The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORN., MAY 23, 1877.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

THE EASTERN WAR

A BLOODY ARTILLERY DUEL AT KARS AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

The war in Asia is raging between the belligerents, but in Europe, affairs are more quiet, both sides evidently preparing for a conflict of no mean proportions.

The London *Telegraph's* special from Ezeroum on Saturday, describing the first attacks on Ardahan, says: "The efforts of the Russians commenced with a heavy artillery fire, which was as hotly returned. This was followed by impetuous infantry attacks, which were repulsed every time with great slaughter.

"Under orders, apparently, to obtain success somewhere or other, at any cost, the troops were led back to the assault after each failure until night stopped the carriage.

"From Kars we have intelligence that on Saturday the Russians attacked the outer lines with a furious determination, having preceded their attempt by a heavy but ill-directed cannonade from the siege artillery. The powerful guns in the Turkish batteries replied with better effect.

"The duel was vigorously maintained till the Russians brought up columns of infantry as close as they dared to the fortifications, apparently purposing, if possible, to take the place by storm.

"The Ottoman commander observing this, drew together a large body of troops behind the ramparts and launched a tremendous sortie upon the Russian flank and rear, under the shock of which the enemy were obliged to retreat into a disadvantageous position.

"A bloody engagement followed at close quarters, and at its termination the Russians were obliged to retreat, beaten, leaving upon the field 300 corpses and a large number of wounded. There was a slight encounter meantime between the cavalry without any special result."

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Russians are committing frightful massacres in the Caucasus.

VIENNA, May 21.—It is rumored that negotiations are pending for a tripple alliance between Germany, Austria and England.

LONDON, May 21.—Reuter's Vienna dispatch says: "A Bucharest telegram announces that Roumania yesterday proclaimed independence and declared war against Turkey, but will remain on the defensive."

A telegram from Athens says it is stated that the Porte has sent a harsh reply to Greece's strong representations relative to the recent release of Turkish brigands from prison at Janina and their entry into Greece.

BUCHAREST, May 21.—The Russians are making a decided movement below the river Aluta. The Roumanian *Official Gazette* to-day promulgates a circular interdicting navigation on the Danube.

FOURTH PAGE.—"Packard on Louisiana," found on our fourth page, and "One of the Infamous Eight," and the "Excursion to the Clearfield Coal Region," is all excellent reading matter. Packard's facts and figures are very entertaining, especially to enthusiastic Hayes men, who still try to believe that their idol was elected President last November. Now, it they will not believe Packard, somebody should be raised from the dead. Probably such a one might convince them of the error they have fallen into.

A SQUARE OFFSET.—Brigham Young refused Bob Ingersoll the Mormon Temple to deliver his lecture in, on the ground of the latter's infidelity.

The New York *Herald* says: "All the men who talked to Joe Bradley, the great commission, are getting offices; he knew it all beforehand."

The Doylestown *Democrat* is authorized to state that Senator Yerkes is not a candidate for Auditor General, and will not accept the nomination if tendered.

The Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund have authorized the Financial Agent of the Commonwealth to call in $8,324,000 of the five and six per cent. loans falling due August 1, 1877, to be paid on presentation at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia.

A MARKED DIFFERENCE.—Grant and Hayes were both in Philadelphia on the 10th at the grand opening of the Permanent Exhibition. The former was blanketed and exhibited all over the city in regular elephant style. The latter was not. Now, why this marked difference toward the man *out of office*, and the man *in office*? Or is it because Philadelphians want no office?

AT THEM.—An exchange says: "The seasons of fasting and prayer for the extermination of the grasshoppers in some portions of the West, have borne fruit apparently, for Prof. Riley's report is highly encouraging, so far as Kansas is concerned. He thinks the battle there has been fought and won, and perhaps Kansas was as wicked a State as any that has been threatened. If the prayer guage is working so well, why not try it on the infernal potato bugs.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Thus far the quantity of lumber shipped from Williamsport does not come up to the anticipations of the manufacturers. During the month of April 23,299,023 feet were forwarded by rail and canal, showing an increase of 9,473,023 feet over the business of March. Compared with April, 1876, we find a decrease of 3,533,859 feet, the total shipments of that month reaching 26,812,882. At that time the trade was supposed to be as low as it could possibly go, but the spring trade opened more briskly than anticipated, and the total shipments for April, 1876, were 26,812,882 feet, or 3,513,582 feet more than this year. The operations of the month just closed were not so satisfactory as those of April last year, but they were much better than those of March, 1876. The total shipments for the past month were 23,299,023 feet, or 3,513,859 feet less than April last year, and 9,473,023 feet more than March, 1876. The shipments by the different channels of trade were as follows:

	April, 1876.	April, 1877.
Rafts	19,786,000	14,000,000
Canal	6,026,882	9,299,023
Total	26,812,882	23,299,023

The decline in the rafting business is attributed to the fact that the lumbermen have been unable to procure the men to run the rivers, the demand for laborers at other occupations having been so much greater than last year. The increase in the business done by the canal is due to the fact that the season for navigation opened much earlier than last year, and that the facilities for transportation were much better. The following table shows the lumber carried 7,465,2[illegible] feet to market. For the past month the canal shipments only reached 5,368,023 feet, a decline of 2,097,259 feet. In 1877 the first boat load was cleared on the 6th of April. Last year the canal opened about the same time. For the four months of the current year the shipments of lumber from Williamsport show a total of 49,798,273 feet. Compared with the same period in 1876, there is a falling off of 18,433,724 feet, the total shipments of that time reaching 68,231,997 feet. These comparisons serve to show the depressed condition of the lumber trade. And what is more discouraging still, there is no prospect of a revival at present, which shall bring the traffic up to the standard of the past year. This depression is not confined to this district; it extends all over the country—the East as well as the West. In the great lumber manufacturing districts of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, we find the same depression, with little indications of a revival. As one-third of the year has already passed, and the quantity of lumber sent to market from Williamsport falls below the business of 1876, for the same time, it is not likely that there will be a sufficient increase during the balance of the year to bring the trade up to the standard of last year. Last year the total amount sent to market reached 170,298,791 feet. In 1875 it was 185,131,421 feet. The previous year, 1874, showed a traffic which footed up 236,836,289 feet. In 1873 the shipments reached 243,462,489 feet, an excess of 44,955,787 feet over the traffic of 1872, and only 25,400,903 feet less than in 1871, the heaviest year in our history, when the shipments ran up to nearly two hundred and seventy millions. It is not likely that Williamsport will ever see such a trade again, as the amount manufactured gradually decreases as the demand falls off. Prices, too, have fallen below what they were in the years of our greatest prosperity, and there is but little indication that a revival of trade will bring them up to the figures of those years. Another drawback at this time is the failure of the manufacturers to get all their stock in the boom, on account of the rise in the river not continuing long enough to enable the "drivers" to reach their destination. Enough, however, has been received to run the mills nearly all the season, and it is expected that they will continue in operation till the stock of raw material is exhausted.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

"THE REBEL KEY."—Postmaster General Key, in a letter expressing regrets at his inability to attend the Decoration Day ceremonies at Spring Grove, Tennessee, says: "I rejoice to hear you say that the soldiers that are buried in your beautiful city of the dead, whether they wore the blue or the gray, will be respected alike. He who dies for a cause which he believes is just may have done wrong in engaging in the strife, but he committed no sin. He may have died a Christian and an honest man. The fact that the southern soldier staked his life on his cause manifested his sincerity. Say, if you please, that he was mistaken, and he did a great wrong, but say at the same time that he was honest and brave. On the grave of such a one, tears may fall from kindly eyes, and flowers be strewn by lovely hands without reproach." If Tilden had received the place to which he was elected, and would have appointed the "Confederate" General Key, Postmaster General, and he would have uttered the above words, would not "Rome howl" over it?

PACKARD TO BLAINE.—These two dead roosters are crowing to one another. They see that their sun has set. The days of political freebooting is ended. The banishment of the soldiers from the Capitals of Louisiana and South Carolina annoys such things as P. & B. The note of the former patriot to his brother hero in Maine, is dated New Orleans, May 10th, and reads as follows:

> The overthrow of the lawful State Government was appropriately celebrated to-day. Detachments of the army and navy of the United States participated with the White League of Alabama and Louisiana in this celebration of Democratic success. Did poetic justice require that the honors of this achievement should be thus equally divided in the absence of a commission. The grey was accorded the post of honor over the blue and asked no apology. The Custom House and Postoffice were closed in admiration of the event. It is probable that the United States interference will not be required hereafter.
>
> [Signed.] S. B. PACKARD.

We have not seen Blaine's answer, but he no doubt sympathizes with his bereft and disconsolate brother, who cannot feel any worse over the death of his mother. Poor fellows, how we do pity them!

