Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its [illegible] refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

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

July 12-77-tf W. C. CARSON, Proprietor

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,

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

May 17, '76. Proprietor.

SHAW HOUSE,

(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)

CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

jan1'75 D. R. FULLERTON.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

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

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

LOYD HOUSE,

Main Street,

PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

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

jan.1,'76. ROBERT LOYD.

Banks.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. E. ARNOLD

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

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

Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-1y

County National Bank,

OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

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

JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.

W. M. SHAW, Cashier. jan1,'77

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities.

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

Dentistry.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,

DENTIST.

(Office in Bank Building,)

Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.

mch 22 '76-tf.

J. M. STEWART,

SURGEON DENTIST,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

(Office in residence, Second street.)

Clearfield, Pa., May 3, 1877-1y.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Dr. A. M. Hills would inform his friends and patrons that he is now putting up Artificial Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS PER SET.

By a new and greatly improved process of polishing Rubber Plates, he can give a much stronger plate with less thickness—the plate being all over the palate of an equal thickness, renders it much more pleasant to the patient than the old style plates. As I have the exclusive right to use this process in this county, no other Dentist can put up as good plates by any other mode.

☞ All work guaranted satisfactory. ☜

Clearfield, June 13, 1877-tf. A. M. HILLS.

"IN GOD WE TRUST."—All others must pay for their work before it leaves the shop. And as all flesh is as the grass of the field, and the promises of men are like the flowers thereof—they are given one day and forgotten the next—therefore it is best not to trust anybody.

All kinds of work will be done in this shop for cash or ready pay. Boots and shoes of all sizes and styles—the best and cheapest in town.

I have removed my shop to the lower end of town, in Taylor's row, on Reed street, near the depot, where I will be found at all times, waiting for customers. All work warranted good and cheap.

Also, all kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.

The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give me a call.

JOS. H. DEERING,

Clearfield, Pa., July 11, 1877.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

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

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

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

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

P. A. GAULIN.

Clearfield, May 7, 1868-tf

A. S. REED. A. J. HAGERTY.

REED & HAGERTY,

Successors to

J. G. SCHRYVER,

DEALERS IN

HEAVY AND SHELF

HARDWARE,

WOOD and WILLOW-WARE.

COOKING STOVES,

HEATING STOVES and RANGES.

Second St., Clearfield, Pa.

The undersigned would announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have purchased the Hardware Store of J. G. Schryver, and will constantly keep on hand a full assortment of Hardware in all its branches, such as

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

Bench Stops, Hand Saws, Great American Crosscut Saws, D. B. and Peeling Axes, Hatchets, Planes and Plane Irons, all kinds of Nails, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, Picks, Hoes, Rakes, Hay Forks, Shovels and Spades, Scythes, Snathes, Plows, Grain Cradles, Cultivators, Double and Single Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Bevels and Try Squares, Shovel Blades, Mill Saw and Taper Files, Chisels, Bitts, Augers, Adzes, Barn Door Hangers, Butt, T and Strap Hinges, Bonny's Hollow Augers, all kinds of Locks, Screws, Sash Cord and Pulleys,

GLASS and PUTTY,

Foot and Chain Bolts, Carriage, Tire and Barrel Bolts, Sled Cord, Sad Irons, Horse Brushes and Curry-Combs, Grind-stone fixtures, Gum, Hemp and Soap-stone Packing, Cable Chains, etc.

They will also keep on hand a full assortment of Tinware, and a general stock of House Furnishing Goods, which they will sell at prices to suit the times.

Persons wishing anything in their line are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing. REED & HAGERTY.

Clearfield, May 30, 1877-1y.

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Has the Largest Circulation of any paper in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

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

ADVERTISING:

Ten lines, or less, 3 times,	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion,	50
Administrator' Notices,	2 50
Executors' Notices,	2 50
Auditors' Notices,	2 50
Cautions and Estrays,	1 50
Dissolution Notices,	2 50
Professional Cards, 5 lines, year,	5 00
Special notices, per line,	20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS:

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

BLANKS.

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

SUMMONS,

SUBPŒNAS,

EXECUTIONS,

ATTACHMENTS,

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

LEASES,

BONDS,

FEE BILLS,

CONSTABLE'S BLANKS,

&c., &c., &c.

