Miscellaneous.

PATENTS obtained for mechanical devices, chemical, or other compositions, ornamental designs, trade marks, and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, etc., promptly attended to. Inventions that have been

REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases be secured by us. Being opposite the Patent Office, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly and with broader claims than those who are remote from Washington.

INVENTORS send us a model or a sketch of your device; we make a careful search among previous

PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer to officials in the Patent Office, and to inventors in every State in the Union. Address,

C. A. snOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 22, 1876-tf.

E. F. GULICH. R. McCORKLE. D. KRIDER'S.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.'S

(Successors to John Gulich).

POPULAR

FURNITURE ROOMS,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

We manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see our stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. We keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this branch of our business.

We have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time.

A member of the firm has his sleeping apartment at our warerooms, where he can be found by any person who come at night for the purpose of procuring coffins.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., May 10, '76-1y.

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 CHOICE HOME-MADE

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

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

Double and Single Bitt Axes,

POCKET CUTLERY, &c.

Agents for Burnell's Iron Corn Sheller, warranted.

Also, agents for Richards'

GOTHIC FLUE TOPS,

which effectually cure Smoky Flues.

Farm Implements, Garden Tools,

of every description.

A large variety of

COOK STOVES,

which we warrant to give satisfaction.

Portable Ranges and Furnaces.

Tin, Roofing, Spouting and Job Work done on reasonable terms. All orders will receive prompt attention. Plumbing and gas fitting attended to by experienced workmen. May 8, 1876.

Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The 'Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train.

W. C. CARDON,

July 12-76 tf Proprietor

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached.

WM. S. BRADLEY,

May 17, '76. Proprietor.

SHAW HOUSE,

(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)

CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.

jan1'75 D. R. FULLERTON.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

LOYD HOUSE,

Main Street,

PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.

jan 1,'76. ROBERT LOYD.

Banks.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. S. ARNOLD

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.

Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-1y

County National Bank,

OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.

Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.

JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.

W. M. SHAW, Cashier. v11:1:74

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

Dentistry.

Full Set of Artificial Teeth, - - $25.00

Single Set of Artificial Teeth, - - $15.00

DRS. HILLS & HEICHHOLD,

DENTISTS.

CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

Dr. A. M. Hills would inform his friends and patients that he has associated with him, in the practice of dentistry, Dr. J. L. R. Heichhold, a gentleman whom he can recommend with full assurance of giving satisfaction, should he chance to be out of the office. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

A. M. HILLS,

Oct. 18, '76-tf. J. L. R. HEICHHOLD.

STEWART & BLACKBURN,

DENTISTS,

Curwensville, Clearfield County, Penn'a.

(Office in Gates' New Building.)

Curwensville, jan 12, 1876-1y.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,

DENTIST.

(Office in Bank Building,)

Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.

mch 22 '76-tf.

MEAT MARKET.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as

F. M. CARDON & BRO.

Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1870-tf.

FRESH MEAT--NEW SHOP.

The undersigned hereby informs the public in general that they keep on hand, regularly, at their shop, adjoining JOHN GULICH'S furniture rooms, opposite the Court House, the

BEST FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON LAMB, PORK, ETC., AT

REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

Market mornings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays. Meat delivered at residence when desired.

A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

March 1, 1876-1y. STAUB & NORRIS.

NEW CABINET MAKING SHOP.

M. B. SPACKMAN

Desires to announce to the public that he has opened a

CABINET MAKING SHOP IN CLEARFIELD,

Where he will KEEP ON HAND

FURNITURE,

And do all kinds of CABINET WORK and REPAIR. FURNITURE of all kinds, on short notice and in the best possible manner. Shop on Fourth street, opposite Park & Merrill's Carriage Shop. Aug. 2, '76-1y.

JOHN TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES,

AND

Improved Spring Beds,

MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.

dec1873 JOHN TROUTMAN.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet Music, for either Piano, Flute or Violin, constantly on hand. Any books or stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c.

P. A. GAULIN.

Clearfield, May 7, 1873-tf

H. A. KRATZER,

(SUCCESSOR TO)

KRATZER & LYTLE,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

LEATHER,

CARPETS

OIL CLOTHS,

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

ETC

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Jan. 5, 1875-tf

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1877.

SIX LITTLE FEET ON THE FENDER.

