Miscellaneous.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES
We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on receipt of twenty five cents, mail a copy to any address. mv28

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 C. y, Pa., March 20-tf

Tinned Copper & Stamped Tin Ware,
HANGING VASES,
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

E. F. GULICH. E. M'CORKLE. D. EHRENFRIED.
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 Burial 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 16, '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,
FAIRBANK'S CANDIES,
SPICES,
SOAP,
Canned and Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Cider Vinegar, Butter, Eggs, &c.
ALSO, EXTRA CHOICE 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.,
501 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,
ANTOPTICON,
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. DERRING, 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. 7:16'75y

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.
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,
april76tf 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 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, Linsts, 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. Cloversed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.
Also, Agent for Stratonville 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 very 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.
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.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1877.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

John G. Freeze, Esq., counsel to the Commissioners of Columbia county, has addressed to those officers and doubts which are of the most common occurrence in the collection of taxes. We republish what he says for the benefit of the collectors and tax-payers of our county:

1st. Lands, seated and unseated, as soon as the Commonwealth had parted with her title, became and were made liable to taxation and sale for the non payment of the taxes. The first act making them subject to sale for county tax is that of April 11, 1799, sec. 25—3 Smith Laws 401. Then came the acts of April 5, 1804—April 4, 1809—March 13, 1815—March 29, 1844, &c.

By the act of April 6, 1802, sec. 7, 4 Smith Laws 515, they were made liable to sale for non-payment of road taxes; and if the taxes were not paid to the supervisors, the lands so assessed as unseated were to be returned to the County Treasurer for collection by sale. The return of the unpaid taxes must be made before the first day of February in each year, and the sale is to be on the second Monday of June of every second year.

By an act of March 9, 1771, the clear yearly value of all estates (which seems to exclude unseated lands, as having no clearly yearly value) were assessible for the support and maintenance of the poor, but by the act of April 15, 1834, and perhaps earlier, they were included in the list of taxable property, and by act of January 30, 1862, P. L. page 8, they were made subject to sale, in Columbia county, for the poor taxes. And the returns of the unpaid poor taxes should also be made before February first in each year.

By the act of May 8, 1854, P. L. 617, for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, unseated lands were subjected to taxation and sale for non-payment of the school taxes, as they were for county taxes.

Thus, seated and unseated lands are taxable, and are subjected to a sale by the County Treasurer for non payment of assessment for county, road, poor, and school taxes.

2d. All personal property, whether itself taxable or not, is subject to a sale for non-payment of taxes and the taxpayer is not entitled to any claim for three hundred dollars or to any other right or privilege when his property is seized for taxes, except that there shall be ten days public notice of such sale, by written or printed advertisements.

3d. The tax collector must make demand for the amount due for tax, and if the same is not paid within thirty days from the time of such demand, and goods and chattels sufficient to satisfy the same cannot be found, such collector shall be authorized to take the body of such delinquent and convey him to the jail of the proper county, there to remain until the amount of such tax, together with the costs, shall be paid or caused to be paid, or until he shall be otherwise discharged by due course of law. And the collector needs no other authority than his warrant, non-payment after demand, and failure to find sufficient goods and chattels.

4th. The tax collector is to demand and receive from the person named in his duplicate the sum wherewith such person stands charged; but the goods and chattels of any person occupying any real estate shall be liable to distress and sale for the non-payment of any taxes assessed upon such real estate during his possession or occupancy, and remaining unpaid, in like manner as if they were the goods and chattels of the owner of such real estate. The tenancy must be for the current year, otherwise the goods are not liable. The taxes must be assessed during the tenancy. As our taxes are always assessed during the month of April, and when the tenancy for the year is fixed, there is usually no difficulty in determining whose goods are liable to distress. On this point collectors should be prompt and vigilant. If the tenant is to pay the taxes, there is no hardship in making him do so in good time; if he is not so liable by the terms of his lease, he can deduct the amount from the rent due the landlord, and thus no wrong is done.

