Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train. W. C. CARDON,
July 12-77-tf 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.
feb26,'78. H. NEWTON SHAW.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

H. D. ROSE, . . PROPRIETOR.

Meals, 25c. Man and horse over night, $1 00. Man and two horses over night, $1.50.

The best of accommodations for man and beast.
Oct. 23,'78-tf.

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 3, 1877. 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.

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.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. B. 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

Dentistry.

J. L. R. REICHHOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in residence of Dr. Hills, opposite the Shaw House. mch13, '78-tf.

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.)

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

Miscellaneous.

SHOEMAKING.—I hereby inform my patrons, and mankind in general, that I have removed my shoemaking shop to the room in Graham's row, over S. I. Snyder's jewelry store, and that I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line cheaper than any other shop in town. All work warranted as good as can be done anywhere else. Positively this is the cheapest shop in Clearfield. JOS. H. DEERING.
Dec. 11, 1878-tf.

MEAT MARKET.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

On Market St., one door west of Mansion House, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as

F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

New Marble Yard.

The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a new Marble Yard on Third street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will keep constantly on hand a stock of various kinds of marble. All kinds of

TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,

Posts for Cemetery Lots,

and all other work in his line will be promptly executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates.

He guarantees satisfactory work and low prices. Give him a call. J. FLAHARTY.
Clearfield, Pa., March 27, 1878-tf.

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, 1878-tf

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

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

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

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

30,000 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,
aprl1'76tf Bower P. O.

Miscellaneous.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It takes most popular remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for half a century. Physicians recommend it. J. E. Vorhes, Long P. O., Ill., says: "It saved my two children from the grave." A. L. Sumner, of Baltimore, Md., says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." Take no other! Price, 25 cts., 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For sale by H. W. Graham, Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. LYTLE,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

GroceriesS,

THE LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

COFFEE,	QUEENSWARE,
TEA,	TUBS and BUCKETS,
SUGAR,	DRIED FRUITS,
SYRUP,	CANNED GOODS,
MEATS,	SPICES,
FISH,	BROOMS,
SALT,	FLOUR,
OILS,	FEED.

County Agent for

LORILLARD'S TOBACCOS,

These goods bought for CASH in large lots, and sold at almost city prices.

JAMES H. LYTLE,
Clearfield, Pa., June 12, 1878-1y.

THE HANDY PACKAGE JET PASTE. STOVE POLISH.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.

☞ Our POLISH Wins Hearts.

NO MIXING. NO DUST. NO RUBY. NO WASTE. NO BRUSH.

HENRY S. ZIEGLER, Sole Manufacturer,
Office, 508 S. John Street, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL!

James L. Leavy,

Having purchased the entire stock of Fred. Sackett, hereby gives notice that he has moved into the room lately occupied by Reed & Hagerty, on Second street, where he is prepared to offer to the public

COOK STOVES,

HEATING AND

PARLOR STOVES,

of the latest improved patterns, at low prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Gas Fixtures and Tinware.

Roofing, Spouting, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Repairing Pumps a specialty. All work warranted.

Anything in my line will be ordered special if desired.

JAS. L. LEAVY, Proprietor.
FRED. SACKETT, Agent.
Clearfield, Pa., January 1, 1879-tf.

GEO. WEAVER & CO.,

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Have opened up, in the store room lately occupied by Weaver & Betts, on Second street, a large and well selected stock of

Dry - Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

QUEENSWARE, WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c.

Which they will dispose of at reasonable rates for cash, or exchange for country produce.

GEORGE WEAVER & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 9, 1878-tf.

NEW

FLOUR, FEED,

AND

GROCERY

STORE.

JOHN F. KRAMER,

Room No. 4, Pie's Opera House,
Clearfield, Pa.

Keeps 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 HOME-MADE

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour,

Corn Meal, Chop, Feed, &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce.

JOHN F. KRAMER.
Clearfield, Nov. 18, 1874.-tf.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

REMOVALS IN ORDER.