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to do all kinds of

PRINTING

SUCH AS

POSTERS,

PROGRAMMES,

CARDS,

LETTER HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

BILL HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

PAMPHLETS,

CIRCULARS,

&c., &c.,

IN THE BEST STYLE,

AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

ORDERS BY MAIL

FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK

WILL RECEIVE

PROMPT ATTENTION.

Goodlander & Lee,

Clearfield,

Clearfield County, Pa.

New Advertisements.

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing H[illegible]ses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and [illegible]

GEO. W. GEARHART.

Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

EVERY BEE-KEEPER SHOULD READ THE

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

An elegant 36 page Monthly devoted to SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL BEE KEEPING. The most successful and experienced Bee Masters in America are its regular correspondents. It is the *Oldest, Largest* and BEST BEE PAPER IN THE WORLD!

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. Specimen Copy 10 cts.

Address, Thos. G. NEWMAN & SON,

Dec. 12, 4t 974 W. Madison St. Chicago.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and Hon. ARRAM ORMES and Hon. VINCENT D. HOLT, Associate Judges of Clearfield county have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the second Monday, the 14th day of January, 1878, and to continue two weeks.

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Records, Rolls, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

By an Act of Assembly, passed the 8th day of May, A. D. 1854, it is made the duty of the Justices of the Peace of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the commission of any crime, except such cases as may be ended before a Justice of the Peace, under existing laws, at least ten days before the commencement of the session of the Court to which they are made returnable respectively, and in all cases where any recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the session to which they are made returnable, the said Justices are to return the same in the same manner as if said act had not been passed.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

dec10-te ANDREW PENTZ, jr, Sheriff.

SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED in the history of similar enterprises has attended the Publication of the

PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST & BRIGHTEST WEEKLY IN THE UNION.

Fifty-six columns of the choicest reading, embracing all that goes to make a first-class live weekly paper.

☞ The Grand and Distinctive feature of the WEEKLY TIMES, that has proved so popular in the past, will be continued throughout the year, viz: A series of chapters of the unwritten

History of the Late Civil War

From Leading Actors in the Cabinet, in the Field, in the Forum, North and South.

☞ This feature of the PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES alone will make one of the most Entertaining and Instructive Volumes on the UNWRITTEN RECORDS OF THE LATE WAR that has ever been given to the Nation. While these contributions will be free from all sectarian tone, they will be written from the various standpoints of the respective authors and over their proper names.

TERMS PER ANNUM—Postage Free:

One Copy, $2. Five Copies, $8. Ten Copies, $15. Twenty Copies, $25.

An EXTRA COPY will be sent FREE to any person sending $15 for a Club of Ten, or $25 for a Club of Twenty.

TRY THE WEEKLY TIMES.

By uniting with a few friends, and making up a Club of Twenty, you will each get the WEEKLY TIMES for one year, postage paid by us, for the low price of $1.25. If at any time during the year you are dissatisfied with the Paper, send to us and we will return your money.

THE DAILY TIMES,

A first-class Independent Morning Newspaper,

Universally quoted by the Press and the People as the best Newspaper ever published in Philadelphia.

TERMS—Postage paid, Six Dollars a year, or Fifty Cents a month. Two Cents a Copy.

Address THE TIMES, Times Building, Philadelphia.

Nov. 7-3m.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The veteran *Magazine*, which long ago outgrew its original title of the *New Monthly Magazine*, has not in the least abated the popularity it won at the outset, but has added to it in many ways, and has kept fairly abreast of the times, thanks to the enterprise of the publishers and the tact and wisdom of its editors. For whatever is best and most readable in the literature of travel, discovery and fiction, the average reader of to-day looks to *Harper's Magazine* just as expectantly as did the reader of a century ago; there is the same admirable variety of contents and the same freshness and suggestiveness in its editorial departments now as then.—*Boston Journal.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the U. S.

Harper's Magazine, one year.....$4 00

$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine, Weekly* and *Bazar* to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two of Harper's periodicals to one address for one year, $7.00, postage free.

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly* or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, paid for by one remittance; or, six Copies one year, without extra copy, for $20.00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the *Magazine* commence with the Numbers of June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it is understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

A complete Set of *Harper's Magazine*, now comprising 53 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid $2.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

A Complete Analytical Index to the first fifty Volumes of *Harper's Magazine* has been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect literary cyclopedia. 8vo, Cloth, $3.00; Half Calf, $5.25. Sent postage prepaid.

