Miscellaneous.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEE BILLS. We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on [illegible] of twenty five cents, mail a copy to any address. mv8

CHEAP GROCERIES! LUMBER CITY, PA. The undersigned announces to his old friends and patrons that he has opened a good line of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS at the old stand of Kirk & Spencer, for which he solicits a liberal patronage. H. W. SPENCER. Lumber City, Pa., March 28-tf.

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES, [illegible]

Stove Lining and Fire Brick, kept constantly on hand.

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!

Fisher's Patent Airtight Self-Sealing Fruit Cans!

BUTTER CROCKS, with lids, CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS, APPLE-BUTTER CROCKS, PICKLE CROCKS, FLOWER POTS, PIE DISHES, STEW POTS, And a great many other things too numerous to mention, to be had at

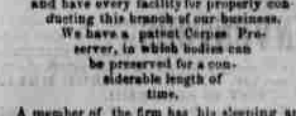
FRED'K. LEITZINGER'S STONE-WARE POTTERY, Corner of Cherry and Third Streets, CLEARFIELD, PA. aug3

B. F. GULICH. B. M'CORKLE. D. HEILBRUN.

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 ware-room, 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.

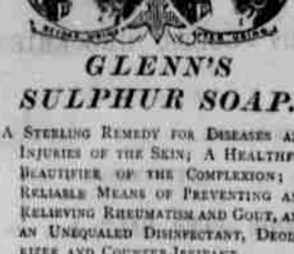
NEW **FLOUR, FEED,** AND **GROCERY** STORE.

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 OME-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.

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 STEREOPTICON, ADVERTISER'S STEREOPTICON, 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.

Miscellaneous.

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

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory [illegible]

BURNED OUT! BUT NOT BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of CARDING AND FULLING will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED! We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter. JAMES JOHNSON & SONS, april26tf Bower P. O.

HARD TIMES HAVE NO EFFECT IN FRENCHVILLE!

I am aware that there are some persons a little hard to please, and I am also aware that the complaint of "hard times" is well nigh universal. But I am so situated now that I can satisfy the former and prove conclusively that "hard times" will not effect those who buy their goods from me, and all my patrons shall be initiated into the secret of

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

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

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linen, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all of the best material and made to order Hose, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS. Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil. Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes. Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery,

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

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

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

Also, Agent for Strattonville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.

Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store. L. M. COUDRIET. Frenchville P. O., August 12, 1874.

BIGLER, YOUNG & REED, (Successors to Boynton & Young,) FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS Manufacturers of PORTABLE & STATIONARY **STEAM ENGINES** Corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, CLEARFIELD, PA.

HAVING engaged in the manufacture of first-class MACHINERY, we respectfully inform the public that we are now prepared to fill all orders as cheaply and as promptly as can be done in any of the cities. We manufacture and deal in

Mulay and Circular Saw-Mills

Head Blocks, Water Wheels, Shafting Pulleys, Gifford's Injector, Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Oilers, Tallow Cups, Oil Cups, Gauge Cocks, Air Cocks, Globe Valves, Check Valves, wrought iron Pipes, Steam Pumps, Boiler Feed Pumps, Anti-Friction Metres, Soap Stone Packing, Gum Packing, and all kinds of MILL WORK; together with Plows, Sled Soles,

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, and other CASTINGS of all kinds.

Orders solicited and filled at city prices. All letters of inquiry with reference to machinery of our manufacture promptly answered, by addressing us at Clearfield, Pa. jan1'74-tf BIGLER, YOUNG & REED

GROCERIES.

JAS. H. LYTLE, (Successor to LYTLE & MITCHELL) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CHOICE LINE OF TEAS. OO ON S. JAPANS, IMP'R'L, 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.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1877.

NEW RADICAL NATIONAL HYMN.

My party, 'tis of thee,
And all thy trickery!
Of thee I sing;
For thee how well we lied!
Justice and law defied!
Great fraud on every side,
[illegible]
[illegible]
For bold rascality,
Pledge we our love—
Though fraud fair freedom kills;
Fraud all our pockets fills;
Our heart with rapture thrills,
All shame above.