THE IRISH REFORMER.—The "life" of Murphy, the great apostle of temperance, has been boiled down into the following paragraph: "Born in Ireland; emigrated to America at the age of seventeen; working as a day laborer; keeper of a dram shop, where he soon became his own best customer, and soon sold out by the Sheriff, then a bar-keeper, but unable to keep even that position on account of drunkenness, he soon descended from bad to worse until he wound up in jail. Here he became "converted;" saw the error of his ways, and after his release, not satisfied with reforming himself, he determined on the rescue of others."

HOW IS IT?—The editor of the Philadelphia *Times* has various ways of expressing himself when alluding to public characters. When Grant left this country for Europe a few days ago he went off this way: "The whole country joins in Philadelphia's "God-speed" to General Grant." Now, whether he expects Grant to be drowned, or that he will remain in Europe for the balance of his natural life, we know not. But this fact is clear: The man he upbraided and condemned vigorously while in power, he now puffs and praises. When was he right? Demagogue then, or now?

MAD RADICALS.

We read a good deal in Republican papers about Mr. Hayes having "gone back on the principles of his own party." Well, what "principles" did he go back on? Who can tell? We cannot see what principles he has deserted, excepting one, and that, it is hoped for shame's sake, no decent Republican will admit as a principle of their party although in fact it is, namely, that the Southern States should forever be governed by the Republican party in power *ad infinitum*. This is the whole head and front of Hayes' offending, that *he abolished military rule*; which none but an internal scoundrel would favor in a free country in time of peace. Gentlemen, this is the whole question in a nut-shell. These politicians are against Hayes, not because he committed a wrong, but because he did a noble and patriotic deed. Whether this deed was done from an honest and conscientious motive, he alone knows; but no matter what the motive was, it is nevertheless the same in effect, and every honest, honorable and patriotic citizen should sustain the President in this single act of righteousness at least. When these Republican politicians talk about "principles," you must be sure to understand them to mean the political "loaves and fishes." It's the loaves and fishes they have lost, and these were the only principles they had to lose; hence their Bank of Principles is completely bankrupt!—*Selinsgrove Times.*

ON THE SEA IN WAR TIMES.—Many confused notions prevail as to the effect of a state of war on maritime rights. The Springfield *Republican* undertakes to clarify the muddle in this manner: "As to commerce, the settled law of modern times is, that free ships make free goods—that is, that the vessel of a neutral nation has the utmost freedom in transporting merchandise to either of the belligerents, whether it is wheat or Smith & Wesson revolvers, provided the neutral vessel does not attempt to enter a port which has been duly proclaimed, and is, in fact, blockaded. If a vessel of either of the belligerent navies were to enter our ports and take on military supplies or recruit men, such action would be a clear infraction of our neutrality, if permitted by us. Naval vessels of nations at war are also not permitted unlimited stay in neutral ports. This principle is of course intended to prevent men-of-war from taking refuge for long seasons in neutral waters. The Russian fleet can hardly be said to be taking refuge in our waters at the present time, as there is no Turkish man-of-war in the neighborhood. We apprehend that, like the last European war, this is not likely to afford much fun on the ocean."

SNOBBERY.—It makes no difference how designedly the demagogue covers his spots for the purpose of concealing his true character. They are like those of the leopard, and cannot be changed to suit the whims of any one. The deifying of Grant and the adulation of Zach Chandler recently, by the Philadelphia *Times*, is one of those peculiar aphorisms that covers the jackass with a lion's skin. The idea of an honest man, who pretends to be a reformer, praising Grant, who elected himself and Hayes President by the use of the United States Army, in violation of the Constitution and every precept embraced in the code of a Republic, is an assumption that no one except a fool or a knave can swallow. Two greater "dead beats," as statesmen, or as types of moral character, than Grant and Chandler were never placed upon the boards on this Continent. They may be wise men, and honest in their intentions, but from the example they have set, boys, as well as others of more mature years, had better avoid their company.

SPEAKING TO THE POINT.—The great majority of the Rads grin and bear over Hayes' policy, but General John Beatty, a member of the Radical State Committee, blabbers out in this way: "Do I like the President's Southern policy? No, sir. I did not like it last fall, when it was Mr. Tilden's policy, and I have no more faith in it now. We must either assume that the President has made a cruel blunder, or that the Republican party is a fraud. Those holding office and those expecting office, do their best to sustain the President; half the others are ashamed to confess that they have been disappointed, deceived and betrayed, while the other half cannot talk on the subject without swearing, and therefore prefer not to talk at all. Ohio will not indorse the President's Southern policy."