[*Concluded.*]

obtained in the case. Therefore all sections of the Democratic party were willing to have an investigation to obtain the real facts. There were Republicans as well as Democrats in the country who, if the facts should thoroughly establish the illegality of the title of the present incumbent to the Presidency, and if it should appear that the Supreme Court had authority to investigate the subject, were *in favor of such* investigation. Mr. Hill denied that the Democratic party had ever announced a revolutionary purpose looking to the expulsion of the President. It had never been announced in Legislatures or in Congress. To tell the candid fact, he always believed that gentlemen raised the cry of revolution to prevent investigation. He said, in conclusion, the Senator from New York had informed this body that, when he came here, these seats now occupied by Southern Senators were empty. I think we have heard this before. He also informed us that these seats are now filled by Southern men. I think we know that already. We return them, and the revolution thus ends where the departure began. If the departure brought war on the country, the return brought peace and prosperity once more. You raise the cry of revolution, so that you may have eighteen years' more power, but your chances will not return. Yes, these seats are filled by Southern Representative men, and they will so remain; that is all. Let then, the past go. We are opposed to revolutionary purposes and revolutionary schemes. We made nothing by revolution. The Republicans made eighteen years of power by it, and that is the reason they are talking about revolution.

A LITTLE SPARRING.

Mr. BLAINE. The resolution for the appointment of the Potter committee, as construed by the Speaker of the House, was revolutionary.

Mr. HILL. Will you say that the appointment of a committee of investigation by the House is revolutionary?

Mr. BLAINE. The committee, as construed by the Speaker was revolutionary.

Mr. HILL. Is the appointment of a committee revolutionary?

Mr. BLAINE. Don't be childish.

Mr. HILL. Was your resolution for the appointment of the Teller committee revolutionary?

Mr. BLAINE. No. We wanted to find out how persons had been deprived of their rights, I assume that the object of the electoral bill was that if any wrong existed there might be a judicial remedy. That contemplated only judicial action before the court. The Democratic party and friends of Mr. Tilden never wanted the remedy, but organized a committee outside that had no connection with it. The Democrats had startling witnesses, and had been coaching them in order that the country might be treated to their revelations, but it did not pan out well; it rather missed fire, and, notwithstanding the decision of the Speaker as to the character of the resolution, which under his construction meant revolution, the Democrats subsequently resolved that it did not mean any such thing.

Mr. Wallace offered a resolution declaring John C. Burch elected Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Conkling said that he would like to record a vote for the present competent, faithful and accomplished Secretary, and he thought that every Republican Senator would like to do so. He had hoped that Senators not Republicans would be glad to do so, because some of them understood purity, efficiency and honesty in the civil service to mean what he meant, namely, the selection of, not a scoundrel, but an honest man; not a fool, but a man of sense; not a pretender, a sniveler, but a man of efficiency; so that, when the had brought such a man into office, they should keep him there; when they had a man of this character he should not be removed to make place one of the favorites or party claimants. In conclusion, he moved to strike out from the resolution the name of John C. Burch and substitute that of George C. Gorham.

Mr. Eaton said that the Senator could not be aware of the full scope of his language. He said that he wanted to vote for an honest man rather than a scoundrel. That Mr. Gorham is competent and a man of character they all agreed, but they did not want it to be inferred that, because they did not reelect Mr. Gorham, they selected a man who was a scoundrel and incompetent.

The resolution declaring Mr. Burch elected Secretary was then adopted. Mr. Burch was then sworn into office, the Vice President administering the modified oath and also the oath that he would discharge his duties to the best of his knowledge and ability.

Mr. Wallace offered a resolution declaring Richard J. Bright elected Sergeant-at-Arms, which was adopted, after an amendment by Mr. Anthony to substitute the name of the incumbent, John R. French, had been rejected—Yeas, 23; nays, 39, a party vote. Mr. Wallace then submitted a resolution declaring F. E. Shober elected Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. Anthony moved the substitution of the name of Wm. E. Spencer, the incumbent, which was rejected—Yeas, 25; nays, 38, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wallace then submitted a resolution declaring Henry B. Peyton elected Executive Clerk.

Mr. Anthony moved the substitution of the name of the incumbent, James R. Young, which was disagreed to—Yeas, 25; nays, 35, when the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wallace offered a resolution declaring J. G. Bullock elected Chaplain.

Mr. Anthony moved the substitution of the name of the incumbent, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, which was rejected—Yeas, 26; nays, 37, and the resolution was then adopted.

The Vice President informed the officers-elect that the oath of office would be administered to them in the Secretary's office.

