Miscellaneous.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES — We have printed a large [illegible] of the new FEE BILL, and will ou[illegible] of twenty five cents, mail a copy to any address. [illegible]

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale all that tract or parcel of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., within a short distance of the Tyrone & Clearfield R. R., and adjoining lands of Robert Hudson and others, and known as the Jacob D. Gearhart lot. The said tract containing 60 acres more or less, with two veins of valuable coal thereon, has about 20 acres cleared, and is the key to a large body of coal about being developed. Will be sold low and upon easy terms. For particulars, apply to

DAVID L. KREBS.

Clearfield, Pa., July 12, 1876.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of

UNDERTAKING,

AT REASONABLE RATES,

And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
JAMES L. LEAVY.

Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

NEW

FLOUR, FEED,

AND

GROCERY

STORE.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.,

Room No. 4, Pie's Opera House,

Clearfield, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

SUGAR,
COFFEE,
TEAS,
SODA,
COAL OIL,
SYRUP,
SALT,
SPICES,
SOAP,

Canned and Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Cider Vinegar, Butter, Eggs, &c.

ALSO, EXTRA CORN-MEAL

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour

Corn Meal, Chop, Feed, &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce.

A. G. KRAMER & CO.

Clearfield, Nov. 18, 1874.-tf

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

A STERLING REMEDY FOR DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE SKIN; A HEALTHFUL BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION; A RELIABLE MEANS OF PREVENTING AND RELIEVING RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, AND AN UNEQUALED DISINFECTANT, DEODORIZER AND COUNTER-IRRITANT.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap, besides eradicating local diseases of the skin, banishes defects of the complexion, and imparts to it gratifying clearness and smoothness.

Sulphur Baths are celebrated for curing eruptions and other diseases of the skin, as well as Rheumatism and Gout. ***Glenn's Sulphur Soap*** produces the same effects at a most trifling expense. This admirable specific also speedily heals *sores, bruises, scalds, burns, sprains* and *cuts*. It removes dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray.

Clothing and linen used in the sick room is disinfected, and diseases communicable by contact with the person, prevented by it.

The Medical Fraternity sanction its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—Buy the large cakes and thereby economize. Sold by all Druggists.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

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

All kinds of Bench Planes, Saws, Chisels, Squares, Hammers, Hatchets, Plumbs and Levels, Mortised & Thumb Gauges, Bevels, Braces & Bits, Wood and Iron Beach Screws, and the best Boring Machine in the market.

Double and Single Bitt Axes,

POCKET CUTLERY, &c.

Agents for Bufnell'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 2, 1876.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO EFFECT

IN FRENCHVILLE!

I am aware that there is 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 cheerfully tell all such those who buy their goods from me, and all my patrons shall be initiated into the secret.

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, Linsey, 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 Strattanville 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 13, 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. 3, 1877.

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.

Jan. 3, '77. JAS. H. LYTLE.

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J. H. WILLIAMSON,

Publisher's agent, 164 Sixth street,

June30, 1876-1y. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1877.

DRUNKENNESS.

The great number and earnest tone of the letters we are receiving on the subject of drunkenness proves how deep is the interest in the question of the prevention and cure of this sin. [illegible] written by temperance enthusiasts, moral reformers, total abstainers, or men who look on drinking as a sin merely, but from persons who suffer directly in their own health of body and mind or indirectly through the conduct of those dear to them, by reason of the dominion of alcohol over the will and appetite. They do not ask for condemnation of drunkenness—they know all about its direful consequences—but for remedies from drunkenness. It is an entirely practical question to them, and they do not wish to be put off with moral platitudes, easy to utter, and the truth of which they freely acknowledge. Tell us how to conquer the habit of reliance on alcoholic stimulants, is the question they ask us with so much earnestness.