THE IMPROVED NEGRO.—Fred Douglass, though Mashal of the District of Columbia, still turns an honest penny as a lecturer, and in the course of a recent lecture he remarked: "To be honest in Washington is to be considered a fool." And all Washington is in a ferment, and the old darkey Marshal is being asked to resign. Fred is a little rough on his god-father. The party to which he belongs has been educating Washington society, and regulating public affairs for seventeen years. And now he proclaims that the people are all knaves and fools. Well, as "the gentleman from Africa" has a way of his own, and delights to libel and talk about his neighbors, it will not be long before he will tell all he knows about those who have fondled him.

SUNSET'S VIEWS.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been interviewing Hon. S. S. Cox, who has just returned from the South, and in response to the question "will there be an exciting session of Congress in October," he says "there never will be peace, never, till *de facto* (Hayes) is ended. Some one will raise inquiry—perhaps Packard and his conspirators will let out their damnable secrets"—and then the question will be opened. Uneasy lies the head that wears a fraudulent title. Like Banquo's ghost, the ugly record will not down!

A DIG.—The editor of the *Commonwealth*, overhauls his "butty" of the *Times* in a short hand style as follows:

> "The gallant chief of the *Times* has been inspecting the fossil remains of the old Whig party, and though his vision was somewhat *Hayesy*, he seems to have found coal or proof that there is no material in that ancient boneyard out of which to construct a lifeboat suitable to float "the somewhat tempest-tossed mariner of the White House." This is sad. A mariner without a ship, and tempest-tossed at that, must be in the extreme of agony and misfortune."

OIL STATISTICS.

From the Oil City *Derrick* and other sources we gather the following oil statistics for April:

During the month the production was slightly increased by the further development of the old territory, and the widening of the old belts—though no new territory was found. The following table shows the wells completed in each district in April, and the result:

Districts.	Compl'd.	Prod'g.	Dry.
Butler and Armstrong	76	840	11
Clarion county	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	279	3,511	30
Wells completed in March	293	3,345	32
Wells completed in February	241	2,259	51

Average daily yield per new well a out 13½ barrels.

After making deduction for benzine used, water and slush in tanks, according to the *Derrick*, the production increased during the month about 1,000 barrels—making the daily production average for April about 29,000 barrels. The daily average shipments from the whole oil region, for the past five months were as follows:

	Barrels.
December	1,018,584
January	748,194
February	813,975
March	992,683
April	845,945

The daily averages for the entire oil country, were as follows:

December	33,425
January	26,932
February	29,076
March	29,439
April	28,178

The following table shows the rate of development, and the production since the beginning of the year:

	April 1st. Drilling	April 1st. Rig.	May 1st Drilling	May 1st Rig.
Clarion	134	108	122	112
Butler and Armstrong	135	84	110	82
Venango-Warren Forest	64	72	95	84
McKean & Catarangus	55	49	67	60
	391	311	434	338
March	458	324		
February 1st	455	285		
January 1st	496	272		
Production, January		28,180		
" February		26,600		
" March		27,199		
" April		28,178		

At the present rate of increase in production the region will shortly be producing a greater amount than will be necessary to supply the demand. There is one favorable feature however; consumption during the past year has been largely on the increase. The great empire of China alone, if it continues to increase its demand for the article during the present as it has done during the past year, will require over one-third of all the oil produced in the world. The illuminant now blazes in some of the remotest parts of the kingdom. Increase in consumption is the only hope left, for the resources seem almost, if not entirely, inexhaustible. New fields continue to open, and no doubt but that there are many more awaiting the touch of the driller's implement.

The Bullion Run district is attracting great attention, and the market is more effected by the gushers there than from any other source. About forty new wells are drilling. During the month of April about seventeen wells were completed, resulting in an increase in the daily production of about 700 barrels, leaving the total yield May 1st about 2,300 per day. The amount has undergone a further increase since that date.

The Warren excitement has subsided—the wells rapidly running down.—*Clarion Democrat.*

DIPLOMATIC LOAFING.—An exchange says: "When the war broke out between Russia and Turkey not less than four American ambassadors to foreign governments were absent from their posts: Boker from St. Petersburg, Washburne from Paris, Beale from Vienna, and Cushing from Spain. These four are among the most important foreign missions, if any of them are important. It is not pretended that the presence of these diplomatists was at all necessary since the real duties of representatives abroad are performed by the consuls. Their absence only serves to show that the expensive diplomatic establishment can be abolished without the slightest harm to the public service." As there were no soldiers among those ministers they may have scented the battle from afar, and got up and dusted in time. There is nothing like taking "time by the forelock" under such circumstances.

