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. 7:16'75y

FOR SALE.—

The undersigned will sell at private sale all that tract or parcel of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., within a short distance of the Tyrone & Clearfield R. R., and adjoining lands of Robert Hudson and others, and known as the Jacob B. Gearhart lot. The said tract containing 50 acres more or less, with two veins of valuable coal thereon, has about 30 acres cleared, and is the key to a large body of coal about being developed. Will be sold low and upon easy terms. For particulars, apply to

DAVID L. KREBS.

Clearfield, Pa., July 12, 1876.

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

FARMERS, LOOK HERE!

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

Would call the attention of Farmers to the fact that they are receiving

ONE CAR LOAD OF

Hebron's Patent Lock Level Tread Thresh Machines,

ONE CAR LOAD OF

CHAMPION MOWERS and REAPERS

COMBINED.

And two kinds of GRAIN DRILLS—FARMERS' FAVORITE & FARMERS' FRIEND.

All the above Machines will be sold CHEAP for CASH, or exchanged for good HORSES and FAT CATTLE.

They have also a lot of new

TWO-HORSE ROAD WAGONS,

Which they will dispose of in the same manner.

Our Threshers, Reapers and Drills are of the best makes in the country, and warranted first-class in every particular.

Call at our meat market in Pie's Opera House and examine these machines.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.

Clearfield, Pa., March 22,'76.

Hardware, & Tinware.

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, 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.

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 3, 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
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Executors' Notices, ...	2 50
Auditors' Notices, ...	2 50
Cautions and Estrays, . . .	1 50
Dissolution Notices, . . .	2 50
Professional Cards, 5 lines, year,	5 00
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YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS:

One square, 10 lines, . . .	$8 00
Two squares, ...	15 00
Three squares, ...	20 00
One-fourth column, ...	50 00
One-half column, ...	70 00
One column, ...	120 00

BLANK'S

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.

[Continued from first page.]

confront you now and here. They are the issues that impend before the people and they are to be answered. It is not for you to arraign the past, but it is for you to answer for the present. Why do the people cry for bread? Why do they demand employment? Why are they found in thousands throughout all this broad land seeking employment, hunting bread for their children and their wives? Why are our manufacturers destroyed, our business men bankrupted? Whence comes this universal distrust of those who rule? Why is it that the people in every part of this broad land distrust those who rule? Is your administration of the Government an honest one, is it a just one, is it a cheap one? Is your financial policy a wise one?—These and kindred questions press now upon the people, and the people will have them answered. Those who suffer and who see those whom they love suffer, think deeply, think seriously, think earnestly. The people suffer and they think.

Why have the expenses of the Government increased since 1872? I speak now from official figures. The whole sum expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $270,559,695. The whole sum expended for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, was $274,623,392. The increase was $4,063,697.—The decrease on account of interest on the public debt, included in both items, was $14,264,295, and the gross increase was $18,327,992. Deduct increase in pension and Indian appropriations from 1872 to 1875, $3,245,745, making an actual increase of expenses from 1872 to 1875, for civil service, War and Navy Department alone, of $15,082,247.

Mr. Boutwell. Will the Senator allow me to correct him?

The President *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania decline to yield?

Mr. Wallace. I cannot yield. I have already stated that I decline to be interrupted. The Senator can make his speech after I get through.

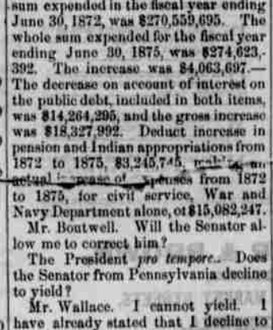
Mr. Boutwell. I have no speech to make, but I should like to have the Senator correct.

Mr. Wallace. In those years the civil service increased from $60,984,757 to $69,100,884, making an increase of the civil service from 1872 to 1875 of $8,116,127.

The civil service cost the people in the fiscal year ending June 30—

1867	$51,118,627
1869	55,474,061
1872	60,984,757
1875	69,100,884

Showing a gradual increase since the war, until by the last report it reaches $17,996,859 more than in 1867.