5th. Property of the tenant or of the landlord can be seized by the collector anywhere in his township or district. It need not be on the premises. So, in default of goods, the body of the owner may be taken, but the body of the tenant cannot be taken for tax on real estate, because he is not the person in such duplicate named. Neither can the goods of the wife of the owner of real estate be distrained for taxes. If you take the body, however, it is possible the wife may redeem it with her goods. Nor can the goods of the wife of a tenant be distrained for his own taxes on the land. But while the body of a tenant cannot be taken for the real estate taxes, it can be for his own, and may be redeemed by the goods of his wife, if she has any.

6th. If the Sheriff or Constable have a lien or levy upon the goods the collector is postponed to their prior right; and if the tax-payer die, the collector is placed in the list of unsecured creditors, and takes his chances with them. His warrant is dead as to the dead man; and is not a lien on the property of the living before actual seizure.

7th. In the absence of goods of the owner or tenant within the township, out of which the tax can be made—for if there is such property the tax must be made out of it—then the collector may take the body of the owner, or he may return the lands so assessed to the Commissioners of the respective county; and the said land shall be sold as unseated lands are now sold in satisfaction of the taxes due by the said owner or owners. This term should be made before the first day of February in each year, though for seated lands there is no express provision. If there was personal property on the premises which the collector might have seized, the sale confers no title. But he cannot seize the property of a stranger.

8th. There should be no difficulty whatever about the collection of taxes on lands, when seated; but it is just here that the negligence of collectors makes the most. Taxes assessed are not a lien upon real estate any more than the warrant of the collector is a lien upon personality. Nor does a return to the County Commissioners create a lien for the taxes upon the lands assessed, nor can the lands be followed into the hands of a subsequent owner [illegible] assessed, be followed by the collector's warrant. Parsons vs. Allison, 5 Watts 72; Baskin vs. Koontz, ibid 76; Moore vs. Marsh, 10 Smith 46; Burd vs. Ramsey, 9 S. & R. 109; Henry vs Horstick, 2 Watts 412.

More than fifty years ago, in the case of Shaw vs. Quinn, Chief Justice Tilghman said: "There is nothing in our tax laws authorizing an apportionment of the year's tax between different persons who might happen to be owners in the course of a year, and a system of that kind would be productive of great inconvenience and confusion. The duplicates, with the names of several persons charged with the year's tax, is delivered by the Commissioners to the several collectors, with a warrant to collect the taxes from those persons, and not from any others. And the persons charged in the duplicate are personally liable for the tax, and their bodies may be taken in execution if no goods or chattels are to be found. In short the collector can look to no other person."

That was the case of a sale by the owner after the assessment, and before the appeal, and the court decided that the purchaser was not liable for the taxes of that year. Nor of course could the tenant be, because the taxes were not assessed during the occupancy. The remedy of the collector is against the former owner, the person who is named in the duplicate; and his property or person anywhere in the township is subject to the warrant of the collector. The owner who has been assessed with the property does not escape the payment of the tax by a sale of the property, either by himself or the Sheriff.

9th. And the principle that a subsequent purchaser is not liable for taxes assessed against the land in the hands of a prior owner was applied by the present Chief Justice to lands changing ownership by means of a Sheriff's sale in Smeich vs. the County of York, 18 Smith 430; and it should now be considered settled that "taxes due for unseated lands are not a lien on real estate, but only a personal charge against the owner or occupant." Burd vs. Ramsey, 9 S. & R. 109

10th. It is often inquired, "what should the collector do in the case of a prior seizure by the Sheriff or constable of the personal property?" If the debtor has retained three hundred dollars worth, the collector can seize that; if he has not retained anything, the collector should seize all the personality there is, and hold it subject to the existing levy, by which he may make his tax. For by the seizure he gets a lien on the goods, and anything over, either in money or goods belongs to him.