A POOR FOUNDATION.—The Harrisburg *Patriot*, in alluding to the angling propensities of the Hayes gang, pertinently remarks: "In politics the sentiment of gratitude is a rather weak reliance. Mr. Hayes and his administration appeal to the gratitude of Louisiana and South Carolina to help them to a majority in the next House for withdrawing the troops when it could be no longer avoided. The troops were removed from Georgia and Arkansas but the Ra[illegible] never expected anything from their gratitude. If they did they were disappointed. In these States the Democratic majorities have been rising ever since the end of the carpet-bag domination. Remembrance of wrong and distrust of its perpetrators are much more lively sentiments in politics than gratitude.

BEHOLD THE CHANGE.—We clip the following item from that rabbid "bloody shirt" organ, the Philadelphia *Press*, of the 11th. Nobody could say it better:

> "An indication of the spirit of the times is furnished by the statement that a detachment of United States troops participated yesterday at Chattanooga in exercises connected with the erection of a monument dedicated to the Confederate dead. The bitter struggle between sections is passing into history as one of the events of the past to such an extent that nothing now prevents any portion of the American people from honoring the bravery and self-sacrifice of the armed representatives of any other State or part of a reunited Union."

Why did not the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, during the last campaign utter similar views? Was he playing the role of the demagogue and buffoon then or is he at it now? We hope his conversion is genuine.

NO DIFFERENCE.—A cotemporary says: "The religious frenzy of the Turks is called "fanaticism," but the same folly in the Muscovite is gently referred to as "religious zeal" or "Christian fervor." One is just as long as the other is short. The Christian calls the Turk an Infidel, and Turk calls the Christian an Infidel. So, according to their respective opinions of each other they are all a set of Infidels, and better lay down their arms, join hands, and live together in peace as brethren ought to live."

A FORTUNE SPENT.—The failure of Robinson & Co., of New York, is the latest sensation in the world of finance, and illustrates the risks of Wall street life. Robinson's brother was Daniel Drew's partner thirty years ago, the firm being Drew, Robinson & Co. He died after a run of good luck, and thus left his children rich. Had he lived much longer he probably would have lost everything as Drew did. This, however, has been done by his sons, who have rapidly reached the bottom of the pile.

THE DRAMATIC WHITE.

Judge Ould, the Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners during the war, in his article contributed to the Philadelphia *Times*, relates the attempted escape of "Colonel Harry White," from prison during his capture, as follows:

"There was one incident in the course of deliveries which was quite dramatic, though very painful to one of the parties, a Pennsylvania Colonel. In [illegible] on combatants, and not subject to detention on either side. A difficulty, however, arose between the two governments about one Dr. Rucker, who was held in confinement on the charge of murder and other high crimes. The United States demanded his release, and, failing to secure it, put Dr. Green, a Confederate surgeon, in confinement in retaliation. This led to the detention of all surgeons on both sides. I made vigorous efforts to restore the old practice and at length succeeded. Accordingly a day was fixed for the delivery of all surgeons of both sides at City Point, and all the Federal surgeons were directed to be sent from Libby and put on board the flag of truce steamer. I accompanied the party. When we were nearing the steamer New York I perceived that a signal was flying for me to come to the shore with my boat. I did so, and found there a communication stating that Colonel Harry White, commanding one of the Pennsylvania regiments, had disguised himself as a surgeon and was then on board my boat. I immediately directed the prisoners to be drawn up in line on the shore and made them an address, in which I recounted the efforts I had made to secure the immunity of their class, and stated that an officer of the line not entitled to exchange or release was among them disguised as a surgeon. I then raised my voice and shouted: "Colonel Harry White, come forth." He stepped in front at once, and in a few words claimed that he had the right to resort to any stratagem to effect his release. I replied that I was not there to dispute or affirm what he said, but that he must return to Richmond under arrest. It was a heavy blow to him, struck at a moment when he was sanguine of his liberty. Two minutes more would have placed him on the New York, where he would have been safe even if his disguise had been detected. He had been a long time in captivity, and extraordinary efforts had been made to secure for him a special exchange. He had been elected as a Republican to the Pennsylvania Senate, which, without him, was equally divided between the war and anti-war parties. His presence was needed to effect an organization and working majority in that body. I had learned these facts from more than one quarter, and was not disposed to assist in giving aid and comfort to the war party. I was under no duty to release Colonel White, as the exchange of officers had ceased. So obstinate was I, that when the Federal agent offered me a Major General and several officers of lower grade for him, I declined to accept. I might have speculated to a great advantage on him if I had been so disposed, and the situation in Pennsylvania would have warranted it. If every officer and man had been a Harry White, there never would have been any difficulty about exchanges. Indeed, it the anxiety manifested about him had been distributed, instead of making him the reservoir of all, it would have been better for a good many people. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

The day when the "government" offered to trade a Major General and several other officers for Sargeon White, was indeed a gala day for "Harry." The like will never occur again.