Mr. President, here is the plain proof that your expenses are increasing and your Government becoming more costly. You profess your desire to retrench. You cannot retrench if you would. Those who create abuses in governmental administration or suffer the necessities of their political being to press them forward and thus increase expenses can never reform them. It is as true an axiom in political theory as anything that exists therein, that those who create increased expenses or wrongs in administration can never reform them. The momentum of party organization, the hordes of needy retainers and the demands of officials who manipulate the primaries control and direct official action. You are in the groove of party and party necessity and you cannot get out if you would. The only remedy is the lever of change applied by the people.

Is your financial policy a wise one, or is it a fruitful cause of our present ills? Can a policy which has created and nourished a system by which $48,000 in gold in February, 1865, has in eleven years produced $112,000 in dividends and now aggregates $108,000 in surplus and other outstanding profits in addition, and under which the owners thereof can now go into the market with their $100,000 of bonds bought for $48,000 in gold in 1865 and sell them for $126,000, be anything else but a cause of distress and disaster?

Yet this is the record of a part of your system, and it is not an isolated case. I take eighteen cases of a similar character distributed through the State in which I live, not old organizations with their accretions, but new organizations dating from June, 1863, to March, 1865, and here again I speak by official figures. I have the data from the Comptroller of the Treasury in regard to what I say under data not earlier than the 1st of July. These organizations date from June, 1863, to March, 1865, when the greenback dollars was ranging from forty-two to seventy-six, averaging about sixty-five cents in gold. With a capital of $2,800,000 these eighteen institutions have deposited bonds to the amount of $2,819,000. Their dividends to July 1, 1876, are $3,851,455. Their surplus and other profits are $1,866,751, and the total dividends and surplus in twelve years on $2,800,000 is $5,718,204.

If the bonds that they deposited are sixes of 1881, they can go into the market to-day with the $2,819,000 of bonds costing in gold in 1863 and 1864 $1,832,350, and they can sell them for $3,551,940 in legal tenders. Thus the investment of $1,832,350 in gold yields $7,437,794, or more than 400 per cent. in twelve years. In these figures are found the traces of the ruin of manufacturers, of merchants, of business men of every class. The system that permits such results is bad and only bad continually; the legislation that fosters, that produces, or that permits such a condition of things needs correction and amendment. That legislation lies at your door; it is not ours.

This is but one of the evils of this financial policy. It should be corrected by recognizing the existence of other powers and other interest than aggregated wealth. The time has come in this country when something else than aggregated wealth is to be recognized as the power of the country. There are men of brains and muscle, living, breathing men of this country in other vocations who have rights as well as those who represent aggregated wealth. The time has come for the pendulum to swing in the other direction, and those in power will mark well the query as to whether the hour has not struck now.

Is the country to tread remorselessly under the lead of the Senator from Ohia [Mr. Sherman] the path to specie payment without preparation? Since July 1, 1865, we have expended for administration and paid debt amounting to $3,581,502,598. This is equal to the debt of Great Britain. No more exhaustive labor was ever imposed upon any people. Is it strange that we are distressed, exhausted, and poor? Is it the part of wisdom to continue this destructive process or shall we make haste slowly in our march to specie payments? Is there to be no time to breathe? Is it strange that the people grow restive? Are there to be no moments of rest for those who have saved as well the faith as the unity of the Republic? Is this generation to be forced into bankruptcy in order that the next may be freed from debt? No wise government will do so for such an idea. It is the path of prudence to postpone resumption until the people are rested from the exhaustive processes of the past ten years, from the financial distress of the past three years, and until by natural and steady growth of confidence and business, resumption will come with ease and with safety. This is no question of inflation. It is simply a question of the removal of a standing menace from the business men of the country, the removal of an appalling shadow which they believe, whether rightly or wrongly, is the cause of their present trouble. It is no question of hard money or soft money. The people I represent on this floor believe in paying their debts in honest money, in coin. And, sir, my vote will never be found here recorded either for the inflation of the currency to the extent of one dollar or for anything else than the honest payment of the public debt in coin. But, sir, they ask with the earnestness of an honest people, where are the evidences of your ability to pay your notes? Where are the signs of preparation for resumption? Is it the news that comes to us from the East but recently in which the A. W. Sprague & Co. mills are shut down and eight or nine thousand employes turned loose upon the world? See the picture in my own State. The thriving mechanic or laborer who but three years since bought his lot and built his house, paid upon them the half and gave his mortgage for the balance, finds that under this policy his house and his lot both go to pay the mortgage; the hard earnings of all his years are swept away to increase the value of the Government's obligations, which flows from the shrinking of the value of real estate and the swelling of the value of those obligations under your system of legislation, and his wife and children are to be turned homeless upon the world.

