The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1877.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

FRIENDS, HOLD ON.—We have before us manuscript enough to fill three issues of the REPUBLICAN, furnished by a dozen of our friends giving their views on the Presidential question. In our judgment, as a journalist, they are all out of order, however well they may be suited to our personal views privately expressed to most of the writers. These are Revolutionary times, and it the duty of all to be calm and await events which cannot be hurried up. This thing of wasting one's ammunition before the enemy is in sight, is both foolish and expensive. We advise our friends to keep cool. Wait until Congress acts in the matter. If we are forced into a Revolution by the political free-booters who have had control of public affairs for these many years, let us bide the time indicated. There will be room enough in the newspapers and in the field for patriots after that, if it shall be proven that by the illegal use of the army and other crimes, Mr. Tilden has been counted out. We are just as ready for Revolution as any one can be, at the proper period, but we must have pretty clear proof of that fact before we can assist. *Mob violence* is no remedy for the evils with which we have been afflicted by the robbers in high places, and the enemies of civil liberty. Friends, wait; Tilden will soon be President without "intimidating" or "bull-dosing" anybody.

"The gallant Chamberlain," is the way the Philadelphia *Press* dubs that first-class demagogue.

THANKS.—Hon. L. A. Mackey has our thanks for a copy of Perley Poore's Congressional Directory, a very useful publication for printers, as well as for other public documents.

"THE GOVERNMENT" DEFENDERS.—As nearly all the leaders of the whisky ring having been pardoned out of prison, an early re-organization of that institution may be anticipated.

An exchange says: "Ex-Governor Geary's grave in the Harrisburg cemetery is unmarked by head stone or monument." Those who handled him while in the Executive Chair should have respect enough for him now to indicate where he rests.

WATTS SUCCESSOR.—An exchange remarks. Gov. Hayes now touchingly sings as a part of his morning service:

On Ohio's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a doubting eye,
On Louisiana's troubled land,
Where my Returners lie.

RATHER PERTINENT.—Of the power of Congress to go back of the returns, the Boston *Globe* asks: "If it can inquire into the action of the Secretary of the State of Oregon, why can it not inquire into the action of the Returning Board in Louisiana?" It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

A small fuss is made over the defalcation of Wm. C. Wall, who has been a clerk in the Pittsburgh Postoffice for the past twelve years, because his account is short $7,500 and the fellow has left the country. Why, its only a few years ago that the Postmasters account at that place was short $32,000, yet, nobody was hurt. He resigned! That was all!

A DOUBLE MURDERER.—Alexander Campbell, a Schuylkill county Mollie Maguire, was convicted of murder in the first degree, at Pottsville, in September last, and on the 21st of December he was again convicted of murder in the first degree for murdering a mining boss named, Morgan Powell. His former victim was John P. Jones, also a mining boss.

THE WHOLE VOTE.—Returns of the Presidential elections have now been received from all the States, and the aggregate of votes cast is as follows:

For Tilden and Hendricks	4,301,854
For Hayes and Wheeler	4,044,614
For Cooper and Cary	82,928
For Smith and Stewart	6,876
Scattering	3,233
Total	8,439,197
Tilden and Hendricks' majority over Hayes and Wheeler	257,240
Tilden and Hendrick's majority over all	164,211

ALAS, FOR HUMAN FRAILTIES.—Miss Mary Richards, a strong-minded Iowa girl, was elected County Superintendent of Franklin Co. in that State two years ago, but about eight months ago she was persuaded to marry, and now when the Schools are in full blast she is compelled to play Superintendent by substitute, while she remains at home taking care of her new husband, etc.

Senator Sherman says: "As the case now stands, the votes of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana are upon the same footing of honesty and law as Pennsylvania and Ohio." But if it was bull-dozing and intimidation that changed the political line of those States, how is it that Grant should have had 117,000 more majority in Pennsylvania in 1872 than Hayes in 1876, and that like results should occur in Ohio?

VERY SENSITIVE.—"The sacredness of the telegraph," is now what Radical bull-dozers are troubled about. During the war a fifth Lieutenant or a sneak had the authority granted to him to enter any telegraph office and overhaul the dispatches. How strange that these documents are so sacred just now, in the estimation of Chandler, Cameron & Co. The dodge is too apparent to all sensible persons. These men head a great conspiracy, and they wish to conceal the fact, so as to escape the punishment

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

This is still the all absorbing topic of the day. The temporary fraud practiced upon the ballot box by a few conspirators, staggers millions, and even lose faith in our system of government, because of the apparent success of the Chandlers and the Camerons, in thrusting a man into the Presidential chair against the express will of the people. Congress will place a veto on the efforts of these wicked conspira[illegible] ruary next, when that body will declare Mr. Tilden elected. We especially call the attention of the reader to Gov. Bigler's excellent address on the Louisiana complications found elsewhere in *this* issue. He shows conclusively to what extent the present corrupt State administration controlled the election machinery at the late election. He establishes the fact that Gov. Kellogg, under the odious laws of that Commonwealth, (in name only) appointed all the Supervisors of Registration, that these officers registered whom they pleased. They also appointed all the Commissioners, (or, as we call them in this State, Judges, Inspectors and Clerks) to hold the election in every county in the State. And they also fixed the places of holding the election and changed them at pleasure. The Commissioners and Registers make out and certify all the election returns to the famous Returning Board, which is composed of four unscrupulous Radicals of the Kellogg stripe. It will be observed that the Kellogg party had full control of every election district in the State, and yet were overwhelmingly defeated in November. Gov. Bigler has properly spoken of these facts as alarming, and it turns out now that his worst fears have been fully realized. The House Congressional Committee has at length got a copy of the work of the Board; and the returns show that Kellogg's Supervisors performed an important part in overthrowing the will of the people. When this Board would not find even decent, much less legal protests for throwing out votes enough to change the result produced by the vote actually cast, the members determined that the vote should not come in, and the Supervisors were instructed to withhold the votes from many Democratic districts. Even in the city of New Orleans, where the Board sat, the votes from a number of the precincts were withheld in this way, and for this there is not even a shadow of legal authority. The Supervisors are expressly required under the law to forward the returns to the Returning Board within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls. Desperate as that Board had therefore shown itself to be, no one had imagined that it would go to such lengths in committing frauds of the most heinous character. It throwed out not less than 9,000 votes mainly on grounds utterly insufficient, and withheld about 4,000 through the Supervisors, and counted between two and three thousand votes that had never been cast, so as to equalize the number cast for the Hayes electors. There are no terms in the English language by which we can do justice to such a degree of villainy, and we shall not attempt it. So much for Louisiana. Now as to Florida, one of President Grant's Commissioners, Gen. Barlow, shows conclusively that Mr. Tilden has a majority of the legal votes cast in that State. One of the Returning Board concurs with this view as does the Supreme Court of that State. All being Radical, is it any wonder, that by such a showing, any friend of Gov. Hayes would ask him to insist on being inaugurated as President. South Carolina seems to be "solid" for Hayes. That is exactly right. That "disloyal" Commonwealth should always be in harmony with her sister—Massachusetts. No Democrat should court the vote of either. Mr. Tilden will be our next President without the vote of either of those witch-hanging-secession States.