SPEECH BY HAYES.—At the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce in New York last week, in response to the regular toast, "The President of the United States," Hayes said:

Mr. President: It is a gratification to have this opportunity to meet such an assemblage of the business men of the city of New York. I wish to make my acknowledgments to them for their invitation to enjoy with them the annual social meeting. I assure them that this hearty greeting is very welcome to me. [Cheer.] At peace with all the nations of the world, with an honest purpose on the part of our people and the part of the government [loud cheers] to strive for the restoration of the ancient concord within our limits [great applause]. I believe that, notwithstanding the unfortunate array of figures which has been disentombed, we may confidently look for early and decidedly encouraging signs of the reviving business prospects throughout our country."

"United States" sounds right well since the army has been assigned to its proper duty and South Carolina and Louisiana have again been declared free States, under the direction of the "Confederate Congress.

A MINISTER SUSPENDED.

TRENTON, N. J., May 4.—The Presbytery to-day unanimously sustained the charges of heresy against the Rev. John Miller and he was suspended from the Presbyterian Church until he shall make manifest, to the satisfaction of the Presbytery his renunciation of the errors he holds, and his solemn purpose no longer to promulgate them. Mr. Miller said it was a moral and intellectual impossibility for him to renounce his views and gave notice of appeal to the Synod.

The charges against the doctor are that in his book entitled "Questions Awakened by the Bible," he denies three cardinal doctrines in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, via: The immortality of the soul, the Trinity, and the sinlessness of Christ. He holds that the soul has no existence apart from the body, will die with it rise with it at the resurrection; that Christ was a sinner inheriting sin from Adam, but he holds that Christ was divine and God incarnate, sin being transmitted to him through his mother. The Trinity, he flatly repudiates as a doctrine ingrafted on the Christian religion from Plato's philosophy and Judaism — incomprehensible and a stumbling block.

> The New York *Tribune*, an ultra administration paper, calls Geo. H. Butler, who was recently appointed special Mail Agent by Postmaster General Key, "the drunken ruffian who was dismissed as Consul General in Egypt for shameful conduct."—*Exchange.*

Well, it's all true. But it is the first time for a year that the *Tribune* has printed two full lines of truth in succession when relating to the fact in politics, or a member of its household.

The late carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina —Chamberlain — has opened a law office in the city of New York. It is too warm for him in the Palmetto Commonwealth, since Gov. Hampton has assumed the control of public affairs.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* publishes as a matter of news that "the postmaster of Chicago visited the postoffice in that place the other day," for the purpose of making out his quarterly bill against the government.

The Reno Post of the "Grand Army of the Republic" has not been suspended, although the Major has. There's nothing in a name anyhow.

LEGALLY DISPOSED.—Judge Pettis, of Crawford county, after hearing *thirty* witnesses against granting a Hotel License to a Mr. Drake, at Cooley in that county, and *forty* for a license closed by saying:

"Upon the same principle that we have *rejected* other licenses we *grant* this one, which is that it being *contested* we have in obedience to the law, *heard the matter* upon petition, evidence, remonstrance and counsel, and having heard all, have decided it [illegible] and it we are not understood in the matter it is not our fault. The license in this case granted."

NO GO.—The recent Mississippi tragedy don't count well for the Radicals. The Democrats being in authority, have had the "outrage" properly investigated, and the result is that the bottom has fallen out of this sensational effort to make capital for the Radical party even in Vermont.

HOLDING THE FORT.—What an awful time Radical editors have these times in holding (not the fort,) but their tongues. Hayes has done so many crooked things, but they must let him alone. Brave men they are anyhow.

The mumness of the Philadelphia *Press*, on "the Southern policy," for the past week, is painful. Not a word since Col. McClure crossed his legs under the Presidential table.

Col. Hoyt, Chairman of the Radical State Committe has issed a call for a meeting on Tuesday, the 29th, to fix a time and place for the holding of a State Convention.

New Advertisements.

APPEALS—LAST NOTICE.—All owners of unseated lands will please take notice that **Friday, June 15th, 1877,** will close the appeals, and that after that day no appeal will be heard or statement made on taxes.

CLARK BROWN,
THOS. A. McGHEE,
HARRIS HOOVER,
Commr's.