The enterprising man of business too, the man who is between capital and labor with his hand upon both, the scheming, active, energetic man, the middle class in this country, upon whom all of its future depends, the live, energetic, business man with an intelligent brain, a cunning hand, and an industrious body, this man having but a small capital, hires money from the capitalists to conduct his business, and he too under the operations of this system sees himself unable to meet that which he has agreed to pay, and he too must go to the wall. Property decreases in value on every side.—Money and moneyed securities appreciate as the threat continues; men grow suspicious; values are unsettled in every direction; sheriff's sales increase; bankrupt merchants are found in every calling; the shadow of self-murder falls upon the path of many. Your legislation, in the interest of aggregated wealth and against the business man, has given us this condition of things. Since the use of a mixed currency there has never been an hour when all the paper obligations of the country could be redeemed in coin. Credit and confidence were as essential as the modicum of gold that was at its root. Can credit and confidence ever come while values fall and business men quake and capitalists refuse to lend? To steady values and stay panics we must not only provide specie, but we must bring the public mind to the conclusion that they do not need it. Can such a condition of things ever come while the shadow of enforced resumption without preparation appals them with its unknown terrors? Sir, Pennsylvania, pointing to her record—and I speak for the vast majority of her people; I am as conscious of it as I am here—Pennsylvania, pointing to her past record, her sacrifices, and her suffering, to her prostrated industries, to her manufactories closed, to her mines abandoned, to her factories untenanted, to her iron unsold, to her coal heaps, to her lumber in piles, to her tens of thousands of unemployed men, artisans, laborers, and miners scattered all over that broad State; Pennsylvania, that great Commonwealth, here and now recognizing her obligation to pay her debt to the utmost farthing in coin—Pennsylvania and her people ask for time, for preparation, for an easier road to resumption.

Why do the people distrust those who rule? Is your Administration of the Government an honest one in their view? It is for you to answer? Are the people justified in their belief that we have had an Administration of the Government that has discarded statesmanship and sought inexperience, that has ignored integrity in official trust and patronized the corrupted and the vile, that has permitted wealth to be gathered from meager salaries, that has tolerated the jobber and the speculator on the threshold of the White House, that has reversed the philosophy of the Trojan who feared the Greeks are those bearing gifts, that has held complicity with gold-gambling and nurtured and petted a whisky ring, stolidly winked at corrupt practices in the custom-houses, disgraced the country in the San Domingo and the Secor business, lost an Attorney-General who resigned pending charges of misuse of the public money, a Secretary of the Interior by unretuted charges of corruption in his Department, a Secretary of the Treasury forced from his place by public indignation, a Postmaster-General whose method and record were unsatisfactory to a discriminating people, a Secretary of War whose trial for bribery has just been concluded, and a minister to Great Britain whose methods a unanimous committee declared to be improper and unjustifiable? Are the people justified in this belief? Are they right or are they wrong when they ask with impressive earnestness: Has not the rule of official accountability been held for naught, and have not positions of honor and of trust been made the bauble and the gift of personal preference, and capacity and honesty been among the last qualifications required? Have we not had bribery in the War Office? Are there not charges of swindling of pensioners, and of plundering in mail-lettings and in surveys of the public lands, of bribery at elections, of black-mailing of merchants, of conspiracies to cheat justice and acquit burglars, of disgrace in diplomacy and personal misgovernment? Are these charges not true? If the people be deceived in regard to these charges, if they be not true, give them the proofs and they will acquit you; give them the proofs, and they will not hold you responsible; but these issues are those to which the people at the present hour seem to apply their attention. They are the vital points, the pith and marrow of the struggle. If they are true, have they been indorsed? The seventeenth resolution at Cincinnati; reads thus:

"The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of our domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and peace."

