Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND [illegible] LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23jy'73

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.

[illegible] respectfully invited to give him a call. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—

The undersigned will sell at private sale all that tract or parcel of land situate in Decatur [illegible] 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 66 acres more or less, with two veins of valuable coal thereon, has about 20 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.

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, Morroccos, Linings, Bindings and Thread, Shoemakers' Tools and Shoe Findings.

No greater variety of goods in any store in the county. All for sale very low for cash or country produce at the Cheap Corner. May 1, 1875.

HUEY & CHRIST,

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE

CELEBRATED

AND

DR. STŒVER'S

TONIC HERB BITTERS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HUEY & CHRIST,

121½N. 3d Street,

PHILADELPHIA

March 29, 1876-6m

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 8, 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
Special notices, per line,	20

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Two squares,	15 00
Three squares,	20 00
One-fourth column,	50 00
One-half column,	70 00
One column,	120 00

BLANKS.

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

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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.

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 [illegible] will not complain when you buy their goods from me. [illegible] rest of

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

I have goods enough to satisfy all the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and I am selling them at exceeding low rates from my mammoth store in MULSONBURG, where I can always be found ready to wait upon callers and supply them with

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linen, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,

Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all of the best material and made to order—Hose, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, 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 Roofland'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.

REMOVAL!

JOHN McGAUGHEY

Would respectfully notify the public generally that he has removed his Grocery Store from Shaw's Row, to the building formerly occupied by J. Miles Kratzer, on Second street, next door to Bigler's hardware store, where he intends keeping a full line of

GROCERIES.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF and LARD.

SUGARS and SYRUPS, of all grades.

TEAS, Green and Black.

COFFEE, Roasted and Green.

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,

CANNED FRUITS,

All kinds in the market.

PICKLES, in jars and barrels.

SPICES, in every form and variety.

FAMILY FLOUR,

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.

SOAPS,

MATCHES,

DRIED APPLES,

DRIED PEACHES,

DRIED CHERRIES,

Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.

And a good assortment of those things usually kept in a grocery store, which he will exchange for marketing at the market prices.

Will sell for cash as cheaply as any other one.

Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself.

JOHN McGAUGHEY.

Clearfield, Jan. 5, 1876.

GROCERIES.

JAS. H. LYTLE,

(Successor to LYTLE & MITCHELL)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

CHOICE LINE OF TEAS.

OOLONGS,

JAPANS,

IMPERIAL,

YOUNG HYSON,

ENGLISH BREAKFAST

Purest in Market.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Will be kept and sold at first cost. Cash paid for Country Produce.

GERMAN CHERRIES,

TURKEY PRUNES,

PRESERVED PEARS,

PHILADELPHIA HAMS.

FISH.

Mackerel, Lake Herring, Cod, &c.

PICKLES.

Barrel Pickles and English Pickles.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, &c.

mch1'75 JAS. H. LYTLE.

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(APPLETON'S)

NEW REVISED EDITION,

Complete in 16 Volumes.

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For further information address

J. H. WILLIAMSON,

Publisher's agent, 195 Sixth street,

June 28, 1876-4y. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1876.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN SONG.

Air—"America."

Tilden for president,
Here with firm intent,
Of thee we sing,
Then art the man that's tried,
Then art the nation's pride,
With Hendricks at thy side,
Hope of our liberty,
Our cause must win.
"Land of our fathers' pride,"
We trust with thee to guide,
News comes from every side,
Approving him.

Tilden and Liberty!
Hendricks and Victory!
Freemen agree.
Let joyful notes be sung,
Then all our duties done,
The nation moves as one,
United free.

THE OUTLOOK FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1876.

The Administration and the Republican leaders are utterly demoralized and depressed by the results in Ohio and Indiana, and with good reason. Practically, they staked the Presidency on these two States, and their whole plan of campaign was organized to carry them by decisive majorities, and thus through the moral influence of this projected success upon the doubtful voters in close States, sweep the country next month.

This plan seemed perfectly feasible on the surface, and had every reason to recommend it to the managers, as being the most sure, economical and easily controlled of all others that were proposed. They had possession of Ohio, and Gov. Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati on the party strength in his own State. Without that argument and conviction, he never would have been chosen for the candidate.