In the case of real estate sold by the Sheriff there seems to be no remedy, as against the money raised, or against the land in the hands of the purchaser; but the former owner is personally liable, and must answer, in goods or body, his share of the public burdens. JOHN G. FREEZE.

March 27, 1877.

PRAYING AGAINST GRASS-HOPPERS.

PROCLAMATION ON THE SUBJECT BY THE GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. ST. PAUL, April 7, '77.

A general desire having been expressed by various religious bodies in this State for an official designation of a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, in view of the threatened continuation of the grasshopper scourge, I do hereby, in recognition of our dependence upon the power and wisdom of Almighty God, appoint Thursday, the 26th day of April, instant, to be observed for such purpose throughout the State; and I invite the people, on the day thus set apart, to withdraw from their ordinary pursuits, and in their homes and places of public worship, with contrite hearts, beseech the mercy of God for the sins of the past and His blessing upon the worthier aims of the future. In the shadow of the locust plague, whose impending renewal threatens desolation of the land, let us humbly invoke for the efforts we make in our defence the guidance of that hand which alone is adequate to stay "the pestilence that wasteth at noonday." Let us pray for deliverance from an affliction which robs the earth of her bounties, and in behalf of the sufferers therefrom let us plead for comfort to the sorrowful, healing for the sick, succor for the perishing, and larger faith and love for all who are heavily laden.

Let us moreover endeavor to deserve a new prosperity by a new realization of the opportunities vouchsafed us, and a new consecration to those things which make for the well-being of men and the glory of God.

J. S. PILLSBURY, Governor.

HEAVY FAILURE AT MILTON.—The *Miltonian* of last week says "our town has been very much excited this week over the financial failure of Col. Thos Swenk, a merchant in this place for forty years, and who had the entire confidence of the community. Dealing in grain at a loss is the assigned cause of the failure, which is said to be a disastrous one. Many parties suffer through the failure, having endorsed for and loaned money to Col. Swenk. Among them are some poor people, who can ill afford to lose even the small amounts they had invested. Geo. Baker, Esq., we believe, is the heaviest loser. The failure has produced a profound sensation here as Col. Swenk had always been considered one of our shrewdest as well as soundest business men. Ten years ago he was supposed to be worth at least fifty thousand dollars. We are sorry for Col. Swenk, still more sorry for the poor people who lose through him, and sorry for every business man in the community, all of whose financial standing is injured by the downfall of a man supposed to be so stable as Col. Swenk."

IS HE A REPUBLICAN HARE OR A WHIG.

That able seaman, Dick Thompson, who has been transferred from navigating a law office at Terre Haute to the management of the United States Navy, seeks relief from the cares of his position as Ancient Mariner in the congenial occupation of spinning spun yarns about the Whig party. This is natural. He was lonesome at Washington the soft murmur of the rippling Wabash, the sigh of the tall sycamores that droop above it in the west wind and the memories of rambles among the paw-paw bushes of the Indiana woodlands. The thought of the battle ground of Tippecanoe, that fatal delta with a river on either side and a gorgeous government fence for a safeguard, was ever in his mind as he sat on the parapet of the High Bridge and distilled the briny tear into the tide-waters of the Potomac. And thinking of Tippecanoe and Tyler too he was reminded of the Republican party and President Hayes, and his lamentations were redoubled. But suddenly the brilliant idea struck him of executing a piece of jugglery between the old and the new. The spirit of the Whig party had entered into Republicanism when the Whig organization perished. Why could not the soul of Republicanism, now that its body, rotten and diseased, is marked for speedy dissolution, transmigrate into the venerable mummy of Whiggery? Thus as the Whig party escaped the responsibility for all its iniquities by becoming metamorphosed into the Republican party the latter might avoid answering for its crimes by a retransformation, like an Irish gentleman dodging his creditors by a mock funeral. "Go to," said Dick Thompson, able seaman; "the way out of our difficulties is for us all to turn old-line "Whigs." For the benefit of the present generation of Americans he has kindly condescended to explain through the columns of the Washington *Nation* what it means to be a Whig; and the Secretary of the Navy is certainly qualified to speak upon such a theme, for in smoothness of face, dignity of bearing, sonorousness of voice and tenuity of coat-tails he resembles the statesmen of the time of Webster, Calhoun and Clay, when neither the scalawag, the "scholar" nor the "Christian" was allowed into politics. In the opinion of this able exponent the cardinal principles of Whiggery are these:

"1st—A national currency founded on a bimetallic standard, and sufficient for the wants of healthy trade.

"2d—A system of internal improvements, such as private capital is powerless to construct, but which is essential to the development of the country's resources.

"3d—A tariff sufficient to keep employed such manufacturing establishments as are already in operation, and put in operation such new industries as will tend to develop the natural wealth of the country and create a balance of trade in our favor."

In this formulation of political precepts there is set forth the financial and commercial policy on which the Republican party has acted, and through the influence of which the country has been brought to the verge of ruin. The essential difference between the Whig party which is to be organized and the Republican party which it is designed to succeed lies, however, in the sentiment which is to be fostered towards the South. Republicanism was sectional, and thrived on injustice to the Southern States and prospered in proportion as it disseminated hatred of the Southern people. Whiggery is designed to be national, aims not merely at justice to the South but at securing favors for that section, and hopes to succeed by winning the friendship of the Southern people. The men engaged in the new movement even go so far as to promise a vast system of exclusively Southern public works in atonement for the loss that the South has suffered through the war. Only in proportion as Republicans are capable of forgetting their sectional feeling and laying aside the bitter memories of the rebellion is the prospect of a new party feasible, and it is the fact that the record of Republicanism is so distinctively the record of reconstruction that it makes the overthrow of the old organization seem necessary to the pioneers in the construction of the new one. The sacrifice is essential to preserve an appearance of consistency. Remembering that Dick Thompson has long been under Senator Morton, the Chief man of the Republican party in Indiana, and has written its various and varying platforms for years, his manifesto is one of the most significant signs of the times. If the new party be organized, however, it is pretty certain that its creed will contain, in addition to those articles given above, a declaration in favor of restricting the suffrage.—*New York World.*

THE GOSPEL IN POLITICS.

We thought last week that Wendell Phillips had joined the Methodist New England Conference, or the Conference had joined Wendell Phillips. A series of resolutions, denouncing the policy of conciliation, was introduced into the Conference, and received with great applause. Reflection led to their modification, and the resolutions finally adopted were precisely opposite in spirit and purpose to those introduced. They breathe the spirit of the gospel into politics, and pledge the prayers of the Church "that our too long disturbed country may again enjoy an era of good feeling, peace and prosperity."

The time has come when good men ought to encourage every honest effort to restore good feeling between all sections of this lately distracted country. We expect Wendell Phillips to scold and fret as long as the breath is in him. Indeed, he would not breathe long if he could not breathe out threatenings and slaughter. And, as Mr. Lincoln said of another, "it pleases him and hurts no one else." We are not aware that any community, or measure, or party, was ever influenced by the brilliant and bitter oratory of this unhappy gentleman. But we expect other things from ministers of the gospel of peace.

Benjamin Franklin said "there was never a good war nor a bad peace." This is not as perfect a maxim as many other sayings of "poor Richard." But it has in it a great truth which Christians may lay to heart, and act upon safely. It is always wise to study the things that make for peace. It is never wrong to pour oil on the waves of strife. But it is not the part of wise and good men to stir up contention and to denounce the works of those who are seeking to conciliate hostile factions and establish order and peace.