THE LATEST DOG STORY.—There is a dog at Taupo, New Zealand, and also a young pig, and these two afford a curious example of animal instinct and confidence in the bona fide of each other. These animals live at the native pah on the opposite side of Tapuacharura, and the dog discovered some happy hunting grounds on the other side, and informed the pig; being only two months old, he informed the dog that he could not swim across the river, which at that spot debouched from the lake. But that in time he hoped to accompany his canine friend. The dog settled the difficulty. He went into the river, standing up in the water, and crouched down; the pig got on his back, clasping his neck with his forelegs. The dog then swam across, thus carrying his chum over. Regularly every morning the two would in this way go across and forage around Tapuacharura, returning to the pah at night; and if the dog was ready to go home before the pig, he would wait till his friend came down to be ferried over. The truth of this story is vouched for by several who have watched the movements of the pair.

A beautiful example of force of habit is to see a disciple of Murphy fill his glass at the pump and dreamily blow the froth off the innocent water before drinking.

A bogus greenback—Mock turtle.

WHO WERE THE DISUNIONISTS—SOUTH.

COL. CLAYBORNE OF MISSISSIPPI WRITES A PIECE TO THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—NORTHERN MEN IN THE SOUTH.

The proposed convention of Northern men residing South to testify as to their social, political and business relations with our people, is an excellent suggestion, and should be carried out. We are and always have been, proud of the many worthy, enterprising and eminent men who have cast their lot among us, and most of them will bear witness of the welcome they have received.

My native State, Mississippi, has the credit of being as intensely Southern as any other, and has been more than any other misrepresented at the North. Let us see how she has treated the young adventurers, who came from the North and East—came, in every instance, without money, fame or influence, and were at once adopted by a generous people. Let us see how Mississippi treated them.

We sent John Black, of Connecticut, John Henderson, of New York, and Robert J. Walker, of Pennsylvania, to the Senate of the United States.

S. S. Prentiss and Volney E. Howard, of Maine, Franklin E. Plummer, of Massachusetts, H. T. Ellett, of Delaware, and John A. Quitman and John D. Freeman, of New York, to the House of Representatives of the United States.

We made Tighlman G. Tucker, of New York, Governor. He was a blacksmith originally, and was known by the Choctaws as old Til-e-to-ba. His competitor was D. O. Shattuck, of Ohio; originally a tinker, then turned preacher at $100 a year, then became a lawyer and a judge, and by sheer dint of impudence, talent and Yankee go-aheadativeness made himself the standard-bearer of the old Whigs of Mississippi, the richest, proudest and most aristocratic party that ever domineered in this country. In the contest between Tucker and Shattuck the latter was known as Didapper Davy, but old Til-e-to-ba won the race.

Mississippi made John A. Quitman, of New York, Governor and Representative in Congress over true and talented Southern born competitors every way his equals. She made him Major General of her militia, and afterwards, when the war with Mexico came on, by the personal influence of Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, then of Mississippi, he was appointed Brigadier General of volunteers by President Polk.

Lyman Harding, of Massachusetts, Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, and John D. Freeman, of New York, were made our Attorney General.

Josiah Simpson, of New Jersey, and Wm. B. Shields, of Delaware, were United States judges for the District of Mississippi, appointed on the recommendation of the bar.

Peter B. Bruin, of New Jersey, and Nehemiah Tilton, of Delaware, were our first territorial judges.

P. R. R. Pray, of Maine, John Black, of Connecticut, D. O. Shattuck, of Ohio, and J. S. B. Thacher, of Massachusetts, were on the bench our High Court of Errors and Appeals.

S. S. Boyd, of Maine, George Winchester, of Massachusetts, and Duncan S. Walker, of Pennsylvania, all of the Natchez bar, were tendered the same high position.

Joshua G. Clarke, of Pennsylvania, Joshua Childress, of Massachusetts, Wm. A. Stone, of Connecticut, G. S. McMillen, of New York, and Hiram Cassidy, of Ohio, have all been chancellors and circuit judges, and the latter when a mere youth, was made Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Gen. Charles Clarke, of Ohio, so well known as hero and statesman, come to Mississippi a poor young schoolmaster and became the idol of our people.

All the distinguished men whom I have mentioned stood by Mississippi in her varying fortunes, not always approving her policy but every ready to vindicate her motives and her virtues. Many of them followed her standard in our unhappy conflict, and now lie in bloody graves, or came back with shivered lances and broken swords to share her adverse fortunes.