FIRST AND FOURTH.—The remarks of Congressman Clymer, of this State, and Cox, of New York, delivered in the House on the 16th of December, on the death of Speaker Kerr, will be found on our first page and should be read. Revolutionary flags and Centennial drinks, will also prove interesting to the reader. Our fourth page is embellished with the proceedings of the Democratic State Committee, and Gov. Bigler's remarks on that occasion, in relation to the Southern Canvassing Boards and their confederates in crime. Horace White, a leading Chicago Radical, formerly editor of the *Tribune*, of that city, also gives his opinion at length the intimidation question, which will be found on the page indicated. All voters and those who expect to become such should read and reflect over the views expressed by Gov. Bigler and Mr. White.

THE LEGISLATURE.—This body met at Harrisburg, yesterday, and of course organized with the election of all Radical officials, as both branches will be controlled by that party. The Democratic members need assume no further duty this session, than to see that the Rads don't sell the Capitol buildings, and pocket the proceeds. The *three hundred thousand dollar steal*, perpetrated by Evans, Kemble & Co. a few years go, has enabled those political brigands to engage in new enterprises, and they will perfect them unless they are watched by the Democrats. The men who rule this State esteem the State Treasury personal property, and look upon the taxpayers as so many slaves. Comfortable, is it not, Freemen?

THE DISFRANCHISED.—The fact that the Radicals in Oregon, Wisconsin and Vermont were foolish, or ignorant enough to vote for men as electors who were disqualified by the Constitution of the United States, is conclusive proof that they deserve to be disfranchised. Their act is a voluntary one and cannot be provided against. Death should follow a political suicide as surely as a physical one. If men with open eyes disfranchise themselves, why let them go ahead.

THE QUESTION.—"Well, George, how is it. Who is elected anyhow?" "Why, Tilden of course." "Well, will he not be counted out? No! Most emphatically NO!! Wait. The second Wednesday of February will settle the question for all future time."

THUNDER AND A CLEAR SKY!—Chas. Nordhoff, one of the correspondents of the New York *Herald*, and a straight Radical at that, sends the following "bull-dozing" dispatch from Washington. He says: "The belief gains ground here among Republicans that Florida belongs properly to the Democrats. Private information, some of it from responsible Republicans sources, has braced the hopes of the Democrats. There are also fresh signs that the Republicans begin to give [illegible] twenty-second joint rule a State lost its vote on objection unless both Houses agreed to receive it. It is not impossible at this moment that Republicans may agree to re-enact this rule. Everything waits, however, for the reports of the committees in the disputed States, and, meantime, more and more Republicans undoubtedly waver, and the question which begins now to be privately discussed is, who will lead in a break from the straight line of extreme partisanship. There are people who imagine there may be a foot race when the break does come. On the whole, the election of Mr. Tilden may be said to be a very probable event at this moment. Shrewd observers in the Senate remark that aside from Senators Morton and Sherman there is not a Senator on the Republican side who nowadays assert that Mr. Hayes is elected. Some of the men who signed Senator Sherman's Louisiana report with him are getting ashamed of it. The report has fallen dead, and Mr. Sherman's speech the other day in defense of it was regarded by several Republican Senators as proving too much and showing really that there was no election at all in Louisiana, and that the vote of the State ought not to be received." How is that for "loyalty," or Tilden?

A CASE IN POINT.—The Radical leaders are casting about for subterfuges to overcome their blunder in Vermont, Oregon and Wisconsin, in putting Postmasters who are disfranchised by the Constitution upon their Electoral tickets in those States. The Baltimore *Gazette* shows that the case of the Oregon elector commissioned by Gov. Grover has its parallel in Maryland under the Republican *regime*. Judge Franklin, a Democrat, was elected Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit over Spence, Republican. The Legislature heard accusations of disloyalty against Judge Franklin and declared him ineligible, and that *the votes cast for him were thrown away*. They therefore seated his opponent, Judge Spence, a Republican, and decided that Judge Franklin's election was a nullity. In this case the fact of the ineligibility was not notorious, for Judge Franklin proved that he was not disloyal. It was at best a matter rather of opinion than of fact. This was disregarded, however, by the Republican Legislature, his seat declared vacant and his political opponent seated. This is a much harder case than that of the Oregon elector. More, the very fact that a party lacks the intelligence to get up a legal Electoral ticket after governing the country and administering the laws for sixteen years, is conclusive proof that the party is unfit to rule a free people any longer.

A CIVIL RIGHTS DODGE.—WASHINGTON, December 23, 1876.—On the 14th of November, Mr. Hugh Shiffley, of Staunton, Virginia, made a motion in the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Madison Doom, confined in a Virginia jail on conviction in the United States Court for a violation of the civil rights act. The Supreme Court set the 20th of December for the hearing of the case, but on the 19th of December, in view of a probable pardon for his client, Mr. Shiffley, moved a postponement. The President yesterday pardoned Madison Doom. This action forstalls proceedings in the Supreme Court, and as this is the only known case of imprisonment under the civil rights act the consideration of its constitutionality by the Supreme Court is indefinitely postponed. This is a square dodge on the part of Grant & Co., in order to avoid a square issue to be made before the United States Supreme Court on the infamous civil rights bill. The bull-dozed President will pardon all convicted under this statue before he will allow the Judiciary to pass upon it, knowing full well that the act is unconstitutional and void.

THE ORGAN ANSWERED.—The day before the recent Municipal election in Boston, the *Advertiser*, the Radical organ of that city, in alluding to the fact that the Democratic nominee for Mayor Mr. Prince, was the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, remarked as follows: "*Shall the municipality of Boston become an appendage to the Democratic National Committee?* This is the question to be tried to-morrow." Well, if that was the question, then the people of Boston did make that municipality "an appendage to the Democratic National Committee," for they elected Prince (Democrat) Mayor by 2,600 majority, and for the first time in the history of *Bosting*, the Democrats, although hugely opposed to that kind of political ornaments, have furnished "the hub" with a Prince for Mayor. The people of Boston should be happy now because they have been aping after Princes ever since the Revolution, and in 1812 even burned *blue lights* to inform them where the Patriot Army was encamped.

