The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1876.

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

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

CANDIDATES, ATTENTION!—On and after the 16th of August, the announcement of the names of candidates for District and County nominations will be in order. The usual fee, which must be paid in advance, will be as follows: Congress, $20; Senator, $15; Assembly, $15; Sheriff, $15; Associate Judge, $10; District Attorney, $10; Jury Commissioner, $5. This amount will pay for the usual notice and the printing of 10,000 tickets for each candidate. Our party rules require that the names of each candidate be announced three weeks before the election.

Primary election day, Saturday, September 16, from 1 to 7 p. m., and the County Convention meets in the Court House the following Tuesday at 1 p. m.

A good place to learn law—in jail. See *Times*.

Another Southern outrage—Alabama has given 45,000 Democratic majority.

"Their nominees are already known and recorded on their slate."—*Stone palace dashes.*

Why not name them?

A heathen Philosopher says: We rise to fortune by many successive steps, we descend by only one.

Sheridan proposes a warm reception for Crazy Horse when he comes in to "shake hands." First catch your hare.

"He will remain in close confinement until September court."—*Stone palace dashes.*

There are several other chaps similarly situated.

A Radical journal says the Republican party is resting easy. That is right. It will have a chance to rest easy for some time to come.

Senator Boyer has our thanks for valuable public documents. Small's hand-book, and Insurance Commissioner Forster's third annual Reports.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is of the opinion that "it will require a Democratic victory to convince the world that the war against the Union is at an end."

NOT QUITE.—The editor of the *Times* has the impertinence to print an editorial of ours under the caption of "dashes from the Stone Palace." Impudent and premature.

The wife of Lieut. Governor Latta, of this State, died at Uniontown, Fayette county, on Sunday morning, the 13th inst. Her remains were taken to Greensburg for interment.

Hayes sat in Congress four years and was silent. No abuses called him to utterance; no wrongs made him lisp reform; no effort of his life has made him a terror to evil doers.

"How wearily the closing hours of this Centennial year will pass away to more than one jailbird."—*Times.*

Experience is a good teacher, and out of the "abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

"Had we the case we would push it to the bottom."—*Times.*

Poor fool! Have you not already got cases enough on hand. More, wait until you are out of prison before you turn barrator.

The sudden conversion of Hon. Sunset Cox to soft money on Saturday is a beautiful illustration of the facility with which Democrats can change their sentiments.—*Radical Exchange.*

It was an old heathen Philosopher who said that wise men often changed, but fools never.

"Something must be done."—*Stone Palace Dash.*

We hope the Sheriff will keep his eye on that chap. He abused him like a fish-woman while a candidate, and he will betray him the very first chance he gets.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* thus summarizes the political base-ball score: "Our national game: Jewell and Pratt out on first base by Babcock to Grant; Taft out on fly to Morton.

THE SCORE.

Grant's thieves	8
Republican reform	0

"For many years we have borne the oppression of heavy taxation to fill the coffers of these men and a Commissioners' Clerk."—*Stone Palace Dash.*

We wonder how old the fellow is, anyhow. More than this, there is $300 due the aforesaid Clerk, and he has been awaiting the covering of that fine into the Treasury, before presenting a bill. How much longer must he wait.

THE DIFFERENCE.—An exchange says: "Hayes was flippant. Tilden reasons. Hayes is waiting for somebody to do something for him. Tilden is doing something for the people. He gives them ideas so they can help themselves. Hayes has saddled taxes upon the people of his own State while Gov. Tilden has reduced them *eight millions* a year. In a greater ratio will he reduce expenditures after being inaugurated on the 4th of March next, as he will be if he lives.

A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT.—On Thursday last, Mr. Beebe, (N. Y.) chairman of the committee on expenditures in the Navy Department, submitted the majority report of said committee, together with three resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That Isaiah Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Navy Department, is unworthy and incompetent to hold that position, and that the interest of the Bureau, the Department and the Government requires his removal.

Resolved, That by reason of the negligence of George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and his order to pay the firm of Tilton, Wheelwright & Co. the claim presented by them in January, 1874, the Government of the United States was defrauded by said Tilton, Wheelwright & Co. of the sum so paid, to wit, $32,019.

Resolved, That a copy of the annexed testimony, together with the reports of the majority and minority of the committee, and of these resolutions, with notice of the action of the House of Representatives herein, be laid before the President of the United States by the Clerk of this House.

This report was signed by four of the five members of the Committee, and adopted by the House. The frauds committed in the Navy are as huge as those brought to light in the War Department, but the Radical Senate having refused to impeach Belknap for his crimes, there is no use in placing any other Radical in the pillory, because no one can be convicted under Grant's Administration, and the cash expenses of a trial may as well be saved.

