and punish his enemies; Conkling has the absolute control of the vast patronage of the administration in New York, with special authority to make Curtis bite the dust as soon as the shouts of victory go up from the Republican multitude, and Bristow, the patient ox that trode the corn for the speculators of Cincinnati, will find no place to lay his head when the Hayes reform shall come to be exhibited under the direction of the leaders who have chosen their agent to do for them what they could not dare to do themselves.

Smoothly as the Hayes letter glides along before the casual reader, when it is tested by the obvious truths which confront it, the absolute littleness or bald hypocrisy of its chief features become paintully apparent. His unqualified and elaborate pledges in favor of civil service reform are the severest strain upon the credulity of the nation. If the men who nominated him for a moment believed one-half he promises in favor of civil service reform, he would be beaten fifty thousand in Ohio, nearly twice that in Indiana, would not figure much above scattering in Pennsylvania, and New York, and Vermont would be doubtful. The tens of thousands of Federal offices in the various States are now confessedly filled by the most debauched form of the system that Mr. Hayes promises unconditionally to overthrow, and if it were believed by his party leaders that his promises were not mere songs to moonshine political dreamers, they would drive him from the ticket or resent his arrogant integrity by overwhelming defeat. But they well know that it is but the promise given to the reform ear to be broken to the hope. Of all men interested in the pending canvass, the Mortons and Conklings and Cameronsand Grants and Babcocks and Kelloggs best understand how utterly meaningless are the poetic platitudes of their candidate. That Hayes would prefer just such a government as he foreshadows in his letter, we do not doubt; but when he comes to administer it, will he hurl the swarm of Cameron placemen from power in Pennsylvania? Will he empty out the Conkling dependents from end to end in the Empire State? Will he ostracise the Morton tribes of reckless officials in Indiana? Will he turn back the hands in the desolated South and destroy the Clayton, Spencer, Bruce, Patterson, Dorsey and Pinchback hosts of plunderers? If his pledge means anything in the line of honesty, it means that he will sweep the whole civil service out of place, and end the degenerate power of Grant by calling new officials to every public trust, over the head of the leaders who have disgraced the service by their favorites and partisan henchmen. This Mr. Hayes dare not do; and more, he does not mean to do it. Had he given an honest thought to the broad pledge he has made to a nation that is sick at heart with the greedy partisan hacks, forced into place by the men who made Mr. Hayes a Presidential candidate, he would have paused before uttering so shallow a political deceit.

Equally unstatesmanlike is his political sky-rocket on the school question. He is of the little minds which grasp such floating drittwood on the political current. In his own State, where he made it save him in an otherwise hopeless canvass, the fundamental law teaches all that he has ever taught on the subject. It is so in Pennsylvania, and every other State where there are Constitutional provisions on the subject; and there is not any party in any Commonwealth to-day that would take issue on the subject if it could, or that could do so if it would. As well might Mr. Hayes insist that the sun shall not be hindered in its westward course, or that the stars shall not be whirled with their spheres. It is simply the claptrap of littleness; the wail of helplessness. It is a kin to his high-flown assurance of peace and protection to the South, when he knows that Secretary Cameron is now planning his campaign in the reconstructed States, to win four of them for Hayes, in defiance of the ballot, by bayonets and Gatling guns. Nor does Secretary Cameron rush to the overthow of the ballot and probably to the studied branch of the peace of a whole section, without knowing his reward. He is to win, and Mr. Hayes is to pay. He is to wrest victory from the people at the cost of law and of blood if need be, and Mr. Hayes is to crown the chieftain with the highest honors of his administration.—Stripped of poetry and platitudes, of blatant hypocrisy and stupid tomfoolery, such are the plain lessons of Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance.

HOLD THE FORT.—From all parts of the country comes cheering intelligence for the Democracy. Camp fires are are seen on hill and in valley, and the indications are that a sweeping victory awaits the Democratic host. The lines are advancing, massed for the conflict, with banners unfurled and batteries unmasked. Therefore, cheer up, boys, and keep the ball a rolling, for

Now the country sees the signal
Waving in the sky,
Tilden, Hendricks, bold appearing.
Victory is nigh.

CHORUS.

Take the fort, for they are coming,
Justice signals still,
Wave the answer back to Tilden,
In good time we will.

See united rings advancing,
Hassels leading on;
Millions every day are going,
Money almost gone.

See the glorious banner waving,
Hear the bugle blow,
In our leaders' name we'll triumph
Over every foe.

Everywhere the battle rages,
But success is near;
Onward comes our chosen leader,
Cheer, reformers, cheer!

—*Philadelphia Commonwealth.*

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JOHN W. IRWIN, deceased, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., 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 L. CUTTLE,
Clearfield, July 19, '76-6t* Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of CHRIST. NEFF, 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.

