Miscellaneous.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will ship any number of twenty five cents, mail a copy to any address, 25

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

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. aug5

E. P. GULICH. R. M'CORKLE. D. MEILBERN.

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 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,
SPICES,
SOAP,
Canned and Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Cider Vinegar, Butter, Eggs, &c.
ALSO, EXTRA CHEMMADE
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 a healthy clearness and smoothness.
Sulphur Baths are celebrated for curing Rheumatism 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), 00c. 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 LANTERNS,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEROPTICON,
ADVERTISER'S STEROPTICON,
AUTOPTICON,
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.
Call and get the Photo Sentiment for reference.
June 7, 1876-1y.

Miscellaneous.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.
JOSEPH R. 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

BURN D 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, Linsey, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,
Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all of the best material and made to order.
Hose, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Laces, Ribbons, &c.
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.
Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.
Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery.
GOOD FLOUR,
Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.
J. H. McClain's Medicines, Jayne's Medicines Hostetter's and Hoofland's Bitters.
5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid. Cloverseed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.
Also, Agent for 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.
COFFEES
JAPANS,
IMPERIAL,
YOUNG HYSON,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST
Finest 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. 9, '77. JAS. H. LYTLE.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1877.

THE WAR IN CAUCASUS.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CIRCASSIAN STRUGGLE AGAINST RUSSIA.

The capable dispatch that the Porte [illegible] Caucasus recall the most striking phase of the continual march for a hundred years of the Russians to the lands to the south of them. In this march the brave and hardy Circassians have always been the lions in their path. After a most romantic history, in which the names of Promethus, Deucalion, Pyrrha, the Argonautes, Sesostris and the Egyptians, the Scythians, Mithridates, Pompey and Trajan, the Arabs, Tartars and Turkomans figure, Circassia, in 1705, overthrew the Khans of the Crimea and became the allies of the Turkish Sultan. In 1739 the Circassians were declared independent, but they have always retained an affection for their old masters. In 1781 Russia acquired the Kuban border, and for eighty years afterwards waged a warfare on the bold mountaineers whose heroic struggles to maintain their freedom are not excelled in the history of any people. In 1784 the Turks built the fortress of Anapa, and thence incited the Circassians to insurrection against the Russians in 1807, but five years later, by the treaty of Bucharest, restored to the Turks, who availed themselves of the peace that followed to convert the Circassians to Islamism. In 1829 Anapa again fell into the hands of the Russians, and with it the country. The Circassians, however, refused to recognize the cession, and then began the struggle which has made them famous and gave to the world one of its greatest leaders—Shamyl, the father of the young man whom the Turks now propose to send to his native land to stir up his countrymen against their historic enemies and oppressors. Shamyl the elder was born about 1796 and died at Medina, Arabia, in 1871. He first appears in 1823 as a subordinate in a religious war against the Northern infidels. In 1834 he became a leader and organized his grand warfare against Russia, which lasted for nearly thirty years. His first victory was over General Ivelitch, in 1839, at Aknigo. His forces were supposed to be crushed and himself killed, but he re-appeared soon afterwards and renewed the struggle. The fighting at Aulgo was of the most desperate character, and for three days the conflict was hand to hand. After five years of guerrilla warfare the Czar Nicholas sent a large army into the country, which Shamyl opposed with one of equal numbers. The Russian campaign was foiled and a new plan of action was introduced against the brave mountaineers. All attempts to bring them to a pitched battle, in which they had shown themselves the equals, if not the superiors, of the Russians, were abandoned and detachments sent against isolated spots. Wherever a footing was obtained, there a fort was erected. But this plan also failed. The Circassians kept up their offensive operations, and in 1846 they swept the chain of Russian forts and returned to their mountains laden with plunder. This victory was repeated in 1848 and 1850, and in 1853 they drove the Russians back from eight leagues of territory. During the Crimean war Russia had her hands full elsewhere, and Shamyl was comparatively inactive. As soon as the treaty of Paris was signed the Czar reopened the war. Shamyl held out heroically for three years, but the capture of Veden in April, 1859, virtually decided the contest. Shamyl retired to the mountain fastness of Ghumb, near the Caspian Sea. Here, on September 6, after one of the most desperate conflicts of history he was forced to surrender, and carried prisoner to Moscow and St Petersburg. With this battle all active efforts to maintain the independence of Circassia ceased. Shamyl was treated with distinguished courtesy by the Czar, who settled a pension of 10,000 roubles upon him. In 1870 the old hero repaired to the shrine of Mahomet, where he died the following year. Although subject to Russia the Circassians have not abandoned their hopes of freeing their country with the assistance of their old allies, the Turks. In 1856 they sent a deputation to Constantinople imploring the Sultan's protection; in 1862 a deputation arrived in London and presented a petition to the Queen protesting against Russian rule and the right of Turkey to cede their country as she had done nearly thirty years before, and 1863, during a visit of the Czar Alexander II. to the Caucasus, a delegation of Circassians waited upon him, praying to be left in possession of their country and promising to live on terms of peace and amity with the Russians. The Emperor refused, and offered them the alternative of war or emigration. The mountaineers chose the former, but their great leader was sadly missed, and after a year's fighting they submitted, and there was a great emigration of about 200,000 persons to Turkey. The Circassians yet remaining in the Caucasus are still discontented and ripe for revolution, and if young Shamyl has but half the heart of his father, the Russian armies now operating in Asia Minor may suddenly find a more formidable foe in their rear than in front of them.