Attest: JOHN M. BOYD, Clerk.
Commr's Office, Clearfield, Pa., May 23 '77-3t.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—The undersigned Trustees of the estate of P. G. Miller, will sell at public sale, at the Court House in Clearfield, on

Saturday, June 9th, 1877,

At 1 o'clock, p. m., all the interest of said P. G. Miller in a certain tract or piece of land situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a maple, thence by land of Henry Drinker, north 59 degrees east 115 perches to a beech, thence by part of Andrew Greoff south 40 degrees east 328 perches to stones, thence by land of Jacob Greoff south 50 degrees west 115 perches to a hemlock, thence by land of Abraham Witmer north 40 degrees west 328 perches to the place of beginning, containing 217 acres, being part of a larger tract of land warranted to Andrew Greoff.

W. D. BIGLER,
C. W. SMITH,
J. F. IRWIN,
Trustees.

Clearfield, Pa., m23 3t.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—There will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of John B. Rafferty, d'c'd, in the village of Penville, Penn township, on

Monday, June 11, 1877,

The following personal property, to wit: One gray mare, 8 years old, one three-year old colt, one two-year old colt, one cow and two yearling calves, three sheats, 8,000 18-inch shingles, 6,000 20-inch shingles, one spring wagon, two plows, sled and sleigh.

Also, a general assortment of household goods, consisting of beds and bedding, chairs, cupboard, book case, coffee mill, carpet, stoves, etc.

There will also be sold at the same time the grain goods, which consist of a general assortment of everything to suit the times, such as hardware, wood and willow ware, tin, glass and queensware, drugs, boots and shoes, one coil of 12 inch rope, 250 pounds of dried apples, and other articles too numerous to mention. Conditions made known on day of sale.

CHAS. HELPER,
Adm'r.

Grampian Hills, May 23-3t.

PLANTS & FLOWERS.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has, at his Green House in Clearfield, a large quantity of all kinds of

Vegetable & Flower Plants,

which he will furnish to all who may favor him with their patronage, at reasonable rates. The following is a partial list of plants and flowers:

VEGETABLE PLANTS:

Wintered Cabbage Plants,
Late Cabbage Plants,
Dwarf Celery Plants,
Wintered Cauliflower Plants,
Sweet Potato Plants,
Egg Plants, Tomato Plants,
Pepper Plants.

FLOWER PLANTS for BEDDING:

HELIOTROPES—Assorted.
PETUNIA'S—Single and double.
GERANIUMS—Zonale.
GERANIUMS—Double.
GERANIUMS—Variegated.
SAGE—Scarlet and white.
FUCHSIA—Single and double.
PANSIES—Large flowers.
AGERATUM—Mixed.
COLEUS—Assorted.
DAHLIAS—Double.
VERBENAS—Best selected varieties.
CUPHEA.
CENTAUREA and CINERARIA.
CANNAS—Assorted.
STOCK—Large flowering, double.
EAGONIAS—Assorted.
BROVALIA—Extra major.
MIGNONETTE—Large flowering
PINKS—Hardy.
PHLOX—Drummandii.

A large assortment of Plants for Hanging Baskets or Vases.

ERNEST BOCK.

Clearfield, Pa., May 23, 1877-tf.

SCHOOL STATEMENT.—Annual financial statement of Goshen School District for the year ending June 4th, 1877.

To bal. on Duplicate of '74	$ 20 91	
To bal. on Duplicate of '75	172 62	
Gross am't of Dup. for '76	464 39	
Total amount of Duplicates		$ 657 48
Deduct abatements	$ 7 75	
Deduct exonerations	20 40	628 15
Receipts:		
Total tax receipts	577 33	
Cash in treasury as per last report	972 95	
From State appropriation	49 76	
From Co. Treas. for unseated lands	1,551 61	
Total receipts for year ending June 4, '74		$3,999 37
Expenditures of Building Fund:		
For lot No. 2 and Deed for same	$ 15 00	
Second payment to R. S. Stewart, on Eden S. H.	200 00	
Last payment to R. S. Stewart, on Eden S. H.	375 00	
Desks for S. H. No. 3	105 05	
Freight on same	11 79	
Clearing lot No. 3	16 00	
Cleaning house No. 3 after built	4 50	
Repairing school property	23 66	
Total expenditures of building fund		$ 745 53
Expenditures of School Fund:		
For teachers' wages	$ 918 60	
For Fuel and contingencies	57 35	
For Collector's fee	13 51	
For Treasurer's fees	30 16	
For Secretary's salary	15 00	
For School Journals	7 00	
For District Register	6 25	
For Architect's fee	10 00	
For other expenses	5 47	
Total for support of schools		$1,076 78
Balance in Treasury		1,277 84

We, the undersigned Auditors of Goshen District, having carefully examined the accounts of the Treasurer, find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

S. B. TAYLOR, Secretary.
J. A. L. FLEGAL, President
JAMES E GRAHAM,
R. G. SHAW,
Auditors.

Lick Run, May 23, 1877-4t.