It is to this end that we have so earnestly and frequently urged the most intimate and friendly relations between the Northern and Southern [illegible] ternal correspondence, which will be promoted by such resolution, as were adopted by the New England Conference last week. We have greatly rejoiced in the resolutions adopted by both the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Assemblies last spring. It is in the power of the religious denominations to contribute largely to the pacification of the whole country, and it is obligatory upon them to expend all the energy of Christian principle and holy love in this blessed work. Nor must we be discouraged by insane ravings of such men as Wendell Phillips. They have their exact counterpart in Presbyterian ministers in the South, who insist upon "preserving separation." The Church of God must march over these men to the triumph of Christian oneness in the fellowship and service of their Head.

If Franklin was not accurate in saying there was never a good war or a bad peace, it is certain that Christians are never wrong when they stand up boldly for the peace and harmony of the Church, of the country and the world. In the existing condition of human nature, there will be war enough without help from the Church. There is no call for the people of God to fan the flames of civil strife or to "preserve the separation" of the Church. Such measures and such desires come forth from the sinful lusts and ambitions of the unsanctified heart. The fruits of the Spirit are love, peace, fellowship, oneness. Alienations, contentions, and divisions are of the devil. Let us work steadily on toward that glorious consummation which faith lays hold of in the promises of the future.—*N. Y. Observer.*

AN ADAMS ON HAYES.

There has just been published a letter to Mr. Tilden from Charles Francis Adams the eminent statesman of Massachusetts, formerly minister to England, once the Free Soil candidate for Vice President, and universally recognized as one of the foremost men of the country in literary ability, political knowledge, breadth of statemanship and integrity of personal character. His opinion should carry great weight with it among the rank and file of the party of which he was once a leader, and its words are a stinging rebuke to Evarts and Schurz and Devens and Key and their associates, who, pretending to have at heart the purity of national politics and the public good, have given their adherence to a fraudulent administration and have accepted places in the council of a man, who, as Mr. Adams trenchantly says, "must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history." This the letter which Mr. Adams wrote on the day that Mr. Tilden should have been inaugurated:

BOSTON, March 5, 1877—*Hon. S. J. Tilden, New York.*—MY DEAR SIR: On this day when you ought to be President of the United States, I seize the opportunity to bear my testimony to the calm and dignified manner in which you have passed through the great trial. It is many years since I ceased to be a party man, hence I have endeavored to judge of public affairs and men, rather by their merit than the name they take. It is a source of gratification to me to think that I made the right choice in the late election. *I could never have been reconciliated to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person however respectable in private life who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history.* NO SUBSEQUENT ACTION, HOWEVER MERITORIOUS, CAN WASH AWAY LETTERS OF THAT RECORD.

Very Respectfully Yours,
CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.

These are pregnant words and worthy to sink deep in the hearts of the writer's countrymen. They come from the lineal descendant of two Presidents and the father of sons who have done no discredit to their honored family name. With no affiliations with Mr. Tilden and no sympathy for the party of which he was a candidate, Mr. Adams marks the inauguration of the fraudulent administration with his declaration that he made no mistake in supporting Mr. Tilden, that the administration of Hayes must forever bear the stamp of fraud and be a standing reproach to the national honor, and that no subsequent act, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of its base record. At this time, when patriotic men are likely to be misled by the acts of the administration to a false estimate of its motives and forgetfulness of its intrinsically fraudulent character, the publication of this letter comes like a trumpet blast to fix their attention upon the ignoble spectacle of "fraud triumphant" personified in Hayes, and upon the "letters of that record" blazoned upon all the deeds of his administration.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The San Francisco *Mail* uses plain English. It says the *Alta* and other papers that speak of the magnificent opportunity which California presents to the new comer, lie in a very gratuitously criminal way. "The unvarnished truth is," it says, "that our labor market is stocked to overflowing, and every fresh arriving train but adds to the miserable multitude that waits, suffers, starves and finally fights its desperate way east again. Men of brains and culture, good clerks, excellent accountants, business men of undeniable energy, mechanics of ability, walk the streets in dumb despair." "Westward ho!" is the national tune in California as well as New York, and workmen had better keep step to the music wherever they are. To the young man who is about to put his college education and trunk on a California train, the *Mail* cries "Stop." Yes, let him stay where he is, and if he can find the chance he wants, let him take the chance that offers.