In my heart there liveth a picture
Of a kitchen rude and old,
Where a firelight tripped o'er the rafter
And reddened the roofs brown mould;
Gilded the steam of the kettle,
That hummed in fleet warm hearth,
Crowned all the evening comfort
With a halo of holy mirth.

Because of the light shadows
That frescoed that rude old room—
Because of the voices echoed
Up 'mid the rafter's gloom—
Because of the feet on the fender,
Six restless, white little feet—
The thought of that dear old kitchen
Are to me so fresh and sweet.

When the first dash at the window
Tells of the coming rain,
Oh! where are the fair young faces
That crowded against the pane?
While bits of firelights stealing
Their dimpled cheeks between,
When struggling out in darkness
In shreds of silver sheen.

Two of the feet grew weary,
One dreary dismal day,
And we tied them with snow white ribbons,
Leaving them by the way.
There was fresh clay on the fender
That weary, wintry night,
For the four little feet had tracked it
From the grave on the bright hill's height.

Oh! why, on this dark evening,
This evening of rain and sleet,
Rest my feet all alone on the hearthstone;
Oh! where are those other feet?
Are they treading the pathway of virtue
That will bring us together above,
Or have they made steps that will dampen
A sister's tireless love?

DECISION BY THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The future writers on law and compilers of decisions will have some hard nuts to crack when they attempt to reconcile decisions of the eight partisans on the Electoral Commission in the cases of Florida, Louisiana and Oregon. They have deemed it more important to count Hayes into the Presidency than to ascertain his right thereto. The Commission has presented such strange and monstrous conclusions in law and equity that there is a natural repugnance to swallowing them on the part of every healthy and well-organized mind. The general principle of the validity of fraud laid down by the Commission in all the judgments which it has thus far rendered is so essentially immoral that sensible men see it to be dangerous to society; and the decisions have been marked by such slovenly haste in the work of "railroading Hayes into the White House" that the details are full of inconsistencies. It would have been better to have gone more slowly and more securely, if, indeed, there be any way of walking surely without walking uprightly. On the 9th of February the Commission rendered its decision in the Florida case in favor of the Hayes electors, and said:

"The ground of this decision, stated briefly, as required by said act, is as follows: That it is not competent under the Constitution and the law as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go to evidence *aliunde* the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State of Florida in and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the Board of State Canvassers of said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors."

Six days afterwards the Commission rendered a decision in the Louisiana case, and stated its inability to go behind the Governor's certificate based on the canvass, in exactly the language, with the exception of the phrase "certified to by the Governor of the State of Florida." But there is a remarkable change of phraseology in the decision of the Oregon case rendered on February 23d. It runs:

"The brief ground of this decision is, that it appears, upon such evidence as by the Constitution and the law named in said act of Congress is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject, that the beforementioned electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, A. D. 1877, for the State of Oregon, and that they voted as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the Constitution of the United States and the law. And they are further of opinion that by the laws of the State of Oregon the duty of canvassing the returns of all the votes given at an election of President and Vice President was imposed upon the Secretary of State and upon no one else. That the Secretary of State did canvass these returns in the case before us, and thereby ascertained that J. G. Cartwright, W. H. Odell and J. W. Watts had a majority of all the votes given for electors and had the highest number of votes for that office, and by the express language of the statute those persons are deemed elected."

Here there is no flourish about the Governor's certificate, and further on the declaration is made that the failure of the Governor to give any persons so "deemed elected" a certificate, did not "have the effect of defeating their appointment." Thus the commission declares in two decisions that the Governor's certificate is essential to the legality of the choice of an elector, even when a canvassing and a returning board pass upon the question before him; but where he is associated with a Secretary of State in the canvass, and acts as a check upon that official, his certificate is pronounced useless. The important admission is also made that the appointment of Watts consisted in his receiving the most votes, whereas the Constitution expressly declares that he was ineligible when voted for. In the case of the Vermont Postmaster, the Republicans claimed at first that his appointment as elector was not completed by the mere act of election, by the Governor's certificate. However, let us continue our citations. In the Florida decision of February 9th the Commission said:

"As to the objection made to the eligibility of Mr. Humphries, the Commission is of the opinion that without reference to the question of the effect of the vote of an eligible elector, the evidence does not show that he held the office of Shipping Commissioner on the day when the electors were appointed."