I make no assertion that these charges are proved; I say they are in existence. They are for you to answer, and you have indorsed the Administration under which the people believe them to have been in existence. If these be not true, it is for you to show their untruth. It is very plain that the issues sought to be made to-day in this Chamber are not those to which I have endeavored to call attention. The issue that you seek to manufacture relates to the South. Your issue is to be based upon the misdeeds of the southern people. It is not the questions of cheap government, of honest government, of a sound financial policy; but it is solely on the outrages you claim have been perpetrated by the southern people that you seek to have the issue fought. We have had this in the speeches of the Senator from South Carolina, the Senator from Vermont, and the Senator from Indiana. We ask you, is your administration of the Government a cheap one? Let the increased expenses found in your annual Treasury reports answer that question. Is your financial policy a sound one? Let the condition of the business people of the country answer that question. Is your administration of the Government an honest one? Let the records of the past seven years and the belief in the minds of the people themselves answer that question.

SPEECH OF

EX-GOV. WM. BIGLER.

DELIVERED IN THE COURT HOUSE, CLEARFIELD, PA., FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 11.

GENTLEMEN:—Within a brief period we shall be called upon to exercise the privilege of electors in relation to the highest office known to our Government, and about the performance of this duty I desire to express to you a few thoughts. This right of suffrage, about which we are so apt to boast, comes to us accompanied with grave responsibilities. If in theory and in practice we are possessed of the power of self-government, it follows that we are responsible, in a large measure, for the character of the Government under which we live. Having the right to select those who exercise the functions of government, it is our fault if the incompetent, the venal and corrupt be chosen for and retained in the public service. It becomes our duty, therefore, to exercise this sacred right under all the light we can bring to bear, and as far as practicable for the public good.

The Republican party is before the country asking a new lease of power, so that its policies and practices may be prolonged, and it is our right to pass upon that question. Honest differences of opinion about it may be possible; but, for myself, I can see it in one way only. I think that the best interests of the country require that the Republican party should have a season of rest from the public service. For ten years of peace it has had control of the Government in all its departments, and the country is in the midst of ruin. At the close of the war it had a great work before it. I am not disposed to underrate the difficulties of the task. It would have required something of the wisdom of a Washington, and the nerve and will of a Jackson, to have devised and carried out the best means to redeem the country from the evil influences of war—evils political, commercial and moral. And in this connection I have always regarded the death of Mr. Lincoln as a great misfortune to the country. But be this as it may, we have a perfect right to hold the Republican party responsible for the results of its own policies. It must answer for what it failed to do, as well as for what it did. I think it is now conceded by all fair-minded men that its policy adopted at the close of the war was eminently unwise and unjust, and, in the main, the very converse of what the welfare of the country demanded. Wisdom, justice and mercy required that vigorous steps should have been adopted to retrace the practices of the war. The reckless and prodigal use of money, and the abuses of power, indulged in during the war, had begotten habits of thought, sentiment and practices totally unsuited to a condition of peace. Public men were thereby educated up to a bad standard. Republican statesmen ought to have foreseen the ordeal before them. They should have known that a full Treasury under such circumstances would simply offer an opportunity to waste the people's money for wild, visionary and corrupting purposes. They are not to be excused for not seeing that the country had been exhausted by the war, and that justice required that the people should be relieved of taxation. It was cruel and wicked to gather up the means of an exhausted people by ill designed agencies, even for admissible purposes. The Treasury ought to have been impoverished as a means of governmental purity and because the people could not pay. Every dollar of taxation should have been remitted to the people, save only what was necessary to pay the interest on the public debt and the unavoidable expenses of the Government. But the politician and not the statesman ruled the hour, and hence the excesses and the demoralizations from which we are now suffering.