PROGRESS.—The modern Radical process of counting one man in, and another out, by a Commission, will no doubt result in a new plank being placed in the next Radical platform. It's so handy! It fits at Washington, and adopts itself to the warm latitude of New Orleans, as well as at the Capital.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of WM. T. THORP, late of Greenwood township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. CHARLES THORP,
Bower, April 25, '77 4t. Administrator

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of WILLIAM BELL, late of Greenwood township, Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will [illegible] without delay.
[illegible] AMPTON BELL,
[illegible] L. HOOVER,
Bower, April 18, 1877-6t* Administrators.

DIVORCE NOTICE.
Jos E. BRUBAKER vs. CATH'INE BRUBAKER.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield Co., No. 74, March T., 77. A. D. Sub. Sur. Divorce.
To Catherine Brubaker: You are hereby required to appear on the first Monday of June, 1877, to show cause why a decree of divorce should not be made against you in the above stated case on complaint of Jos. E. Brubaker.
ANDREW PENTZ, Jr., Sheriff.
April 25, 1877-4t.

DIVORCE NOTICE.
MATILDA MILLER vs LEVI MILLER.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield co. No. 485, March T., 1877. Sub. Sur. Divorce
To Levi Miller: You are hereby required to appear on the first day of the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, to show cause why a decree of divorce should not be made against you in the above stated case on complaint of Matilda Miller.
ANDREW PENTZ, Jr., Sheriff.
April 25, 1877-4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court at Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 3d Monday (being the 21st day) of May, A. D. 1877:
Partial Account of George H. Woodin, Administrator of the estate of D. C. Gates, late of the borough of Houtzdale, Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.
Partial Account of G. W. Gallaher, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Gallaher, late of Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd.
Partial Account of James & J. I. McKee, Administrators of the estate of Isaac McKee, late of Knox township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd.
Partial Account of Miles Fulton and Geo. Wise, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Wise, late of Morris twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.
Final Account of R. B. Spackman, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Spackman, late of Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd.
Final Account of Wm. Rider, Administrator D. B. N. C. T. A. of the estate of Joan Rider, late of Covington twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.
Guardian Account of Zachariah McNaul, guardian of Emma Pentz, (formerly Emma Mason) one of the heirs of Wm. A. Mason, late of Curwensville borough, Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.
L. J. MORGAN,
Apr. 25-3t Register & Recorder.

100,000
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
Facts for the Farmer—Facts for the Merchant—Facts for the Horseman—Facts for the Stock-raiser—Facts for the Poultry-keeper—Facts for the Bee-keeper—Facts for the Lawyer—Facts for the Laborer—Facts for the Doctor—Facts for the Dairyman—Facts for the Fruit-raiser—Facts for the Gardener—Facts for the Household—Facts for every family who wants to save money.
FACTS FOR AGENTS.
That this is the most important advertisement for you yet published, being the best chance to make money ever offered. The press endorses it, your own paper endorses it, every one endorses it.
The Book of the 19th Century.
Male and female agents coining money on it. Send to us at once and get circulars free.
INGRAM, SMITH & BLACK,
131 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
apr. 11, 77-3m.