Subscriptions received for Harper's periodicals only.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BRO'S.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS,

Nov. 7, 1877-3m. New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is the organ of the fashionable world, and the expounder of that world's laws; and it is *the* authority in all matters of manners, etiquette, costume, and social habits.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fire-side enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies of America.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the U. S.

Harper's Bazar, one year.....$4 00

$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.00, postage free.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, paid for by one remittance; or, Six Copies one year, without extra copy, for $20.00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the *Bazar* commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for $7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Ten Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $2.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Subscriptions received for Harper's periodicals only.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS,

Nov. 7-3m. New York.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1877.

A "BLOODY SHIRT" APOSTLE CONFESSES HIS SINS AND BLAMES IT ON THE CARPET-BAGGER.

Democratic editors have for years drew pictures of the carpet-baggers, but our Radical friends condemned the photographs we drew of them and pronounced all our statements false. Now, however the boot is being worn on the other leg Read what the Lancaster *Era*, one of the Radical organs of that county says:

The Republican party beholds today the deepest degradation into which it has yet been dragged; its members blush to own themselves Republicans, as the fact stares them in the face that a Republican Senator, to save himself from the penitentiary, is willing to betray his party, and by his prostituted vote turn over all the political power of a Senate to his enemies to preserve his vile carcass from the felon's cell. And yet, when we go to the root of the matter, there is nothing in the conduct of the carpet-baggers to incite surprise. "Men do not gather figs of thistles nor grapes of thorns."

Men like Patterson know party not for its principles, but for the use they can make of it for themselves. In the school of politics in which Patterson was reared, the motto is "Anything to win." Its disciples learp that it is right to deliberately betray a friend, to crush out and to coolly ruin an honest opponent, to violate plighted faith, to bribe the weak, pollute the ballot box at primary and general elections—to do anything to win. Patterson received his political schooling at the feet of the Gamaliel of political corruption, Simon Cameron. Many years ago he was one of the old Winnebago's most apt and willing tools, and as the master won his election to the Senatorship from Pennsylvania, so did the carpet-bag adventurer, spewed upon South Carolina soil, purchase the votes that seated him by bribery in the highest place in the nation's councils. The son who inherited his father's seat may well gnash his teeth as the pupil of his sire now presses to his lips the bitter fruit of Sodom. Years ago Cameron sowed the wind; the party and the country are now reaping the Patterson-Conover whirlwind. We are feeling the effects of causes started long ago, and the dogs of the Cameron Actaeon are turning to rend their master.

The carpet-bag crew whose political lives were conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity are only demonstrating that the men who by their villainy and fraud made the Republican party an impossibility under their lead in the South will not hesitate to sell it in the Senate to save their liberty or "make a point."

This Senatorial sale is but one of the many effects of the style of politics so long peculiar to our State, and whose baneful example found apt apostles elsewere. So thoroughly were its believers trained in the doctrine, "stand by the party machinery, right or wrong," that it is with dismay that every henchman beholds in a crisis two trusted standard-bearers throw down their colors and take to the woods, where the enemy's commissary stores are found.

But, then, what is a fellow to do when he finds that he will get in the penitentiary by sticking too long to machine politics?

"DECLINE OF EXECUTIVE STYLE"

Under this title the Philadelphia *Times* elaborates upon the conduct of Grant and Hayes. "The government teams" would be a better title in our judgment. But read what the editor indicated says:

It appears to be very well understood that some things about Washington are not as they were in the gilt-edge days of a former administration, when politics served as the pedestal of individual grandeur, and post-tradership dividends were essential to the maintenance of a Cabinet Minister's position in the dazzling society of the Federal Court. In those times, few in official life at Washington made an effort to live upon the honest reward for public service, and those in the Cabinet who could not or would not compel their appointees to divide, drew upon their private resources, while the Bardwell Slotes of Congress were ever on the look-out for a bonanza in the form of a job "with something in it for all hands." But there has been a change in some respects, and in no particular has the change been so noticeable as in the Executive. There has been an unmistakable and a sad decline.

