THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1821.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

...the.....$2 50
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

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Local notices, per line..... 20

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1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$30 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00

G. B. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 50--WHOLE NO. 2493. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1876. NEW SERIES--VOL. 17, NO. 42.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
e25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [n]y16'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,'67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my23:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-7'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'73 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'75-tf

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Allegheny House.

T. M. ROBINSON,
Market Street, Clearfield. Pa.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light and Heavy Harness, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, &c. Repairing neatly done.
May 24, 1876-6m.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 10--75.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (3:5:73y:)

NEW WASHINGTON.

CHEAP GROCERIES!
LUMBER CITY, PA.
The undersigned announces to his old friends and patrons that he has opened a good line of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS at the old stand of Kirk & Spencer, for which he solicits a liberal patronage. H. W. SPENCER.
Lumber City, Pa., March 20-tf

MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
Mrs. S. S. LIDDELL,
Having engaged in the Marble business, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order TOMBSTONES, BOX AND CRADLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS, &c.
Yard on Reed street, near the R. R. Depot, Clearfield, Pa. je14,76

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Hacks, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

MITCHELL WAGONS.
The Best is the Cheapest!
Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—largeand small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr6'74 THOMAS REILLY.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of
UNDERTAKING,
AT REASONABLE RATES,
And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services. JOHN TROUTMAN, JAMES L. LEAVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

Cards.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
e26 Clearfield County, Penn's. 75y

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:30'74

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov12'73

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN N. WRIGHT.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-12'73 Clearfield, Pa.

JOSEPH B. M'NEALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan:1:76

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'76.

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the old Western Hotel building. Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. jel1'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n1:1'73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,66.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street, opp. Court House, Jan. 3, 1874.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28,'63:tf,

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug16'73

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 tf.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Weeds. [apr4,'66-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov18-73

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop in room formerly occupied by Naugle Market street.
July 14, '76.

HARRY SNYDER,
(Formerly with Lew Schuler.)
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House. A clean towel for every customer. may 10, '75.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
At the end of the new bridge,
WEST CLEARFIELD, PA.
The proprietor of this establishment will buy his liquors direct from distillers. Parties buying from this house will be sure to get a pure article at a small margin above cost. Hotel keepers can be furnished with liquors on reasonable terms. Pure wines and brandies direct from Seeley's Vinery, at Bath, New York.
GEORGE N. COLBURN.
Clearfield, June 16, 1875-tf.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES
We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my26

HARD TIMES.

A few weeks ago the public schools opened, and Young America mourns the departed Summer, with its license, its forays on orchards, its angling, bathing, nutting, boating, and freedom generally. The promise of new readers and histories, with an abundance of pictures, is not at all compensating for the fun and frolic of vacation. School opens at a most disastrous time so far as the school-boy is concerned, with "bunny" stealing all the chestnuts, and the "other fellows" making away with the walnuts and butternuts.

Mr. John H. Yates, in the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat*, has presented a view of the other side under the head of

SCHOOL BEGINS TO-DAY.

I'm glad vacation's over, and school is called again!
For thirteen weeks my romping boys have erased their mother's brain;
For thirteen weeks I've counted the sultry days away—
I'm glad vacation's over and school begins to-day!

They say that teachers cannot teach—that scholars cannot learn—
Thro' all the days of Summer—the days that fairly burn;
I wonder if they ever ask how mothers get along
With romping boys who find their joys in doing something wrong?

There's John, and Joe, and Jimmy, their clothes were nearly new
When they came home from school that day and said the term was through;
New John, and Joe, and Jimmy, with sun-brown hands and feet,
Come in at night to talk about the plight of beggars on the street!

There is no order in the house; I cannot find a thing;
The drawers are tumbled upside down with six hands hunting string;
The chairs are always in a row—the whole house fairly jars
With Jimmy jumping on and off to run his train of cars.

My brand-new carving-knife I found out in the grass, where Joe
Had used it making arrows for Jimmy's little bow;
And John came home from fishing—came whistling through the gate—
With father's best tobacco-box filled up with worms for bait.

The hens have had a frightful time the whole vacation through—
They could not hide a nest away the best that they could do;
I heard the roosters crow this morn, and to me it seemed to say:
"I'm glad vacation's over and school begins to-day!"