STAR NO. THIRTY-EIGHT.—The Territory of Colorado was twenty-one years of age "in the course of human events," and that day was added to the galaxy of States that now make up the Union. With big head-letters, crowned by a rooster rampant, the Georgetown (Col.) *Miner* thus glorifies over the vote in favor of the State Constitution:

Erect, you bet!—Walk into my parlor, is Uncle Sam's greeting—Good bye, old carpet-bag—Sovereigns, assume your rights—

Colorado, youngest, fairest State!
In the Union cluster Number 38!
Step to the front—assume your station,
Equal to that of any in the nation!—

No more Government wards in ours—We can vote in Congress now—Ain't you mighty glad your'e out of the wilderness—Good bye, Wyoming! New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Utah, Dakota and Washington—We leave your pleasant company and join a bigger and better crowd—

Colorado drops short dresses,
And receives the warm caresses
Of her Uncle Samuel now
On her white and radiant brow,
Robed in golden vesture—grand
As any sister in the land;
Silver chaplets crown her head
As she walks with stately tread
To assume her proper place—
Peer of any in the race!

WHAT A PITY.—The Radical editors and stumpers have an awful time of explaining the overwhelming defeat of their party in Alabama at the recent election. The Philadelphia *Enquirer* weeps over the result in this way:

"Alabama increases her Democratic majority very considerably, and elects a Legislature that will send a Democrat to the Senate in place of the doubtful Spencer, who is mainly to blame for the large Democratic gains in his State. The result was not unexpected, but it is a little surprising that the whole mass of the colored people should have either refrained from voting or voted for the Democrats on the State ticket, although they had the excuse that the Republican ticket was headed by a Democrat, but one who was a declared friend of the black people. This was Spencer's last fraud, and it has rebounded on the Republican party, which should have cast him off long ago."

The editor had better state the whole truth on this occasion and say that the Democrats did the mischief with the assistance of "our colored brethren" who like other people are tired of being robbed.

THE LETTER.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, who was present in the United States Senate when Gov. Tilden's letter came to hand says:

"Senator Wallace believes that the letter will enter into the convictions of two-thirds of the people of Pennsylvania, and give the Democrats a fair chance of carrying that State. Its treatment of the causes of and the remedy for the existing business depression would carry it home to the thousands of business and laboring people in his State. While he had been opposed to Governor Tilden at St. Louis, he was now thoroughly convinced that he was the right man in the right place and would most assuredly be elevated to the Presidential chair, Messrs. Goode, Tucker, Douglas and in fact all the members of the Virginia delegation who are here warmly applaud Senator Davis, of West Virginia, says it would be impossible to improve the letter. Senator Whyte, of Maryland, says it has made the Republican Senators look serious. Indeed, columns might be filled with the flattering comments of Democrats here, but they will find expression more fully and authoritatively in discussions in Congress or in the active work of the campaign."

ANOTHER HEARD FROM.—Charles Francis Adams, in a letter to H. E. McDermott, Esq., of the Jersey City *Herald*, under date of August 5th, says:

I am one of the class now denominated Independents, asking no favors and voting for the best man without regard to party lines. I propose to retain my position. But as to the choice offered to me between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes, though having no prepossessions against either, I do not hesitate to say that the former is far the most fitted to meet the emergency in our politics, in my opinion, and I intend to vote for him.

Mr. Adams was Minister Plenipotentiary to England during Mr. Lincoln's last and Grant's first term; but finding the company he was compelled to keep, he resigned and came home, and Grant sent General Schenck to take his place, who has just been sent adrift by a resolution of censure passed by Congress.

GRANT'S REASON.—Some people did not know why our new Commissioner of Internal Revenue was appointed. This is the reason:

CHICAGO, February 24.—*General O. E. Babcock, St. Louis:*—Hearty congratulations from me and others from Southern Illinois. GREEN B. RAUM

Raum is one of "Bab" and "Sylph's" butties, and was the first to congratulate the rogue when he missed the penitentiary, and for this family compliment Grant put him into the first fat vacancy he dare make. The mistake Radical office-seekers made, was in not complimenting "Bab" on his escape. Such an effort would have hastened an appointment.