Returning Boards, to thee,
And Bradley equally,
To thee we sing;
Against the truth and right,
And fraud upheld by might,
Long may we live to fight,
O Hayes, our King!

COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF TEN ON THE FIRST CALL OF THE ROLL.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Enough certificates have now been made use of in paying members, and in other matters requiring quasi decision upon the roll of the next House, to show that at the opening the Democratic majority will be ten or eleven, and when the seats are full, fifteen. The facts in regard to the make-up of the next House of Representatives have now been ascertained with a sufficient certainty to set at rest any further speculations upon that subject. All the certificates of elections of members have not yet been received by the Clerk of the House, Mr. Adams. Only about 260 of the 293 members of the House have thus far received their pay under the authority of the Clerk and Sergeant-at-arms. If Mr. Adams were to place upon his roll the names of all Republicans whose election is claimed, the House would stand 149 Democrats to 144 Republicans, thus giving the Democrats a majority of five. The Republicans claim that the rolls should thus be made up. The doubtful districts, whose representatives have not yet been placed upon the rolls by the Clerk, are nine in number, as follows: Two in Louisiana, two in Florida, two in Missouri, one in South Carolina, one in California. The courts in California have decided in favor of the right of Mr. Pacheo, from the Fourth district of that State, to the certificate, and it will be given to him by the Governor, thus insuring the placing of his name upon the rolls. The courts will undoubtedly decide in favor of the Republican claimants in two Missouri districts, giving them also the right to have their names placed upon the rolls. The prima facie case of the Republican Representative from South Carolina whose seat is disputed also seems to be a good one, and he will undoubtedly be placed upon the rolls. This would leave only five members in dispute, and there is every reason to believe that the House will be thus made up when it assembles on the 4th of June, namely: The Clerk will recognize 288 members as present, of whom 149 will be Democrats, and 139 will be Republicans. It is barely possible that the number of Republicans may be one less, through the failure of the courts to decide in one of the Missouri cases. It will be seen that this gives the Democrats a majority of ten or eleven, instead of five, as claimed by the Republicans. The five disputed districts which will not be represented on the assembling of the House are two in Louisiana, two in Florida, from which there are a double set of returns, and one in Colorado. In the latter case there is a legal question involved concerning the right of Mr. Belford, who has the Governor's certificate, to take his seat, on account of the manner in which he was voted for last autumn. In the Florida case Governor Stearns gave two certificates to Republican members. The returns were afterward recanvassed by the new Returning Board under the authority of an act of the Legislature, and Governor Drew certified that two Democrats were elected. Mr. Adams will not undertake to decide between these two delegations, but will leave the names of both off the roll. In Louisiana Kellogg certified to the election of four Republicans and two Democrats, but the Democrats claim to have given certificates to four Democrats, leaving two districts in dispute. When the House comes to act on the admission of these five disputed delegations, it will undoubtedly vote to admit two Democrats from Florida and two from Louisiana, thus carrying the number of Democrats in the House up to 153. While the case of Belford will probably be referred to the Judiciary Committee, Pacheco, of California, will be unseated at a very early period in the session, so that the Democrats will have a working majority of at least fifteen in the House.

A SAD CONFESSION.