There is nothing *aliunde* here, but on February 16th the Commission in the Louisiana decision, treating the same question said:

"The Commission by a majority of votes is also of the opinion that it is not competent to prove that any of said persons so appointed electors as aforesaid held an office of trust or profit under the United States at the time when they were appointed, or that they were ineligible under the laws of the State, or any other matter offered to be proved *aliunde* said certificates and papers."

This was a direct violation of the practice established six days before, [illegible] Louisiana electors were ineligible, while Humphries of Florida was not. On the 22d of February, in due process of railroading Hayes into the Presidency, the Commission met the same point in the Oregon case, and violating the principle laid down seven days before, took evidence and made this curious statement its decision:

"That although the evidence shows that Watts was a postmaster at the time of his election, that fact is rendered immaterial by his resignation both as postmaster and elector, and his subsequent appointment to fill the vacancy so made by the Electoral College."

In other words, the Commission gravely tells us that a man who was ineligible when appointed created a vacancy by resigning an office which he was incapable of holding, and was then put into the vacuum left by his getting out of a place in which he had never been! If it was essential to know this in the case of Watts, and if the validity of his vote depends upon this double process of resignation and reappointment, why was not the history of the State and Federal office holders on the Hayes electoral ticket in Louisiana traced out in the same way? Why were the facts in regard to them pronounced *aliunde?* Was it because investigation would have shown a neglect of the devices resorted to to make good the vote of Watts? When the judgments of the Commission, delivered within two weeks, show such shameful lapses, it is no wonder that the country pauses.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

There is reason for the strong dissatisfaction expressed concerning the course of the majority of the Electoral Commission; there is just cause for complaint, not because they have awarded the votes of Florida and Louisiana to Governor Hayes, but on account of their persistent refusal to inquire into the truth of the certificates which covered these votes. Thus far their inquiries and their decisions, when reduced to plain terms, amount to nothing more than this: That Stearns was Governor of Florida on the 6th of December last, and that Kellogg was *de facto* Governor of Louisiana on the same date. It did not require the creation of a high and extraordinary Commission like that now in session to inquire into and decide historical facts like these. They were beyond dispute and were not disputed. The Commission was created under circumstances of the utmost solemnity to inquire and decide whether such certificates as those given by Stearns and Kellogg did actually certify to the truth, and whether the electors named in those certificates were in truth and in law the electors who received majorities of the lawful votes of Florida and Louisiana. This the majority of the Commission have continuously refused to do, and taking their stand on bare technicalities, have abdicated the very jurisdiction and action they were brought into existence to exercise. Without the belief that they would exercise it, the Commission could have no existence. It was that belief that made the appointment of the Commission a possibility, and caused its appointment to be hailed with welcome and confidence throughout the United States.

This is said with profound regret. It is mortifying to be obliged to say it in the columns of a journal which was among the foremost in aiding to create the Commission, and which, in fact, sketched its outlines long before the law took shape anywhere else. We certainly understand that the Commission was to inquire into the *very truth and right* of the disputed votes in Florida and Louisiana, and that the decision of the Commission was to be given upon the merits after that inquiry, and not upon bald technicalities. The law gives to the Commission all the powers possessed in the premises by the two Houses of Congress, and to take into view such evidence as might be competent and pertinent. This portion of the law certainly means something; it means precisely what it says, and was universally understood to mean that the Commission was to inquire whether the papers from Florida and Louisiana, purporting to be votes, are in fact votes or false pretence, but the majority of the Commission have treated that part of the law as if it means nothing, by refusing to make that inquiry.

This tribunal was, from the outset, trusted with the patriotic hopes and honored with the fullest confidence of three-fourths of the people of the United States, in the belief that the solemn circumstances attending the necessity and the act that brought it into being, would cause all its members (with possibly three exceptions) to rise above party considerations in the discharge of their momentous duty. In the light of this antecedent hope and confidence, and in view of the votes written on the record of the Commission, it is pitiable to observe that every important question thus far submitted to the Commission has divided the Commissioners, eight to seven, on strict party lines, accordingly, as the decision would help the case of Governor Hayes, or hurt the case of Governor Tilden. It was not believed by fair minded, intelligent men, that such a division could come about. The outside adherents of each party mutually charge this as a discredit on the opposing members of the Commission. The zealous Democrats reproach the Republicans with their partisan votes of the eight Republican Commissioners, and the zealous Republicans retort by pointing to the partisan votes of the seven Democrats on the Commission. This is about what might be expected from that kind of discussion. But that which will live in history and in the minds of the vast majority of the public is this: That the seven voted to look into the evidence, voted to take testimony, and voted to let in light so as to get at the truth; and that the eight voted all the time to turn away from evidence, to shut out the light, and so to close the door upon all effort to find the truth. The seven voted in a way to promote the great object for which the Commission was created; the eight voted in a way to make the Commission utterly useless for the principal purpose for which it had any reason for being in existence [illegible] supposes the eyes of the American people can be closed to this vital aspect of this matter is making a signal and perilous mistake. The American people know what is honorable, fair, manly and just; and their ultimate decisions always show that they not only know, but that they act upon this knowledge.—*Philadelphia Ledger, February, 19.*