President Grant drove about the Capital with almost imperial display and a pair of three thousand dollar horses, with airy footmen laden with glittering buttons and gold lace. President Hayes tumbles his household goods into the family carriage and they are drawn around by a pair of three hundred dollar horses, which Rogers—Rogers of the Executive Mansion—bought at a Virginia livery stable. All Washington has turned up its nose at the horrible contrast, and when Washington turns up its nose it is no ordinary affair. Rogers is conceded to be a man of remarkable talent and singular versatility. In his judgment of flowers and sweet actresses he is acknowledged to have no superior in this or any other country, and he has a way of securing newspapers for the Executive Mansion without paying for them which has challenged the admiration of all mankind. But in the matter of Rogers' knowledge of horses, there is some difference of opinion. The three hundred dollar pair which he bought from a country livery stable not only do not compare favorably with President Grant's team, but they compare only wretchedly with themselves. They don't travel well together; they are ill-matched; one is a dark mottled chestnut, with a white foot, while the other is a bright bay with a white nose, and altogether they seem to have been arranged very much on the same principal as the Cabinet—going in the same general direction because they are harnessed together, and each feeling a good deal like a stranger on the other's methods. The effect of this is very discouraging, of course. President Hayes' family does not ride out as President Grant's did, to electrify and astonish all Washington and some of the rest of the world with splendor of equipage. The simple-minded members of President Hayes' family actually scandalize the whole country by using Rogers' three hundred dollar team—the very best team the White House affords—on their shopping excursions. They drive hither and thither, always on some business, never for show or pleasure, while the nigh horse with a white nose and a chestnut leg and the off horse with a chestnut nose and a white leg excite the contempt even of the newsboys, who have been used to greater luxury. The driver of this three hundred dollar team, who also drove President Grant's three thousand dollar horses, is in the last stages of discouragement. So little regard has he for the dignity of his place that he frequently permits his eyes to turn to one side or the other, and his coat is not always buttoned, and he drives without gloves sometimes, and he would descend from the true dignity of the box so much as to scare a fly off the end of his nose while rolling down Pennsylvania avenue. The footman is never on the carriage any more, and social things are fearfully and wonderfully torn up.

So long as this condition of affairs continues, it is probably too much to expect an improvement in the times. [illegible] must necessarily have a depressing effect upon the whole country. There is little for people to aspire to and they will feel like living disgustingly simple and frugal lives. When the President drove a three thousand dollar team it was different; there was something to excite the noble ambition of the citizen, and each man—particularly in official life—was exalted with the desire to drive a three thousand dollar team also, if he had to draw upon the post-traders or get a land grant from the government to enable him to do so. It begins to look as if those good old days would never come again.

A RED HOT DEBATE.

The United States Senate was the theatre of a warm debate in secret session on Friday last, according to the associate press report. The chief actors being Mr. Conkling, of New York, and Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, who with others were debating the confirmation of Wade, who had been appointed one of the Internal Revenue collectors of Georgia. After a three hour's debate Senator Gordon rose to speak again and there came from the Republican side cries of "Go on with the calendar! Let's have the vote!" The words "Go on" came from several Senators, among them Hamlin, Mitchell and Conkling.

This greately incensed the quick-tempered Georgia Senator, and he cried out in an impatient tone: "The Senator from New York is issuing his orders. He is ordering the Chair." Mr. Conkling, considerably excited, demanded that the Senator from Georgia should repeat his words. Mr Gordon then repeated that the Senator from New York was issuing his orders.

Conkling then, in a fever of excitement, said, in a loud voice: "If the Senator from Georgia says that I issue orders to the Chair he says what is not true;" and, with increased anger, he continued, "and lest the Senator may misunderstand me I will repeat that if he says I issue orders to the Chair he says what is not true."

Gordon at once sprang to his feet, and, trembling with rage, said: "This question, sir, can be settled outside this Chamber."

At this point Conkling was quite as excited as his antagonist, and taking a step toward Gordon, who was on the opposite side of the Chamber, he replied in a fierce voice; "I am willing to settle it here and now; and once more I will say to the Senator from Georgia that, if he says I gave orders to the Chair, he says what is not true," and the words seemed to blister his mouth.