The New York *Tribune* has at last come to the conclusion that the Southern Policy of the Republican party in all its aspects has been an utter failure. Carpet-bag rule through negro suffrage, it declares, has been an attempt to make the political pyramid so wisely constructed by the fathers of the constitution "stand on its apex." This is a sad confession. But how much has it cost the country, and especially the States of the South, to learn the lesson of the last ten years? The negroes of the South have been forced upon "the bench and the jury box, they have made laws, collected the revenue, handled the money—DONE EVERYTHING EXCEPT PAY TAXES." With every opportunity to develope their capacity the *Tribune* admits that "as a race they are idle, ignorant and vicious." This is a harsh and, we believe, a hasty judgment. The position in which the negroes have been placed between the adventurers who used them for their own selfish ends and the white men of the South to whom they had occupied the relations of slaves will account for their failures as citizens as much as the inherent vices of their character. It must take a generation or two before the colored race of the South will show much aptitude for the management of political affairs, and those who expect that they would at once enter upon the intelligent performance of the duties of citizenship evince their impatience instead of their good judgment. It will not do for them to indulge in ill-natured abuse of the poor negroes now that they have discovered their mistake. The freedmen of the South did not seek the privilege of suffrage, and they would have been content to do without it but for the zeal of their pretended friends, who hoped with such materials to secure the foundations of their political power. The manner in which the freedmen have handled the ballot shows [illegible] putting the ballot into the fists of the freedmen of the South before the great majority had a glimmering conception of its meaning has justified the predictions of its opponents. Morton and other sagacious Republican politicians foretold precisely that which the *Tribune* laments. They saw that nothing could be more wild and absurd than the attempt to confer self-government upon a race of slaves who had as little capacity for it as their forefathers in the jungles of Africa. The authors of the experiment assumed that the ignorant field hands of the South who had been kept in servitude and systematically deprived of all knowledge of political affairs should at one bound as by instinct acquire the art of administration and government which a superior race has been struggling to attain through the centuries. When the experiment has failed one portion of its advocates like Wendell Phillips denounce the Southern white as the cause, while the others like the *Tribune* fall to abusing the poor negroes for "stealing chickens" and "for sitting on the fence for amusement."

Both sides are equally illogical. The fault of this political failure is less in the negroes and their better endowed white neighbors than in the conditions that surround them. But negro suffrage is a fixed fact and what remains is to make the best of it instead of abusing its recipients. With the end of carpet-bag rule, which can be said to scarcely exist except in the two States of Louisiana and South Carolina, there will be a decided improvement in the political situation. In all the other States of the South but these peace and harmony prevail among the races. The conflicts which the carpet-baggers succeeded so well in provoking have almost ceased. The freedmen are brought once more into amicable relations with the whites. As a rule they accept with docility the advice of their former masters on political subjects when their suspicions are not aroused by the strangers and adventurers who go among them. Separated further and further from the traditions of servitude as the generations pass they will grow better fitted for all the duties of free citizenship. If they submit far more readily to the domination of white men than is compatible with true ideas of Republicanism this is an evil that could have been anticipated by the advocates of negro suffrage and it is an evil that will last under some modified form as long as the superiority of one race over the other shall assert itself.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

BROTHER ZEBULON PHILLIPS GONE WHERE THE WOODBINE TWINETH!

A despatch to the New York *World* from Amsterdam, N. Y., says:

"There seems to be no doubt that Rev. Zebulon Phillips, one of the most prominent and trusted business men of this part of the State has absconded with a large amount of money belonging to a firm of which he is a member, and has managed to elude pursuit. Mr. Phillips began life as a Methodist preacher and was a member of the Troy conference, filling some of the most important charges in its gift. He was formerly financial manager of the school in Troy. Some time ago he resigned from the ministry and became a member of the banking firm of Morris & Phillips of this village. Subsequently he obtained an interest in an extensive knit goods manufactory in Amsterdam, the firm name being Phillips, Gardiner & Co. Phillips' partner resigned the entire financial management of the concern to Phillips. A short time ago certain irregular proceedings were noticed by them in Phillips' management, among them being the drawing of notes in the firm name, and using the proceeds for his personal benefit. This matter was arranged, however, to the satisfaction of the firm. On the 21st inst., one of the members of the firm was surprised to receive intelligence from one of the banks of this place that it had several checks given by the firm on a Schenectady bank, and which Mr. Phillips had had cashed at the home bank. Investigation into the matter resulted in the fact that Phillips had drawn checks for large sums on the 19th, 20th and 21st, all in banks in Schenectady, and all of which the Amsterdam banks had honored. A call was made at Phillips' residence, but he was not at home, and has not been home since. A dispatch was received on Monday by his family from him, dated Baltimore. Further than this no trace of the absconder has been obtained, more than he told friends in Baltimore that he was going to Chicago. The fact of Phillips' disappearance was kept as quiet as possible, his friends believing that he would return in a few days and arrange everything. No hope is now entertained that he will. The exact amount of the defalcation is not publicly known yet, but it is the general belief that it will be found to be very large. The confidence that had been given to Phillips by the entire community of all classes was unbounded. Many people are charitable enough inclined to declare their belief that he is insane. The greatest excitement prevails over the affair."