A more loyal and patriotic people than the people of Mississippi never existed. Their devotion to the Union to the amounted to a passion. It required long years of training, argument, instruction and appeal to teach us the expediency of secession and civil war. Who were these educators of public opinion? The answer must be—*Northern Men!* Men born under the influence of New England institutions, trained under your proscriptive Congregationalism or by your unrelenting Calvanistic doctors! These were the men who came here, connected themselves with the press, and framed, directed and educated public sentiment in Mississippi. You accuse us, falsely, of repudiation. We never repudiated one dollar of a just and legal debt, and our financial history and condition may be studied with advantage by other States. Whether, however, our financial policy, or our course in national affairs, be approved or disapproved, the young men from the North are largely responsible for it. Who were the men that for thirty years controlled the press of Mississippi, and organized and directed public opinion?

Andrew Marschalk, of New York; Peter Isler, of Pennsylvania; Wm. P. Miller, of Connecticut; L. A. Besancon, of New York; G. V. H. Forbes, of Massachusetts; S. H. B. Black, of Connecticut; Giles M. Hilyer, of Massachusetts; John D. Elliott, of New York; A. B. Bacon, of Ohio; Bainbridge Howard, of Maine; Simeon R. Adams, of Ohio—all differing more or less, on particular questions, but all responsible for the public sentiment that influenced Mississippi.

This should, at least, teach our Northern friends the duty of toleration.

Our most eminent divines have come from the North. For example: William Winans, Rev. Dr. Stratton, Dr. Zebulon Butler, Dr. Chase, Dr. Chamberlain, Dr. Potts, Dr. Crane, Dr. Parviance.

If I were at home, at Natchez, to consult my files, this list of Northern-born men, adopted sons of Mississippi, could be greatly extended.

The same could be done for Louisiana. We intend to have the seaboard counties of Mississippi represented by such men as Col. L. Kimball, who emigrated from Maine and has been for forty years a leading merchant and model citizen of Hancock county; Major Chas. Chadwick, of Iowa, a brave officer of the national army, our first sheriff after the war, who resigned rather than collect an arbitrary tax, and who could be elected to-morrow to any office in the county; Hon. J. A. Ullman, of New York, our respected fellow-citizen, the pioneer of enterprise at Bay St. Louis; Col. Wm. A. Champlin, of New York, long a resident of Pass Christian, and distinguished alike for his ability and virtues. Harrison and Jackson counties have many influential citizens of Northern birth. There is a general desire all along the coast that Major D. B. Robinson and Messrs. Putnam and Ballentyne, of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, should be delegates for our seaboard in the convention. They are widely known, are universally esteemed, and their representatives would carry great weight. Yours, truly,

J. F. H. CLAYBORNE,
BAYOU CAVAT, Hancock Co., Jan. 22.

THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE.

The Albany *Argus* pertinently discusses this important question in this way:

There are several things in the present political interregnum which one class of persons should be learners by, and that class are the officers of the army of the United States. The things they should learn are that it does not pay for men educated at the expense of a people who are free to show themselves absolutely indifferent to liberty. The army gets much praise from contractor's and gold gambler's newspapers and from the pencils of pictorial blackguards like Nast and others, but it is not getting very much praise just now from the people who elect the majority of the Congress of the United States, and why it is not is a fact the officers should carefully consider.

The reason for the public suspicion of the army is that its officers let it be made the servile and decisive coefficient in the policy of strangling free elections and of installing in office those who were fraudulently declared chosen to it. That in fourteen years after a victorious war, the army should have become a national suspect is lamentable but not surprising, when the facts are borne in mind. The men who put down the rebellion have become private citizens; nineteen-twentieths of their commanders have done the same. They would all like to be able to respect and look up to those who now form the army, not one one-hundreth of whose personnel had anything to do with the rebellion. They have not been able so to respect and look up to them, on account of the misrepresentative conduct of leading army men under important circumstances. When de Trobriand seized the lawful Legislature of Lousiana by force (a crime he was not even ordered to do), he made every believer in the superiority of the civil to the military power realize that the army had furnished an instance in which it was the enemy of freedom and law in this country. When General Ruger accepted a mission of brutality and shame in South Carolina, and made himself and his force the messengers and bullies for banded thieves there, he gravely injured the status of the army among the people. When General Ord sent guards to cover the carcasses of the knaves in the Florida and Louisiana returning boards, he made the crimes of those boards possible and himself a participant in them. When the army was massed on Washington in 1867-7, to over-awe the representatives of the people, another cause was supplied which lowered the esteem in which it was held or could possibly be held.