Governor Tilden shows, in his letter of acceptance, to what a frightful extent the country has been exhausted by these unjust measures. He says:

"The present depression in all the business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment, carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption. Under the illusions of a specious prosperity, engendered by the false policies of the Federal Government, a waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster. The Federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of forty-five hundred millions; local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more—the vast aggregate is not less than seventy-five hundred millions. * * * * For these eleven years governmental consumption has been a larger portion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save, even in prosperous times, for all new investments. The consequences of these errors are a present public calamity."

These enormous drafts upon the people are the primary cause of their present exhaustion. The substance of the Nation has been wasted in a season of riotous living. A superabundance of paper money, irredeemable, and shamefully depreciated, as compared with the standard of other commercial countries, tended to aggravate the evils I have described, by begetting a condition of fictitious values and stimulating amongst the people a spirit of reckless speculation, at once corrupting and demoralizing, and from which the present crushing disaster to our industries has arisen, and to extricate the country from which is one of the difficult political problems of the times. I am for the gold standard, but I am not for reaching it by such rapid and reckless steps as would ruin the entire class who were deluded by the shams and illusions set up by Republican politicians. On this point of returning to specie payments, I think the views of Gov. Tilden eminently wise and thoughtful, and I must ask you to let me read an extract therefrom:

"The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the revival of business. The earliest time in which such a resumption can be brought about is the best. Even when the preparations shall have been matured, the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce and the condition of the exchanges with other nations. The specific measures and the actual date are matters of detail having reference to our changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer starting from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a council over his own chart and fix an angle by which to lash the rudder for the whole voyage. A human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and the winds. A human hand must be on the helm to feel the elements, day by day, and guide by a mastery over them.

"Such preparations are everything. Without them a legislative command fixing a day, an official promise fixing a day, are shams. They are worse; they are a snare and a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men whose judgment will at least sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a commandership, a promise without a preparation, would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress. The act of Congress of the 14th of January, 1875, enacted that on and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York. It authorized the Secretary to prepare and provide for such resumption of specie payment by the use of any surplus revenues, not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing in his discretion certain classes of bonds. More than one and a half of the four years have passed. Congress and the President have contrived ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence in the shape of expenses every possible surplus applicable to this purpose. The coin in the Treasury, claimed to belong to the Government, had on the 30th of June fallen to less than $45,000,000 as against $59,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the Treasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds. The legislative command, the official promise, fixing a day for resumption, have thus far been barren. No practical preparations toward resumption have been made. There has been no progress. There have been steps backward. There is no necromancy in the operations of government; the homely maxims of every day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise, or his professions as to the value of the old promise, would alike provoke derision."

But my main object on this occasion is to look into the affairs of the present administration, and inquire what claim it has to our special favor. It promised abundantly at the outset, but it has utterly failed to come up to its pretensions. Instead of bread, it has given us stones, and the very worst kind of scorpions instead of fish. In the place of "peace and fraternity," sectional animosities have been inspired and cherished as a means of partisan success. In the place of economy in the use of the people's money, we have reckless prodigality; and in the room of the promised honesty and purity, we have had infidelity, pilferings and general corruptions to an unparalleled degree. In the room of boasted obedience to the Constitution, we have witnessed palpable encroachments upon the most sacred principles of that instrument in clear derogation of the rights of States and citizens. Instead of prosperity, we have national depression and misery. These conclusions are impressed upon us, not only by what we see and hear, but by what we suffer in our own affairs. We are sufferers from the effects of bad government. As the producers of coal and iron and lumber and brick, and as mechanics and laborers, we feel the paralyzing influence of an unwise public policy that has unduly stimulated industry at one time and crushed it at another. The depressed spirits and evil forebodings of the mass of the people indicate the process we are now undergoing. We are not the cheerful and happy people we were a few years since. Want of employment and subsistence stare men in the face, and their spirits sink. And just now, in the midst of the celebration of the event that brought the Republic into existence, the national pride is brought into the very dust by trials for bribery and corruption at the seat of government, and by daily developments of the evidence of malfeasance in high places. And, as if intended to give special point to this national humiliation, the President absented himself from the great International Celebration on the Fourth of July. The ceremonies were honored, nevertheless, by the presence of Sir Edward Thornton, the accredited Minister from England, and by the Emperor of Brazil, and by distinguished representatives from all the principal European Governments and from Asiatic and Oriental countries. Why President Grant declined to take part in the ceremonies, I am not able to inform you. It is very probable that he was much engaged at the time in getting ready for his sporting trip to "Deer Park," on the Allegheny Mountains, whither he went a few days thereafter.