The following from the Jefferson county (N. Y.) *Journal*, a Republican organ, is a significant expression of opinion, especially in view of the fact that Jefferson county directly adjoins Wheeler's district, and that the whole country round about is strongly Republican:

The nomination of Hayes and Wheeler seems to surprise every one here and pleases no one. As far as we have heard an opinion expressed it is that Hayes in case of an election, would "be as clay in the hands of the potter," and a mere continuance of the Belknaps, the Babcocks, Tom Murphys, &c.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Prof. T. H. Huxley, of England on his arrival in the Germania on Saturday a week, proceeded with Professor Youmans to the county seat of Mr. Appleton, the publisher. He will visit the Centennial among other points of interest. He will attend the meeting of the American Association of Science, at Buffalo, New York, on the 23d, and also deliver three lectures in the city of New York sometime during the month of September.

A NEW TUNE.—The Radical organists and other venders of "moral ideas," were wonderfully annoyed and chafed over Gov. Tilden's delay. But now they wish he had delayed accepting a few months longer. The "moral idea" men and post-traders are hard to please anyhow, unless they are taken into partnership.

STATE FISHERIES.—It is the duty of the State to provide, support and sustenance for all its citizens in every way possible and to make the leading articles of consumption as cheap as possible is the true policy of both the State and the citizen. "Few government experiments have been productive of greater good than the efforts for the propagation of useful fishes.—Through the labors of State Commissions, it is probable that ere long the prices of the finest fish will be as moderate and as fixed as is the market for beef. In the matter of salmon alone—the finest of the piscine species—they used to be cheap at sixty cents a pound, while the price now rarely goes above thirty in the season, and has fallen as low as eighteen cents a pound." The legal and proper protection of fish and other game by the State will go far to furnish cheap and wholesome food for the citizen and we hope to see the authorities exercise full power in this particular direction.

FACTS AND FIGURES.—Senator Wallace gave the Radical plunderers and counterfeit staticians a broadside last week, before leaving for home. For "bottom facts" and as a campaign document it eclipses the sophistries of Morton, Sherman & Co., although they were backed and assisted by the chief of every Bureau and their clerks, while he was compelled to hunt and compile his own figures. The Philadelphia *Times*, of the 10th in alluding to the Senator's speech says: "The speech of Senator Wallace yesterday, like all the efforts of that gentleman, was fortified by an array of facts and figures which presents a remarkable contrast to the wild partisan harangues which have occupied the attention of the Senate for several days." We shall lay the speech in full before our readers in a week or two, and give the *outside* world a view of the *inside* robberies that have been perpetrated upon the people by Grant and his confederates.

DIX MIXED.—It seems to strike "spot him on the shoot," General John A. Dix, that Samuel J. Tilden cannot carry New York. It struck him in a like manner when Samuel the Reformer ran for Governor, a few years ago. General Dix was a very popular Statesman of New York, and had been elected Governor by 53,451 over his Democratic competitor. Gen. Dix was renominated by the Republicans. The Democrats put Samuel J. Tilden up against him and he beat Dix 53,315. Tilden made a change of nearly one hundred and seven thousand—or in precise figures 106,766! Dix knows that Tilden will sweep the Empire State, this time, with 80,000 or 100,000 majority, and that is what's the matter with old—"shoot him on the spot."

TOO THIN.—Grant and his butties have put a story in circulation to the effect that Gen. Sherman will resign his position in the Army at the close of Grant's term, and he (Grant) will be placed at the head of the Army. When Gen. Sherman resigns for the purpose of letting Grant in, ice will take command. The one is as likely to occur as the other. The fact is: when Grant's time is up if he is allowed to remain outside of a penitentiary, he will put the most of his time in at Long Branch, with Belknap, Babcock and the other "crooked" rogues whose company he has enjoyed for the past six years.

VAGUE.—The Phila'a *Press* publishes some letters purporting to be written by Ben Franklin and George Washington. They are interesting, but throw no light on the charge that John W. Forney pocketed $25,000 of the Pacific Mail steamship company's money, or that he received two thousand of the three hundred thousand stolen from our State Treasury by Evans, Kemble & Co. Wade Hampton never owned a meaner slave than the one owned by Simon Cameron this day, who dances to his master at the head of the *Press* like a parrot for some thing to eat.

RATHER PRACTICAL.—The best resource is a reduction of expenses of the Government below its income, for that imposes no new charge on the people. This is Gov. Tilden's idea of getting out of debt and resuming specie payments without increasing taxation. How do you like it? Again he remarks: "What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all legerdemain of finance and financiering; I would give the whole of it for the old homely maxim, live within your income." How does that sound?