"INSULTING THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON"

We have expressed our opinion of President Grant's order forbidding the parade of the Charleston militia on the Anniversary of Washington's birthday. Nothing more impudent has been done even by General Grant, and hardly anything quite so scandalous. To claim at the same time that the Commonwealths in the position of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana are sovereign States whose sovereignty must not be invaded even by inquiring whether they have chosen the men who pretend to cast their electoral votes, and that they are in such a condition of tutelage that the Federal Government has the right to prevent a parade of the State militia, is a monstrous piece of self stultification. Unluckily there is nothing new in General Grant's stultifying himself, or in the Republican party's stultifying itself. But we should suppose that every body but an out-and-out Republican partisan would be ashamed to palliate such an outrage, and would sympathize heartily with the people of South Carolina in any expression of their just resentment within the limits of the law and of public order. If Governor Hampton had authorized his militia to parade, notwithstanding the usurping order of the President, and to shoot down whoever interfered with them, he would have been within his rights as the Governor of State. What the South Carolinians did was to display the American flag, draped with crape, at half mast, and it would have been impossible to express the condition of things more accurately and more fitly. For this perfectly proper expression of their resentment the *Herald* assails them, and calls it "insulting the memory of Washington."

The programme for the celebration which General Grant's odious and tyrannical order prevented, shows what was proposed by the Charleston people. The "Washington Battery" was to head the procession; the "Washington Light Infantry" was to close it. In its ranks were to march the "Sumter Guards" and the "Montgomery Guards," and the regimental color to be borne was the old flag of Eutaw Springs, glorious with the memories of a hundred years. Two of the militia companies which were to march antedated the Revolution. One act of the proceedings was to be a prayer by Bishop Lynch; another, "the presentation of the silk-woven portrait of General Washington, the gift of Messrs. Philippe, of Lyons," by the Consul of France. Where in the whole country was devised a worthier, a more harmless, a more purely patriotic act of homage to the memory of George Washington, than this of the men of Charleston? When the scandalous order of the President forbade them to carry it out, it notified them also that Washington's life had not gained for the inhabitants of South Carolina in the year 1877 the rights of Americans or of freemen. They deemed it prudent to submit to the order, but they would have been worthy of all the blame the *Herald* bestows upon them if they had made no sign of protest against it. They were right to hang out in their streets the declaration that the Republic of Washington had been overthrown in South Carolina, and that the guarantee of protection to American citizens which the American flag once afforded had become to them a mockery.

This is what the *Herald* calls "insulting the memory of Washington." We should prefer to get Washington's opinion about that. We do not think he would hesitate long as to whether his memory had been most grievously insulted by the men of Charleston or by President Grant and the *Herald*.—*N. Y. World.*

A DISGUSTED TRIO.

Zach. Chandler, Logan and John J. Patterson held an indignation meeting at the house of Senator Morton, in Washington, on Tuesday night, the 6th inst. The swearing of the army in Flanders was no comparison to the profanity which marked the occasion. Chandler swore that if he had known that Hayes was that sort of man he has proved himself to be, Tilden might have gone in so far as he was concerned. Morton declared that it seemed that the men who had toiled and sweated and begrimed themselves with the dirt of the struggle in behalf of Hayes were totally ignored in the construction of the Cabinet. Logan's greasy locks were tearfully dishevelled and his eyes glared malignantly through his scattered hair as he ruminated on the utter insignificance in politics to which he has so suddenly been reduced. Patterson said meekly that he felt exceedingly bad on account of the treatment poor Don had received, "for," said he, turning to Chandler, "had it not been for the lofty integrity and undaunted courage of yourself and J. Donald Cameron the wicked conspiracy to count in Tilden would certainly have succeeded." The conference broke up with confused and disjointed but very energetic remarks about Helen Blazes, a person who is doubtless at the bottom of the conspiracy which resulted in Mr. Hayes' appointment of a rebel Cabinet and with whom it is supposed his administration will in the future be quite familiar.—*Patriot.*

Boss Shepherd was master of ceremonies at the Hayes inauguration. It is not the first fraud for which the Boss has stood as godfather.