I don't know, gentlemen, how this showing may strike you, but it occurs to me that an administration that has acted in such utter disregard of the feelings of the people, and the honor and dignity of the Nation, should seek concealment rather than a new lease of power. I shrink from the presentation of all the facts and circumstances that make up this sickening picture, and as for the names of the guilty parties, I regret that they must have a place on the official and criminal records of the country; and what I regret still more is, that it looks as though the list of delinquents would be considerably enlarged. From Belknap down these political imposters are entitled to your contempt, and that much they should have. But I need not trouble you with details to sustain this picture. No one will deny the general truth of what I have alleged, and that is sufficient for my purpose. You know, each one of you, that the instances of malfeasance and corruption are unparalleled; and you know, also, that the impeachment of a Cabinet officer for bribery and corruption, and the criminal trial of the confidential Secretary of the President, are things unknown to the past history of the country, and it is no relief to say that Belknap and Babcock have been acquitted, for men of all parties know them to be guilty. If there be not in these things sufficient reasons for changing an administration, how would it be possible to make up such a case? Surely all the men that constitute an administration are not to be brought to shame before the reasons for its condemnation shall be deemed sufficient. But it may be said that Grant is not a candidate for re-election, and, therefore, my argument does not apply. This would be a very flimsy plea, for while it is true that Grant is not personally a candidate, it is true that his administration is on trial, and, should Governor Hayes be elected, with one voice the Grant dynasty would claim that result as an endorsement of themselves, and insist therefore their principles and practices must be continued.

But there are other reasons for believing that the election of Hayes would be a virtual continuance of Grantism. In the first place, Grant and Hayes are of the same wing of the Republican party; and in the next place, Hayes is indebted to the special friends of Grant for his nomination. Indeed, it is well known that but for the skillful management of the Convention by a member of the Cabinet, Mr. Blaine would have been the nominee. That Mr. Cameron went into the Convention to nominate one of Grant's favorites, is conceded on all sides; but the action of the Convention itself, by indorsing Grant, is conclusive on this point. The Convention presented Hayes as the candidate and Grant's administration as a model for his imitation should he be elected. But still more and worse; lest Hayes should get a little taste of independence, and therefore become somewhat self-reliant, Grant had the management of the canvass placed in the hands of Mr. Chandler, his favorite Cabinet officer. In view of these facts, is it not preposterous to pretend that Hayes is not virtually Grant?

But it is said that Governor Hayes, in his letter of acceptance, has declared for civil service reform, maintaining that the best men should be selected for public trusts, without much reference to their party identity. This is a little too transparent. It looks like an attempt to catch old birds with chaff. What proportion of the appointments do you suppose Governor Hayes would concede to the Democrats in pursuance of this letter? Not one; and he will not dare to promise one. For such a concession Chandler would demand his head, and Grant would send it in a charger. Gov. Hayes may be at heart a right good man, and I believe he is, but no one thinks he is made up of the mettle to carry out the reform hinted at in his letter. He is really, in civil affairs, an untried man. His civil record is barren—exceedingly barren—showing him to have been only a silent and submissive observer of passing events. Whoever lives to see him President, as the chosen man of the Republican party, will find him practicing the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils," his letter to the contrary notwithstanding.