Now, it is far harder to answer this question satisfactorily than to stigmatize the practice of drinking. Experience shows that prohibitory laws against the sale of liquor are in vain. The only way is for each individual to be fortified against the temptation to indulgence. Laws cannot take the place of individual will here, though they may perhaps help to strengthen it; but chiefly they must do their part by making the vice of drunkenness odious and punishable, and society must aid by treating with less leniency the lapses from sobriety which it now tolerates among its most honored members. It should be practically enforced on every young man that beastliness in drinking is a social crime for which he must pay the penalty in social censure, as much as it he made any other indecent exhibition of vile habits; that if he wishes to hold the place of a gentleman or a respected member of society, to be received among repectable people, or to obtain employment, he must never be seen under the influence of liquor. The laws which punish the vender of the drink are not successful, nor are they sound in morals and logic. IT IS THE USER WHO SHOULD BE COMPELLED TO FEEL THE PENALTY OF HIS DERELICTION IN HIS OWN PERSON AND REPUTATION.

This is what society can do to prevent the formation of the habit of gross indulgence in drinking. But when once the habit is acquired, there is no one who can cure it except the victim of it himself, and such victims appeal to us for the remedy. Now, the great remedy is the will. There is no drug in the pharmacopœia that of itself can cure drunkenness, though there are drugs which can mitigate the effects of drunkenness, help to restore tone to the system after a debauch, and strengthen the shattered nerves. A correspondent of the *Sun* has given such prescriptions, and they are good. But they must be regarded altogether as a means of recovering from the physical damage of the habit of drinking, and enabling the drunkard to sustain himself temporarily without the aid of alcoholic stimulant; and so far they are a necessary part of the cure in many cases.

The man may be said to be on the high road to becoming a drunkard who, in otherwise ordinarily good health, feels the need of the support of stimulants to keep the physical machine in running order. If he regularly experiences a sense of "goneness" in the morning, a nervous prostration and lassitude which is not overcome until he had a cocktail or two before breakfast, he is an incipient drunkard, if he is not one already, out and out. He has got so far that he drinks, not for the pleasure of the beverage, but because it is a necessity to him. Then the serpent has him in its folds, and he is gone, unless he at once and peremptorily refuses to drink altogether.

The bane of our young men and our business men of all ages is these morning tipples. A man who habitually drinks in the morning is sure to go to bed full of liquor at night. Beginning the day on stimulants, he cannot go through it without keeping up the action by continued re-enforcements. There are thousands of highly respectable men in New York who are under the influence of liquor the twenty-four hours through and from one year's end to another. The utter avoidance of everything in the way of alcoholic drinks throughout the day and before the heavy meal—then, if taken at all, to be taken with the food—is the inflexible rule for all young men to lay down for themselves. And when they find that either by reason of an inherited morbidity of appetite or by peculiar temptation to drinking they are getting to rely on the stimulant as an imperative need, let them not deceive themselves by hopes of conquering the desire while continuing to indulge it, but at once give up liquor altogether. Such men are only safe when they are total abstainers. All those who drink are not of this kind, but practically all are who feel the need of the support of alcohol for the nerves or the faculties; and they will be wise if they watch for the indications of the dependence, and promptly stop the moment they see them.

The case of the man who has grown to lean on alcohol as a cripple on his staff who cannot go through his ordinary work or pleasure without it, is an exceedingly difficult one of cure, and here come in such prescriptions as those given by our correspondent. Let the drunkard have temporary recourse to them in place of his accustomed stimulant, and leave that off from henceforth. He must endure the prostration from which he suffers for the time, regarding himself as an invalid; and after beginning his physical restoration, during its process and from henceforth he must not drink at all. Here comes in the will which must furnish the only cure for the drunkard. The bodily prostration, of course, enfeebles the will, and the fight is hardest at its start; but when the effects of the alcohol have been gradually removed by abstinence, the contest is not so unequal. But in all cases where the appetite has grown to be tyrannical, the return to drinking, no matter how small the initial dose, makes the man's situation worse than it was before. He has got to treat himself as one to whom drink is poison, and refrain from it as if it were prussic acid. He should no more trust himself with liquor than a doctor would a homicidal maniac with a pistol or a dagger. It may seem to him humiliating to so confess his weakness even to himself; but he must so confess it, nevertheless.

There are undoubtedly men to whom drinking has become a chronic mania, whose will power is shattered beyond repair, and who may be confined like other maniacs, and who ought to be so confined, to keep them from doing injury to society; but they are few. We believe that of all who read these lines there are none who may not give up the habit, perhaps after the loss of a little time, by following our advice. Tea and coffee, the aerated waters, and the tonics of iron and hops in mild tinctures may be used to help along; but nothing can supply the place to the drunkard of swearing off and keeping his pledge.

THE GRASSHOPPER FOR WAR.

From the far-off prairies of the West there comes a murmur of warlike voices. Kansas wants to bleed again, bleeding is her forte; at least so thinks Governor Anthony, who has become the Executive of that State and Commander-in-Chief of her Army and Navy. The bones of the Southern Confederacy rattled in their coffin; treason in terror called upon the rocks and mountains to fall upon it, and rebellion slunk away in sheer fright when Anthony vaulted into the Gubernatorial chair and summoned the world to hear what Kansas had to say. "If you don't believe I am a butcher, smell my boots!" said the hero on the Bowery stage. In like manner Anthony strides down to the footlights and in blood-curdling accents exclaims: "If you don't believe I'm a warrior, hear me roar!" and then he roars, and such a roar! The rounders in the pit shout "Hi! hi!" and the gods in the gallery reward the dime-novel Governor with thunders of applause. There is nothing like high tragedy for this sort of audience.

There may be those who think that the question now agitating the country require calm and non-partisan deliberation, and who under such circumstances, expect a Governor above all others to maintain a judicial frame of mind. But that kind of thing does not take in Kansas. Anthony is not a milk-and-water Chief Magistrate; not if he knows himself, and he thinks he does. The people need stirring up, and he is a stirrer. He opens with an arraignment of the late rebels. At once we find an alarming difference of opinion between Anthony and such old fogies as Lincoln, Chase, Andrew, Sumner, Seward, Curtin and others who brought the rebellion to a close and strove to restore fraternal relations between the States. "This condition of things," says Anthony, "was made possible by magnanimity without reason and an animosity without precedent." He thinks we made haste to say that treason was not a crime to be remembered and traitors not men to be feared in power. We do not recall that any of us ever said any such thing, but that is nothing to Anthony. Plunging into his rhetorical arsenal, he displays to our admiring eyes such convincing metaphors as "ashes in the mouth of wisdom" and "bitterness to the soul of justice." Then he reveals the true inwardness of Southern sentiment by the remark that the leaders of the great rebellion, who have taken possession of several departments of the government and thrown dust into the eyes of millions in the North, "can never cease to cherish the lost cause as the jewel of the secret hope of their inner hearts." With Anthony assertion is demonstration, and it only remains to ask, What then? The government must be lifted above the perils of rebellion and revolution, and Kansas is the State to do it. We are told that, personified in Anthony, she stands before the world in the same heroic attitude she has ever maintained. She will not concede one step in compromise or yield to the intimidation talk of force. If needed to defend and protect the sacred earnings of the last great struggle, she, at least, stands ready to do her duty. Well, that settles it. The country breathes freer, for Kansas has spoken.

In this wicked and perverse generation a few will no doubt be found to question whether what Kansas has to say may possess the supreme importance that Governor Anthony evidently attaches to her utterances. But we warn such people of their blindness. Only think what might happen if Kansas were to remain in this belligerent frame of mind and actually undertake to put this country to rights. Suppose Governor Anthony should order his forces under arms. An army of grasshoppers is not to be sneezed at. They are to those who have met them what the Bashi-Bazouks are to the poor Servians. Governor Anthony has but to say the word and they will begin their work of invasion and occupation. One wing, under General Ingalls, would march along the Pacific coast, and soon make the gardens of California a wilderness. Another, under General Subsidy Pom, would sweep southward over the Mississippi Valley like a besom of desolation; and the centre, under Anthony himself, would clean out every farm on the Atlantic slope and occupy the great seaboard cities until Tilden would howl for peace and Hewitt howl for mercy. The grasshopper is a terrible thing when he gets started, and Anthony holds him under his thumb. We implore all concerned to try not the patience of Kansas too far. Anthony has given us fair warning. The next gale that comes from the West may bring to our ears the war cry of the grasshopper; its purport is treason must be made odious and traitors punished. Let us odiate and punish.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A RADICAL CURE.—Mr. Jackson, of Mercer, has introduced a bill in our Lower House, fixing the legal rate of interest in this State at six per cent., and declaring that for charging more than that sum the lender shall forfeit the principal.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

THE WHOLE PLANNED AND DIRECTED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The sharp practice of Chamberlain's Returning Board which led to their arrest and to the new complications at Columbia, did not originate with them at all. The whole scheme was concocted in this city, and, when fully developed, as it soon will be, after the House of Representatives gets to work, all the parties [illegible] appear in their true colors. A Circuit Judge of the United States, a District Attorney, and others holding office, will be connected with this conspiracy to steal the State of South Carolina, as Louisiana was stolen in 1872.

A cunning, unscrupulous, untiring, and searching attorney here, familiarly known as Billy Cook, a sort of jack of all trades, having been preacher, politician, shyster, organizer of the negro vote, and general trickster for Shepherd's Ring, is the great author of this glaring iniquity. With all their aptness and experience in rascality, Chamberlain's crew are wholly inferior to their confederates here, who, under Grant, have revealed facilities that entitle them to pre-eminence in scoundrelism.

When the plan for overreaching the Supreme Court of South Carolina was matured, one of the conspirators who was sent down secretly to Columbia, initiated the Returning Board, and the rest is known. Circuit Judge Hugh L. Bond, known as one of the rankest of Radicals, who was sitting in Baltimore, left his cases unheard and hastened to Columbia two weeks before the opening of the court there, to become the guest of Chamberlain and the recipient of all his exaggerations, and to prepare for his own part in the work.

Billy Cook and two associates who concealed their names also turned up soon after, as did Sterling, the District Attorney of Baltimore, a bitter partisan of Bond's school, and one of his followers. All these parties had counselled with Attorney-General Taft especially before starting out on their scandalous mission, and there is no moral doubt that every part of the plot was grooved and tongued with his knowledge and contrivance.

Grant's last military order is the sequel to the scheme, and was necessary to enforce it. Having committed himself in the original instruction of the 10th of November to Gen. Sherman, "to see that the *proper and legal boards of canvassers* are unmolested in the performance of their duties," this step, though virtually directed against the highest court in the State, was to have been expected.

Another act in the drama is thus opened, and it prepares the way for a far more important one here. This development makes the presence of troops, gathered in from the far West and from the South, both plain and ominous. If the voice of the people can thus boldly be stifled in the States, if State Governments can be overturned by orders from Washington and thieves can be maintained in office, under the thin pretext of the regularity of Returning Boards invented to protect frauds and to make Governors, Legislatures, Senators, and now a President, perhaps, by counting in their candidates with or without frauds, why not send a regiment into the House of Representatives and order those members to disperse who dare to question these acts?

The most prudent, patient, forbearing and conciliatory men begin to despair when, on the slightest pretences, and with not a color of right, they see troops and the bayonet substituted for the remedies of law and justice, which every American citizen has been taught to regard as the only resorts against wrong. They see the President playing the part of a reckless partisan, bent on making the popular will yield before his arbitrary judgment, no longer the President of the whole people, but the chief of a desperate faction intent only on retaining power.

When the outrage was perpetrated in Louisiana, by which that State was converted into a subjugated province, by proceedings which disgrace the history of the country, resting entirely upon the usurpation of a drunken and infamous Judge, who in the end resigned his office to escape impeachment, the organs of the Administration sought to shelter themselves behind the creature of their crime. It was the court they were upholding! And when the people protested against the infamies of Kellogg and his gang of robbers, they were asked why not appeal to the courts which he owned, and the Judges he appointed, the chief of whom stands branded by the highest tribunal in the land as a rogue of the first water.

Now, when the people of South Carolina appeal to the highest court of the State, consisting exclusively of Republican Judges, following strictly the law for the enforcement of their rights, and adopting the advice of the President and his friends in regard to Louisiana, how are they treated? This mockery of Justice and trifling with the most sacred rights can only end in mischief, unless it be restrained now by wise but resolute action.

If the Republicans of the North do not meet together promptly and protest against the conspiracy, which, if successful, must result either in a subversion of our institutions or in civil commotion, it may advance with such rapid strides as to prevent the possibility of check before the gravest dangers are upon us. The Democrats are not in a position to act with the same effect. If they step forward even with moderation, party lines will be drawn and then no power will be strong enough to efface the distinction, or to calm the partialities which enter into merely partisan action.

Now is the propitious moment for fair-minded, calm, and resolute Republicans to take this matter in hand, because it has assumed a shape far more important than a mere change of Administration, or the success of Tilden or Hayes. The peace of the country, property, business in all its departments, values of every kind, are at stake. Shall these corrupt Returning Boards and carpet-bag rulers, backed by the bayonets which the President controls, be allowed to disturb the general tranquility and destroy these great interests? That is the question to-day, and it cannot be shirked.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SHERMAN'S TWO BLUNDERS.

Senator Sherman flaunted the bloody shirt furiously in the Senate on Tuesday. He took up the few thread-bare tatters that Morton has left after several seasons of starring with them, and it looks as if he had well nigh succeeded in making himself believe that they are still attractive illusions to the American public. That Boutwell should have taken a part in the performance and rehashed his bloody Chasm oration of half a decade ago, [illegible] whether he really knows better; but Sherman [illegible] dreams of statesmanship and to borrow something of its dignity and truth. In his Louisiana harangue he made but two material mistakes, and they went to the substance of his whole speech. He pleaded the law in defense of his Kellogg Returning Board, and declared that it imposed upon the board the duty to reject returns for intimidation and fraud. So far Mr. Sherman told the truth; but he didn't tell the whole truth, and therein deformed the truth itself into falsehood. He could as well have quoted the Scriptures and said, "there is no God," for so the Scriptures says just in the way that he quoted the law of the Louisiana Returning Board. But when the whole of the Scriptural sentence is given we learn that "the fool hath said in his heart there is no God;" and when the whole of the Louisiana law is given we learn that "votes may be rejected only when the Supervisor of the parish sends with the return, as part of it, an official statement of the frauds or intimidations practiced for the consideration of the board." Under all other circumstances, the law is imperative that the board shall compute and certify the vote as returned. With this plain provision of the law Senator Sherman is entirely familiar, for he sat by the side of the suborned board, heard the law presented to them, saw them defy it and gave their lawlessness his positive approval. He also sat by and saw the board refuse from day to day to fill the vacancy with a representative of the opposite party, as the statute requires in unmistakable terms, and he knows that it was refused in sheer lawlessness and fraud, and that by reason of such defiance of the law under which the board pretended to act, its whole proceedings lack the first attributes of authority. This simple addition to the fraction of truth stated by Senator Sherman, disposes of more than half his whole speech, and if he were in an average debating society in Ohio, where his rustic neighbors love the truth for the truth's sake, he would be shamed from participation in future debates because of what they would call his moral infirmities.

One other fact that Senator Sherman neglected to mention, quite as effectually disposes of the residue of his speech. It may be possible that his memory has become treacherous, and that he was ignorant of the sorry contradiction he fashioned for himself. His brilliant wave of the bloody shirt, intended to fire the Northern heart, ended with the confession that "crimes has been committed all over the State, but no one had been punished." Did Mr. Sherman so far underestimate the intelligence of the American people as to assume that they don't know whose business it is to punish crime in Louisiana? Does he take it for granted that we are a nation of blind partisans and idiots? or is he stone-blind with partisanship or driving toward imbecility himself? Why didn't he tell the Senate who has the absolute power and whose duty it is to punish crime in Louisiana? Why didn't he say that Governor Kellogg, who furnished the blotted and testering Returning Board that Sherman defends, appoints the judges; that his laws construct the juries; that officers of his selection are paid to prosecute offenders, and that his militia and constabulary, aided by Federal troops, have been ever at his hand to give complete effect to the administration of justice? Why didn't Senator Sherman say that he heard the abandoned prostitute and murderess, Eliza Pinkston, give her hired testimony to the Returning Board; that he had embodied her false statement in a grave address to the nation through the President; that it has since been proven to be absolute perjury; that Senator Howe so publicly declared it to his Senate Republican committee, and that the Kellogg courts and prosecuting officers and jurors dismissed the complaint of Eliza Pinkston against those she falsely accused of murder, turned her out of the temple of justice and refused to arraign for trial those she had charged with the most revolting crimes? It is true that there is no punishment for crime in Louisiana, but Sherman so perverted this truth as to strip it of the essential attributes of truth. He accused the helpless opponents of Kellogg as the party responsible for lawlessness in that State; but gave studied falsehood to the Senate and the nation by withholding the fact that the power to punish is wholly in the hands of the desperate plunderers he was so shamelessly defending. One of two propositions touching Mr. Sherman must be accepted by the readers of his speech—either that he deliberately falsified, or that he is struggling with a mind so diseased that he has ceased to be responsible; and touching the Louisiana ballot thieves whom he so madly defended before the country, either their stories of outrages must be false, or they are equally guilty by their uniform failure to employ their own complete legal machinery to convict and punish wrong-doers.

If there was anything else left of the speech worthy of note, we should gladly present it, but there isn't. A stump harangue that degraded the Senate for hours to the jumbled extravagances of the pot-house politician, rested on just two palpable assaults against the plainest truths of our political history, and the hero of the achievement was Senator John Sherman.—*Philadelphia Times*, Jan. 11th.

The Camerons and Chandlers are making fools of their brethren in our Legislature. As on former occasions, we presume they have purchased them. Col. Herr and Geo. V. Lawrence are very active. Well, Simon paid for those two individuals many years ago, and they have a right to obey Don and his father to the very letter.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

There is much more logical consistency and sound constitutional law in the propositions for counting the electoral votes offered in the special committee of the House by Mr. Tucker of Virginia than there is in the substitute offered by Mr. Seelye of Massachusetts. Mr. Tucker's propositions assert that the power of the House, in counting the electoral votes, is co-ordinate and equal with that of the Senate. This is true of the House, and it is equally [illegible] the ground between the so ordinate and equal branches, when they are considered as separate bodies, and the proposition that neither of them is anything but a witness to the performance of the act of counting the votes by the President of the Senate, or by somebody else.

Mr. Tucker's fourth proposition is, in our judgment equally correct. It is, that in the counting of the electoral votes no vote can be counted against the judgment and assent of the House of Representatives. This follows necessarily, from the constitutional provision which does not make a joint assembly of the two Houses, into which they would be merged, and in which they would together form a third body. If the two Houses have any function to perform in the counting of the electoral votes, except that of being present, as mere witnesses and spectators of what is done by somebody else, each of them must act independently and affirmatively in the counting of the votes of any State. In other words, the counting of any vote must be by the concurrent act of two independent bodies; otherwise it would follow that the Senate, for example, is to perform the affirmative duty of counting, and that the House can only raise objections on which the Senate is to pass. This would at once reduce the House to a function subordinate to that of the Senate; a result to which the people of this country will certainly not submit.

On the other hand, it is not true, as Mr. Seelye asserts, that what he calls the rejection of any electoral vote must necessarily be a concurrent act. Whenever the concurrence of two seperate bodies is necessary to an affirmative act, as is clearly the case in counting the electoral votes, there is, properly speaking, no rejection of anything that is offered excepting by the failure to do the affirmative act through non-concurrence in that act. And therefore the following proposition of Mr. Seelye is unsound, namely: "That it is the duty of the House of Representatives to accept every properly certified electoral vote which the two Houses do not agree to reject as contrary to law." This is an entire reversal of the true position under the Constitution.

As soon as Mr. Seelye admits, as he does, that the privileges, powers, and duties of the House in counting the votes are no more and no less than those of the Senate, he admits that the two bodies have an affirmative function to perform; which is to concur in counting any vote that comes before them. It follows, from this, as a necessary consequence, that if, in any case, the two Houses do not concur in the affirmative act of counting any particular vote, that vote cannot be included in the enumeration of the whole number of votes, or in the enumeration of the votes for a particular candidate.

It is entirely incorrect to argue about the power of either the Senate or the House to reject votes, or about their concurrence in a rejection of any vote. What they are to concur in is in the counting; that is to say, in the inclusion of any vote in the enumeration of the votes, which is to decide the election. If there is no such concurrence in the affirmative act of receiving a particular vote, it is not necessary that there should be a concurrence in the rejection of that vote. Any other construction or rule of action would reduce the House to the mere function of making an objection without any power to give it effect, and the Senate would be the only body that would determine the election.

We trust and believe that the House of Representatives will assert the true doctrine on this subject, and will not allow itself to be misled by the idea that there is any necessity for submitting its objections to any of the votes to the final concurrence of the Senate in those objections. When the two Houses meet to count the votes, they must concur in counting, and need not concur in rejecting.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A TRUE WOMAN.—The wedded life of the late General Bartlett, one of the truest hearted patriots of the Nation, and his wife, was one of the highest types of purest happiness and marital serenity ever known. The marriage was by no means devoid of romance. While in service during the late war, having been engaged for some time to the lady who subsequently graced his home and station, he was several times wounded. Finding that he would emerge from the conflict battle-scarred and limbless he wrote to his betrothed and signified his willingness to release her from her engagement. She nobly replied "I'll marry you if there's enough left of your body to hold your soul."

During the campaign a great deal was heard of the Southern war claims, and the great ado made in the matter is said to have secured the Republicans their small majority in Ohio. Among the bills referred to on the stump was one to pay Dr. J. Milton Best of Paducah, Ky., for damages inflicted by the troops in demolishing his buildings to give free range to artillery. This bill was referred to as an instance of how the "rebels" wanted to make the nation pay for the battle fields on which they were whipped. Now that the campaign is over, Mitchell, of Oregon, a Republican Senator, brings that identical bill up in the Senate and urges its passage. He probably has a little "divy" pending.

This is the severest winter that New York has seen since 1857. The New York Central Railroad has had great difficulty in keeping its four tracks open for the past fortnight, and forty miles of freight trains are now blockaded between Buffalo and Albany.

A repeal of the sculp law is demanded by the people of several counties.

Miscellaneous.

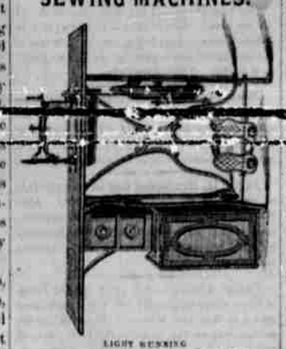
CHEAP GROCERIES!

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 share of 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, Shuttles, Tuck-markers, Hemmers, 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. 29, 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. p.t1jan73

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 representative 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 Embracing 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 point 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 ELGIN, 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 MIL