John Frost, the Chartist chief who instigated the disturbances at Newport, England, in 1835, and was banished to Van Diemen's Land, but was pardoned after the Crimean war, now lives in seclusion and in poverty in Wales. He is ninety-three years old. Sir Edward Watkin has interested himself in behalf of the veteran agitator, and collected a considerable fund for his benefit.

Crazy Horse and fifteen thousand warriors encamped north of Bear Buttle creek, Dakota, on Wednesday night, on their way to Spotted Tail Agency to surrender. They report that Sitting Bull will accept no terms, and is retreating to the British possessions.

A MAIL ROBBER'S CONFESSION.

STEALING AN AVERAGE OF TWENTY LETTERS A DAY FOR SIX MONTHS.

Special Agent Sharratts of the Post Office captured a mail robber yesterday who has defied detection for months, and who has unjustly drawn suspicion upon employees in the department. The complaint was made by the proprietor of a weekly newspaper, who missed many letters containing money. He refused to enter [illegible] ployees, and a watch was put on the clerk at the box delivery window. They were constantly changed to see if the thefts would cease. Decoy letters containing marked money were resorted to, and when the culprit was arrested some of the marked bills were found in his possession by officer Blackwood. The prisoner, whose name the special agent withheld at the request of the newspaper owner, said: "I began to open letters last July. Out of the first one I took $6, and I then resolved that I would take no more. Having acted dishonestly toward my employer I took no more letters for two or three days. However, the temptation was too strong, and I continued to open one or two more letters. I thought that if the loss was discovered it would be blamed on the Post Office. After awhile, however, there seemed to be a perfect infatuation for me in taking the letters. Receiving a salary of only $12 a week, out of which I had to pay $6 for board, I had not much money left. Having neither home nor parents, I got into habits that cost money to keep up and I continued to take about twenty letters a day on an average. Those containing money orders I destroyed, and kept only those that contained cash. In this manner I think that I made about $12 a week. In October I stopped taking letters, but in the meantime I had joined a crack National Guard regiment, and suffered great inconvenience from lack of funds. I took no more letters for some time, and to-day is the first time in three weeks that I have taken a letter. I think that the money I got from the letters will not exceed $150. I have taken a very large number of letters, but cannot tell how many."

The prisoner is twenty-six years old. His offence not coming under the Post Office laws, he was surrendered to his employer to be dealt with as he sees proper.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A MARRIED WOMAN'S JUDGMENT VOID.

The Harrisburg *Independent* says: In the case of John Weaver and Rebecca Weaver, his wife, vs. Lucas Kœnig, in an act of ejectment, Judge Henderson has recently filed a decision that Rebecca Weaver being a *married woman*, the judgment was null and the levy and sale being illegal, conferred no title upon Mumma, the purchaser. Under these instructions the jury found for the plaintiffs the land described on the writ, with six cents damage and six cents cost.

The facts in the case are as follows: On the 1st of April 1871, Benjamin Zarger and wife conveyed to their daughter Rebecca Weaver, one acre and eighty perches of land in Susquehanna township, with the improvements, consisting of a house, barn and other buildings, for the sum of $2,000. On the 26th of August 1872, Christian Mumma sold to her husband, John Weaver, the furniture and liquors of a hotel in the Seventh ward, and obtained from Weaver and wife a mortgage of $387 with a judgment bond. Mumma entered the judgment, levied upon the real estate, condemned, sold and purchased the same at sheriff's sale for $1,425. He then sold to Mr. Kœnig for the sum of $2,500, who obtained possession. This action was brought to recover the land.

The decision is in accordance with numerous opinions of the Supreme Court, and establishes the principle that obligations given by a *married woman* unless for purchase money accompanied by bond and mortgage are void.

BULL-DOZING PARSONS.