ON THE STUMP.—Morrow B. Lowry, for many years a Radical Senator from Crawford and Erie, has taken the stump for Tilden and Hendricks. He is using sledge-hammer arguments and will demoralize the enemy considerably in the Northwestern portion of the State. His revelations of the deep seated corruptions within his party, are as damaging to it as those of McParlan bearing on the Mollie Maguires. Mr. Lowry has been the ablest champion our opponents have had in that section of the State since the death of the Whig party in 1856.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—In accordance with the adjournment on last Friday evening, a meeting of the Democracy will be held in the Court-room on Friday evening next, for the purpose of permanently organizing a TILDEN AND HENDRICKS Club, in this borough. Let there be a full turn out on that occasion. United States Senator Wallace, having returned home, has consented to give us a talk. Israel Test, Wm. M. McCullough and others will be present to address their fellow-citizens.

Do not fail to read the remarks of Mr. Dana, made at the Tammany meeting, in New York, recently, and are found on our fourth page. He sounds the key-note in this contest, and having acted with the opposition for many years, his testimony should have great weight when thrown into the scales at this critical period in our history.

IMPROVING.—One editor, at all events, has learned some law in prison, but he is still bereft of common sense. As he never inherited any of that, it cannot be stuffed into him. There are some "outrageous" laws and some outrageous fools, and it will be a long time before society can rid itself of these freaks.

CLUB MEETING.—Arrangements are on foot to organize Reform Clubs at Curwensville and Woodland, as will be observed by this paper.

Col. McClure's "whisper with Carl Schurz," found on our fourth page, is a rare chapter on political skinning, and about squelches "the ablest disputant and the feeblest leader of American politics."

Godlove S. Orth and Schuyler Colfax will take the stump in Indiana for Hayes and reform. This will give them an opportunity to tell all they know about the Venezuela and Credit Mobilier frauds.

The Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania are making extensive preparations for a grand parade in Philadelphia on September 20. The demonstration promises to be one of the most magnificent ever made by the Order in the State.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says that detectives watched a room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel a whole night, supposing that ex-Gov. Bullock of Georgia was in it. In the morning, as they were about to make an arrest, they learned that the occupant was ex-Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts.

TILDENISH REMARKS.—"Live within your income," said Samuel J. Tilden to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1865; "there is no royal road for a Government more than for an individual or a corporation." Had this advice been heeded, the people would not have been in their impoverished and uncertain condition to-day.

A BIG THING.—The largest Mortgage ever entered of record in this country was filed at Albany, New York on the 7th inst. It calls for thirty-two millions of dollars, $30,000,000 to bear seven per cent. interest and $2,000,000 at six per cent., given by the Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Wm. H. Vanderbilt.

RADICAL FRUITS.—The re-election of Grant has inaugurated at least two specific enterprises. Hundreds of men and women are running over the country hunting work and begging bread. Plenty of both was promised four years ago. The same men are at their old game, and promise that the election of Hayes will cure the crimes committed by Grant. Reader, they deceived you once and they will do it again. A burnt child should fear the fire.

Mollie Maguireism received quite a backset in Schuylkill county, last week. McHugh one of the leading conspirators turned State's evidence and fully corroborated the testimony of the Detective, McParlan, on a former trial as to the inside workings of that murderous gang of out-laws who are now about receiving justice at the hands of the State, unless "the old man at Harrisburg" (Hartranft) goes back on the State.

ON THE GO.—It is stated that Isabella is actually on her way to Spain, where it is said that she intends to arrange a marriage for Alfonso. The youth, if he wishes to keep his crown, would do better to invite this scheming mamma to stay away, and dispose of her Bourbon brides elsewhere. Yes, the sixteen year old King is getting along swimmingly, and should be let alone.

BASTARD REFORM.—The editor of the Chicago *Times*, in alluding to the would-be Vice President, Wheeler's letter of acceptance, says: "The letter is another illustration of the cowardice, time-serving, and obtuseness of a well-informed public man. Though he has seen his party swept aside because of its offenses, though he has seen those offenses repeated, though he has seen the men who committed them escape the torments of punishment, this man pretends in the name of God and good government to take up the banner of bastard reform to lead to the purification which he and his party have made necessary, a purification whose very first condition demands his and their obliteration from the further possibility of misgovernment.

BELKNAPISM.—The recent vote in the United States Senate, demonstrates the fact that a majority of the Radical members of that body approve of the crooked ways of Grant's Secretary. The technical dodge of "No jurisdiction" is so thin that even a Champanzee monkey can see through this joke. The editor of the New York *Sun*, in alluding to this defeat of justice, says:

"The Republican party, as represented in the Senate, is thus directly and indisputably responsible for the escape of this guilty man. They must defend and justify this infamy before the people, who will not be satisfied with the subterfuges by which justice has been defeated.

"Many of them, doubtless, felt that they could not convict Belknap, without injuring the Republican party as much as it would be injured by his acquittal. Not a few of its other high officers and leaders, including members of the Senate itself, have been guilty of offences like those with which Belknap stood charged. His conviction would have been an assault on Grant himself.

"The guilty Secretary has escaped conviction in a pitiful way; but no man who has read the evidence can entertain any doubt of his criminality. In his acquittal, both the Republicans and the Democrats of the country are furnished with a spectacle of dishonor which may well set them all thinking."

THE REFORM GOES ON.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: "Another point for civil service reform has been made by the President. Col. Wharton, United States District Attorney for Kentucky and a former partner of ex-Secretary Bristow, has been removed without notice to him either from the President or the department. His summary official decapitation Col. Wharton attributes to the influence of John D. White, a Republican member of Congress from Kentucky, who once sought and failed to obtain Wharton's assistance in securing the pardon of some of his constituents who had been convicted of whisky frauds. In his appeal to Wharton on that occasion White said: "The offenses for which pardons should be granted, if granted, are *those of minor importance*—viz., for making and selling whisky unlawfully, and for unlawfully dealing in tobacco. If you can do so, I'll be obliged to you if you would furnish me a tabular statement showing the names, residences and offenses for which indicted, of those of my district who may be indicted at Louisville or Covington." White, who seems to have regarded these offenses against the Government as of "minor importance," was going into the pardon business wholesale. Wharton regarded his letter as impertinent and did not furnish the statement desired. This angered White and of course he had not much trouble in convincing Grant that Wharton should be removed. Such are Grant's "immense services in times of peace" that Hayes endorses!

THEIR LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

We this week lay the letters of Messrs. Tilden & Hendricks, in full before our readers. The editor of the New York *Sun*, who was a member of Lincoln's Cabinet and one of the ablest secular writers of the day, in alluding to these messages to the people, on the issues of the day says:

Gov. Tilden's letter of acceptance is the strongest, clearest, ablest, most statesman-like, most suggestive, and most satisfactory political document that has been laid before the public within a long period of time. It displays breadth of mind, keenness of perception, and fulness of knowledge in the discussion of the great political questions of present public interest.—It is agreeable, in these times, to peruse a paper of such a character from a public man. Hayes' small, narrow, and common place letter was a marked contrast to it in every respect.

Gov. Tilden's letter is as bold as it is perspicuous. He shirks none of the issues of the day. He indulges in no evasions, tricks of language, or pretences of any kind. His friends will be strengthened by the study of it, and his assailants will find in it no point which they can shake.

Gov. Tilden accepts, strengthens, and illustrates the various important articles of the St. Louis platform on which he stands; and to the more important of them he gives a force and definiteness which are made all the more striking by his elucidation of the ways in which they can be practically applied in the conduct of the Government.

He first touches upon the question of retrenchment and reform in the administration, showing the evils of the extravagance and wastefulness that have made necessary the enormous taxation by which the country is depressed, and pointing to the struggle in the House to reduce expenditures under the menaces of the Senate and the Executive. He would deal practically with this matter also, and proposes an amendent to the Constitution by which the evils of the existing system may be remedied.

He next adverts to the Southern question in words of wisdom and sound sense. He would seek to establish a cordial fraternity among men of every race, now united in one destiny; and he promises, as Chief Magistrate, to exercise the powers conferred by the laws and Constitution, to protect all citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

Then comes the chief feature of his message—an elaborate discussion of the financial question in its various aspects. It is not only comprehensive and lucid, but bristles with practical suggestions for the establishment of practicable financial reforms. He holds that resumption is not difficult, shows the methods and means of resumption, indicates the time for resumption, and points out the preparations that ought to be made for resumption. "The proper time for resumption," he says, "is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is the best." A vague idea of the distress is often associated with the process of resumption, but Gov. Tilden shows by a few words that this is unfounded. The Government is the sole delinquent, and his only to make good its own promises, when the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. He does not think it a work of difficulty for the Government to make the coin now in the Treasury available for the objects of a reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise. The best resource, as provision for reserves and redemption, is a reduction of the expenses of the Government below its income; for that imposes no new charge on the people. The specific measures and the actual date of resumptive legislation are matters of detail, having reference to ever-changing conditions, and belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The fixing of a definite date for resumption, without preparations for it, is a sham; and the Governor is evidently in perfect accord with the report that was yesterday agreed to by the House Committee on Banking and Currency in favor of the repeal of the resumption day clause in the act of 1875. No practical progress toward actual resumption has been made, but there have rather been steps backward. Having gone over this ground thoroughly, Mr. Tilden closes the subject by saying:

"There is no necromancy in the operations of government. The key-maxims of every day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise, or his profession as to the value of the old promise, would alike provoke derision."

Mr. Tilden makes some excellent observations on the means of relief to existing business distress. He desires that the subject shall be practically dealt with. The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from illusions.

The last theme of his message is civil service reform, and he handles it like a man of business and knowledge. He points out the two great evils in the Government service. One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office-holders. The other evil is the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries, governing the caucuses and dictating the nominations of their own party, and attempting to carry the elections of the people by undue influence, and by immense corruption funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of office-holders. Mr. Tilden indicates the steps that must be taken to make reform in this branch effective.

Before closing, he pronounces in favor of the one-term principle for the Presidency.

On the whole, and in every respect, Mr. Tilden's letter of acceptance is a document worthy of a genuine reformer, and invigorating to the cause of reform. It will increase public respect for his statesmanship and public confidence in his purposes, and will greatly strengthen his prospects as the Reform Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

In respect to Gov. Hendricks' letter, we have but time to say, after a hasty perusal of it, that it puts an end to the absurd stories that have been circulated about irreconcilable differences of opinion between him and Mr. Tilden. It sustains the principal positions of Tilden, and leads us to believe that they are thoroughly in co-operation respecting all the great measures of public policy now before the country.

A VICTIM OF THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.—"I ain't wotin' dis year, boss," said a venerable darkey to a gentleman from whom he had solicited ten cents "jes' ter get de ole nigger a dram;" "I ain't wotin' dis year, 'cause I see deys giwine to take de comman' fum Giner'l Grant. I ain't foolin' wid politics no how. De mo' I woted de mo' money I los' in dat Freedman Bank. Dey wos jes' a milkin' me righterlong." "Why didn't you make a fuss about it?" queried the gentleman. "Lor', boss! W'at de reexin de pullet don't cackle wo'en de nigger come 'long an' lif' him offen de roos'?" The gentleman couldn't face the conundrum.—*Savannah News.*

THE REGULAR ARMY TESTED AGAIN.

When Gen. Terry made his last endeavor to communicate with Crook, there was not an officer or soldier in his command on the yellowstone whom he could use for the purpose. Each and all were utterly unfitted for such service, and he had to hire a mountaineer, with the promise of five hundred dollars, to undertake the perilous enterprise. Sandy, a trapper, mounted and started at night. Sandy's success lay in large part in his ability to cover his trail. 'Tis a small but unanswerable testimony to the inadequacy of West Point's education to teach war against indians, but not an officer in Terry's command noticed that the horse given Sandy was shod, or reflected that the marks of his shoes would publish to any Indian who should see them, that a white courier was riding from Terry to Crook. Sandy returned to have the shoes taken off. If the inside of the horse's hoofs had been pared down when he was shod, as they probably were, Sandy's second endeavor must have betrayed his character and mission as inevitably as the iron shoes would have done, since the horse's tracks would have shown the absence of the frog. The wise Indian leaves his horse the use of his frog; indeed he never touches his hoof with a tool. To him, the absence of the frog in the impression of the foot is an infallible sign of a white man. Terry and his officers did not know how to command the simplest element of success for an attempt at communication.

Again, the reconnoitering party sent out by Crook, under Sibley, a West Point Lieutenant, was saved from destruction by the mountaineer, Frank Grouard. The Lieutenant did not know how to fight Indians; he did not know how to save his command when cornered. That education cannot be given at West Point. The officer was brave, and so were his men. They would have fought to the death, and died without a whimper. But that is not war. It is only fine manhood. Grouard, though, was a soldier of the best education. He declined a fight so unequal as to end in the certain destruction of the entire command, tied the horses to the trees as a blind, abandoned even food and water as impedimenta, and crawled quickly and silently through the trees on a rapid forty-five mile retreat over the mountain. The Lieutenant commanding showed his good sense in placing himself and his party under Grouard's direction from the moment the Sioux first trailed them. He knew that he was at the end of his West Point rope—outside of his drill, his books, and his knowledge; that he was helpless; that his own scalp and those of all the men under him would dangle before sundown at the belts of the Indians. We honor him for pocketing his pride and asking his scout to save his command. And they were saved. But something was lost. Wherever in the United States this story is read, a portion of the faith that our regular army can successfully fight Indians is lost. And if the regular army cannot do that, what logic is there for its existence?