From 1856 down, Ohio had regularly voted the Republican ticket at every Presidential election by majorities of tens of thousands, and it was supposed that the prestige of Hayes's name would insure at least a majority of twenty thousand for the State ticket. John Sherman and all the leaders gave that assurance before and after the nomination of Hayes, and they repeatedly emphasized the promise during the canvass, and even up to the closing days of the campaign.

In Indiana greater difficulties were to be confronted. Hendricks was Governor there, with much personal popularity. But he had been elected by a very small majority in 1872, which was swept away by Grant, who carried the State by 22,515. In 1874 the tidal wave swept over Indiana, but it had receded, and parties were left nearly in their former relations toward each other, with perhaps a small advantage on the Democratic side. The new greenback element, however, became a disturbing factor to both sides.

Senator Morton took into his own hands the direction of the campaign in Indiana, with the full consent of the President and the entire concert of the Administration. He began by removing Jewell from the Post Office Department, and putting Tyner in his place: and then he filled Tyner's office as Assistant Postmaster-General with Brady. So that the whole machinery of this great department, which reaches into every corner of the State, was at once converted into a mighty partisan engine, with a full head of steam on from the first to the last hour of the campaign.

Such were the conditions upon which the contest opened in these two contiguous Western States, with a candidate for the Presidency presented by one of them, and a candidate for the Vice-Presidency by the other. In pursuance of the plan of action which had been concocted at Washington long before the adjournment of Congress, every influence, direct and indirect, which the Administration and the friends of Hayes, outside of Grant's circle, could command, was unscrupulously exerted in Ohio and Indiana.

The force employed was tremendous, because the leaders were fighting with the energy of despair. With defeat, they saw not only possession but power pass away, but the certainty of crushing exposures of corruptions in the Treasury, which the hand of investigation has never reached, because they have been concealed or habitually misrepresented. Every officeholder served as a partisan soldier and a partisan spy. No doubtful man was allowed to hold a place, however humble; and even poor women, the wives and daughters of soldiers, too, were proscribed, to make vacancies for venal politicians.

Chandler levied the last dollar possible to be extorted from the officeholders in the departments and all over the country, and was even mean enough to exact his arbitrary assessment from hundreds already marked for removal, and many of whom were dismissed within a week after paying this blackmail. He raised outside of the public service large sums, by appealing to the selfish interests of those who had dealings with the Government.

All the money thus procured was put where it would do most good in these two States. Superadded to this powerful lever, was the support of contractors, jobbers, speculators, and that large class of Ring traders who live upon the Treasury, the Interior, the War, the Navy, the Post Office, and other departments. The banks and bankers, dependent on the Treasury for favors and protection, threw their weight into the scale.

In a word, the whole power of the Government was thrown on the Republican side, with a disregard of decency such as has never been witnessed. Nothing was left undone that organized ability, unlimited resources, wicked ingenuity, and corrupt combinations could achieve. And the outcome of it all is, that Indiana is irreparably lost, and Ohio is barely saved by the skin of its teeth.

Divested of all the shams and excuses, this is the stern result of last Tuesday's work. The Western candidate, whose geographical position and negative character were to give the party an increased momentum, has been beaten on his own ground, and the campaign has ended with an exhaustion of resources of hope, and of strength. If the Republicans, on their chosen field, and with their immense means concentrated on two isolated points, could not carry them triumphantly, what can they expect to do when a vigorous, elated, and united opposition confronts them all along the line in November, and defies their broken sceptre?

What claim has Hayes on the East, now become the battle ground? What has he ever done to conciliate its favor, or to deserve its grateful recognition? The suggestion that he will regain upon this side of the Alleghanies what he lost on the other, is too preposterous for serious answer. The force of the popular verdict of his own section against Hayes is not to be broken by the election of members of Congress. Both States were gerrymandered by Republican Legislatures for this object, and attempted the task which overcame by the great rising against Grantism in 1874, that was never regarded as a political test on either side, but an exceptional example.

This defeat is made all the worse because the Administration had been led to believe, from all the reports, that both States would be carried by decided majorities. Little Hale, of Maine, who had spouted in Indiana, came here from his tour and personally assured everybody who would listen to him, that Harrison was certain of election by ten thousand. On Monday night, Boutwell, Cameron, Edmunds, the postmaster, Guerrilla Mosby, and other chiefs of the party, were assembled at headquarters, awaiting the news. Holloway at Indianapolis, with the enthusiasm of a postmaster, telegraphed early that all was lovely, and his echoes in Cincinnati and elsewhere repeated the joyous intelligence.

Up to eleven o'clock, while the Republican counties were coming in, the outlook was not cheerful for the Democracy. But after midnight the tide turned, and when the Democratic Committee sent over their accounts, and the Secretary stalked in among the dismal gathering, the whole crowd looked as if they had been chosen pall bearers for a defunct party.

The game is up. Since last Tuesday Tilden has gained thousands of recruits. The fence men have jumped over, and now swear they were the "original Jacob Townsend." It is wonderful how success succeeds.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AVENGING JUSTICE.

A GREAT DAY IN PERSHING'S COURT—HE GIVES TWENTY MOLLIES, INCLUDING TWO WOMEN, THE SEVEREST PENALTY THE LAW WILL PERMIT AND REGRETS HIS POWER IS LIMITED.

(Special Correspondence of the Phila. Times.)

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 16, 1876.

This has been a terrible day of retribution for the Mollie Maguires and their abettors. The Court had given notice last week that this morning they would pass sentence on all the Mollies who had been tried and convicted of crimes and not yet received the judgment of the Court on the verdicts against them. An immense crowd had gathered in and around the Court house, some anxious to see and hear, others, relatives of the prisoners, to lend the poor men the sympathy and support of their presence. The judges before whom the prisoners had been tried remained in consultation some time after the regular hour for opening the court had arrived.

A CROWDED DOCK.

In the meantime sixteen convicted Mollies and four persons convicted of perjury in trying to establish alibis for the Mollies were brought into court. The prisoners' dock was too small to hold all these, so that twelve of them were assigned seats in the box in which the juries had sat which convicted them. Nearly all the prisoners were married, and the presence in court of weeping mothers, wives and children added not a little to the solemnity of the scene. When the judges had taken their seats they announced that they were not quite ready to pass sentence on the prisoners, and directed the usual routine business of the court to proceed until they should be ready to take up the important matter which had drawn so large a crowd. About half an hour's delay Judge Pershing called upon Thomas Donahoe to come before the Court.

SENTENCING THE PRISONERS.

Donahoe had been convicted of aiding John Gibbons, who had committed a deadly assault on William Thomas, to escape, and the Judge, in passing the sentence of the law upon him of two years' imprisonment, took occasion to regret that so short a sentence was all that he could inflict. The next prisoner to be called was Edward Monaghan, who had been constable for a number of years of the borough of Shenandoah City, and as a member of the Mollie Maguire division of that place had taken part in the conspiracy which resulted in an assault on William M. Thomas, in which Thomas received four pistol-shot wounds, from which he miraculously recovered. Judge Pershing told the prisoner that had not Providence been more kind to him than he had been to himself he would be now receiving the sentece for murder in the first degree. As it was, the Court felt bound to give him the full penalty of the law, to wit: Seven years' imprisonment at hard labor.

A BOY AND TWO WOMEN.

The next prisoners called were Bernard J. Boyle, Kate Boyle and Bridget Hyland. These parties were all convicted of perjury; the two Boyles were neither of them twenty years old, and they had undertaken to establish a false alibi for James Boyle, one of the murderers of Police Officer Yost. The Court told them that their age was the only consideration which had led them to impose less than the maximum sentence of seven years' imprisonment, but in view of that fact they left Bernard off with three years and Kate with two years and a half. Bridget Hyland had sworn to a false alibi for Thomas Munley, one of the Sanger and Uren murderers. She is a married woman, and no relative of the person whom she sought to shield. She will have two years and a half in prison to think over and regret her foolish attempt.

JACK KEHOE AND HIS GANG.