Encouraged, perhaps, by Bishop Gilbert Haven's return from Africa, the New England Methodists have broken out again. They are always breaking out; but fortunately their diseases are neither confluent nor epidemic. We say the Methodists, but that is an unfair generalization; we mean the Methodist preachers of New England. These turbulent parsons have a way of coming together now and then and resolving themselves into a sort of committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The principal object of these demonstrations is to call the attention of the world to their existence; they have no other way of getting into the Associated Press dispatches, unless indeed they resort, as they occasionally do, to the arraignment of one of their number for scandalous conduct. Some time ago they had a rip-roaring meeting at which they nominated President Grant for a third term, Bishop Haven being their spokesman. The country did not respond with unanimity; in fact Haven's stump speech and stump prayer became such a laughing stock that it was thought advisable that he should go on a missionary journey to Africa. When he came back he found, like old Mother Hubbard, that the dog—that is to say, his candidate for a third term—was dead. A new king had arisen who knew not Gilbert and had little sympathy with his school. Mr. Hayes had declined the proffered pew in the Metropolitan sanctuary, where Parson Newman officiated, and worshipped after the fashion of his fathers in the plebeian Foundry Church, which had placed its pulpit at the disposal of a Southern Methodist. Whether this has anything to do with the present feeling of the New England parsons it is premature to say, but it would be just like Newman and Haven to take revenge by such a fire in the President's rear as broke out yesterday at Lynn. The resolutions which were read amid great applause and referred to a special committee, are a marvel in their way. The parsons are alarmed and filled with apprehensions in view of the practical sale of the Republican party by Senator Matthews and Representative Foster, thus sacrificing principle and party and righteousness for the sake of temporary success, and they protest as vociferously as a ward meeting of pot-house politicians against the action of the new administration in recognizing the Hampton Government in South Carolina. But this wasn't the mild way in which they put it. With that charity which thinketh no evil they call Senator-elect Butler the chief of the Ku-Klux and instigator of the Hamburg massacre, and denounce Governor Hampton as that arch enemy of the Republic, who long since ought to have been hung for treason. It is [illegible] White House, as well as on railroad platforms and in other public places, defies the government and bullies the President into compliance with his traitorous and wicked usurpations. Let us see. Have we not heard something like this before? Oh, yes; it was in the *Press* a few days ago: "Shall the traitor Hampton dictate to the President?" etc. The seed sown broadcast by Colonel Forney, fell generally on stony ground, but has at last found one patch of genial soil, where it has taken root, flourished and brought forth fruit. Senator Corbin and the New York *Times* have also spoken to the same effect. The recognition of the Hampton government was "not exactly the result they desired—not by a blanked sight."

It is sad, but it is to be feared that the warning of the New England brethren comes too late. How was the President to know what they wanted? Devens represents New England in the Cabinet, and he had nothing of the kind to say. The Boston papers have not taken this view of the subject; in fact, they have rather patted the arch enemy of the Republic on the back. In view of these facts we submit on behalf of the accused that the brethren of the special committee revise those resolutions and draw them a little milder. The President is a well-meaning man, although "amiably stubborn," and only asks to be shown the path of duty. He did not know what had been going on under the roof of the White House, on the railroad platforms and other public places. Ignorance is not generally an excuse, but in this case it is certainly an extenuating circumstance. Therefore, O, bloodthirsty parsons, take a bite of cloves to give your brimstone breath a better tone, sheath your swords, take down your gallowses and give "the President and all of us" another chance. In fine, we are tempted to say, in the language of the worldly, "Pull down your vests!"—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE FEARFUL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The fruits of a great Presidential fraud are multiplying hourly. Hayes is making the case of the country, so bad when he came in, very much worse, every moment he usurps the place of Samuel J. Tilden in the White House at Washington. Money, capital, sees in Hayes, naturally, a dangerous agent. A man whose presence at the seat of government is simply that of a fraudulent occupant of the Presidential chair, logically withers confidence, destroys credit and blasts the prosperity of the Nation. Idleness is increasing. Citizens of this city are touched on the shoulders daily, when walking the streets, by ragged and starving beggers, who mutter out, "give me money for a plate of soup or a dinner, or I shall die from hunger." Street begging never existed in New York to such a degree by fifty per cent. One cannot walk a block in the most frequented portion of the town without being accosted. Men, women and children, not only beg on the highway, but crowd offices and stores, and besiege dwellings, and if relief of some sort is not afforded, a threatening scowl declares the desperate character of the claimant. All this misery is the logical result of the wretchedly governed country since the war closed. Pauperism has struck high and low, to a more or less extent, and with the Republican Fraud and Usurper Hayes fastened upon us for the next four years, we need some philosophy to bear it.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

THE MATTER IN A NUTSHELL.