Both Senators thereupon took their seats, and the business proceeded for some time without any reference to the unhappy difficulty. Shortly before adjournment, however, Mr. Thurman referred to the controversy and said it was unfortunate and should be the subject of regret. He said he did not think the Senator from New York intended to be discourteous to either the Chair or the Senator from Georgia. He thought Mr. Conkling merely desired to go on with the business, the same as Senators frequently call for a vote. It is very often done, and he said other Senators had also called out to "Go on," meaning to go on with the calender. Mr. Thurman hoped that the occurrence would not be referred to outside of the chamber. Mr. Hamlin also spoke in the interest of forgiveness between the two Senators. He said the trouble arose from a misunderstanding on the part of the Georgia Senator. Mr. Hamlin said he had himself called for a vote in the words quoted, but no disrespect was intended, and he did nothing more than was customary or than he had a right to do. Neither of the belligerent Senators made any remark, and both kept their seats.

The points at issue between the two Senators was referred to a committee of four Senators, who on Saturday reported as follows:

During the secret session Mr. Hamlin offered the following, which was unanimously agreed to: "Whereas a misunderstanding having arisen between the Hon. Roscoe Conkling and the Hon. John B. Gordon in the course of the executive proceedings of the Senate of yesterday, and mutual understanding thereon having been arrived at, as set out in the following paper, it is ordered that said paper be entered at large on the legislative journal of the Senate:

"During an executive session of the Senate held yesterday words were uttered both by Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and by Senator Conkling, of New York, which were mutually felt to be unkind and offensive.

"Reports of the incident appearing in the papers of this morning, which are inaccurate and unjust to both speakers, upon a careful inquiry as to what was said by each speaker and what was understood to be said by the other, it is certain that the first offensive words were inspired by an honest misunderstanding of what had been innocently said by the other speaker. One harsh remark provoked another, as too often happens, but all that was offensive was the outgrowth of misapprehension. Since such was the fact, we, who are mutual friends of both Senators, are of the opinion that it is due alike to the Senate and to the speakers that whatever was felt to be unkind or offensive in the remarks of either should be treated as if never uttered, and we are now authorized to state are mutually simultaneously withdrawn.

"H. HAMLIN,
"M. W. RANSOM,
"TIMOTHY O. HOWE,
"J. E. M'DONALD.

"December 15, 1877."

THE NEW TRADE.

The drift of the Commercial tide between this country and Europe, is soon to take a new route. Instead of passing from the West *via* Philadelphia and New York to Europe, it will go from Chicago and St. Louis *via* New Orleans. It would be well for New York to give this matter her attention, because the failure of a dozen of banks in Chicago does not effect her enterprize. A telegram from Chicago says: "It is telegraphed from Chicago that the Illinois Central railroad company expects to be ready to take consignments of grain and hog products for Europe *via* New Orleans. A party of owners and directors of the New Orleans and Liverpool steamship line are expected in this city in a few days to complete arrangements with the officials of the road to take business from New Orleans to Liverpool. The officials of the Illinois Central contemplate fixing the rate on grain at forty-cents per 100 pounds to New Orleans, and seventy cents to Liverpool, the same as now charged by the eastern trunk line. They say this is a fair and reasonable rate, which will pay the road a small margin of profit. At a lower rate the company would lose money, and it would be no object for them to go lower, as in such an event the trunk lines would also come down, and they would have no more advantage than when charging the above named rate. But they mean to adhere to this feature throughout the winter, which will prevent the trunk lines from making a further advance should they be so inclined.

What a cold and miserable mockery are these beautiful moonlight nights to the young man whose girl has just gone back on him.

TRENTON IN 1862 AND IN 1878.