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1877, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain piece of land situate in the borough of Clearfield, being the undivided one-half interest in that certain lot of ground on the west side of Second street, and being the northern part of lot No. 55, being in front on Second street 22 feet and running back 240 feet to alley, having thereon erected a two-story frame building used as a store house, with necessary outbuildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. V. Wright, surviving partner of Wright & Bro.

Also, one town lot 60x200 feet situate in Gulich township, Clearfield county, Pa., with a one and a half story house, small stable and other outbuildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Graham.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Bradford township, beginning at a hemlock on line of Jas Graham, Sr.; thence 72 rods to line of Alexander Livingston and chestnut corner; thence by his line 120 rods to stones; thence by same straight line to hemlock 154 rods, being the place of beginning, containing about 34 acres. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Graham.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, bounded on the south by the Bellefonte & Erie turnpike, west by John Fordney street, bounded on the east by ———, on the west by John DuBois, on the north by other part of said John Fordney tract, and on the south by Noel A Beaver. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Simon McFarland.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, bounded on the south by the Bellefonte & Erie turnpike, west by James Thompson, north by Gideon Naeal, and east by J. H. Peters, containing three acres, with a two-story frame house and stable and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of G. W. Walk and David Flegal.

Also, a certain piece of land situate in Bennezia township, being one lot in Gum Hope, with small one and a half story house with kitchen attached, and small frame stable and other outbuildings thereon, bounded as follows: On the east and west by W. S. Dickey's estate, north by alley, and south by Main street. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thos S. Washburn.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Huston township, being 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by property of Hiram Woodward, east by W. Thomas, south by Woodward street, west by H. B. Pearsol; having thereon a two story frame house, a good barn and the necessary outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James A. Pearsol.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa. Bounded on the south by the Bellefonte and Curwensville turnpike, west by township road, north by land of M. Owens, and on the east by Wallace Graham and others, containing 42 acres, more or less; having a large frame house, frame barn, wagon shop and other outbuildings thereon erected, and also thereon erected a large Steam Saw Mill, one-fourth interest of said Saw Mill belonging to Defendant, capable of cutting (2,000,000) two million feet yearly, a Shingle Mill attached. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David F. Cogelin.

Also, certain lots of land situate in West Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows, viz: One lot bounded on the south by Nicholls street, on the west by Weaver street, on the north by an alley, and on the east by W. D. Bigler, and known in plan of West Clearfield, as lot No. 1321, fronting 50 feet on Nicholls street and 180 feet deep, with a two story frame house 16 ft by 24 feet, with kitchen attached, with one blacksmith shop, stable and other outbuildings thereon erected. Also, one other lot of ground in Lawrence township, bounded by the turnpike road on the north, by land of Martin Nichols on the east, by land of Fulford & Shaw on the south and west, by lot of DeBoes on the west, and heretofore known as the property of Robert Green, and containing about one acre and three rods more or less, with a two story frame house 18 by 26 feet with kitchen attached, stable and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of O. B. Merrellet, al.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Houtzdale borough, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the north by Deer alley, on the east by Water street, south by Graham avenue, west by Oak alley, and known as lot No. 89 (having erected thereon a large frame house with kitchen attached. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Patrick Quinn.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pa. Bounded south by Sun street, north by Mud Run alley, west by Maple alley, and east by T. Walters, and known as lot No. 351 in general plan of said Borough, and having a small frame dwelling house outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Storm.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Pusseyville, Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., having a large two story hotel with bar-room and store-room, and other out buildings; said lot being a triangular shape, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, bounded as follows, viz: East by lot of G. W. Caldwell, west by lot of McKinney, north by Main street, and south by 40 perches to stones; thence east 7 to be sold as the property of G. W. Lanborn.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about 100 acres, with about 20 acres cleared, and having a small orchard, small log house and log barn thereon, bounded east by lands of William Hunter, west by lands of John Ball, north by lands of Matthias Halligan, south by lands of John Ball.

Also, one other piece of land situate in the township, county and State aforesaid, containing about 100 acres, with 12 acres cleared, and having erected thereon a small two-story plank frame house and other out buildings, bounded east by lands of Mrs. Green