For Indian warfare the regular army is wrong from top to bottom. Neither officers nor men can scout. They do not know the country. They cannot subsist in it without a commissariat. They cannot trail. They cannot approach unseen. They cannot estimate numbers from signs left on the ground. They cannot read the language of monuments and tokens. They are not familiar with the habits of their foes. Every command now in the field has to employ and rely on large detachments of friendly Indians as guides, scouts, skirmishers, and couriers. Our infantry is obviously useless against Indian cavalry. Its Springfield musket is the best weapon in the world, but the Indians can keep out of its range in the daylight, and at night strike with effect. The carbine of our cavalry is a short-range arm. The Indians have the Winchester rifle, with which they can exterminate a cavalry regiment if dismounted; or mounted, if they can hold it long enough under fire. Our horses are wrong. They are large and slow and clumsy on rough ground, and in close fighting. Our men are wrong. The infantry is recruited from the idle poor of the cities, and almost wholly from foreigners. The cavalry, indeed, is recruited mostly with Americans, and largely from farms, and therefore is the best arm of our service.

The right material to fight Indians with is to be found only on the plains, and in Montana, Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas. It rarely enlists. It hunts buffalo for their hides, prospects the mountains for silver and gold, drives team across the plains, herds cattle on the range, races and trades horses, drives thousands of steers up from Texas to the Eastern trunk railways, chops cord-wood for Missouri river steamers, hunts deer and antelope for the market, mines in Colorado and New Mexico, drinks, gambles, fights, murders, but never runs; and in cunning, coolness, endurance, skill, and courage, is an overmatch for the best of the Indians.

Ten or twelve weeks of fighting weather remain for the Sioux war. It will go over to another year, and to other years after that, unless the men we speak of are hired to whip these savages. 'Twas so with the Modocs, when the seemingly easy job of thrashing them had to be taken off the hands of the West Pointers and regulars. Our army chiefs resist the employment of our true Indian fighting material, and for the excellent reason that the army cannot afford to make the confession that it cannot fight Indians. That confession would sooner or later be followed by an act of Congress abolishing the army as a useless institution. The army chiefs will probably let the war drag till the snow falls, then plead necessity and go into winter quarters; and go likewise to Congress for an increase of the regular army.—*New York Sun.*

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETING.

In accordance with a previous announcement, a number of Democrats met in the Court room, in Clearfield, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of taking proper steps to organize a Tilden and Hendricks Club. The meeting was called to order by Israel Test, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. After the Chairman had stated the object of the meeting, Geo. B. Goodlander moved that John F. Weaver act as President of the meeting. The motion was unanimously agreed to. On motion of Clark Brown, Cyrenus Howe and Jos. Shaw were elected Vice Presidents, and on motion of John A. McBride, Clayton Johnson and Fred Cardon were elected Secretaries. Mr. Test moved that Thomas A. Hoover, of Curwensville, be made an additional Vice President. Adopted. On motion of D. W. Moore, John P. Dale, one of the oldest Democrats in the county, was added to the list of Vice Presidents. William M. McCullough, Esq., moved that J. F. McKenrick, be made an additional Secretary. Agreed to. The meeting being fully organized, Mr. Test offered then following:

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen, Dr. J. P. Burchfield, Abram Humphry, William Porter, D. R. Fullerton, John A. McBride, A. J. Jackson, Miles Read, Thos. Riley and A. Guinsburg, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to report the necessary names for officers prescribed by the rules of the Democratic State Committee for the organization of a Democratic Club in this borough, and that when this meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet on next Friday evening at 8 o'clock, and the Committee hereby appointed, report their proceedings in the premises to that meeting for further action.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

At this stage of the proceedings, ex-Governor Bigler made his appearance in the Court-room, and on motion of Dr. Boyer, he was called upon to address the meeting, which he did at some length in his usual able manner. [This speech will appear at length in our next issue, and will richly repay a studied perusal.—ED. REP.] At the conclusion of the Governor's remarks, Mr. Humphrey moved that Wm. M. McCullough, Esq., address the assemblage. Carried unanimously. Mr. McCullough at once proceeded to review the crooked ways of Cameron, Belknap, Babcock, Hayes & Co. At the close of his remarks, Mr. Test moved that the meeting adjourn until next Friday evening. Carried.

ANOTHER SWINDLE.