JOS. H. BRETH,
Administrator.
New Washington, July 19, '76-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of ROBERT PROTT, late of Huston township, 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.

Accounts can be left with Alexander Prott, at the Summit Tunnel (Sabula P. O.), Clearfield county, Pa., or with W. D. J. MARLIN, Adm'r,
July 19, 1876-6t* Brookville, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring Mary Conner, a pauper of Burnside borough, as the Overseers of said borough will pay no bills of her contracting.

JAS. S. WETZEL,
JOHN KIME,
Burnside, July 26, 1876-3t. Overseers.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in the possession of G. Flegal, of Beggs township, viz: Six acres oats in the ground, 4 acres corn in the ground, a lot of hay and rye in the barn, as the same belongs to me, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. ED. FLEGAL.
West Decatur, Aug. 2, 1876-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Mark Witheright, of Ferguson township, viz: 1 cow, 1 cook stove, 1 rink, 1 cupboard, lot of potatoes and oats in the ground, as the same were purchased by me, and have been left in possession of said Witheright on loan, subject to my order at any time. SAMUEL McCULLY.
Marrea, Aug. 2, 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 Ogden, Jr., of Brady township, viz: One brown mare, 1 bay horse and harness, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 buggy, harness, cook stove, sewing machine, chairs, household furniture, 1 shovel, long plows, 2 cows, 2 pigs, 3 acres of corn, 2½ acres oats, 4 acres buckwheat, hay and wheat in the barn, saw logs and tan-bark, as the same was purchased by me at private sale on 12th 23d day of July, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. GEO. W. OGDEN.
Clearfield, July 26, 1876-3t*

Miscellaneous.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS!

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS!

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFF

VARNISHES,

BRUSHES,

PERFUMERY,

FANCY GOODS

TOILET ARTICLES,

OF ALL KINDS.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes.

Trusses, Supporters, School Books and Stationery, and all other articles usually found in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. Having a large experience in the business they can give entire satisfaction.

J. G. HARTSWICK,
JOHN F. IRWIN.
Clearfield, December 16, 1874.

BIGLER, YOUNG & REED,

(Successors to Boynton & Young,)

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS

Manufacturers of

PORTABLE & STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES

Corner of Fourth and Pine Streets.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

HAVING engaged in the manufacture of first class MACHINERY, we respectfully inform the public that we are now prepared to fill all orders as cheaply and as promptly as can be done in any of the cities. We manufacture and deal in

Mulay and Circular Saw-Mills

Head Blocks, Water Wheels, Shafting Pulley Gifford's Injector, Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Oilers, Tallow Cups, Oil Cups, Gauge Cocks, Air Cocks, Globe Valves, Check Valves, wrought iron Pipes, Steam Pumps, Boiler Feed Pumps, Anti-Friction Metres, Soap Stone Packing, Gum Packing, and all kinds of MILL WORK; together with Plows, Sled Soles.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,

and other CASTINGS of all kinds.

Orders solicited and filled at city prices. All letters of inquiry with reference to machinery of our manufacture promptly answered, by addressing us at Clearfield, Pa.

jan1'74-tf BIGLER, YOUNG & REED.

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory,

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,
april26tf Bower P. O.

E. F. GULICH. R. M'CORKLE. D. REILBURN.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.'S

(Successors to John Gulich),

POPULAR

FURNITURE ROOMS,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

We manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see our stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. We keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this branch of our business. We have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time.

A member of the firm has his sleeping apartment at our ware-room, where he can be found by any person who come at night for the purpose of procuring coffins.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., May 16, '76-1y.

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,

HANGING VASES,

Stove Lining and Fire Brick,

kept constantly on hand.

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!

Fisher's Patent Airtight Self-Sealing Fruit Cans!

BUTTER CROCKS, with lids,
CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS,
APPLE-BUTTER CROCKS,
PICKLE CROCKS,
FLOWER POTS, PIE DISHES,
STEW POTS,

And a great many other things too numerous to mention, to be had at

FRED'K. LEITZINGER'S

STONE-WARE POTTERY,

Corner of Cherry and Third Streets,
CLEARFIELD, PA. aug7

Clearfield Nursery.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,

J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20-68-y Curwensville, Pa.

Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Second and Market Streets,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train. W. C. CARDON,
July 12-76-tf Proprietor.

ALLEGHENY HOTEL—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY,
May 17, '76. Proprietor.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.

NEWTON READ, PROPRIETOR.

Having become proprietor of this Hotel, I would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. House pleasantly and conveniently situated; re-fitted and refurnished; good sample rooms attached. All railroad trains stop at this house. jan20-75

SHAW HOUSE,

(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)

CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.

jan1'75 D. R. FULLERTON.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned