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. Work done at short notice. 7:16'73y

FOR SALE.—

[illegible] 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 Hadden and others, and known as the Jacob B. Gearhart lot. The said tract containing 60 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.

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, Morocoos, 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

TRADE MARK PATENTED.

AND

DR. STŒVER'S

TONIC HERB BITTERS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HUEY & CHRIST,

121 N. 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 Guages, 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.

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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.

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Each subsequent insertion,	50
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Executors' Notices,	2 50
Auditors' Notices,	2 50
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Two squares,	15 00
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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] and all my patrons shall be initiated into the secret of

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

I have goods enough to supply all the inhabitants in the lower end of the county which I sell at exceeding low rates from my mammoth store in MULSONBURG, where I can always be found ready to wait upon callers and supply them with

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

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

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

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery.

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

J. H. McClain's Medicines, Jayne's Medicines Hostetter's and Hoofland's Bitters.

5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid. Cloverseed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Strattonville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.

Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.

L. M. COUDRIET.

Frenchville P. O., August 12, 1874.

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.

Entirely re-written. Everything brought down to the present time. Illustrated throughout with

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For further information address

J. H. WILLIAMSON,

Publisher's agent, 104 Sixth street,

June 28, 1876-1y. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1876.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S WRONGS.

WHAT EX-GOVERNOR RANDOLPH OF NEW JERSEY HAS LEARNED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 29.—Since leaving New Jersey, eight or ten days ago, I have largely occupied my time [illegible] South Carolina declared by the President of the United States to be in an insurrectionary condition.

I have also spent several days at this place. My object has been to obtain the facts, as far as possible, and to this end I have obtained interviews with the leading men of both political parties. Among these persons I have seen and conversed with public men from Charleston, Columbia, Aiken, Camden, and Edgfield. These places are centres of population alleged to be especially violent and insurrectionary. Of them, one and all, I can say that no village population of New Jersey is more quiet or peaceful; and, with a single exception, arising from causes non-political, none of these districts have been disturbed. Their civil officers, town and county, mostly Republicans, assert that there has been no time within Gov. Chamberlain's administration that they could not execute the laws without assistance from without.

Let me enforce this striking assertion. South Carolina has thirty-two counties. All of these have Republican Sheriffs save six or seven. Immediately after the issuance of the Governor's proclamation, steps were taken to procure testimony from the civil officers of these counties as to their insurrectionary conditions. I have seen and read the sworn affidavits and attested letters coming from more than one-half of the Sheriffs of the counties, including the Sheriffs of Aiken and Barnwell—the only counties named in the proclamation as being insurrectionary. Every one of these sworn statements in substance declares that within these counties there has been no resistance to judicial process, no unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons contrary to law.

The facts stated by these civil officers, the Governors' own deputies in the several counties, have been repeatedly brought to his attention, but elicit no response or change of action.

In order to afford to the Governor no pretext for mistaking the condition of affairs in the State, the testimony of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the State was had, and submitted to him.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are three; the Circuit Judges are eight in number; of these eleven officers ten are Republicans; with the exception of one Judge, who was absent, all these non-political officers testified that they are acquainted with no cause that warranted the issuance of the Governor's proclamation, or that of the President of the United States.

In private conversation with several of the Judges they have assured me that the civil power, prior to the proclamation, had been full and ample in all the counties, and they branded the Governor's assertion to the contrary as a libel upon the State—a motion of his own to secure his personal re-election to the Governorship, and thence to the United States Senate.

Several of these Judges have been, until very recently, the warm personal and political friends of Mr. Chamberlain; they are all Hayes and Wheeler men to-day; they justly say that since the introduction of Federal troops the civil arm of the State has been paralyzed; that men of both parties and races look to the United States troops to perform police duty, and that the action of the Governor has placed upon the President the entire responsibility of preserving the peace of the State. My observation sustains this opinion. Omitting all debate as to the original need of troops in South Carolina, the leading men of both parties are anxious for their retention and protecting care. Seeking information from civil officers of the Federal Government stationed in South Carolina, I conversed at great length with the Judge of the United States District Court for this State. He has been a Republican from the beginning, is now and was appointed by the Republican President, and until very recently has been a warm friend and admirer of Chamberlain. He said he had been astonished with the Governor's proclamation, and although his duties led him to travel in and know every county in South Carolina, he had not been made cognizant of any interruption of civil process, and had not seen any violence, outrages, or murders, nor heard of any save in two or three instances conspicuously published to the country. As to these, the Governor had published some facts, and suppressed others vital to a just judgment. As an instance in point, the Governor had omitted to say that the Ellenton affair had began by the negroes endeavoring to outrage a defenceless white woman, and by a refusal of a body of negroes to surrender the culprits to the constable's posse. Judge Bryan is now apprehensive as to the safety of the white families scattered about the sparsely settled portions of the State. He fears that the tendency of the Governor's proclamation, and of the presence of Federal troops, will be, in the hundreds of townships where the troops will not be stationed, to give license to the base and brutal passions of the lower class of negroes. Both the Judge and myself have endorsed the urgent application of the citizens of Charleston and Beaufort to Gen. Ruger to put troops immediately in these outlying districts. The troops are not asked for to protect voters, but defenceless women and children.

My next interview was with Mr. Hagood, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, an appointee of Judge Bond, and of course a Republican. He thought Gov. Chamberlain had not been fairly treated by Democratic audiences and not respectfully listened to, and admitted that many prominent Republicans were now hostile to Chamberlain. He knew of no instance of recent outrage or murder in all the northern tier of counties, where he resided, heretofore known as Ku Klux counties, save those cited specifically and already published. He knew of no reason why the civil law should not be executed at this time.

Mr. Poinier, a Northern man and Republican United States Supervisor of Elections for South Carolina, thought Gov. Chamberlain had been badly treated by the Democrats at meetings, and intruded upon by them; that no personal violence had been offered, but strong personal epithets applied to him. These had become so offensive as to cause him to practically leave the canvass. Mr. Poinier has two subordinate officers in each polling precinct in the state. In no instance did he had request made of him for troops to sustain these United States officers.

Aside from the disturbances conspicuously published heretofore, he did not know of any outrage, act of violence, or murder in the State.

In addition to this concurring testimony, gathered mainly from Republican sources, similar affidavits and letters have been received from over fifty other county officials, many Trial Judges of counties, clerks of counties and of probate, and of prosecuting attorneys of counties.

I have purposely omitted a vast amount of testimony proffered by merchants, clergymen, lawyers, bankers, and others, because it would only be repeating evidence. It would be difficult to amass testimony more fully responsible and satisfactory than that now at hand and accumulating each day, showing the utter needlessness of Gov. Chamberlain's action and heartless disregard of facts.

Touching the condition of the elections I submit this statement:

The Board of State Canvassers consist of the Secretary of State, the Comptroller General, the Attorney-General, the Chairman of the Committee of Elections of the House. Four of these officers are Republicans. With them rests the entire power of count. Of these six final canvassers four are candidates for re-election. In a word, the members of the State Board are absolutely and finally judges of their own election.

The County Board of Canvassers consist of three Commissioners of Election. They are appointed by the Governor. He has nominally selected two Commissioners from the Republican side and one from the Democratic.

By public proclamation he invited the two political committees to designate their choice. He also announced that no candidates for office would be appointed by him. The persons named by the Democratic committee have not generally been appointed. Of the Republican Commissioners, selected by the Governor, in nearly every instance the appointee is a Republican office-holder, or a candidate for election at the coming election; thus they will canvass the returns of their own elections. It will be observed that he appoints the Commissioners of the county, a majority Republican; they, in turn, appoint three managers for each polling precinct, a majority Republican. These managers control the ballot box, count the votes, and make returns to the board appointing them. The reception of the votes, their count, their canvass by the County Board, and their final canvass by the State Board are always and wholly within Republican control. Of the power of the State, I ascertain as follows: Its militia is composed entirely of negroes. To them, and them alone, are State arms and ammunition given. Officers and men are Republicans only.

The rifle clubs of the State are organizations dating far back of any political disturbances. Some of them have existed since the century began. Many of them are organized under legislative authority and most of them have been reviewed and personally complimented by the Governor. Though composed of Democratic voters generally they have not been decided political organizations. Under the order of Gov. Chamberlain, all these organizations have been disbanded, though the colored troops with their arms remain in force. The State has purchased over half a million dollars worth of arms within seven years past. They are now wholly within the control of negroes and their leaders.

Regarding the omission of the Governor to comply with his duty to assemble the Legislature: In a great public emergency the Governor's power to assemble the Legislature has no restraint upon it. Republicans and Democrats admit that the members could have been readily convened in three days' time, and could now. Indeed, Gov. Chamberlain himself substantially admits this, but pleads that he had no money to pay the members with. Against this claim it is known that the Legislature had not convened for years except with a bankrupt treasury, and that at any rate theirs would be the business of providing their own pay. It is claimed that his highest duty was to convene the representatives of the people, a vast majority of whom are Republicans, and that the evidence of insurrectionary measures, many state, could be best had through delegates from every legislative district; that he failed to do so because he would have had to confront the truth which debate would elicit, and that, in addition to the unfriendliness of the few Democratic members of the Legislature, he would have been met by the violent opposition of a large number of Republican members who are personally most hostile to him, and who threaten to expose him for past questionable conduct.

The Constitution of the State requires the registration of ever voter. Gov. Chamberlain has been earnestly urged to execute this Constitutional provision. He has neglected to do so, and in many districts, especially in those where the colored voters are in absolute control, there is no limit to fraud.

Because of this persistant refusal, the confidence of the better class of citizens of both parties has been lost to him; added to this are other reasons for the rapid change of public sentiment in this State.

During the first two years of his administration he made persistent effort to reform the Government of the State. He alienated Patterson, Bowen, and the class of men who have disgraced the State. He had been publicly pronounced by them as a partner in their rascalities. Elliott in convention held to public view a letter whose contents, he claimed, would send Governor Chamberlain to the State prison. The Governor, in turn, denounced the men, and asserted his purpose to bring them to justice. Suddenly without assigned reason against the protest of every leading Republican in the State, he ceased his enmity to the men he had denounced, consented to be their candidate for reelection, led a ticket with men whose infamy he had held up to public execration, and whose association he had spared for years.

Every Republican Judge of the Supreme Court of this State will endorse this statement. Some of them have [illegible] made this remarkable change can only be left to conjecture—politicians say his reward is to be the United States Senatorship.

Thus the man who had been praised by good men of all parties has been abandoned, not only by the Democrats, but every Republican judicial officer, from the Chief Justice and the U. S. district Judge down. His influence for good is gone; he is despised by the best men of both parties; hated by those who use his past record for their own reelection, and is left to a miserable fate, whether elected or defeated. His representations of affairs in this State are utterly partisan; he seeks information alone through his own creatures; refuses to them the evidence upon which his monstrous statements are made. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court told me to-day that he had been a warm friend and supporter of Gov. Chamberlain, but had been forced to leave him since he had chosen to consort with thieves.

A Republican ex-Governor of the State told me Chamberlain had been a true reformer until recently, but was now leading the worst ticket South Carolina had ever had. The most recent evidence of the untruthfulness of Gov. Chamberlain is in his letter to Gen. Desaussure and Gov. McGrath of this State, promptly telegraphed to the Northern press by him.

I write of what I personally know. The appeal of the Charleston gentlemen, Messrs. McGrath and Desaussure, was not for the protection of the polls, but for prompt protection to the defenceless families on the coast and islands near Charleston, daily enduring outrage from the half-civilized negroes of that region. The whites are being driven from their homes; women and children on the coast are living in terror, or suffering fates worse than death. The Governor has employed no means to protect them, and in this extremity a committee of Charleston citizens came to Columbia requesting the Governor to join them in an appeal to General Ruger for protection to the persons and lives of defenceless women and children. The Governor did not go with them to headquarters, made lame excuses, and when he saw Gen. Ruger requested him to use his discretion in complying with their request. Levying upon the visit made by the Charleston committee in behalf of humanity, when they had left, he wrote, published, and telegraphed to the North a letter based upon misrepresentation of the object of their visit. He has basely tortured the pitiful appeal from the people he rules to an endorsement of his crime against their liberties. THEODORE F. RANDOLPH.

WHO FOUGHT THE WAR?

MAJOR GENERAL STONEMAN ON THE SITUATION.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE STONEMAN.—*Dear General:*—Representing, as you do, as much as any man on the Pacific slope, the true patriotism of those who really bore the burden of the war and overcame a gigantic rebellion, and being, as you were, in high command and close relations with the government during the entire war, and in command of the first military district (Virginia) under the reconstruction acts, it would be just to the non-partisan voter if you would state whether the assertions sent broadcast over the land and effecting our securities abroad, to the effect that to turn the government over to the Democratic party is to endanger our safety and hazard the results of the war, are true, or whether the Democratic party, under the leadership of the present governor of your own native State is not composed of a large proportion of the best men who supported the Government in the hour of its greatest need. Truly your friends, INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

To the above communication General Stoneman returns the following reply:

INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

The leaders of the Republican party have arrogated to themselves the absurd claim, and are acting upon the assumption that they represent the party, or that portion of the Northern people that did all the fighting during the late war of secession, and to the Republicans, and to them alone, is due all the credit of having filled the ranks of the Union armies, of having led them in battle and of having finally conquered the South and emancipated the slaves.

A reference to the *Army Register* for the year 1864 discloses the fact that out of seventy major generals of volunteers then belonging to the army of the United States, and engaged in fighting the battles of the Union, fifty-five were at the commencement of the war, pronounced Democrats; and but fifteen claimed to belong to the Republican party. During and since the war, twenty have died, and of the remaining fifty, three-fifths, by actual count, are now in sympathy with the Democratic party; and if they vote at all will vote for Samuel J. Tilden for the President of the United States.

The count has been carefully made, by reliable and competent persons, and the foregoing can be depended upon as substantially correct.

As to the brigadier generals of volunteers, they were men of less political note, and it would be very difficult to make an accurate count, but as far as can be ascertained, it is safe to say that at least one-half of them were Democrats, and certainly not less than one-half of the survivors are Democrats to-day, and will vote the Democratic ticket next November.

In the early part of the war the regiments were filled with volunteers and many of them were Democrats almost to a man. During the latter part of the war the regiments were kept filled by conscripts and substitutes; the result was, they became less Democratic, and more Republicanized.

By a just and liberal expenditure of vast sums of money, in the shape of pensions and bounties, the Republican party has endeavored to keep the control of the soldiers vote, and it would be very strange if a large portion of the rank and file were not in sympathy with the party in power.

New York, the strongest Democratic State in the North, sent more troops into the field than any State in the Union in proportion to her own population, whereas,

Massachusetts, the strongest Republican State in the North, sent fewer of her [illegible] portion to her population, than any State in the Union.

Among the major generals of volunteers are Butler, Logan and Sickles, whilst among those who have left the Republican party are Hooker, Sigel and Palmer, of Illinois. The thirty major generals of volunteers who have never severed their connection with the Democratic party, and have remained true to their Democratic principles, are represented by such men as Rosencrans, Hancock, McClernand, M'Clellan, Franklin, Buel, Ord, Couch, Slocum, A. S. Williams, and Fighting Joe Hooker.

Nearly the whole cabinet of President Lincoln severed their connection with the Republican party, and of the war governors more than half of those now alive are supporters of Mr. Tilden.

Up to 1864 the war was supported and carried on by the Union sentiment of the whole country, irrespective of party. In that year party lines began to be drawn by those who had control of the conduct of the war, and preferments and promotions were confined to those, and those only, who were opposed to the election of McClellan, and a lukewarmness and dissatisfaction arose, which dampened the ardor and checked the enthusiasm of the masses, and forced the government to resort to conscription to fill the ranks of the Union armies.

Loyalty to the government was defined as fealty to the Republican party, and the scarred veteran was pronounced a traitor to his country unless he joined in the hue and cry of down with the Democrats, who, while fighting an open enemy in front, were subject to a treacherous attack by a political enemy in their unprotected rear.

The foregoing are facts which speak for themselves, and go to disprove the giant claims and false assertions made by the leaders of the Republican party that they, and they alone, represent all the unionism in the land, and that they fought the war and saved the country. Very truly,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major General Volunteers.

SAY?—Why should the "rebel debt" trouble an individual who cannot, or will not, pay his own personal debts? Why bother about our neighbor's welfare, when we do not take proper care of our own? Answer.

There is a pauper in the Fayette county Alms House who was recently left a fortune of ten thousand dollars, by a relative who died in London.

The smallest and slightest impediments are the most annoying; and as little letters most tire the eyes, so do little affairs most disturb us.

Do the work of your life well, and whether shoe-black or prime minister, you will stand on the same plane at the judgment day.

November 9th, has been fixed as Philadelphia's day at the Centennial. Well, they should beat Pennsylvania's day, anyhow.

Ground has been broken on both sides of the Colorado, commencing work on the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Let us rather seek to be judges of ourselves than the executioners of another.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of MARY KING, late of Burnside twp., Clearfield Co., 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. C. R. KING, Administrator.

Grant, Nov. 1, 1876-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of WILLIAM HITCHINGS, late of Bradford township, Clearfield Co., 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. DAVID HITCHINGS, Administrator.

Woodland, Oct. 25, '76-6t.

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, Executor.

Clearfield, Oct. 18, 1876-6t.

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, Adm'rs.

Lutherburg, Oct. 11, '76-6t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in possession of [illegible] Reland, of Chest township, viz: One mowing stove, 1 cupboard, 1 set of chairs, 1 table, 1 hand-saw, 1 fork, 1 shovel-plow, 1 dinner-bell, 2 hay forks, 1 drawing-knife, 1 iron kettle, and one clock, the same belongs to me, and is left in his possession, on loan only, subject to my order at any time. Westover, Nov. 1st, '76. JONAS SNYDER.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following described property now in possession of Cornelius D. Tubbs, of Ferguson township, viz: One black mare, 1 bay and 1 brown horse, 1 wagon, 1 log sled, 2 head young cattle, a lot of oats, a lot of hay, 10 acres of buckwheat, 7 acres of corn, sow and pigs and sheep. This property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, on the 13th of September last, and is left with said Tubbs on loan, subject to my order at any time. JOHN T. STRAW.

Marron, November 1, 1876.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of John A. Bowles, of Greenwood township, viz: Three horses, three head of cattle, six hogs, interest in mowing machine, one two-horse wagon, hay rake, fanning mill, eight tons of hay, eight acres of wheat, seven acres of rye, sixteen acres of corn, 250 dozen of oats, sixty bushels of wheat, spring wagon, plow, harrow, cultivator, cider mill, thirteen sheep, 2 sets of harness, cook stove, bureau, clock, set of chairs, table and dough tray. The foregoing property was purchased by me at Sheriff's Sale on the 11th day of October, and is left with said Bowles on loan, subject to my order at any time. J. P. COULTER.

Marron, Oct. 25, '76-3t.

Miscellaneous.

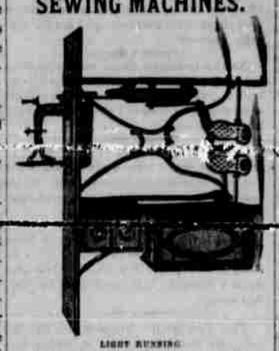
CHEAP GROCERIES!

LUMBER CITY, PA.

The undersigned announces to his old friends and patrons that he has opened a good line of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS at the old stand of Kirk & Spencer, for which he solicits a liberal patronage. H. W. SPENCER.

Lumber City, Pa., March 29-tf.

SEWING MACHINES.



LIGHT RUNNING

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE BY

MILES R. BEERS,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

(Residence in West Clearfield.)

All kinds of SEWING MACHINES CLEANED and REPAIRED.

Also, dealer in all kinds of Sewing Machine Needles, Oil, Rufflers, Tuck-markers, Casters, Thread Cutters, Hemmers and Binders, Oil Cans, Shuttles, Check-springs, Feed-springs, &c.

New Feed put in the old style Wheeler & Wilson Machines. New Cog-wheels put in the Singer Machine.

OLD MACHINES or GRAIN take in part payment for New Machines.

Will call at the residence of persons living in or about Clearfield, if anything in his line is desired, if personally informed, or through the Postoffice by letter or postal card. Goods sent by mail if desired. In ordering by letter, be sure and give name of Machine. Cash must accompany all orders by mail. MILES R. BEERS.

Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 23, 1876-3m.

J. P. WEAVER.....W. W. BETTS

WEAVER & BETTS

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Are offering, at the old stand of G. L. Reed & Co.

their stock of goods, consisting of—

DRY - GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c., &c.,

At the most reasonable rates for CASH or in exchange for

Square Timber, Boards, Shingles,

OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Advances made to those engaged in getting out square timber on the most advantageous terms. pd1jan73

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York,

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel),

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHROMOS & FRAMES,

STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS

Albums, Graphoscopes, Photographs, and kindred goods—Celebrities, Actresses, &c.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,

We are headquarters for everything in the way of

Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns,

Being manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEROPTICON,
ADVERTISER'S STEROPTICON,
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

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

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in NORTHERN ILLINOIS, IOWA, DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, WYOMING, COLORADO, UTAH, NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, OREGON, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA. Its

Chicago, Madison & St. Paul Line

Is the shortest line for NORTHERN WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, and for MADISON, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

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

Green Bay and Marquette Line

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

Freeport and Dubuque Line

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

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through EVANSTON, LAKE FOREST, HIGHLAND PARK, WAUKEGAN, RACINE, KENOSHA to MILWAUKEE.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or Railthe trains of the Chicago & North-Western

For LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

Two Through Trains, Omaha and California, Drawing Room Sleeping Cars through to

For St. Paul, Two Through Trains and Minneapolis, Two attached on both trains with Pullman Palace Cars

For Green Bay, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached.

For Lake Superior, Two and running through to Milwaukee, Four trains.

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

For Sparta and Winona, Two Through Trains daily, Minnesota. One Through Train daily, points in 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.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 245 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office: 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't,