It does not meet these cases to say that the officers must obey orders, whatever they are. The officers can, at any time, resign rather than obey infamous orders. The officers are citizens. They know the laws. They know their rights under the laws. They know they have as much right to resign as to obey infamous orders, and that in resigning they can let their fellow-countrymen know the reasons why they have resigned. There is no officer named who would not have thrown up his commission in disgust, had he been required to mess with such persons as Chamberlain, McLin, Kellogg, Wells, Packard and the rest; but when they were ordered to protect and progress them in their perjury and forgery, they did so, and showed avidity instead of disgust in doing it. The act of one representative officer saying to the Government: "I send you my resignation, rather than be made help on the crimes against liberty and honesty, you direct me to aid," would have rehabilitated the army in the regard of the people. No such act was done. No such word was spoken. The army was made the partner of crime and outrage and the people heard not a word of remonstrance from its officers.

That is the reason why the Congress of the people mean to starve the fraudulent administration into such a position as will prevent such misuse of the army again or to starve the fraudulent administration to death. That is the reason why the Congress of the people mean to make laws so that the army shall no more chance to interfere with the elections of this country than with the tides of the sea. That is the reason why the Congress of the people mean to end for all the officers for all the future any such occupations as the Orde and Rogers resorted to in Columbia, New Orleans and Tallahassee in 1876-77. And this result will be accomplished no matter what it involves in time and consequences. The next Presidential election will be made one in which the army will not be the right wing of a party nor the intimidator of citizens nor the protector of perjured thieves. The Presidency will not be stolen next time, nor will the use of the army be predicable as an asset to help those who may want to steal it. The amount of injury the passive yielding to infamous orders or the alert avidity to carry them out, on the part of leading officers, has done the army, cannot be accurately calculated. But the fact should be considered, and it is a fact that needed to be as plainly stated as it has been. The people wish and mean well by the army, but they remember those who used the army's remonstrance against elective self-government in this country, and they intend to put it out of the power of the same classes to use the army in any such way again.

A DAMNABLE BILL.

There is a great deal of confusion in the public mind as to the Federal law relating to elections, and there is particular misconception in regard to that portion of the Federal law which the Democrats in Congress have been so anxious to repeal and the Republicans so anxious to retain. As this dispute has involved the country in the expense of an extra session of Congress, it is well enough that it shall be more clearly understood. There has been no effort made to repeal that portion of the Federal law relating to the punishment of frauds. The obnoxious provisions are late inventions, authorizing the appointment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals to perform certain duties at State elections. The Supervisors are appointed by the Circuit Federal Judges and the Deputy Marshals by the United States Marshals. The Supervisors, one of each party, can be appointed in cities of over twenty thousand inhabitants, and their number is limited by the discretion of the Marshal. It will at once be seen that whatever party may happen to have possession of the appointing power is provided with a dangerous power of control over the elections in cities. How this power was used in 1876 may be gathered from the following statement of the Attorney General of the United States, sent to Congress, showing the number and expense of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals for that year, which we copy from the New York *World*:

There were 4,363 Supervisors, at a cost of $106,419, and 11,610 Deputy Marshals, at a cost of $111,612; total cost, including certain fees, in 1876, $275,296. This money was expended in the following States:

New York	$186,929
Pennsylvania	26,590
California	10,708
Illinois	6,745
New Jersey	11,876
Massachusetts	2,883
Expense in Northern States	$238,522

The *World* adds:

It will be seen that out of $275,000 spent in 1876, all but $45,000 was spent in the cities of the North. In 1878 there were 1,569 Supervisors and 4,467 Deputy Marshals. Cost of Supervisors $191,621; of Deputy Marshals, $83,202. Total cost in 1878, adding fees, $292,291, and the distribution among the States was much the same as in 1876. But this is not all; for the Attorney General has, this year, asked Congress to appropriate $250,000 to supply a deficiency of funds for this service of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals.