Judge Walker then called upon John Kehoe, Jno. Morris, Dennis F. Canning, Christopher Donnelly, John Gibbons and Michael O'Brien to come before the Court for sentence on their conviction of an assault and battery with intent to kill William M. Thomas. After addressing a few earnest remarks to the prisoners, the Judge condemned each to undergo an imprisonment of seven years. Judge Green now called on James Duffey to receive sentence on a conviction of perjury, committed in the trial of the Yost murders. This prisoner is a very old man and the Judge thought one year a sufficient punishment for him.

A SECOND SEVEN YEARS' TERM.

Kehoe, Donnelly, Canning, Michael O'Brien, were again called before the Court, and together with Frank O'Neal and Patrick Dolan, Sr., were sentenced by Judge Green for conspiring to kill William and Jesse Major. Kehoe and Canning each got seven years, to be computed in like manner and Dolan, in consideration of the age and having told the truth from the witness-stand, got off with one year. Donnelly, O'Neal and O'Brien received a farther sentence of two years upon the indictment charging them with being accessories after the fact to the murder of Gomer James.

In all the sentences were included solitary confinement and hard labor, and they are all to be carried out in the prison here. This disposed of all the convicted Mollies but John J. Slattery, Francis McHugh, Patrick Butler, Charles Malhern and Michael Dooling. Of these, the first four have turned State's evidence, and are to be used in the Mollie trials still pending. District Attorney Kaercher desired that the sentencing of these should lay over for the present, and Michael Dooling was not sentenced because he is to be a witness for some of the Mollies awaiting trial at Mauch Chunk.

HEDGING ON HAYES.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S PICTURE OF THE RAILROAD CANDIDATE.

So far as we are able to judge from his record Mr. Hayes is a man some parts of whose conduct may be approved, while no part of it can be admired. We look upon him as a mediocre, well-intentioned gentleman, who has been lifted by the accidents of politics to a position to which he had no title founded on personal qualifications. He has none of the elements of a great and commanding character; neither the breath of intellect, the force of will nor the ascendancy over other men with which nature stamps a man born for leadership. He is immeasurably inferior to Morton, Blaine, Conkling and half a dozen other Republicans that might be named in the qualities which fit a man for influence over other minds and make him felt as a potent force in politics. We believe Mr. Hayes to be honest, but not more honest than hundreds of thousands of citizens who are plain tillers of the soil, or who gain their livelihood by mechanical skill. He is not eminent as a lawyer, was not eminent as a soldier, he made no figure in Congress as a legislator, and there are probably few counties in Ohio which could not furnish as useful a Governor. We have nothing to say against the services rendered in public stations by well-meaning mediocrity, but we are unable to see that a small man is rendered great or admirable by a nomination for the Presidency.

Our correspondent maintains that Mr. Hayes, if elected, will free himself from party trammels and exercise a noble independence, guided only by justice. We wish we could believe so, but we are unable to find anything in Mr. Hayes' career to warrant so pleasing an expectation. During the three years he was in Congress he was obedient to party behests as the mob of ordinary members. That was the period of enormous land grabs for railroads, and the record proves that Mr. Hayes voted for them all. It would be a poor compliment to his sagacity to say that he acted in ignorance; but even this lame excuse can be pleaded, for Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, our Minister to France, was then in the House, and distinguished himself by a bold and vigorous opposition to those wasteful, swindling grants of the public lands. Unfortunately for the claim of independence which is set up for Mr. Hayes, he never voted on such occasions with Mr. Washburne, but always with the majority of his party. Our correspondent seeks materials of eulogy in Mr. Hayes' action as Governor of Ohio, but he fails to adduce a single instance in which Governor Hayes has acted in oppositiontohis party.

Our correspondent asserts that on the Southern question the managers of the Republican canvass "audaciously misrepresent their candidate." We are told, with great emphasis, that Governor Hayes deprecates the waving of the "bloody shirt," and "does not believe in a new stirring up of supicion, hatred and strife." Conceding that these are the real sentiments of Mr. Hayes, they only prove what a cipher he is in the politics of his own party. The Republican stump speakers and party organs, one and all, are waging the campaign on the Southern issue, which, we are assured, Governor Hayes so strongly disapproves. Such contemptuous disregard of the wishes of their candidate proves that they consider him a weak man—a mere figurehead in their canvass. It shows that he has no moral or political influence among his supporters. If he has none now how can he be expected to exert any after his election? Among the able men of his party he cannot find the materials of a Cabinet which will indorse his own views, for all the able men of his party, including even George William Curtis, are industriously waving the bloody shirt, and trying to make the campaign turn on that issue. Can Mr. Hayes administer the government without a Cabinet? Is he strong enough to override all the able men of his party? If the Republicans elect the President, they will also elect the next House, and Congress will pass a new enforcement law to take place of that which has been annulled by the Supreme Court. Does anybody believe that Mr. Hayes would veto such a bill? Would a man of his moderate talents and peace-loving disposition venture to play the party of Andrew Johnson, and court Andrew Johnson's fate? Our correspondent may believe it, but we do not.

Morton has retired to the Pacific slope where he can contemplate the returns of the Indiana election at his leisure. Like Brown of Calaveras the further proceedings interest him no more.

POLITICAL BONDAGE OF THE NEGRO.

A great deal is said of the intimidation tactics of the Southern whites, but very little about the intimidation tactics of the Southern blacks, yet it may be fairly claimed that while the former abounded the latter doth more abound, and that in the worst possible forms. The whites have here and there kept the negroes away from the polls. The means used are threats to discharge laborers who vote against their political views of their employers, [illegible] during the few weeks immediately preceeding an election. The extent to which either of these policies has been adopted has we believe been grossly exaggerated. The first is practiced quite as much by Northern Republicans as by Southern Democrats. Witness the scenes in our navy yards, custom houses and government workshops, and notably, also, in the department offices at the National Capitol. Witness, also, many of the large manufacturing establishments in New England, where employers openly contract for the delivery of the votes of their operatives to a Butler or an Ayer. There is this difference, too, between this form of intimidation at the North and at the South. Here the threat made before election is almost invariably executed; there, rarely or never. The voting takes place at a critical season for the crops; the cotton is to be baled or the cane to be ground; labor is scarce and Republican muscle is as serviceable as Democratic muscle; so the anti-election threat is forgotten and continues at his task. But for places under the government the supply of applicants never fail to exceed the demand, and skill and merit are secondary considerations. The clerk, letter carrier or laborer who votes against the administration pays for his independence with his place. Lucky is he if his head fall not in the basket even before the result of the election is declared. Intimidation by armed men may have occurred in certain States of the South, but with Federal troops in every doubtful State it is not easy to believe that the cases are more than sporadic. We believe it to be a thing of the past

But with Southern blacks intolerance exists in most intolerable form, and it was never so rife as in this campaign, for the simple reason that the negroes are now taking their first steps in political independence. In no State south of Virginia can a club of colored Democrats meet without calling upon white men for protection. The negro who leaves the Republican party is regarded as the betrayer of his race, and becomes a social leper. He is shunned by every old associate; he is excommunicated from the Church; he is expelled from the dearly loved secret societies of which he might have been a bright and shining light; the members of his family are subjected to indignities most galling; the path to his cabin is never trodden by friendly feet. If he persists in apostacy he is formally given over to the devil. All this has happened again and again in the rural districts of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. Even in Virginia a colored clergyman has been made to suffer for the crime of preferring Tilden to Hayes. It has been reported in the *Times* that the Rev. Mr. Dungee, the pastor of a prosperous church took the fatal step and speedily found himself without salary, Sunday school or congregation, and is so openly threatend that insurance companies decline to take risks on his life or property. All honor to the brave negro, who, in the face of such intimidation, maintains his freedom of thought and speech. But we cannot wonder, in view of the facts stated, that instances of perseverance of these saints are few and far between. The negro needs a new emancipation—an emancipation from political bondage. There is no terrorism like that beneath which he goes to the polls to vote the Republican ticket. Whatever may tend to relieve him from this tyranny commands our hearty sympathy and encouragement. The negro is the most dangerous enemy of the political rights of the negro. Let the learned and zealous Taft give this subject some attention.—*Times.*

A little plant was given to a sick girl. In trying to take care of it, the family made changes in their way of living. First, they cleaned the window that more light might come into its leaves; then, when not too cold, they would open the window so that fresh air might help the plant to grow strong, and thus purify their own lungs as well. Next, the clean window made the rest of the room look so untidy they used to wash the floor and walls and arrange the furniture more neatly. That led the father of the family to try to mend a broken chair or two, which kept him at home several evenings. After the work was done he stayed at home instead of spending his leisure in a tavern, and his money thus saved went to buy comforts for them all. And then as their home grew attractive, the whole family loved it and each other better than before, and grew healthier and happier with their flowers. Thus the little plant brought a real as well as a physical blessing.

How many Philadelphia repeaters and revolvers would the Chairman of the Republican State Committee regard as a set of to the 65,000 Georgia "shot guns."

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in possession of Henry Biehl, of Bell township, Jefferson county, to wit: One Yoke of Oxen, as the same were purchased by me at Constable's sale, and are left with said Biehl on loan, subject to my order at any time.

JOHN BEILBRUN.

Bell tp., Jefferson co., Oct. 13, '76-3t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JOHN SHAW, Sr., dec'd, late of Clearfield borough, 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.

R. H. SHAW,

Clearfield, Oct. 18, 1876-6t. Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of ISAIAH J. PENTZ, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

MARY M. PENTZ,

J. H. PENTZ,

Luthersburg, Oct. 11, '76-6t* Adm'rs.

Miscellaneous.

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

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Represents all the leading Fire Insurance Companies of the country:

Queen	$10,000,000
Royal Canadian	6,000,000
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Lycoming, Muncy, Pa.	3,539,452
Franklin, Philad'a	3,308,856
Phœnix, Hartford	1,852,502
Hanover, New York	1,476,935
Home, Col., O.	515,363
Atlas, Hartford	506,642
Providence, Washington	610,000

Persons about effecting an insurance on property of any kind, [illegible]

JOHN H. FULFORD,

Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 27, '75-1y

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Is Cleansing, Deodorizing, Disinfecting, Soothing, Healing and Purifying.

It renders the coarsest skin remarkably soft and healthful. It imparts a beautiful smoothness to the skin, and forms an elastic whiteness. It cures burns, scalds, chafing, excoriations, roughness, tan, sunburn, freckles, liver spots, chapped hands, sores, ulcers, dandruff, blisters on the hands and feet, itch, ground itch, itching between the toes, itching of the body, piles, coins. Also relieves the itching and irritation of biting and stinging insects. As it is especially adapted to the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath-room, you can take a *Sulphur Bath* at pleasure. For bathing Children, it is unequalled. Ladies who use it in their Toilet would never do without it. It neutralizes the odor of perspiration, and, as an external remedy, can scarcely be mentioned. Full directions accompany each package. TRY IT.

Price 25 Cts. per Cake. 3 Cakes for 60 Cts. By mail 35 Cts. By mail 75 Cts.

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Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Visitors to the Centennial Exposition will do wisely to defer purchasing goods in our line until they come to our store in New York, where they will find greater variety and more moderate prices, and can select them at their leisure. But we have a concession to sell some styles of our goods in the building of the Department of Public Comfort, and those not coming to New York are invited to call on our representation there.

☞ A full stock of Views of the Exposition and their contents.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference. ☜

June 7, 1876-1y.

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT-WESTERN RAILWAY Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between CHICAGO and all points in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, NORTHERN MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA and the WESTERN TERRITORIES. Its

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Is the only route for WINONA, ROCHESTER, OWATONNA, MANKATO, ST. PETER, NEW ULM, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

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Is the only line for JANESVILLE, WATERTOWN, FOND DU LAC, OSHKOSH, APPLETON, GREEN BAY, ESCANABA, NEGAUNEE, MARQUETTE, HOUGHTON, HANCOCK and the LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY. Its

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Is the only route for ELGIN, ROCKFORD, FREEPORT, and all points via. Freeport. Its

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For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace, Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

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For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

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