TRIAL LIST.—List of causes set down for trial at second week (27th day) of May term, 1877:
W. P. & L. Assenia'n vs. James Haley.
W. W. Wilson, to use vs J. C. Wright & Co.
Geo. B. Logan vs. The T. & C. R. R. Co.
B. & C. Hartshorn vs. The T. & C. R. R. Co.
G. C. Passmore vs. Jona. Hartshorn.
Andrew Pentz, Sr. vs Wm. Corley et. al.
Sam'l Hagerty's heirs vs. W. V. Wright et. al. Ad'rs.
J. G. Davis vs. Richard Mossop.
George G. Hill vs. Hill & Clark
James L. Hill vs. Hill & Clark
W. S. Dickey vs. J. W. Davis.
F. R. Kocker vs. John DuBois.
J. W. Lacore vs. John DuBois.
Lazarus Meyer vs. Wm. W. Irwin.
Geo. M. Bribbin vs. The Penn'a R. R. Co.
Ira B. Stillman vs. Bloom & Erhard.
Samuel Widemire vs. Jare. Co per.
Crissman & Sons vs. Isaac Gaines.
W. S. Head & Bro's vs. Samuel Murphey.
J. A. Huff, Guardian vs. J. E. & J. C. Kratzer.
ELI BLOOM, Prothonotary.

LIST OF JURORS.
List of Jurors drawn for May term, A. D. 1877, commencing on the 1d Monday—the 21st day—and continue for two weeks:
GRAND JURORS.

John Smith, Bloom twp	Geo. Emerick, Karthaus
M. H. Lather, Brady	Ashley Thorn, Lawrence
Jos. Kesinger, "	A. W. Snyder, "
W. A. Barr, Clearfield	Geo. Arbery, Morris
Geo. Young, "	M. A. Painter, Osceola
J. L. Leavy, "	M. C. McCully, "
Alfred Visard, Cen'ntonville	R. W. McNaul, sr., Pike
Geo. Kyler, Goshen	Wm. T. Irwin, "
Dan'l Curley, Graham	S. F. McCentrick, "
O. McCracken, Brown'd	Nathan Lines, Union
Geo. Stanley Gulich	Ferdinand Saylor, Union
Geo W. McCully, Gulich	J. W. Alexander, Wood'd

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

H. L. Meliboe, Bell	A. Baughman, Decatur
Wm. Newcomer, Bell	Wash Kephart, "
Sam'l Lambert, Boggs	A. McGarrey, Chest
John Burns, Bradford	Wm. Kahns, Covington
David H. Lines, Brad	Geo. Straw, Ferguson
Jos. Hetherling, "	Jos. Beisinger, Girard
J. F. Mulholland, "	H. H. Morrow, Goshen
Henry Krisser, "	John A. Fulton, "
J. A. Johnston, "	Oliver Ishler, Graham
David Keams, "	Ellis W. Evans, "
Dan'l Goodlander, "	Edward Conrad, Gulich
Jos. Snyder, sr., "	T. VanDusen, Houtzdale
F. N. Hockenberry, Burn side township	Jno B. Hewitt, Huston
Jno. Patterson, Clearfield	Wm Coy, Knox
John Porter, "	Alex. Reed, sr., Law'ce
D. S. Wagener, "	John G. Schryver, "
C. D. Watson, "	Jona. Ogden, "
S. Whipple, Curwensville	Harvey Passmore, "
Geo. F. Musser, "	J. A. Antes, "
E. M. Thompson, "	S. K. Hedding, Morris
Geo. Kettlenberger, "	Gilbert Tate, jr, New'g
Wm. S. Hall, Decatur	A. C. Moore, Penn
Elias Walk, "	John Shearer, Union
David Petrick, "	D. J. Kline, Woodward

TRAVERSE JURORS—2D WEEK.

Geo. Dillon, Beccaria	S. B. Taylor, Goshen
Jere Cooper, "	Jas. E. Graham, "
Geo. Flegal, Boggs	Geo W. Miles, Gulich
Edward Dale, Bradford	Jos. Gilligan, Jordan
Wm. Valmer, "	Enoch Erhard, Knox
W. S. Wright, Brady	Miles Beers, Lawrence
Andrew Wall, "	J. B. Lytle, "
Wm Hutton, Burnside	G. G. Irwin, "
Wm Reed, Clearfield	J. A. McBride, "
F. S