Any one who will examine these expenditures will see at once that the repeal upon which the House insists is not an African question, as Mr. Blaine and the Anti-Mongolian Republicans would like to have the country believe that it is. A relatively small amount of the money has been expended in the South, and the greater part has been given to Republican "bummers" in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco, a good deal going also to the cities of New Jersey which lie near New York. Most of the work of these functionaries, it will be observed, was done in Democratic States, which sufficiently proves that the work was done, and was meant to be done, in the partisan interest of the Republican machine, and not in the political interest at all of fair and free elections. Cannot Democratic New York and Republican Philadelphia, which conducted their elections for seventy years and more without the aid of such Federal officers, conduct their elections again without them?

There is hardly a doubt that the Republican party would readily join with its opponents in voting for the repeal of these laws but for the advantage which it is thought may accrue to it in the next Presidential election. They are of doubtful utility and of doubtful constitutionality. Their necessity in any of the Northern States cannot be urged with any show of reason and their operation in the South proved ineffective. The sanctity of the ballot must be left to the protection of the several States. As the law stands, after striking out the new system of Federal supervision, there is every adequate guarantee necessary for the discovery and punishment of fraud.

RANDALL'S COMPETITOR.

Mr. Blackburn made a graceful retreat when defeated for the Speakership. When he moved to make the nomination of his successful competitor unanimous, he said: "I had hoped that it might be the pleasure of the House to have imposed the responsibilities and duties of its Speakership upon one from the section and the people with whom I am identified; for I felt assured that had this been its action the result would have proved to the people of this country that the South deserves not its mistrust, but might safely be charged with the formation of its committees and the shaping of the legislation of the land." That was a manly deliverance from one smarting under defeat in a contest of exceptional bitterness, and it presents Mr. Blackburn before the country in the attitude of a conservative and patriotic legislator. He will have ample opportunity to assert his fidelity to his professions on the floor of the House, as the leader of those who are esteemed as likely to make a needless issue with the President, and he can thus prove that the Southern leaders do not merit the distrust of the country. The Southern man who leads in the support of conservative measures, and who regards the tranquility and prosperity of the country as paramount to the interests of party, will not be among the distrusted statesmen of the future.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A VERY SMART DARKY.—An exchange gets this off: "A negro in the Rhode Island State prison, who was convicted in Newport eleven years ago for an attempted assault on a little girl, to fifteen years' imprisonment, is to be released and sent as a missionary to Liberia. During the whole time he has been incarcerated his demeanor has been irreproachable, and not only has he never had a single bad conduct mark but he has obtained a very excellent opinion from all the officials. Soon after entering upon his prison life Peters, who was very ignorant, took to studying, and has steadily applied himself to the improvement of his mind ever since. The result is that he is to-day one of the best scholars in the State, and as a linguist has few equals in the country. He has mastered French, German, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Portuguese and a number of other languages. He has frequently delivered orations before the other prisoners.

If the Roger Williamites allow this cute colored brother to be shipped to Liberia, he will certainly spoil for want of refined associates. Let him stay in Rhode Island.

TWO CONGRESSMEN.—Bucks county has two representatives in Congress, and in that respect may be considered the "boss" county in this or any other State. They are Hon. R. K. Bachman, who lives in that portion embraced within the limits of the Tenth Congressional district; and Hon. William Godschalk, of the Sixth district. The former is a Democrat and the latter a Republican, so both political parties are represented.

Miscellaneous.

PROPERTY FOR RENT.

Mrs. John B. Rafferty, of Penn township, offers for rent a dwelling house and store room, situate in the village of Pennville. For further information apply to, or address,

Mrs. J. B. RAFFERTY,
oct. 23,'78-tf. Grampian Hills.

FOR SALE.—

The undersigned will sell at private sale all that tract or parcel of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., within a short distance of the Tyrone & Clearfield R. R., and adjoining lands of Robert Hudson and others, and known as the Jacob B. Gearhart lot. The said tract containing 66 acres more or less, with two veins of valuable coal thereon, has about 20 acres cleared, and is the key to a large body of coal about being developed. Will be sold low and upon easy terms. For particulars, apply to

DAVID L. KREBS.
Clearfield, Pa., July 12, 1878.

FLOWERS FOR EVERYBODY.

None Better. None Cheaper.