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Fi Fa.*, 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 19th day of March, 1877,** at 1 o'clock, p m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the public road leading from Osceola to Philipsburg, thence by said road north 44 degrees east 56 feet to a post, thence by land of John Crain south 49½ degrees east 163½ feet to a post, thence by land of John Crain south 44 degrees west 56 feet to a post, thence by lands of John Crain east 49½ degrees [illegible] table thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Mary Williams and William Williams.

Also, a certain piece of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded south by Thos. Conely, north by McMillan estate, east by Anthony McGarvey, east by ——— containing 100 acres more or less, with about 25 acres cleared and having thereon erected a small log house, frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Robinson.

Also, a lot in North Houtzdale beginning at a post on the north end side of Spruce street on the dividing line between lots 177 and 178, thence along said street north 55 degrees east 150 feet to a post on Sycamore alley, thence along said alley south 135 deg. east 50 feet to a post, thence south 37 degrees west 150 feet to a post, the place of beginning, known as lot 177 in the general plan of said village, having a two-story frame dwelling, with store room on first floor, thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Rees Cadwallader.

Also, all that certain piece or part of lot of land situate in Osceola borough, Clearfield county, Pa., being part of lot No. 4 in plan of said borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the east corner of said lot (No. 4) which fronts on Curtin street; thence along said street 17 to a line of west part of said lot, sold by sheriff of said county at September Term, 1876, to G. W. Lace; thence back to Mays alley along said Lace's part of said lot 150 feet; thence along said alley northwest 17 feet to the corner of lot No. 3; thence along the division line of lots Nos. 4 and 5 to place of beginning, having erected thereon a frame building about 16x30 feet in size, one and a half stories high, and now used as a tinner's shop.

Also, all that lot or piece of land situate in the borough of Clearfield, on the west side of Leight street, and known in the general plan of said borough as lot No. 79, and being the same premises which the Osceola Coal Co., by their deed bearing date the 20th day of February, 1866, and recorded at Clearfield, in Deed Book "A A," page 353, granted and conveyed the same to James Haberham. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Haberham.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post by the south side of the west branch of the Susquehanna river; thence by land surveyed on warrant to James Smith, jr. south 39½ perches to a post; thence by land surveyed on warrant to Samuel W. Fisher and Samuel Rhea is, respectively, west 345 perches to a post; thence by land surveyed on warrant to Jno. Thomas north 156 4-5 perches to a post on the aforesaid river; thence down the same by the several courses thereof 442 perches to the place of beginning, containing 433 acres and 50 perches more or less, with allowance, being surveyed on warrant to Richard P. Smith. This tract of land is unseated, having no improvements, but a large quantity of timber growing thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph C. Brenner.

Also, the following real estate situate in Bradley township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning a post; thence east 160 perches to a post; thence south on line of lands of Jno. Edinger 27 perches; thence south 87 degrees west 101 perches to a post; thence north on line of lands of George Smith to place of beginning, containing 18 acres and 97 1-4 perches, with 6 or 8 acres clear and having a two-story frame dwelling house 18x21 feet, and a stable 16x26 feet thereon erected, being part of a larger tract of land conveyed to Elias Rishell by deed bearing date the 25th day of December, 1848.

Also, one other tract of land situate in Bradley township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on south side of George Scriver's spring north 94½ perches to a post; thence east on line of lands of Adam Rishell 124 perches to a post; thence south on line of lands of John Rishell and E. C. Rishell 94½ perches to a stone; thence west on line of lands of G. Adam Weaver 124 perches to place of beginning, containing 73 acres and 98 perches, with about 25 acres cleared, and having a large steam saw mill 34x60 feet, with engine house 18x40 feet, 1 frame house 16x20 feet, with wing 12x16 feet, 2 stories high, 1 house 16x32 feet, 2 stories high, 1 house 16x20 feet, 1½ stories high, and a stable 20x30 feet thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Adam T. Rishell.