Now that the Senate is out of the way, Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet can apply their minds to the Southern situation. A deal of nonsense has been written upon the question of the difficulty, complications, and embarrassment of "the situation." Any difficulty there is in the case arises, so far as any public evidence goes, solely from the danger it may give to the Administration to "break" with the men whose conceded frauds brought it into power. The withdrawal of the troops is a matter as simple as the issuing of an order that they be withdrawn. That done, civil processes will enforce themselves in the two States. To issue this order or not to issue it is the question with the Administration, and it will remain the question to the end. All the talk, discussion and gossip on the matter, and all the suggestions and propositions made in connection with it, may help throw light on the necessity of eventually deciding whether to withdraw the troops or not, but they will not alter the fact that that is the question—they will only make it more emphatic. If the troops are withdrawn, local self-government will follow and the Southern question will be a question no longer. If the troops stay, they will stay as a part of the Military Government which will have to place both organizations in both the States, for the people will never recognize Chamberlain and Packard, and cannot be made to do so.

"The ruling passions strong in death," was made manifest during the demise of the Grant administration, when, to provide for his brother-in-law, Sharp—who for eight years had held the sinecure of Marshal of the District of Columbia, the duties of which had been performed by his chief deputy—he appointed him paymaster, with the rank of Major in the army. Now this same Sharp, to please Grant, is to be stationed at Washington, while old officers who had won recognition by gallant service in war are sent to the Western wilds to make room for the new favorite.

When Mr. Moody, says the Detroit *Free Press*, "denied that he was born and raised in Schenectady, the people there hunted up the very patch from which he used to steal melons."

PAYING THE RETURNING BOARDS.

The present Administration must not be charged with ingratitude.

Four votes were stolen from Tilden in Florida, and turned over to Hayes by the Returning Board of that State. We have already reported the fact that the chief of these rascals, Samuel B. McLin, has been appointed Associate Justice in New Mexico, as a recognition of his services. As this place is [illegible] Devens is the head, who was a Judge himself, of good repute, and ought to know the qualifications for such a trust, it becomes him to explain whether he recommended this appointment, or only obeyed the Fraudulent President's order in making it.

But however that may be, the Hon. Madison Wells of Louisiana will be cheered by such a beautiful illustration of civil service reform. Thus far, he has not received his reward, owing to the unsettled condition of the State of his residence; but he still expresses the utmost confidence in Hayes, who entertained him handsomely at the White House, and spoke admiringly of his fortitude under difficulties. Tom Anderson, his patriotic colleague of the Returning Board, is an applicant for the Collectorship of New Orleans, and is backed for it by the Fraudulent Secretary of the Treasury, who was an eye-witness of his achievements in transferring Louisiana from Tilden to Hayes.

The two mulatto confederates on the Board, Casenave and Kenner, will doubtless be provided for in good time, as representatives of their race. Complaint is made that Hayes does not more quickly and at once take care of the faithful who counted him into the White House. But he can point with pride to Sherman, Evarts, Matthews, and McLin, as examples of his fidelity. All he asks is time to "make everything right."—*New York Sun.*

CLEANING OUT THE NAVY.

The Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to the frauds perpetrated in the Navy Department during Grant's administration, says:

"Secretary Thompson has been overhauling sundry naval contracts, and found them so savory of crookedness that he summarily annulled all of them made since the first of March. He doubtless has discovered that with Naval Constructor Hanscomb in charge of the construction department and his favorites in the various localities where naval contracts are to be given out the best way to get a fair start for the new administration is to wipe them all out and open new books. Mr. Naval Constructor Hanscomb takes the trouble to tell the country through the Associated Press that he has faith in the Secretary of the Navy and hasn't quarreled with him about the suspension of Mr. Hanscomb's contracts; but it's worthy of note that Secretary Thompson doesn't bother himself to inform the country of his faith in the chief Naval Constructor whose contracts he has so suddenly revoked. If the new Secretary of the Navy means to make his record clear of reproach, he must weed out the chiefs of bureaus in this department who have devoted themselves mainly to subserve the interests of plunder speculators. While Mr. Hanscomb remains as chief Naval Constructor, Secretary Thompson will be in constant danger of having reproach brought upon his department by the political bummers and adventurers who have been the favorites during the late administration.