THE RULING FAMILY.—Pennsylvania although a large and populous State, in a political sense, she belongs wholly to the Cameron family, as assuredly as the 1200 South Carolina negroes once belonged to Gen. Wade Hampton. The oldest brother of the family, Wm. Cameron, of Lewisburg, was delegated by the Hayes Electoral College of this State, to carry the vote to Washington, and the Phila. *Times* in alluding to the affair says: "The Cameron family is a large one; it took a whole special car to carry the brother with the electoral vote to Washington."

A NEW NAME.—"Embarrassed" is what they now call it in New York, when a noted Philanthropist, like Otis D. Swan, gets away with $300,000, belonging to the Union League Club and other people. That's a bad Swan, we should say. A bird that can swallow that much plunder should be caged.

WALLACE AND RANDALL.

These two Democratic champions from this bull-dozed State of ours, are attracting considerable attention just now on the eve of Mr. Tilden's inauguration. Some Radical writing from Washington, furnished the Philadelphia *Times* with a long letter, on Friday last, demonstrating to his entire satisfaction that Senator Wallace and Speaker Randall are "at daggers points," and that the Democracy of [illegible] awarding the victory to the Speaker. The blunder the writer has made, is that not a single prediction of his will be fulfilled. The dog-skin is too small to cover the hoofs of the ass in this case. The editor of the *Times*, in alluding to the writer in question, says:

"Our Republican Washington correspondent endeavors to borrow trouble in advance for the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in the event of Tilden's inauguration as President. He seems to think that there would be a petty jangle between Senator Wallace and Speaker Randall in parting the raiment of administration for this State, and that the Speaker would distance the Senator in the race. With a man like Grant or Hayes in the Presidential chair, who wouldn't know what to do himself and would of necessity see as somebody else snuffed, superserviceable place hunters would do well to count the chances of the Senator or the Speaker being the upper dog; but a man like Tilden, who can get along without throwing himself into any keeper's hands, will not amuse himself by espousing anybody's cause and won't stop to inquire whether men follow Cæsar or Antony when he comes to dispense his favors. The men who are cultivating hopes of the favor with the probable Tilden administration, better look about them for some higher recommendation than that they follow one leader and fight another, for that class will be certain to get just about nothing and little of that."

Nothing would please the Radicals in this State and elsewhere better than to get up a factious fight between these two Democratic leaders, but they will be egregiously disappointed. That enterprise will prove a failure. They will work together just as they did when the speakership was awarded to Pennsylvania.

THE ARMY A FAILURE.

It is a most significant fact that in those counties of South Carolina which were garrisoned by United States troops, and where fair play was secured by military supervision, the Democratic majorites were most pronounced and certain. These are the counties also whose votes it was necessary to throw out of the count in order to defeat Tilden and Hampton. It will not do for the Radicals to lean too strongly on an army that knows their tricks and their manners. The true soldier is always a patriot, and when ordered by his superiors to perform illegal and offensive duties, like an honest man he disdains to violate discipline, but he nevertheless negatives the designs of those who desire to prostitute his calling in some way, in such a manner that his superiors dare not assail him. In this manner the Cameron-Chandler conspiracy against the Republic, has defeated itself. The conspirators did not know their men; and the result of the elections in those States where the army was ordered, is just the reverse of what the conspirators intended. This fact is so notorious that the leaders dare not molest the soldier for assisting to swell the Democratic vote, nor raise their fingers to intimidate the civilians. The day is not far distant when the Grant-Cameron-Chandler bull-dozers will be compelled to adopt the plan of the leaders of the French Revolution, when the Jacobin leaders were compelled to flee to other shores to avoid the vengeance of their insulted countrymen.

A TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST.—Next to the Brooklyn calamity comes the Ashtabula, Ohio, catastrophe. At this point, a passenger train, on the Lake Shore railroad, passing from Erie to Cleveland, was precipitated into a creek by the giving way of a bridge on Friday night last by which one hundred and twenty persons lost their lives. The train contained one hundred and seventy-two passengers and only SEVEN escaped injury. One hundred and twenty were killed by freezing, burning and drowning, and the rest had their legs and arms broken, and otherwise injured, so that in all probability a large number of wounded will die. An awful snow storm was prevailing at the time and two locomotives were attached to the train and just as the foremost locomotive passed over the bridge gave way, and the other locomotive and baggage, express and seven passenger cars went down on a pile seventy five feet below on the ice and into the water and everything took fire from the stoves, and the result is before the public.

"A YANKEE TRICK."—It turns out that our bill of claims against England for the destruction of property on the 'high seas" during the rebellion, was entirely too high, although now settled and adjusted by the Geneva Award Commission. England paid the sum awarded—*sixteen millions of dollars*, and gave the sufferers two years to claim their damages. The two years have elapsed and over half the sum is still unclaimed by the *sufferers*, strange as it may seem! And what now troubles our Statesmen, is, what to do with the overplus cash they gathered from our English neighbors. We have this to remark: That if the Treasury guardians don't keep a sharp lookout, some of the Credit Mobilier-Post-trader-Cadet-selling-"Christian Statesmen" will get away with the funds wrested from the British Government.

OUT OF ORDER.—The long string of names, composed of bankers, merchants and bond-holders, now appearing in the city journals, demanding "an equitable adjustment of the Presidential question" may be right, viewed as an eleventh hour arrangement. But we ask the rich men, why did you not adjust this simple question on the 7th of November last, when each and every one of you held the power in your own hands—THE BALLOT. Had you voted for Tilden, all your present mortification would have been averted. In our boyhood days we used to laugh over the story of the spilled milk girl, because she acted so foolish.

ANOTHER HUGE MYSTERY.—Somebody entered the Treasury Department at Washington on Tuesday a week, and gobbled up an armfull of greenbacks and bonds, and got away with them. The amount taken no one seems to know, and the Department is as fully deficient in failing to point out the robber. Of course it was some outsider, (?) some bull-dozer from Louisiana. Because "no loyal man" would compromise his country and himself at the same time! Oh, no!

GOOD RADICAL AUTHORITY.—Matt. Carpenter, then a Radical United States Senator, from Wisconsin, and Vice President *pro tem*, of that body was sent with others as a committee to Louisiana four years ago, to investigate the frauds perpetrated at the election in that State, and on his return he said:

"I warn the Senate that if it should happen that a Presidential election should turn on the vote of Louisiana, situated as that State is, and an attempt were made to use that corrupt return, it would be followed by a civil war, for no free people would submit to the insolence of such [illegible]

[illegible] Carpenter, [illegible] known to many in this county. More: We have no respect for him politically, yet, we confess, that he uttered a sacred truth in the above paragraph and the Radical bull-dozers of the day had better heed his remarks.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* in alluding to the defeat of Beamish, a Luzerne county rooster, says:

"Beamish, the Democratic candidate for Senator in Luzerne county, who has just been convicted of a penitentiary offense, was a loud disclaimer, during the late political campaign, in favor of Tilden, Hendricks and *reform*."

To this the Venango *Spectator*, bull dozingly remarks:

"There is a Returning Board dishonesty in the above paragraph, characteristic of the Cameron-Mackey organ and of the leaders of its party. The facts are that Beamish was defeated in a strong Democratic district by Democratic votes; that he has been tried and convicted, and that he is in the penitentiary.

Let us take another example: Petroff, a Philadelphia plumber, was expelled from the last Legislature for bribery. He is a loud mouthed supporter of the Republican party. Last month his constituents re-elected him to the House and by that act openly sanctioned his corrupt conduct. It is a credit to the Democracy who refused to elect Beamish; it is a disgrace to the Republicans who elected Petroff. The Democracy sends its rascals to the prison; the Radicals send theirs to the Legislature."

INTIMIDATION.—This is the last and thinnest Radical dodge that has been brought to the surface. If the Democrats practiced this scheme half as vigilantly on the negroes in Louisiana, as the Radicals did on the whites in Connecticut and Massachusetts, the crime is enormous. But if this is an offence in the South, why is it not viewed so in the North. It it is wrong to *intimidate* a negro, why does not the moral idea party treat a white man with similar respect in the section where "the right of man" and civilization is manufactured to order like so many wooden hams, or virtue of the Beecher stripe. If it is wrong to "bull-doze" a negro in one section, is it not also wrong to treat a white man in a similar manner "down east."

THE BOND OUTRAGE.—The course of Judge Bond, of the U.S. District Court, in discharging the members of the South Carolina returning board, after they were imprisoned by the Supreme Court of that State for contempt, was a high handed outrage, and directly contrary to the following decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States:

"Neither this nor any other court of the United States or Judge thereof, can issue a habeas corpus to bring up a prisoner who is in custody under a sentence or execution of a State Court, for any purpose than to be used as a witness. And it is immaterial whether the imprisonment be under civil or military process."

The Judge for this judicial outrage must reap eternal infamy for his conduct.

THE LAST "LOYAL" TRICK.—It is an old saying that there are "tricks in all trades but ours." This aphorism was utilized by a Hayes tax collector in one of the rural districts of this county who had paid no County or State tax for the two past years. Finding that Hayes would lose a vote if the situation was not changed, and recollecting that he was also a defaulter as Collector, he hastened to Clearfield and there paid to the Treasurer $10 on account, and by exhibiting his receipt to the election board, obtained his vote and succeeded in tallying one for Hayes, on his Collectors' receipt. This is a joke on the election board too.

HOW STRANGE.—Our friend Murray, who delivered an excellent lecture before the Teacher's Institute last week, manifested strange symptoms of the "slave oligarchy," something St. Paul never dreamed about, because the Paul alluded to had the fool-hardiness to remark: "Servants be obedient to your masters." There is a variance between Thomas and Paul. As the latter has passed over the river, we advise the former not to take advantage of the dead, especially before a congregation of educators. "In heathen lands" this joke might pass at par, but in a christian country it would be called bull-dozing.

GOOD WITNESS.—The Congressional Committee, sitting at Tallahassee, Florida, investigating the Presidential election frauds, had the pleasure of witnessing how the people of that city behave on election day. The election for Mayor and other city officers was held on Tuesday a week, and the members of the Committee admit it was the quietest day they witnessed while they were in the city. The Democrats elected their whole ticket for the first time since the close of the war. The late Returning Board tallied the city 345 for Hayes. Tallahassee, like Boston is against the conspirators.

AN ODIOUS COMPARISON.—To offset the moral force of Tilden's immense popular majority it is charged that much of it comes from districts where great ignorance prevails. The negro vote, composed almost entirely of illiterate persons, might be pointed to in answer of all this, and *apropos* of it the Philadelphia *Times* forcibly says: "New York the *Tribune* speaks of as "this illiterate city," but St. Lawrence county, where the proportion of people who can neither read nor write is one-third greater than in New York, voted for Hayes more than two to one."

A more lawless decision than Judge Bond's, remarks the Baltimore *Gazette*, "never has been rendered in the United States Court, except, perhaps, that of Judge Durell." The difference is that Durell's order was without law and Bond's is contrary to law. The same fate awarded Durell, awaits Bond. Resign, or stand up and be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and disgraced for life.

A negro eloped and married a white girl in Campbell county, Ky., and officers were sent to arrest him. The negro shot two of his pursuers, and tried to shoot his wife's father and brother. That night he was found dead with six bullet wounds in his body.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON'S INAUGURAL.

UPON BEING SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Dec. 14, 1876.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

It is with feelings of the profoundest solicitude that I assume the arduous duties and grave responsibilities of the high position to which the people of South Carolina have called me. It is amid events unprecedented in this Republic that I take the chair as Chief Magistrate of this State. After years [illegible] unprincipled political adventurers, the honest people of the State, without regard to party or race, with one voice demanded reform and with one purpose devoted themselves earnestly, solemnly, to the attainment of this end. With a lofty patriotism never surpassed, with a patience never equalled, with a courage never excelled, and with a sublime sense of duty which finds scarce a parallel in the history of the world, they subordinated every personal feeling to the public weal and consecrated themselves to the sacred work of redeeming their prostrate State. To the accomplishment of this task they dedicated themselves with unfaltering confidence and with unshaken faith, trusting alone to the justice of their cause and commending that cause reverently to the protection of the Almighty.

When the corrupt party which for eight years past has held sway in the State—bringing its civilization into disgrace and making its government a public scandal—saw that the demand for reform found a responsive echo in the popular heart and that the verdict of the people would be pronounced against those who have degraded the State, they appealed to federal intervention and by a libel on our whole people, as false as was base, called in the soldiers of the United States army to act as supervisors of our election. In a time of profound peace, when no legal officer had been resisted in the proper discharge of his functions, we have witnessed a spectacle abhorrent to every patriotic heart and fatal to the republican institutions—federal troops used to promote the success of a political party. Undismayed, though shocked by this gross violation of the constitution of the country, our people, with a determination that no force could subdue, no fraud could defeat, kept steadily and peacefully in the path of duty, resolved to assert their rights as American freemen at the ballot box—that great court of final resort, before which must be tried the grave questions of the supremacy of the constitution and the stability of institutions.

What the verdict of the people of South Carolina has been you need not be told. It has reverberated throughout the State, and its echos come back to us from every land where liberty is venerated, declaring, in tones that cannot be mistaken, that, standing on the constitution of our country, we propose to obey its laws, to preserve as far as in us lies, its peace and honor, every pledge made by us for reform and honest government. We intend to prove to the world the sincerity of her declaration and the sole motive which inspired the grand contest we have so successfully made was not the paltry ambition for party supremacy, but the sacred hope of redeeming our State. It was the hope that led our people to a victory which was grander in its proportions, greater in its success, nobler in its achievement and brighter in its promise of prosperity than any other ever waged on this continent. But it was sought to wrest the fruits of this magnificent victory from the hands that won it by a gigantic fraud and a base conspiracy. When the members elect of the general assembly repaired to the capitol to take the seats to which the people of South Carolina had assigned them, armed soldiers of the federal government confronted them, and their certificates of election were examined and passed upon by a corporal of the guard.

A spectacle so humiliating to a free people and so fatal to republican institutions has never been presented in America. It could have been witnessed even here, where civil liberty has for years been but a mockery, had not the ruthless hand of military power struck down the most sacred guarantee of the constitution; for the tread of armed soldiers, as he made his rounds through the halls of legislation, was over the prostrate form of liberty herself. It was amid these ominous, these appalling scenes that the members of the general assembly were called on to assume their duties as the Representatives of a free State, and that State one of the original thirteen who won our independence and framed our constitution.

That the natural, patriotic indignation of our people did not find expression in voice is creditable in the highest degree to them; and this was due, in large measure, to the statesmanlike and dignified conduct of those members of the general assembly who had been made the victims of this gross outrage on their persons and this daring conspiracy against their constitutional rights by the presence of armed force, a legal quorum of the lower house, after placing on record a noble protest, quietly withdrew from the capitol, and proceeded to organize that branch of the general assembly. Not one form of law or one requirement of the constitution was wanting to give force and legality to this organization; and that its authority has not been fully recognized is due solely to the armed usurpation which has subordinated the civil to the military power through the whole contest. Of the disgraceful, dangerous and revolutionary proceedings resorted to by the defeated party, after the organization of the lower House, it is needless for me to speak.

You have been the witnesses and the victims of these; and the civilized world has looked on with amazement, disgust and horror. You have seen a minority of that House usurp the powers of the whole body; you have seen the majority expelled from their hall by threats of force; you have seen persons having no shadow of a claim as members admitted to seats as Representatives by the votes of men who themselves were acting in direct violation of the constitution; and you have seen the last crowning act of infamy, by which a candidate for the office of Governor, defeated by the popular vote, had himself declared elected by his co-conspirators. I make no comment on these flagrant outrages and wrongs; it pertains to the general assembly to take such action in regard to them as that honorable body may deem proper. But it is due to my position as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth to place on record my solemn and indignant protest against acts which I consider as subversive of civil liberty and destructive to our form of government.

These are the questions which concern not us alone, but the people of the United States; for if acts so unauthorized and so unconstitutional are allowed to pass without rebuke of popular government as established by the constitution will give place to military despotism. Our duty—the duty of every patriot—is to demand a strict construction of the constitution and a rigid adherence to its provisions. We can only thus preserve our liberties and our government.

A great task is before the Conservative party of this State. They entered this contest with a platform so broad, so strong, so liberal, that every honest citizen could stand upon it. They recognized and accepted the amendments of the constitution in good faith; they promised to keep up an efficient system of public education, and they declared solemnly that all citizens of South Carolina, of both races and parties shall be rewarded as equals in the eye of enjoyment of every political right now possessed by them. To the faithful observance of these pledges we stand committed, and I, as the Representative of the Conservative party, hold myself bound by every dictate of honor and of good faith to use every effort to have these pledges redeemed, fully and honestly.

It is due not only to ourselves but [illegible] that wise, just and liberal measures should prevail in our legislation. We owe much of our late success to the colored voters who were brave enough to throw off the shackles of party in their determination to save the State.

To those who, misled by their fears, their ignorance, or by evil counselling, turned a deaf ear to our appeals, we should not be vindictive but magnanimous. Let us show to all of them that the true interest of both races can best be secured by cultivating peace and promoting prosperity among all classes of our colored fellow-citizens.

I rely confidently on the support of the members of the general assembly in my efforts to attain these laudable ends, and I trust that all branches of the government will unite cordially in this patriotic work. If so united and working with resolute will and earnest determination we may hope soon to see the dawn of a brighter day for our State. God, in his infinite mercy, grant that it may come speedily! And may He shower the rich blessings of peace and happiness on our whole people!

BULL-DOZING.

Some inquiring writer asks the editor of the Philadelphia *Times* the meaning of the new coined word, of which he gives the following definition:

"We cannot wonder that our correspondent asks the question, as the term is not found in any dictionary. Various incorrect accounts of its origin and meaning have been given. A bull's dose is a very large dose. The term was devised by negroes on the sugar plantations in the days of slavery, and referred to a vigorous application of the lash. Any number of stripes over thirty-nine was a bull's dose. In Louisiana, last year, the Republicans instituted an oath-bound society, called the Union Rights Stop, whose object it was to check a movement of colored voters towards the Democratic clubs, which it was feared would prove the death of carpet-bag government. The members of the Stop were pledged to apply the lash, and a bull's dose at that, to any negro who might go back on his color.' Afterwards the white Democrats came to the relief of the colored recruits, and in some instances punished their persecutors in the same barbarous manner. The parishes in which these lawless acts occurred became known as bull-dosed parishes. With wider scope the term is now applied to any violent and unusual means of effecting a questionable object. For instance, Wells and his associates, backed by the Sherman committee, bull-dosed the Louisiana returns in order to elect Hayes. Cameron is said to have bull-dosed the President into subserviency to his wishes, although it was an open question whether Cameron bull-dosed the President or the President bull-dosed Cameron. But they all bull-dosers together, and bull-dosing of any kind is obnoxious to a free people. You may spell it either bull-dose or bull-doze—the first way is justified by derivation and the other by usage.

AN OFFENDED RAD.

CLEARFIELD, PA., Dec. 24. 1876.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir*: I wish through your paper to ask the Editor of the *Journal* a question, hoping to have an answer from him. I am a Republican, and read his paper every week, and always believed what he published until the last few issues, and if he does the fair thing I will continue to be a firm Republican. He published the horrible outrage upon Mrs. Eliza Pinkston, which made the blood curdle in the veins of every patriot, but I accidently got hold of a daily paper and saw where her case was taken up in court and sifted, and the Attorney General of Louisiana, who by the way is a Republican of the Kellogg school, gave the case up, saying there was nothing in it, as she was a terrible liar, and the case was manufactured by Wells & Co., for the Presidential Election, a scheme to uphold the "bull-dozing" stories set afloat, but now two weeks has elapsed, and the *Journal* does not say a word about the court proceedings. No, Mr. *Journal* your party orders are to make your readers believe that such stories are true. Now let me see you refute the Pinkston murder story as you ought to do and be honest. Yours

REPUBLICAN.

THE CABINET MAKERS.—The Cleveland *Leader* says that if Hayes is declared elected, the following gentlemen will compose his Cabinet:

For Secretary of State, Hon. Wm. H. Evarts, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky.

Secretary of War, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

Attorney General, Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.

Postmaster General, Col. George S. Bangs, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Newton Booth, of California.

That is the most unlikely Cabinet ever invented by anybody. We advise Governor Hayes not to resign his Governorship until after the Presidency is rendered a little more favorable for him. Because, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

"BULL-DOZING" BUSINESS.—One of our Radical exchanges puts it this way:

"Nothing like the display of holiday goods is made this season that have heretofore been made by our merchants and shop-keepers. The commonest necessaries of life are hard enough to secure without taking into account any of the luxuries."

Well how can any body show or buy while such an infernal expensive administration of public affairs is tolerated, as we have been compelled to sustain for the past sixteen years. And yet, the editor of this same sheet wants Hayes "counted in" so as to have four years more of "cussedness" spread before us.

A BULL-DOZER.—The Venango *Spectator* man remarks: "The miserable falsehood, alleging that $100,000 was offered to a colored Louisiana Elector to vote for Tilden, after having done duty in the rural Republican journals, comes to the front again in the Philadelphia *Press*. Perhaps Mr. Forney feels that every dollar alleged to have been offered to the colored brother, over $25,000, is an insult to himself and Pacific Mail stock.

HOW STRANGE IT WORKS.—When the Republicans are brought face to face with the cases of Oregon and Louisiana, both at once, they are compelled to exclaim, with the old colored deacon, "No system of theolgy can stan' sich questions as dem."

REMARKABLE.—The accounts of a clerk in the Pittsburg Postoffice are short about $7,000 but "the government" cannot find either the money or the Clerk. It is evident that the Rads are still "reforming within the party."

The order of the Supreme Court of Florida to recount the vote of that State was a bull-dozing stroke aimed at the conspirators who supposed that they had bagged that State for Hayes beyond all doubt.

BURNED.—The exten[illegible] at [illegible], New York, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss about $75,000, covered partly by insurance.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., fronting on St. James street 109 feet and running 150 feet to Maple alley, being lots No.'s 20 and 22, having erected thereon a two-story frame house, 15 by 14½ feet, and other necessary outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. and Mary Perkins.

Also, a certain place of ground situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about one fourth of an acre, with 1½ story plank house with kitchen attached, log shanty and other outbuildings thereon erected, bounded east by street, west by alley, north by lot of Harris and south by an alley. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Lits.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about fifty-eight acres, about thirty acres cleared, having small log house, log stable and other outbuildings thereon, and bounded as follows, viz: on the east by lands of Samuel Davis, west by lands of P. & A. Flynn, north by lands of J. M. Smith, and south by lands of Smith and Gill. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph R. Gill.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Jordan township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about fifty acres, with about forty acres cleared, and having thereon erected a small 1½ story dwelling with kitchen attached, an old plank house two stories high, unoccupied, good well of water, a small frame barn, wagon shed and corn crib, small orchard, etc., bounded east by farm of J. G. Glasgow, west by John Thompson, north by Taylor McNeal, and south by Wm. Bloom. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of L. H. Bloom.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the south and west by lands of Reed, Ogden and Nichols, on the north by land of Lever Flegal, and on the east by the township road running from the Snow Shoe and Packerville Turnpike road past Lever Flegal's farm, containing thirteen acres, more or less, and being the same piece of land purchased by Peter McGeorge from Richard Shaw.

Also, all that certain house and lot of ground situate in North Houtzdale Clearfield county, Pa., being 60 feet front and 180 feet deep, with a store house thereon erected 20 by 21 feet, two storys high, of frame. The store room is shelved and countered, and in good order.

Also, all the interest of Peter McGeorge in two other lots adjoining the above described lots, in said North Houtzdale, or Houtzville, being known as lots No.'s 246 and 247 in the plan of said town, said lots having had the stumps taken out and being partly fenced, and being the same lots purchased by the said McGeorge from Donald Mc. George Fraser. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter McGeorge.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about 121 acres, with about 75 acres cleared and having erected thereon a large two story dwelling house, two large barns connected by shed, grain house, corn crib, wood house and small two story frame house, frame stable, blacksmith shop, and other outbuildings, orchard, &c., bounded and described as follows: On the east by Clearfield creek and Copenhaver, on the west by Clearfield creek, on the north by G. W. Caldwell, on the south by Henry Wright, et al.

Also, all defendants interest in the following described real estate: Lots No.'s 3 and 4 in block No. 1, and 5½ lots in block No. 9, in the village of Glen Hope, and 5½ acres of land lying south of Glen Hope, and being triangular shape, bounded east by public road, west by land of S. C. Patchin and north by Glen Hope. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jere. Cooper.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Wallaceton, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by Reed street, on the south by lot No. 11, on the east by the line of the T. & C. R. R., and on the west by .... and known in the general plan of said borough, as lot No. 12, and the same premises which by sundry good and lawful conveyances became vested in James B. Graham and William A. Wallace, and by deed dated Nov. 10 1874, recorded in Clearfield, in deed book No. 8, page 93, by the said Graham and Wallace was conveyed to John A. Westbrook, having a 1½ story frame house, kitchen, stable and other outbuildings thereon erected.

Also, all defendants right, title and interest (except the reservations hereinafter mentioned, subject to the old deed by McEnally to Turner), in all that certain piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a post on the cross-cut turnpike, in Boggs tp., county and State aforesaid, adjoining land of James H. Turner, thence east 48 perches to post on road, thence 19½ perches south to line of said Turner, thence along line of Turner 48 perches west to said turnpike, thence along said turnpike 18½ perches north to place of beginning, containing 5 acres and 85 perches, being part of a larger tract of land conveyed by said McEnally to Turner, recorded at Clearfield in deed book FF, pages 349, &c., and by the said Turner, by deed dated the 5th day of September, A. D. 1873, recorded at Clearfield in deed book No. 6, page 7o, sold and conveyed to James Shimel, and by the said James Shimel, by deed dated 4th March, 1874, recorded at Clearfield in deed book No. 10, page 37, sold and conveyed to John A. Westbrook. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John A. Westbrook.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in the borough of Newburg, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the west by public road, on the south by land of R. S. Montgomery, on the east by lands of R. S. Montgomery and John Fotwell, and on the north by public road, containing 38 acres, with about 30 acres cleared and under good cultivation, and having a young growing orchard thereon, and having also a small one-story plank house 16 by 20 feet. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of E. R. Ross.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about 100 acres, with about 20 acres cleared and having a small orchard, small log house and log barn thereon, bounded east by lands of Wm. Hunter, west by lands of John Hall, north by lands of Matthias Hulligan, south by lands of John Hall.

Also, one other piece of land situate in the township, county and State aforesaid, containing about 100 acres, with 12 acres cleared, and having erected thereon a small two story plank frame house and other outbuildings, bounded east by lands of Mrs. Green, west by lands of Wm. Barrett, north by lands of Joseph Straw, and south by lands of Christ Shoff. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Paul White.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff.

W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 13, 1876.

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1877, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Clearfield Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone a few perches east of the four mile stone from Philipsburg and Susquehanna turnpike road, and on the north side of said road; thence by land of Hardman Philips north 53 perches to a post on the land running between said Philips land, late of George Sneal, thence by land last named east 150 perches to a beech sapling on the line between Wm. Lanson and Wm. Drunker, and 30 perches east of an old white oak designating the corner of tract of Richard Thomas, William Drunker and William Sussen, formerly owned by Hardman Philips; thence by land formerly owned by Hardman Philips south 170 perches to post on the north side of said turnpike road; thence by the several courses of said road north 71 degrees west 12 perches to a post; thence north 86 degrees west 23 perches to a post; thence north 43 degrees west 150 perches to the place of beginning, containing 118 acres measure, reserving a lot thereout and thereof conveyed to E. M. Peters, also, a lot sold and conveyed to Abram Cunningham, also, a lot about one acre sold and conveyed to James Cunningham, also, a lot of about one and a half acres of ground sold and conveyed to I. R. Gearhart, also, the parties of the first part reserving all the white pine and hemlock timber fit for sawing purposes, (see Deed book No. 8, page 189, for full reservations) with about 40 acres cleared and having a large two story frame house, frame barn and bearing orchard thereon.

Also, all that certain lot of ground situate in Decatur township, Clearfield Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Clearfield pike thence south 45 degrees west 28½ perches to post; thence north 45 degrees east 28½ perches to railroad; thence up same north 42 degrees west 12 perches to place of beginning, containing two acres, with frame house thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of [illegible].

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Pennville, Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by Isaac Hagerty, west by street, north by public road, and south by street, and having a large two-story frame house thereon, with lot 60x180 feet. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel A. Kephart.

Also, all those certain tracts of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield Co., Pa. No. 1 beginning at a white pine; thence east 120 perches to black oak; thence south 106 perches to a white oak; thence west 130 perches to service berry;

New Advertisements.

thence north 198 perches to place of beginning, containing 144 acres and 172 perches, being part of the Nicholas Rideman survey, and known as the Hoover place, having 100 acres cleared and no buildings.

No. 2 Situate in Kylertown, Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., known as lot No 4 in plan of said town, bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by an alley, on the west by land of Hoover, south by public road or street, and having a two-story dwelling house, stable and other buildings thereon.

No. 3 Situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a hemlock southeast corner; thence by land warranted to C. Wertz, Jr., et al, west 208 perches to post; thence by Jacob Wise north 146 perches to post; thence by S. Waring's estate 280 perches to hemlock; thence by Joseph Haldey at [illegible] south 142 perches [illegible] survey, having a house and barn thereon erected, with about 20 acres cleared.

No. 4 Situate in Morrisdale, Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., being two lots in said town, Nos. 1 and 3, bounded by public road on the east and south, on the west by land of John O'Dell, and north by an alley, containing one acre, having thereon a two-story frame dwelling house, store building, stable, and other outbuildings.

No. 5. Situate in Kylertown, Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., by land of Stewart on the south and east, on the north by public road, and on the west by Bancroft's estate, containing two acres more or less, having thereon a two-story plank house and old stable.

No. 6 Situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by John Nesbit survey, south by land of Samuel Christ & Co., west by land of Wagner & Hartle, east by Samuel Christ & Co., containing 453 acres and 118 perches, known as the John Vaughn survey, and unimproved.

No. 7 Situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by John Nesbit, on the north by Bates & Co., on the east by the John Vaughn survey, on the west by Hartle & Miller, and on the east by John Nesbit, containing 422 acres and 133¼ perches, and known as the Casper Heims survey, and all of the estate of Joseph C. Brenner. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jos. C. Brenner.

Also, a certain lot of ground situate in Clearfield borough, Clearfield county, Pa., with a two-story brick house and frame stable thereon erected, situate in the borough of Clearfield and State aforesaid, described as follows: Beginning at a post on the south side of the public road on the bank of the Susquehanna river, being the north east corner of land of F. G. Miller; thence along said land south 25 degrees east 300 feet to a post; thence by land of M. S. Ogden north 62 degrees east 60 feet to alley; thence along said alley north 2[illegible] degrees west 300 feet to post at public road; thence along said road south 62 degrees west 60 feet to place of beginning, containing 65 9 10 perches.

No. 2. Lot of ground situate in the borough of Clearfield, county and State aforesaid, known in plan of lots laid out by G. L. Reed, from the north east corner of his farm, now in the borough of Clearfield, as lot No 4 in block No. 7, having 100 feet front on Water street and 230 feet in depth, bounded on the north by Water street, on the west by a street, on the south by alley, and on the east by lot No. 3, owned by Mrs. Leonard.

No. 3. Lot of ground situate in the borough of Clearfield, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the west by Front street, on the north by Locust street, on the east by an alley, and on the south by lot No. 23, containing in width on Front street 60 feet, and extending in depth by Locust street, 2[illegible] feet, known in plan of said borough as lot No. 22, having thereon erected a two-story frame house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of T. J McCullough.