"All work," they say, "without some play makes Jack a very dull boy;"
Well, that's a good old adage, and gives the urchin joy;
But if the man who wrote it lived now and owned a son,
He'd sit up late and scratch his pate to write a different one.

There, there, I'm not complaining! Though weary of the noise,
I love, as only mothers can, my rattling, romping boys;
And I shall watch for four o'clock through every coming day,
When I can see my darlings out in the yard at play.

I've one dear boy now sleeping beneath the Summer sod;
He took a long vacation when he went home to God;
When life's rough school is over I'll meet him by and by,
Where graves ne'er hide our treasures—where dear ones never die.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY ABOUT THE RESULT.

[From the New York *Sun* of Oct. 12.]

The vote in the West shows that the Germans are deaf to the appeals of the bloody shirt orators, that Carl Schurz has lost power with them, and that they discern that the overmastering issue of this campaign is the reform of the abuses which sixteen years of Republican dominance has established in the administration of the Government. The Germans of the East are of the same mind with their brethren of the West. This fact, with others, give promise of a heavy majority for Tilden in this State, where the great battle will be fought. The Republican orators, released by the close of the canvass in Ohio and Indiana, will be brought hither to wave the bloody shirt; but they will find that it is not a standard which will stir the enthusiasm of our voters. The citizens of New York know Governor Tilden. They personally benefit by his reduction of taxes and the reforms he has introduced at Albany.

[From the Albany Argus, Oct. 11.]

REPUBLICAN PRESTIGE BROKEN.

The Democratic party has struggled against terrible odds in Ohio and Indiana. It has had to contront unlimited resources of men and money. It has had to meet an unprincipled organization, ready to sacrifice every great public interest to carry its own selfish ends. The spectacle of a great party selling its honor, and entering into an unholy alliance in defiance of its own professions, is degrading and disgusting, and will secure the contempt of the people of the entire Republic.

For the first time since the organization of the Republican party, the Democracy pass the critical period of the October elections without the influence of a depressing popular current against them.

The prestige of the Republican party is at last broken. At last it must face the people throughout the entire length and breadth of the land. At last it must give an account of its stewardship at the general election in November.

No longer can it enter into the November election with the impetus of an avalanche, sweeping everything before it. It must now face the sober judgment of the country. It must abandon its appeals to passion and prejudice. It must abandon its hopes of winning by personal calumny and scurrilous vituperation.

The questions are simple and easily comprehended by every voter.

1. Will the country prosper so long as sectional bitterness is permitted to load the South with heavy and oppressive burdens? Shall the relentless persecution of the South continue? or shall fraternity and good will between the sections prevail? The Republican party stirs up the rancor of old-time hatred; the Democratic party seeks to heal the wounds of the war, and to reconcile race with race and section with section. A united North grasps the proffered hand of a united South. Shall it be?

2. Shall the general administration of the country be conducted upon the principles of the fathers, or shall the Republic be managed by those who have already brought it to the verge of ruin?

3. Shall Reform and Retrenchment be enforced; or shall the destinies of the nation be left in hands utterly unable to comprehend its needs?

The result of yesterday's contests is demonstrating the great impression made by the Democracy in the critical States, gives bright promise of final success in November. The conservative, liberal, loyal, cultured States of the Republic will vote solid for Tilden and Hendricks, Reconciliation and Reform.

Victory is assured!

[From the Boston Post, Oct. 11.]

The back of the Grant-Hayes campaign is broken. Yesterday's work in the great western stronghold of Republicanism determinates the attitude of the nation in November. What this work is, and what it means, can only be understood when it is remembered that Indiana and Ohio were claimed, less than two months ago, by the National Republican Committee; that they have been Republican States from the beginning; and that the average Republican majority in Presidential years since 1860 has been, in Indiana, 7,566, and in Ohio, 24,285. It is no gust of transient passion that has wrought this great change in the minds of the people; it is the strong and steady flood that will sweep the land before it subsides. Now for Massachusetts!

[From the Baltimore Gazette, Oct. 11.]

Grantism is crushed to earth never to rise again. The bloody shirt will be bleached. Chandler, Blaine, Morton, and the rest may cease to trouble themselves about the solid South, for they will have enough to do to preserve a solid North. For every vote the Republicans may secure by bayonets in the South, they will lose five in the North. The battle will now be transferred to New York, but no fear need be entertained in regard to the State that has twice given a majority for Tilden.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 12.]