CRAZY PEOPLE.—The Indian Chief, Crazy Horse is not the only fellow in this country, at this time, and in proof of our allegation, we need but refer the reader to what the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, says in alluding to Hayes' Southern policy. Read what the gallant Colonel says:

"If such baseness as that of Wade Hampton is to be tolerated, we would rather welcome another war to maintain the supremacy of the Government over the South."

The bluster of the editor of the *Press* alarms no one at this day. A four years war with all its horrifying details which transpired beyond the Potomac during the period never enticed the Colonel to cross that stream.

PEACE AT HAND.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Times* of the 9th says: "Twelve years ago to-day the arms of the rebellion were grounded at Appomattox, and 'this cruel war' is not yet yet over. But a long step in the direction of peace will be taken by the President to-morrow."

Reader think of Pinchback and Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, and U. S. Senator John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, making Democratic speeches. When will wonders cease? What in the world will we do with these fellows? Can't we keep them out? We don't want them.

The members of the Packard Legislature are still slowly meandering around to the Nicholls State House. At this rate Packard will have to break up housekeeping even earlier than has been expected.

The Very Rev. Father Bonaventura Keller, provincial of the Franciscan fathers, from New York to the Mississippi, died at Utica, N. Y., recently.

THAT'S SO.—Randolph Tucker says that the South owes the President no thanks. He is doing just what the Democratic party forced him to do.

It is sweet, says a Latin bard, from the towpath of a stolen Presidency to watch Packard and Chamberlain splashing about in the canal.

Lord Narbury on sentencing to death a thief who had stolen a watch said: "You made a grasp at time, my lad, but you clutched eternity."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that "Pennsylvania never produced a great man." Is John J. Patterson so soon forgotten?

THEY DIE HARD.—The slow but sure death of the Carpet-baggers in South Carolina and Louisiana, is near at hand.

General Mahone, the Virginia railroad king, is among those named for the nomination for Governor of that State.

M'Kean county has a new curiosity—a gas well that emits immense volumes of water and fire alternately.

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN, Published every Wednesday by GOODLANDER & LEE, CLEARFIELD, PA., Has the Largest Circulation of any paper [illegible]

The large and constantly increasing circulation of the REPUBLICAN, renders it valuable to business men as a medium thro' which to reach the public.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

If paid in advance,	$2 00
If paid after three months,	2 50
If paid after six months,	3 00

When papers are sent outside of the county payment must be in advance.

ADVERTISING:

Ten lines, or less, 3 times,	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion,	50
Administrator' Notices,	2 50
Executors' Notices,	2 50
Auditors' Notices,	2 50
Cautions and Estrays,	1 50
Dissolution Notices,	2 50
Professional Cards, 5 lines, year,	5 00
Special notices, per line,	2

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 10 lines,	$8 00
Two squares,	15 00
Three squares,	20 00
One fourth column,	50 00
One-half column,	70 00
One column,	120 00

BLANKS.

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

SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, EXECUTIONS, ATTACHMENTS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, LEASES, BONDS, FEE BILLS, CONSTABLE'S BLANKS, &c., &c., &c.

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to do all kinds of PRINTING SUCH AS POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, CARDS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, &c., &c., IN THE BEST STYLE, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

ORDERS BY MAIL FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Goodlander & Lee, Clearfield, Clearfield County, Pa.

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. [illegible] July 12 '76-tf Proprietor.

[illegible] 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. B. 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 south 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. [illegible]

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 us. F. M. CARDON & BRO. Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-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. STAGE & 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 be suitable for Holiday presents. dec6'75 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, 1868-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. 3, 1877-tf