HOW GRAVE!—There is not half so much Hayes-*ing* going on among the Radical newspapers, since the report of the second Commission has been given to the public, as before. The present silence portends a storm, or an awful amount of praise very soon. Which it will be depends on Hayes, not on the independence of the freemen who control a "free press." Slaves!

Some people suppose that Mr. Hayes' oath of office has caused him to remove the army from South Carolina and Louisiana. This is not the fact. Democratic Senators and Congressmen refused to appropriate any more money to the support of the army unless it was assigned to do legitimate duty. Hence the removal from the States named.

THE SOUTH'S REMAINING FOES.

Governor Hampton and Governor Nicholls are pledged to the preservation of order in their respective States. Each has claimed that there is no necessity for the presence of the troops; each has urged his ability and anxiety to preserve peace and insure the equality of all citizens before the law. If all goes well, the hold of the carpet-bagger has been relaxed forever, and [illegible] Southern State any more than it would a Northern State to interfere with the local government; home rule will be as much a reality in South Carolina as Massachusetts, and bogus governments will no more be propped up by bayonets in Louisiana than in Maine. A reign of law and order will not only vindicate the honest intentions of the white Democrats, but it will establish, beyond argument, the wisdom of the President's Southern Policy; it will show that the freedmen and their former masters can live together in peace and harmony, and it will show that both the slaves and their masters have for more than twelve years been cruelly wronged by thieving, murdering carpet-baggers. Is it not plain that all or any of these results would prove, what every honest man believes, that the Radical policy of reconstruction was a failure first, last and all the time? It would prove also that the South never needed any force bill; that the relations between the two races would have adjusted themselves without the sham of the civil-rights bill; that the "outrages" and "massacres" were not the outcome of race hatreds, but of radical instigation; and that Mr. Blaine's amnesty speech was vitriol intended to be poured into a fast-healing but still very sensitive wound. The triumph of Mr. Hayes' Southern Policy—which commends itself to patriots because it is a constitutional policy—would be proof that the Republican party has not only wasted twelve years of opportunity, but actually used the time and its opportunity to hold the South in the bondage of roguery, ignorance and bayonets. So we would have the Radical-Republican party set before us in its own making. We would see that party hindering, not helping the blacks to good citizenship; breeding discord, riot and bloodshed; staving off the day of reconciliation, peace and constitutional government. It is not to be imagined that men of the Blaine-Morton-Chandler-Logan stamp could regard any of these things with calm satisfaction. No man can see the lie given to all that he has advocated as gospel truth—the bottom knocked out of all the fine theories he has constructed—without a feeling of resentment toward the blaster of his hopes. Nocharlatan likes to be stripped of his paint and circus-clothes, and held up to the world in all his naked deformity. It will be a sad day for the political mountebanks who have vaulted and spat fire around Washington, when the people of the South, black and white, demonstrates once more by well-ordered and prosperous communities that they are able to govern themselves. If the Radical malcontents can prevent it this day will be long deferred. A few genuine "massacres" and "outrages" would be a godsend to them—would help them to fire the Northern heart" and hold together their disintegrating following. The country knows who stirred up broils and murders in the last campaign, and marshaled, under the "bloody shirt," the ghosts of men who had fallen victims to the mad policy of reconstruction and hate; it was a dress parade of spectres drawn up in line to fan into new life old remembrances and old hatreds, that these might bring back the old majorities. History—even recently made history—is good for something; it is the guide-post of yesterday giving direction for to-day and to-morrow. The men who only yesterday tried to set the blacks and the whites of the South by the ears may find it profitable to repeat the performance to-morrow. What is there of virtue in their record that would stay their hands? We predict nothing of the Radical leaders; we say only that peace is at war with their personal interests; that they have not heretofore allowed fine sentiments of justice to stop the way of their interests; and there is little hope that they have learned anything by late experience. If we hear anything more of race discords and conflicts in the South, the people will know precisely where to fix the blame, and the fixing thereof will be bad for the Radical element of the Republican party.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The era of perfect reconciliation has not, as yet, struck North Carolina hard enough to give any one a shock, as witness this simple tale. The Internal Revenue officials lately made a successful raid on illicit distillers in the Tar-Heel State, and bagged a number of the gang. Their trial is soon to come off before the United States court at Greensborough, and the chances of the culprits' getting off on the evidence is very slim. But the State courts have kindly come to the aid of the law-breakers, and have issued some fifty warrants for the arrest of witnesses who had been summoned on behalf of the United States. A "loyal" proceeding truly!—*Journal.*