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, etc., bounded and described as follows: On the east by Clearfield creek and Copenhaver, on the west by Clearfield creek, on the north by M. 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 52 lots in block No 9, in the village of Glen Hope, and 52 acres of land laying south of Glen Hope, and being triangular in shape, bounded 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, a certain tract of land situate in Boggs tp, Clearfield co., Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a black oak sapling (down) on the west of Clearfield creek, thence by land of heirs of heirs of K. Litz, dec'd, south 7 degrees west 118 perches to a sassafras (now gone) on the bank of Clearfield creek, thence down said creek by its several courses and distances, 241.8 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres and allowance for roads, more or less, bounded by Clearfield creek and lands belonging to the heirs of Rudolph Litz, dec'd, and being part of a tract of land warranted in the name of Samuel Pleasants, being all cleared and having a frame house, log barn and other outbuildings thereon, and also a good orchard.—Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Reuben Litz.

Also, a certain lot or piece of ground in the borough of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the south by Sue street, on the north by Moore alley, on the west by John Bigley, on the east by lot of D. McMonigal, and known in plot of said borough as lot No. 229, with a house and shop thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter Hipple.

Also, all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant in a certain tract of land, situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., in the name of John Forney, and bounded as follows: On the north and west by land of John DuBois, on the south by land of Simon Neighbour and others, and on the east by land of Abram Mathew, containing 251 acres, more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of S. McFarland.

Also, the following real estate of the defendant, situate in the borough of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by Hannah street, on the south by railroad, on the east by hotel, and on the west by depot, being 33 feet front and 60 feet long, with a good blacksmith shop and wagon shop thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. B. Hamilton.

Also, a certain lot situate in North Houtzdale, Westward township, described as follows: Bounded on the north by Front street, south by land of A. B. Long, east by Frank Label, west by an alley, and having thereon erected a frame house 16x18 feet. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Shaw.

Also, the following property of Defendant situate in Decatur township, in the village of West Osceola, a lot of ground containing about 4 acre, bounded west by an alley, east by lot of Nancy J. Turner, south by alley, north by Walnut street, with plank house and small stable thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Watts.

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. ANDREW PENTZ, Jr.,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.

Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 28, 1877.

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of writs of *Vendition 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 19th day of March, 1877, at 1 o'clock, p m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, and in Burnside and Rush townships, Centre county, Pa., one tract surveyed in the name of Geo. Rohacker, situate wholly in Morris township, Clearfield county, beginning at a post; thence north 64¾ perches to post; thence east 248 perches to a small hemlock; thence south 112 1-2 perches to post; thence by Jesse Yarnell survey south 43 degrees west 88 perches to double maple; thence south 43 degrees west 175 perches to post; thence south 9 degrees 30 perches to post; thence west 132 9-10 perches to place of beginning, containing 499 acres and 150 perches, and 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 a post of Jesse Yarnell, north 71 degrees east 54 perches to double maple; thence down Moshannon creek north 19 degrees, west 8 perches, north 38 degrees west 16 perches, north 21 degrees, west 42 perches, north 52 degrees, east 54 perches, north 38 degrees, east 24 perches, north 2 degrees, west 86 perches, north 84 degrees, east 42 perches, south 76 degrees, east 20 perches, south 44 degrees, east 45 3-10 perches; thence by Joseph Turner north 301 4-5 perches to a post; thence by Jacob Grats west 254 perches to white pine; thence by C. Wertz south 494 perches to place of beginning, unimproved, with some oak, pine and hemlock timber thereon, and supposed to be in part underlaid with coal, containing 440 acres and 109 acres in all.

Also, one other tract situate in part in Morris township, Clearfield county, in the name of Jos Turney, beginning at a post; thence north 301 4 5 perches to post; thence east 95 3-10 perches to hemlock; thence by Kingster south 190 perches to post; thence east 110 perches to stone; thence south 60 perches to maple; thence east 56 perches to stones; thence south 170 perches to post; thence west 56 perches to stones; thence south 216 perches to white pine, thence south 40 degrees east 35 perches to white oak; thence south 3 degrees west 260 perches to a white oak, thence south 43 degrees west 175 perches to post, thence north 9 degrees 30 perches to post, thence west 132 9-10 perches to place of beginning, containing 499 acres and 150 perches, and all unimproved, with oak, pine and hemlock timber thereon, and supposed to be partly underlaid with coal.

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