The testimony taken before the House Committee on Indian Affairs, concerning the management of the Indian department under Grant's Administration, affords a remarkable revelation of depravity. Some of it sheds new light upon the character of that eminent Christian statesman, the Rev. E. P. Smith, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who at present is engaged in missionary work among the heathen of Africa, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association. It seems that when Smith was appointed Indian Commissioner, he was behindhand in his accounts as agent for the Chippewa Indians to the amount of $250,000 or $300,000. After taking possession of his new office, he proceeded to settle his accounts with the Government in an original and peculiar manner. He brought to Washington a niece who had acted as a clerk for him at the Chippewa Agency, appointing her to a $1,600 clerkship, and this relative arranged and fixed up his accounts to his entire satisfaction, after which they were sent to another clerk to examine and adjust. Thus Smith, representing the Government as Indian Commissioner, passed upon his own accounts as Indian agent, and by "manipulating the whole thing and fixing it to suit himself," to use the words of a witness who has had many years' experience as a clerk in the Indian Office, he quietly expunged a deficiency of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand dollars. This is only one instance of the financial acuteness displayed by Smith, out of many that have been investigated by the committee; but the others are equally creditable to the late Commissioner's ability to take good care of number one, while engaged in the arduous work of christianizing the American Indian. With a knowledge of the true character of the reverend gentleman's labor among the Indians, the sympathies of the public will undoubtedly go out freely toward the wild Africans who are now undergoing his pious ministrations. If they have idols of silver and gold, Smith will undoubtedly succeed in making the misguided heathen give them up.—*Parker Journal.*

THE FAMOUS TROTTER, SMUGGLER.—The Dayton (O.,) *Journal*, says: "Smuggler, the great trotter, and winner at the Cleveland races, recently, was originally from Franklin county, being raised by a Mr. Morgan, of Jackson township, about six miles from Columbus. Mr. Morgan came to that county from Virginia just before the war, bringing the damand sire of Smuggler with him. When Smuggler was two years old Morgan removed to Kansas. There being a race course close to the residence of Mr. Morgan, he was put on the track more for pastime than anything else. Colonel Tatt, a noted horseman, saw the horse work, and was of the opinion there was "bottom" to him. Smuggler was originally a pacer, but under the efficient management of a trainer he soon developed speed as a trotter. Tuft took the horse to New York with the understanding that he should receive half of the sum he could dispose of him for. Colonel Russell, the present owner, agreed to pay $40,000 for the animal provided he could show a 2:25 gait. Upon trial the horse got down to 2:23, and the sale was affected. Colonel Russell now resides at the Home Farm, in Massachusetts, and only last week refused $100,000 for the horse. The present driver is the man who handled him in Kansas, Colonel Russell sending to that State and engaging him.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

In accordance with the call issued by the Chairman, Wm. M. McCullough, Esq., the Committee met in the Sheriff's office on Tuesday, August 8th, 1876. After being called to order by the chairman, and having ascertained that a quorum of the members were present, F. I. Thompson moved that Mr. Sloppy of Knox, be admitted as a substitute for Mr. High, who was unable to be present. Not agreed to.

M. L. Gill, of Bradford, having sent in his resignation as a member of the Committee, it was unanimously accepted and Samuel P. Wilson, appointed in his stead.

The Chairman, Mr. M'Cullough informed the Committee that having concluded to become a candidate, he therefore tendered his resignation as Chairman. Dr. Blandy, moved that the resignation be accepted. Agreed to. Mr. Brown then moved that Israel Test, Esq., be selected to fill the vacancy. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Park, John W. Howe, was elected Secretary to the Committee.

After making some preliminary arrangements for conducting the campaign, the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1876, to the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield Co., for a charter of incorporation for Bethany Presbyterian Church at Dubois, Clearfield county, Pa. Aug. 16, '76-3t ELI BLOOM, Proth'y.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in the possession of Henry C. Bailey, of Knox township, viz: One sorrel mare and colt, and 1 sleigh, as said property belongs to me, and not to my son, he holding them subject to my order at any time. SARAH JACKSON. Anson'ville, Aug. 16, 1876-3t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of FRANCIS SHORT, deceased, late of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Penn'a., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. P. A. GAULIN, FRANK FIELDING, Executors. Clearfield, Aug. 16, '76-6t.

DOMESTIC ATTACHMENT.—Jeremiah Patterson vs. Jas. Wilson et al. } In Common Pleas of Clearfield county. No. 47, March Term, 1876. Notice is hereby given that the final report of Thomas H. Murray, Henry Swan and Daniel W. McCurdy, Trustees in the above entitled case, has been filed in my office, and that the same will be duly confirmed unless excepted to on or before the 24 day of September term, 1876. ELI BLOOM, Clearfield, Aug. 16, 1876-3t. Proth'o notary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with