A little more than fifteen years ago, the Union army commanded by Gen. John Pope, who boasted that his headquarters would always be "in his saddle," suffered a crushing and disastrous defeat on what was known as the first [illegible] vated in Washington, and its capture by the victorious rebels was regarded as a question of only a few days. President Lincoln, pressed down by the weighty cares and responsibilities of the war, and despondent of the future, entered his carriage late at night and drove to the hotel of Gen. McClellan, who, some time before, had been removed from his command of the army of the Potomac through the intrigues of Stanton, the Secretary of War, and his personal ring, to make room for the blatant hero of the west, General Pope. Mr. Lincoln had never lost his faith in the military skill and genius of McClellan, and after briefly referring to Pope's defeat and the imminent danger in which it placed the national capitol, he asked him whether he would forthwith proceed to the army, again assume the chief command and arrest the threatened rebel advance. General McClellan, who properly appreciated Lincoln's generous confidence in himself, promptly replied that his services were always at the command of his country. His commission was accordingly delivered to him the next morning, and, accompanied by his staff, he crossed the long bridge into Virginia. The news of his coming had preceded him, and when he rode along in front of the army which had been drawn up to receive him with proper military honor, a long, wild, enthusiastic shout of welcome went up from the broken and shattered ranks of his old soldiers, such as was never before heard on the soil of Virginia. That scene may be imagined, but cannot be described. Its only counterpart in modern history was the memorable reception of Napoleon by his battle-scarred veterans when his familiar form once more appeared before them in his well known military dress, after his escape from banishment on the island of Elba, in the spring of 1815. The rebel army under Gen. Lee was then on the march to western Maryland, with Washington for its destination. In *fifteen days* McClellan, at the head of his old and disciplined troops, into whom his presence had infused new life, encountered Lee near Sharpsburg, where he fought and gained the battle of Antietam, September 17th, 1862, and compelled Lee and his army to seek safety in Virginia. Washington was saved, and Congress and the President, the one by a resolution and the other by a letter, expressed the grateful thanks of the country to Gen. McClellan for his decisive and most opportune victory. His name became a household word throughout the north, and the highest meed of praise was bestowed upon him by a grateful people. He again crossed the Potomac into Virginia, determined to make another effort to take Richmond, if his arch enemy, the Secretary of War, would permit it by giving him the necessary support. But the envious and unrelenting Stanton had been busily, and, as the event proved, successfully at the work to arrest his march at its outset, and when the army reached Rectortown a letter was handed to Gen. McClellan from the Secretary of War, informing him that he had been superceded in command by the appointment of General Burnside, and ordering him (McClellan) *to report at Trenton, New Jersey.* He issued his farewell address to the army and repaired to Washington on his way to Trenton. His appointment to the chief command fell upon Burnside like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky, and he hastened to Washington to consult with Mr. Lincoln. The brief, but remarkable, interview between them is well remembered. Gen. Burnside protested his unfitness for the place, and expressed his firm belief that there was but *one* man in the country equal to the task. "Who is he?" asked Mr. Lincoln. "George B. McClellan," promptly replied General Burnside. But it is too late—the enemies of the victor of Antietam were in the ascendant and Burnside returned to take command. This was in the early part of November, 1862. The defeat of Burnside at Fredericksburg followed in December, to be supplemented the following May by Hooker's signal disaster at Chancellorville.

Stanton is in his grave, but McClellan still lives, honored and respected throughout the Republic. On the 6th of the present month he received another order, not from a jealous and hostile Secretary of War, but an order issued through the ballot-boxes of New Jersey by a majority of nearly *thirteen thousand* of her voters, who, reposing confidence in his ability, patriotism and integrity, directed him to report *at the same city of Trenton*, to which he was banished in November, 1862, on the 14th of next January, then and there to take his official oath as Governor of the State. It is thus that time has its revenges and makes all things even.—*Cambria Freeman.*

BOLD BEN.—Ben Butler has been quiet for a long time, but now that he has spoken out Mr. Hayes will not like it, for he denounces each particular device used to accomplish the Presidential fraud. "No machinery of election," he bawled in his loudest tones, "ever ought to put a man in office who has not been elected by the vote of the people." Probably there is no character so utterly contemptible to a strong, outspoken man like Butler as a weak, namby-pamby person like Hayes, with fraudulently acquired goods in his hands and sanctimonious professions in his mouth.

ABOUT WOUND UP.—The Buffalo *Courier* says: "The confirmation of a Democrat as United States Marshal for Georgia by the Democratic Senators, reinforced by three Republicans, again reminds people that the day of Republican power is rapidly closing. The distinction between the administration party and opposition has lost its old meaning, as matters now stand.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The Sheriff of Montgomery county has a turnpike advertised for sale; the Sheriff of York county offers a circus at auction, and the Sheriff of Schuylkill county proposes to sell a church a public sale.

An exchange says that Gen. Thomas L. Kane, of Bucktail fame, still has in his possession his old war horse, Bobtail. He is now twenty-three years old.

Mrs. Sayres, shot by her husband in a church at Philadelphia, on the 18th of last month, died on the 29th ult., from the effects of that day's shooting.