We Sell for $1.00

Strong, vigorous and well grown Plants.

8 Roses, or 10 Geraniums or 10 Fuchsias or 15 Verbenas or 15 Pansies or 15 single Petunias or 15 Basket and Bedding plants or 15 Coleus or 12 Heliotropes or 12 Chrysanthemums or 12 Gladiolus or 10 Double Tuberous Bulbs for $1.00 or 12 Plants & Bulbs (1 of each collection) $1.00 or half this collection—75 Plants and Bulbs with New pure white ageratum (blanche) added $5.00 or the whole collection of 150 choice plants and Bulbs with a plant of Ageratum Blanche or the New Scarlet Rose Geranium (Mrs. Taylor) added $8.00.

We guarantee safe delivery by Express.
Our Printed Circular of

Flowers for Everybody, "sent free."

Harry Chaapel,

FLORIST,

290 West 4th St., Williamsport, Pa.
Feb. 26, 1879-6t.

JOHN TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES,

AND

Improved Spring Beds,

MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,

looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.

dec10'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

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 cloverseed.

DANIEL GOODLANDER.
Luthersburg, January 17, 1877.

Agricultural Statistics.

To the Citizens of Clearfield County:

The undersigned having been appointed by the Department, at Washington, principal reporter of the Agricultural Statistics of Clearfield county, respectfully requests the co-operation of all to assist, by sending the subscriber all the information they can bearing upon the following questions, so as to enable him to make as correct a statement to the Department, as possible: How many horses have died in your borough or township, and of what disease. How many cows and calves, and of what disease. How many sheep have you lost, and of what disease; how many killed by dogs. How many hogs have you lost, and of what disease. What prevailing diseases amongst the poultry. In all cases give the remedies used which have been found to be successful, and in all cases to give the cash value of all stock as nearly as possible. By the co-operation of our citizens in general upon these important particulars, the Agricultural reports will become an encyclopedia of useful information to the public, by enabling the Department to publish the diseases, the losses, and the remedies that have been found most beneficial in certain diseases. Any other information that will be considered a public benefit, will be thankfully received.

Address the subscriber at Grampian Hills, Clearfield Co., Pa. SAMUEL WIDEMIRE.
March 13, 1878-tf.

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,
Clearfield, April 25, 1877-tf. Superintendent.

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,

HANGING VASES,

Stove Lining and Fire Brick,

kept constantly on hand.

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!

Fisher's Patent Airtight Self-Sealing Fruit Cans!

BUTTER CROCKS, with lids,
CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS,
APPLE-BUTTER CROCKS,
PICKLE CROCKS,
FLOWER POTS, PIE DISHES,
STEW POTS,

And a great many other things too numerous to mention, to be had at

FRED'K. LEWZINGER'S

STONE - WARE POTTERY,

Corner of Cherry and Third Streets,
CLEARFIELD, PA. aug8

PRIVATE SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate!

The undersigned, living in Penn twp., Clearfield county, Pa., offers the following valuable Real Estate for sale:

446 Acres of Land,

more or less, in Beccaria township, lying on the north side of big Clearfield creek, and within one mile of the same. The above land is heavily covered with hemlock, white oak, rock oak, and other hard wood timber, and a quantity of white pine, said to be half a million or more feet.

The same is heavily underlaid with bituminous coal, and directly on the line of railroad leading from Houtzdale to Coalport. Its value is unknown. There are, also, other valuable minerals on the same.

The above land lies about two and a-half miles below the village of Glen Hope, adjoining lands of George Groom and others, on what is known as Porter's run. The improvements on the property are a good geared saw mill, in running order, a high dam, stone breast, made in the best manner, fit for almost any machinery. There is, also, a large frame dwelling house and frame bank barn thereon, and about forty or fifty acres, more or less, of the land is cleared. Any person wishing to invest in property of this kind will do well to examine this property. I will sell the whole or the undivided half interest, as may suit the purchaser. The above tract of land will make two or three farms, which will compare favorably with the greater part of our county. Price and terms made known to any person wishing to purchase. For further particulars call in person or address the undersigned at Grampian Hills P.O., Clearfield county, Pa. SAM'L WIDEMIRE.
Jan. 9, 1878-tf.

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by

G. B. GOODLANDER,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Has the Largest Circulation of any paper in Northwestern P