Neighbor, what are you driving at? Do you not know that Secretary Bristow two years ago arrested a lot of "illicit" crooked whiskey dealers in the loyal States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, and after spending a great deal of Government cash convicted, and sent them to the Penitentiary. But Bristow was kicked out of office and the President pardoned all of them except Bristow. Now, why repeat the same farce in North Carolina? Why spend the peoples' money so foolishly?

MARCHED—Roger from South Carolina and Augur from New Orleans. The miserable Cæsarean tyranny of Grant, Taft, Blaine, Packard, Patterson, Cameron & Co., is numbered with other doleful and humiliating memories of the past. "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching"—away from a service that irked them sore to render.

SOLIDIFYING.—It appears from what is now transpiring in the South, that when Congress meets, that the members from that section will vote solidly for the Democratic nominee for Speaker. Then that Radical scarecrow, "a solid South," will turn up in a new shape. Well, who's doing this?

SOUTH CAROLINA FREE.

After twelve years of carpet bag mis-rule South Carolina is once more free, and a Government chosen by the people of the State has undisputed control. On Tuesday at noon, April 12th, the United States troops were withdrawn from the State House at Columbia, and on Wednesday the executive office was formally surrendered to Governor Hampton. Chamberlain issued an address reciting the hopeless [illegible] out his troops—which is an acknowledgement that the people of the State are not with him. He claims that his title to the Governorship of the State is as good as Hayes' title to the Presidency, but even admitting this, it gives him no claim. That the affairs of the State will be prudently and judiciously arranged under the leadership of Gov. Hampton, no one can doubt. He has the confidence and support not only of a numerical majority of the people of the State, but among his supporters are almost all those whose support is of any value—the intelligent and property owning portion of both races. What the people of the State have suffered under carpet-bag rule is almost beyond comprehension. A faint idea may be obtained from statistics compiled last fall by the bankers and merchants of Charleston, showing the cost of the State government respectively under Democratic and Republican rule. The periods are from 1853 to 1860, under Democratic rule, and from 1868 to 1875, under Republican management, periods of equal length:

For.	Democratic.	Republican.
General taxation	$5,176,571	$16,773,890
Legislative expenses	147,864	2,076,643
Printing	85,489	979,[illegible]
Sala ies	793,162	1,274,275
Asylums	95,563	422,408
Free Schools	383,317	1,353,652
Highest year's tax	840,794	2,121,934
Highest legislative exp	22,729	542,269

In the period from 1860 to 1873 the valuation of the State declined from $450,000,000 to $170,000,000—a falling off of sixty-five per cent. In the same period the tax levy increased from $400,000, to $2,700,000—an increase of 440 per cent. From $40,000 the cost of the Legislature had grown to $291,100—an increase of 625 per cent. Under Democratic rule for sixty years before the war the total cost of the public printing was $400,000, or $6,666 a year. From Oct. 1870 to 1873, the public printing cost $924,281.30. Before the war the sessional stationary bill was $400; after the war it rose to $16,000. Of the seven members of the Chamberlain government but two paid taxes amounting to $16.99. Of the 57 white and 98 negro Legislators, 24 whites and 67 negroes paid no taxes, and 85 of the 155 Legislators were not mentioned on the tax books.