The Senate on Thursday confirmed John B. Rawley, of Illinois, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed McCormick, resigned.

Mr. William Wirt Henry, a grandson of the famous Revolutionary orator of Virginia, has been elected to the Legislature of that State.

Senator Don Cameron is set down as a soft money man, and it is stated will vote for the repeal of the resumption act.

Chief Joseph being caught, we hope he will get an introduction to Howard.

Arnold, the writing fluid man, leaves his heirs an ink-ubus of $1,000,000.

There is a pensive droop in the Republican eye-lid about this time.

Miscellaneous.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time [illegible] Address at once, E. ROBERTS & CO., Portland, Maine. April 18, 1877-1y*

A NEW DEPARTURE

IN

LUTHERSBURG.

Hereafter, goods will be sold for CASH only, or in exchange for produce. No books will be kept in the future. All old accounts must be settled. Those who cannot cash up, will please hand over their notes and

CLOSE THE RECORD.

I am determined to sell my goods at cash prices, and at a discount far below that ever offered in this vicinity. The discount I allow my customers, will make them rich in twenty years if they follow my advice and buy their goods from me. I will pay cash for wheat, oats and clover-seed. DANIEL GOODLANDER.

Lutherburg, January 17, 1877.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

CANDIS MERRELL

Has opened, in a building on Market street, on the old Western Hotel lot, opposite the Court House in Clearfield, a Tin and Sheet-Iron Manufactory and Store, where will be found at all times a full line of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves, Hardware, Etc.

House Spouting and all kinds of job work, repairing, &c., done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Also, agent for the

Singer Sewing Machine.

A supply of Machines, with Needles, &c., always on hand.

Terms, strictly cash or country produce. A share of patronage solicited.

O. B. MERRELL,

Superintendent.

Clearfield, April 25, 1877-tf.

REMOVAL!

JOHN McGAUGHEY

Would respectfully notify the public generally that he has removed his Grocery Store from Shaw's Row, to the building formerly occupied by J. Miles Kratzer, on Second street, next door to Bigler's hardware store, where he intends keeping a full line of

GROCERIES.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF and LARD.

SUGARS and SYRUPS, of all grades.

TEAS, Green and Black.

COFFEE, Roasted and Green.

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,

CANNED FRUITS,

All kinds in the market.

PICKLES, in jars and barrels.

SPICES, in every form and variety.

FAMILY FLOUR,

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.

SOAPS,

MATCHES,

DRIED APPLES,

DRIED PEACHES,

DRIED CHERRIES,

Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.

And a good assortment of those things usually kept in a grocery store, which he will exchange for marketing at the market prices.

Will sell for cash as cheaply as any other one.

Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself.

JOHN McGAUGHEY.

Clearfield, Jan. 3, 1877.

THE TIN SHOP!

RUNNING MY OWN MACHINE!

FRED. SACKETT,

ROOM NO. 3, PIE'S OPERA HOUSE,

Clearfield, Pa.

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware,

Of first-class material only, and in a workman-like manner.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

done on short notice and very reasonable terms.

COOK STOVES,

HEATING STOVES AND FURNACES always kept in stock, and for sale low.

Gas-Fitting and Plumbing a specialty.

Gas Fixtures always on hand. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

A share of public patronage cordially solicited.

FRED. SACKETT.

Clearfield, Pa., May 9, 1877.

SAVE YOUR CASH

G. C. & T. W. MOORE,

(Successors to J. S. Showers,)

DEALERS IN

BOOTS

AND

SHOES,

HATS

AND

CAPS,

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

ROOM No. 1, PIE'S BUILDING.

They are now receiving a choice lot of the latest styles of Ladies and Gents' Dress Shoes and Boots, together with a large lot of

PLOW SHOES, &c., &c.,

suitable for workmen on the farm and in the woods.

They invite special attention to their stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

All of which will be sold at rates as favorable as they can be bought elsewhere in the county.

A share of the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

GEO. C. MOORE.
TOM. W. MOORE.

Clearfield, Pa., July 11, 1877-3m.

Miscellaneous.

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,

HANGING VASES,

Stove Lining and Fire Brick,

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!

Fisher's Patent Airtight Self-Sealing Fruit Cans!

BUTTER CROCKS, with l