Also, all of Defendant's interest in and to a certain ten acres of ground situate in Brady twp., and known as Pentz's old saw mill and dam, having thereon erected a large steam saw mill and other improvements. Also, upon all Defendant's interest in and to the standing timber of every kind and proper size to make merchantable timber or mill stuff, now being and growing on 99 acres of land of Andrew Pentz, situate in said twp., there being a large quantity of white pine and other valuable timber trees on said 2[illegible] acres of land. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. C. Curley.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Osceola borough, bounded and described as follows: On the north by property of Mahaffey & Hamerly, on the south by Curtin street, east by Henry alley, west by Elizabeth street, containing three town lots, Nos. 218, 219 and 220 in plan of said borough, these lots being 150x150 feet square.

Also, two other lots in said borough, being lots Nos. 183 and 180 in plan of said borough, bounded as follows: North by lot No. 187, south by Hale street, east by Water alley, having thereon erected a small frame house on lot No. 186, and a shop on lot No. 185.

Also, one other piece of land in said borough, containing five acres more or less, bounded east by property of Pat. Fitzgerald, north by street, west by G. Gapp, south by Moshannon Land & Lumber Co., having a frame house 16x16 feet in size, and a small barn 16x12 feet. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew Patton.

Also, all those certain tracts of land bounded and described as follows: One tract surveyed in the name of George Habaker, situate wholly in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a post, thence north 247.7 perches to post, thence east 246 perches to small hemlock, thence south 112 2 perches to post, thence by Jesse Yarnall survey south 43 degrees west 66 perches to double maple, thence south 33 degrees west 173 perches to post, thence south 9 degrees west 43 perches to post, thence west 132.9 perches to place of beginning, containing 422 acres and 150 perches, all unimproved, with oak, pine and hemlock timber thereon, and supposed to be partly underlaid with coal.

Also, one other tract in said township, in the name of Joseph Turner, beginning at post of Jesse Yarnall, north 71 degrees east 54 perches to double maple, thence down Moshannon creek N. 70 degrees west 6 perches, north 34 degrees W 18 perches, north 22 west 42 perches, north 52 d. east 34 perches, north 38 degrees east 21 perches, north 2 degrees west 68 perches, north 54 degrees east 42 perches, south 88 degrees east 40 perches, south 80 degrees east 41 perches, north 89 deg. east 20 perches, south 78 east 2[illegible] perches, south 59 degrees east 65.5 perches, thence by Jos. Turney north 301.8 perches to post, thence by Jacob Gratz west 25.1 perches to white pine, thence by C. Wertz south 491 perches to place of beginning, containing 410 acres and 109 perches, unimproved, with some oak, pine and hemlock timber thereon and supposed to be in part underlaid with coal.

Also, one other tract situate partly in Morris township, in the name of Joseph Turney, beginning at a post, thence north 391.3 perches to post thence east 95.3 perches to hemlock, thence by Kingster south 190 perches to post, thence east 110 perches to stones, thence south 10 perches to maple, thence east 56 perches to stones, thence S 170 perches to post, thence west 56 perches to stones, thence south 216 perches to white pine, thence by Jacob Bush north 40 degrees west 115 perches to post by hemlock, thence by Moshannon creek north 59 degrees west 14 perches, thence north 45 degrees west 58 perches, thence north 75 degrees west 36 perches, north 83 degrees west 40 perches, north 50 perches, thence north 18 degrees east 24 perches, thence north 10 degrees east 40 perches thence north 2 degrees east 49.1 perches place of beginning, containing in all 440 acres and 65 perches in all, of which the following described portion is in Rush Township, Centre County, Pa., viz: Beginning at a post on the bank of Moshannon creek on line running south between Joseph Turney and James Turney tracts, thence along said line 108 perches, more or less to white pine, thence north 48 degrees west 115 perches to post by hemlock, thence down Moshannon creek by its several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing about 30 acres, more or less, the whole tract situate in both counties being unimproved having some oak, pine and hemlock timber thereon and supposed to be underlaid with coal in part.

Also, one other tract situate partly in Morris Township, Clearfield county, Pa., and principally in Rush Township, Centre County, Pa., being surveyed in name of Jesse Turner (or Joseph Turner), beginning at white oak, thence by land of Kingster west 264 perches to stones, thence south 170 perches to post, thence west 53 perches to stones, thence 214 perches to white pine, thence south 40 degrees east 55 perches to white oak, thence north 35 degrees east 269 perches to white oak, thence east 118.4 perches to —— and place of beginning, the whole tract containing 440 acres 109 perches, and all that portion situate in Rush Township, Centre County, being described as follows: Beginning at a post on bank of Moshannon creek, thence south 100 perches more or less to white pine, thence south 45° east 35 perches to white oak, thence north 45° east 264 perches to a white oak to bank of Moshannon creek, thence up creek by its various courses and distances to the place of beginning containing about 300 acres, more or less, the whole tract having some oak, pine and hemlock timber thereon and being unimproved.

The remaining tracts being particularly described as follows:

Also, one other thereof situate in Morris Township, Clearfield County, Pa., in name of John Vaugh, beginning at a maple corner of C. Stoker survey, thence south 23[illegible] perches to a post, thence west 328 perches to place of beginning containing in all 459 acres and 85 perches, more or less, being unimproved and having small lot of hemlock, oak and other timber thereon.

Also another tract in Morris Township, Clearfield County, Pa., and Burnside Township, Centre County, Pa., in the name of John Nesbit, beginning at a maple corner of John Vaugh, thence by tract name of Simon Gratz north 230 perches to white oak, thence east by survey name of .... 52 perches to pine, thence south by John Haines survey 230 perches to post, thence west 328 perches to beginning containing in all 433 acres and 153 perches of which the following is situate in Burnside Township Centre County, Pa., beginning at a post on bank of Moshannon creek, thence east 130 perches more or less to post, thence south 130 more or less to bank of creek, thence along said creek by its several courses and distances to beginning containing 30 acres, more or less, the whole tract having hemlock and other timber thereon, and unimproved.

Also, another tract situate in Morris Township, Clearfield County, Pa., and Burnside Township, Centre County, Pa., on warrant of C. Stoker, beginning at a maple, thence west 320 perches to a maple, thence north 230 perches to pine, thence east 320 perches to a post, thence south 230 perches to beginning, the whole tract containing 433 acres and 153 perches (to the portion situate in Centre County, Pa., being as follows: Beginning at bank of creek, thence south 230 perches to maple, thence west 280 perches, more or less to bank of Moshannon creek, thence down the creek to the north line of said tract, thence east along said line to place of beginning containing 200 acres, more or less, the whole unimproved, having hemlock and other timber thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Bremner, Tracks and Parker.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff.

W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 13, 1876.