The Republicans founded their appeal on what is popularly called the "bloody shirt." With the exception of Mr. Schurz and Mr. J. D. Cox, we remember no prominent speaker in either Ohio and Indiana who brought into prominence those reforms which the country needs. Civil service, currency, economy, respectability, all went by the board, and press and speakers urged only and continually the danger of a "united South," the danger of rebel war claims, and attempt to arouse the old war fever, the feelings of bitterness, hostility and suspicion toward the South-ern whites. Now, of course, this was done deliberately. It was no chance work. In July there was still reason to hope and even to believe that the "bloody shirt" would not appear in this campaign. Suddenly and simultaneously it was raised in both States by all the Republicans, without cause, and without any reason except one—that they believed that, on the whole, this was their strongest card. The field of argument lay open to them to choose. They could have planted themselves on civil service reform, on currency reform, on general good will and confidence, but they preferred an appeal to dying and dangerous passions that seemed to them their surest and, we must believe, their only way to success.

Well, it has failed them. Substantially their campaign with the "bloody shirt" is a defeat. It was a desperate enterprise, set on foot by the anti-reform wing of the party, which assumed command and had its own sweet will in the campaign. It was the plan of battle of the Chandlers, Mortons, Logans, the "war horses" of the Republican side; and the subordinate leaders, not even excepting poor Mr. Schurz at the last, fell obediently into line and fought it out, and substantially got beaten. Undoubtedly they deserved it; but will it teach the Republican party no lesson? Will not Gov. Hayes and those leaders of his party who desire reform, now see that the old appeal to the "bloody shirt," to prejudice, hatred and unreason is a failure, and that it is high time for them to oust the false leaders, to return to the true issues and question, and make their struggle for November upon these?

[From the N. Y. World, Oct. 13.]

THE TRIUMPH OF TUESDAY.

On Tuesday of this week we fought a great battle where we had everything to win and every chance of losing. West Virginia was so surely ours that in our preliminary views we did not even admit the chance of its loss. We had hopes of Indiana, principally because of the local sympathy that Mr. Hendricks as a candidate on the national ticket was sure to attract; besides, the average majority there to be overcome was comparatively small. At the same time we had our fears. Of all our antagonists, Mr. Morton is the cleverest, least scrupulous, most versed in the dirty and desperate ways of politics. In Ohio we had confidence that our Western brethren would make a gallant resistance; we could hardly have hoped for more. Ohio is one of the banner States of Republicanism, and the candidate whom in effect the Republicans voted for was an Ohioian, selected especially for his local popularity and his success a twelvemonth before in the most desperate political battle ever waged in the State. The Republicans had the choice of ground and time, for they concentrated on these two States their whole army of orators, managers, government clerks, repeaters and ballot-box stuffers, and the campaign fund of millions wrung from 90,000 public officials, extorted from whisky thieves, or contributed by candidates who proposed recouping themselves from the public pockets. The Republicans fought like cornered rats. They had the Treasury before them—and the penitentiary behind. All that could be effected by rousing prejudices of section, race and religion was done. The arts of calumny, falsehood and corruption were exhausted.

Indiana is no longer doubtful, but Democratic. In each State the full Republican strength, with all extraneous appliances, has been developed. We enter upon the November election with the certainty that Messrs. Chandler and Morton cannot again concentrate their funds and forces on those two States, and that the "waiters on providence" will re-enforce us.

The Republican overthrow in November means starvation or hard work for nearly a hundred thousand fat officials and politicians, and for many of the greater rascals social ostracism and the convict's stripes. There is no weapon from murder and high treason that they will not employ. But happily to no purpose, if we are only true to ourselves. Three weeks more of such work as the Army of the Ohio has done, a simultaneous advance all along the line, and we shall dictate peace at the Capitol.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 13.]

West Virginia is the one Southern State whose white population might have been expected to be in sympathy with the Republican party. It had but few slaves, and was easily cleft asunder from the old State of Virginia during the war. It was a steady Republican State for several years after the close of the war, and gave its electoral vote to Grant, both in 1868 and 1872. In 1874 it went over to the Democrats by a pretty strong majority, and this election shows that, like its sister States of the South, it has gone into the Democratic party to stay. Its Democratic majority on Tuesday is a pretty clear indication that Mr. Tilden may rely, with reasonable confidence, on the support of the "solid South." The Southern States have 138 electoral votes, and the Democratic party needs only 47 more to give it a majority.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 12.]