The State debt, which in 1861 was four and a half millions, has been increased to over thirty millions, for which there is nothing to show and to this should be added a decrease in the State assets, railroads stolen by Patterson & Co., amounting to nearly two millions of dollars. The cost of governing the State one year under Chamberlain, on a property basis of $170,000,000, was equal to six years under Democratic rule on a property basis of $490,000,000.—*Altoona Sun.*

MORE OF HAYES' "POLICY."—The Fraudulent President according to the New York *Herald*, said in reply to Thomas W. Conway, formerly of Louisiana, who "hoped the freedmen would find a firm friend" in him, that they (the freedmen) would "find him their friend, but we need to find other friends for them among men who, because of the color line, are now regarded as their enemies, and we must in some judicious way *divide the Democratic party of the South and make the Republicans party better than it is.*" So here we have at last an acknowledgment of Mr. Hayes' purpose. He wants to divide the Democratic party. In other words he aims to destroy the organization which the Southern white people have made their protection against the thieving carpet baggers and which has delivered them from the hand of the spoiler in every State but two. Will you walk into my parlor? says the White House spider to the Southern blue bottle.

UNGRATEFUL RADICALS.—The J. Madison Wells family, of Rapides Parish, Louisiana, have a small war claim pending before the Southern Claims Commission, itemized as follows:

J. Madison Wells	$456,656
Fanny M. and Ida Wells	221,400
Mrs. M. L. Wells	18,799
Estate of Mich el H. Wells	1,160
Total	$692,015

Mr. J. Madison Wells' last hours in Washington were devoted to the fruitless efforts to persuade the Commission to allow the little family bill. Even after having made a President and languished in prison therefor, the trifle of pocket change that he wanted for the Wells family was denied him. The ingratitude of Republics!

The bottom having dropped out of carpet-bagism and scallawaggery down South, has put the political locusts in a bad fix. Their days, like those of Belshazzar of old, are numbered. Their refuge will of course be New England, where everything is on an equality, and perfectly lovely.

The unearthing of carpet-bag frauds in South Carolina has already commenced. They are so huge that both the perpetrators and the tax-payers are amazed. But, the former take wings and fly away to their beloved friends up here in the North, where all loyal men are safe from Hampton's inquisitiveness.

SACRED MANURE.—An English firm is negotiating with the viceroy of Egypt for a concession giving it the right to export bones from old Egyptian cemeteries, which will be made into phosphate manures for English acres. To such strange uses do men come at last.

A STINGER.—The letter of Ex-Plenipotentiary Adams, to Mr. Tilden, is the wickedest document, small as it is, that has been wafted on the political breeze for many a day. If it did not make Hayes jump, there is no use in throwing hot shot into his camp.

A PATRIOT'S WANTS.—It is rumored that Col. Forney would take a Foreign Mission, if it were offered him. Twenty years ago when he was a red hot Democrat, he wanted to be Senator, but Simon wig-wagged him out of the seat.

ROUMANIA AND OTHER NOMINALLY TURKISH STATES.

Prince Charles of Roumania is about to declare himself an independent sovereign under the protection of the Emperor of Russia. Independence would be of more value if it did not require the "protection" of powerful neighbors; but at least the Roumanian ruler will be far more at ease in the shadow of Russian power than in the relation he has hitherto held to the [illegible] exchange his subordination on a wholly substantial independence, at least he changes his suzerian very satisfactorily. This declaration is a deferred response to one on the same subject made in Constantinople in December or January 1st. It was then declared by the Sultan's government that Roumania was an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, and that certain formalities of homage to his suzarian on the part of the prince invested with the government would not in future be dispensed with. Against that declaration the Prince protested in vain. It was an expression of the purpose of revived Moslemism to draw very closely lines that had been permitted to become so loose that they practically ceased to define or bind. It was the opinion in Constantinople just then that the Sultan's authority was perishing for lack of a sufficiently vigorous assertion. Consequently the Prince was compelled to recognize that his independence, if it were to be enjoyed in the future must be supported by distinct relation to some armed force greater than his own. His natural disposition to incline toward Russia was therefore stimulated, and he was forced into the attitude of consent to its use of his territory and into the practical alliance he now makes. No doubt a similar declaration of independence will presently be made by Prince Milan of Servia. It will be remembered that the project to promulgate such a declaration miscarried during the recent war. There is now very little doubt, we presume, that the treaty which will close this war will recognize that Bosnia is equally independent of the Sultan, even if it does not in addition recognize that it has become part of the Austrian Empire. In Egypt is to be observed the same centrifugal tendency. The Khedive wisely hesitates to send to the Sultan the military assistance demanded of him, and western Europe warns him not to spend in Ottoman wars the money due to his own creditors. If he determines to hold aloof in the quarrel a declaration of independence on his part would be wise, as it will not more anger the powers in Constantinople, and secure Russian favor and a guarantee of immunity against the day when peace is made. By these early incidents of the strife it may be seen how readily the Sultan's vast domain will crumble away separate kingdoms; how the Commander of the Faithful may be deprived of political and military consequence in Europe, and the Emperor of Russia yet keep his promise not to acquire his neighbors territory.—*N. Y Herald.*