But the usual plea against changing the administration is that Democrats and Conservatives would do no better—probably worse. But this is not a manly response. For sixteen years the Republican party has controlled the Government, and the country is in the midst of ruin. What would you say to an unfaithful agent, who had brought ruin upon your business and reputation, who should set up such a plea as this? I think you would put him out, because he was not fit to be in, and because no one could do worse. And we have, at least, this latter good reason for changing the present administration.

But for months there has been a struggle in progress at Washington that distinctly marks the difference between the Republican and Democratic policy, and you can determine which you prefer. The House, being Democratic, has been insisting upon governmental reforms, and especially on the reduction of expenses; but the Republican Senate has contended for the old order of things. But the efforts of the House, I am happy to say, have saved about $30,000,000 to the people, and had the Senate been Democratic and Tilden been President, $60,000,000 or more would have been saved.

I must not take my seat without referring to the high character of our candidates. Beyond question they come up to the Jeffersonian standard of honesty and competency.

Governor Hendricks is a statesman of large experience, of marked practicabilities, pure in his life and character, and noble and generous in all his impulses.

For Governor Tilden I have a special liking, because of his rare characteristics. I have known him for many years, and have seen something of him as a lawyer and a politician. In his profession he is noted for getting down to the bottom of any case he undertakes to investigate. As a politician he is equally noted for understanding the policies and movements of his opponents as well as those of his friends. A rigid party man, he has always held party purposes in subordination to what he believed to be the public good; and he has had the courage to repudiate corrupt Democrats and accept the aid of honest Republicans. Indeed, his public notoriety began with his relentless assaults upon W. M. Tweed and his associates, nominal Democrats, whom he detected carrying out stupendous frauds upon the people of New York. Having made up an issue with this band of rascals, he never let up until the entire gang was brought to justice. Should he be elected President, I predict that the first Democrat who plays the thief or fails of duty will meet the fate of Tweed. As Governor of New York he discovered and broke up a band of pilferers on the State canals, who had been robbing the State under one or more of his predecessors, and one after another he had them brought to justice. He may be very slow to write letters, but the thieves of New York think his vengeance awfully swift, and the murderers at Hamburg, S. C., would think the same thing if he could reach them. By his stern reforms he has already reduced the annual expenses of his State from about $15,000,000 to $8,000,000. I ask you, gentlemen, Republicans as well as Democrats, is not this the kind of man the times require in the Presidential chair?

I must say that when I read his letter of acceptance I was impressed with the belief that if he had been President, with a friendly Congress, for the last eight years, the country would not be in its present sad condition. To redeem the country from its present disordered condition is a responsibility from which anyone might shrink, and on this point Governor Tilden says: "*If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.*"

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

All persons having any claims against the estate of Abraham Kyler, late of Morris township, must present them for settlement at once, or not later than the 1st of October, 1876.

W. ROTHROCK, Aug. 9, 1876-6t* Executor.

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.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in the possession of O. H. West, of Girard township, viz: 70,000 feet more or less of sawed lumber, 60,000 feet more or less of hemlock and pine logs at O. H. West's mill, 30,000 feet more or less of sawed lumber at the south of Deer creek, a lot of blacksmith tools, 3 pairs of twin sleds, 2 two-horse wagons, 1 sleigh, 1 buggy, 3 bay horses, 3 gray horses, 4 sets harness, 4 lots hay more or less, 2 cows, 6 acres buckwheat in the ground, 1 sewing machine, 1 safe, 2 stoves, lot of chairs, 2 tables, 1 clock, and 1 saddle, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 2d day of August, and is left with him on loan subject to my order at any time.

Clearfield, Aug. 9, '76-3t. H. BURGETT.

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 dealin

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!

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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. S. M'CORKLE. D. PHILBERT.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.'S

(Successors to John Gulich),

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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