"THE GOVERNMENT" BOWELS.—When Hayes believed that Gov. Tilden was elected he said in a little speech at Columbus he cared nothing for himself, but he "did feel an anxiety for the future of the poor negroes at the South." Wonder how he feels now, that he has done precisely what Tilden proposed—that is handed over South Carolina to Hampton, and Louisiana to Nicholls. No Democrat will gainsay that. But how about his bowels of compassion for the "poor negro." Somebody is most hugely humbugged, either the Hayes firm, or Sambo. As we have no stock in either firm, we are rather comfortable, in a political sense, at this distance from Returning Boards, Commission, etc.

THE FOWLS TAKE WINGS.—General Nicholls, having been declared the "sitting" Governor of Louisiana, by Hayes' Commission and everybody except a few scallwags and carpet-baggers, has caused a great commotion in that State, especially in New Orleans. That was the city where the thieves and robbers roosted ever since "Beast Butler" entered it in 1863. Since the finding of the Commission in question the political buzzards have taken wings and flew to their Northern homes where they have been missed for many years.

BUSINESS FAILURE.—May & Co., the largest house in metals and hardware in Boston, have suspended. Liabilities, $600,000. The failure is occasioned by bad debts and general shrinkage during the past four years.

Hon. Wm. G. Brownlow, an ex-member of the United States Senate, known all over the country as Parson Brownlow, died at his home in Knoxville, Tennessee, on Sunday last, April 29th.

Now that Chamberlain and Packard have been disposed of, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* desires the President to give his attention to Vice President Wheeler, because it "wants no men in office who were not elected."

An investigation of the Philadelphia Municipal Commission into mercantile appraisements, has so scared people that they are giving their just rate, and there is an increase of $100,000 in the revenue.

James Redpath says that as far as Hayes represents the party, it is a leprous Lazarus, whining for the votes that fall from the Southern Democratic table."

The Murphy temperance wave is still spreading over the State. As there is plenty of room for a reform of this kind we hope it will roll on.

The appointment of Ed. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, to be Superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing, can be officially announced.

Goldsmith Maid is at her old tricks. In a California trot on Saturday week she was an easy winner in three heats—time, 2:22¼, 2:19 and 2:19¼.

The Presbytery of Northumberland has just held its one hundred and thirty-third stated meeting.

Gen. Kane has returned from Mexico, where he has spent the past winter.

New Advertisements.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—
Commonwealth vs. James Kerin } In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield Co., Penn's
Notice is hereby given that application will be made in this case on the first Monday of May Term, for the discharge of the Defendant under the insolvent laws, of which all persons interested has notice. ISRAEL TEST,
Clearfield, May 2, 1877-3t. Def't's Att'y

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling [illegible] dog—say and all the [illegible] under of his goods in the storehouse, as the [illegible] was purchased by me at Constable's sale on the 12th day of April, '77, and is left with him on loan, subject to my order at any time. FREDERICK KOHLER.
Troutville, May 2, 1877-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Constantine Schlekling, of Boggs township, to wit: All the grain in the ground, all the cattle and horses now in his possession, six hogs and all his farming implements. Said property was purchased by me on the 19th day of April, 1877, and is left with him on loan subject to my order. JOHN BUTLER.
Lawrence, tp., April 25, '77-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of BALTHAZER GENNIL, late of Covington 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. JOHN B. RENO,
Administrator.
Frenchville, Pa., May 2, '77-6t*

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, '77-6t. 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 please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
FRAMPTON BELL,
Z. L. HOOVER,
Bower, April 18, 1877-6t* Administrators

DIVORCE NOTICE.
JOS. E. SHOEMAKER vs. CATH'INE BRUBAKER.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield Co., No. 74, March T., 77. At. 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. 438, 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.

TRIAL LIST.—List of causes set down for trial at second week (27th day) of May term, 1877:

W. B. & L. Associa'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'r's.
J. G. Davis	vs.	Richard Mosdop.
George G. Hill	vs.	Hill & Clark
James L. Hill	vs.	Hill & Clark
W. S. Dickey	vs.	J. W. Davis.
F. R. Kooker	vs.	John DuBois.
J. W. Lucore	vs.	John DuBois.
Lazarus Meyer	vs.	Wm. W. Irwin.
Geo. M. Bruhin	vs.	The Penn's R. R. Co.
Ira B. Stillman	vs.	Bloom & Erhard.
Samuel Wildemire	vs.	Jere. Co per.
Criteman & 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 3d Monday—the 21st day—and continue for two weeks:

GRAND JURORS.

John Smith, Bloom twp	Geo. Emerick, Karthaus
M. H. Luther, Brady	Ashley Thorn, Lawrence
Jno. Reisinger, "	J. W. Snyder, "
W. A. Barr, Clearfield	Geo. Arbery, Morris
Geo. Young, "	M. A. Painter, Osceola
J. L. Leavy, "	M. C. McCully, "
Alfred Vicard, Cov'gton	R. W. McNeal, sr., Pike
Geo. Kyler, Goshen	Wm. T. Irwin, "
Dan'l Curley, Graham	S. F. McKendrick, "
G. McCracken, Irvone'd	Nathan Lines, Union
Geo. Stanley, Gulich	Ferdinand Sayler, Union
Geo W. McCully, Gulich	J. W. Alexander, Wood'd

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

H. L. McGhee, Bell	A. Baughman, Decatur
Wm. Newsomer, Bell	Wash Kephart, "
Sam'l Lambert, Boggs	A. McGarvey, Chest
John Beck, Bradford	Wm. Kuhns, Covington
David H. Lines, Brad	Geo. Straw, Ferguson
Jos. Heberling, "	Jos. Bressinger, Girard
J. F. Mulholland, "	H. H. Morrow, Goshen
Henry Kriner, "	John A. Fulton, "
J. A. Johnston, "	Oliver Hubler, Graham
David Reams, "	Ellis W. Evans, "
Dan'l Goodlander, "	Edward Conrad, Gulich
Jos. Sayler, sr., "	T. VanDusen, Houtzdale
F. N. Hockenberry, Burnside township	Jno. B. Hewitt, Huston
Jno. Patterson, Clearfield	Wm Cox Knox
John Porter, "	Alex. Reed, sr., Law'ce
D. S. Wagoner, "	John G. Schryver, "
C. D. Watson, "	Jona Ogden, "
S. Whipple, Curwens'le	Harvey Passmore, "
Geo. F. Musser, "	J. A. Antes, "
E. M. Thompson, "	S. E. Hodding, Morris
Geo. Ketrleberger, "	Gilbert Tozer, jr. New'g
Wm. S. Hall, Decatur	A. C. Moore, Penn
Elias Walk, "	John Shearer, Union
David Patrick, "	D. J. Kline, Woodward

TRAVERSE JURORS—2D WEEK.

Geo Dillon, Beccaria	S. B. Taylor, Goshen
Jere Cooper, "	Jas. K. Graham, "
Jno. Flegal, Boggs	Geo W. Miller, Gulich
Edward Dale, Bradford	Jos. Gilligan, Jordan
Wm. Valner, "	Enoch Erhard, Knox
Wm S. Wright, Brady	Miles Beers, Lawrence
Andrew Wall, "	J. R. Lytle, "
Wm Hutton, Burnside	G. G. Irwin, "
Wm Reed, Clearfield	I. A. McBride, "
F. K. Smith, "	C. P. Rowles, "
E. C. Read, "	Peter Moyer, Morris
Jno. Hutchison, "	John Hoover, "
Jas. McEwen, Chest	Isaac Mark