This seems to us a fair view of the political situation. The balance of advantage is on the side of the Democrats; but only on the condition that they show wisdom, courage and moderation in their canvass.

[From the N. Y. Telegram, Oct. 11.]

THE RESULT AND EFFECT OF YESTERDAY'S ELECTION.

In the absence of sufficient returns to decide the exact result of yesterday's important elections, the political epicures of New York are supplied with a pleasing variety of dishes seasoned to suit every conceivable taste. The *World* and the *Sun*, the *piece de resistance* and the highly seasoned *entree* of the Democratic feast, are made savory to the nostrils of the Democracy. The *World's* head-lines read: "The Battle Won—The Radicals Routed on their Own Ground—Hendricks Holds the Fort—Indiana Safe; Only a Question of Majorities—Ohio Declines Hayes with Thanks—West Virginia goes Democratic—Glorious Democratic Gains Everywhere." The *Sun* backs up its heavy associate with two headings to suit all its readers. The first edition reads: "Western Elections—Indications of a Sweeping Democratic Victory—Heavy Gains in Ohio—Indiana Democratic on the Largest Vote ever Polled—West Virginia also Democratic—Hayes' Majority of Last Year wiped Out in Ohio, &c." A later edition modifies itself to—"Ohio Against Hayes—Indiana Undoubtedly carried by the Democrats—West Virginia also Democratic—Skies Bright, &c." The *Times* on the Republican side, announces in a weak spirit: "The October Elections—Republican Victory in Ohio—Gen. Harrison Probably Elected in Indiana." While the *Tribune* is also sparing of big capitals, but still treats its readers to: "Indiana Republican—Ohio in Doubt—Harrison Elected by a Possible Majority of Four Thousand—Election of the Republican Ticket in Ohio Claimed—A Republican Victory claimed, &c." The *Herald* steps in with its quiet, independent statement of facts so far as they go: "A Full and Peaceful Election in Ohio and Indiana—Ohio Probably Republican—Indiana Democratic."

It can be easily understood from these announcements that the details must be received before the verdict rendered in the October States and its full effect on the canvass can be faithfully recorded. Of course the claims of Republican victories made by the *Times* and *Tribune* are baseless, and the exaggerated triumph of the Democratic organs, the *World* and *Sun*, are premature, to say the least. At the present writing it appears to be certain that the Democrats have carried Indiana and West Virginia, and that Ohio is Republican by a small majority, with a bare chance of the election of the head of the Democratic ticket. This is quite enough to show that all the advantage of the election rests with the Democratic party. Gov. Tilden was supposed to be weaker in the States of Ohio and Indiana than in any other States in the Union. In Ohio he was supposed to have been instrumental in defeating Gov. Allen a year ago. Indiana was sore over Hendricks' defeat for the Presidential nomination, and was reported as incensed against Tilden on the financial question. The Republicans held the advantage over their opponents on every point in these States. The federal patronage and the federal money were in their hands. They raised enormous amounts out of the army of Federal office-holders—two per cent. having been levied in this city alone on every government employee to be expended in Ohio and Indiana. They could concentrate the power of their enormous patronage on these two States. No effort was neglected on their part to insure a victory, and in Ohio the nomination of Governor Hayes had been made with the express purpose of securing there one of the sweeping, old-fashioned Republican majorities this month, as a "send off" for the Presidential battle in November. The fact that the Democrats have carried Indiana despite the heavy odds against them, and have made a splendid fight, even if they have not won a substantial victory in Ohio, besides gaining a signal victory in West Virginia, is sufficient to increase Gov. Tilden's chances in the Presidential race and to make a Democratic administration at Washington for the next four years highly probable.

At all events, the Democrats are not "wiped out" by the October elections as the Republicans supposed they would be, and there has not been so irresistible a Democratic tidal wave in the West as there was two years ago, and as would have rendered the success of Governor Tilden almost a certainty. The consequence is that the Presidential battle has yet to be fought, and the campaign from this time forth will be intensified in labor and bitterness. New York will be the ground on which the hostile forces will make the most desperate struggle and the electoral vote of the Empire State will probably decide the contest. We anticipate a fierce and heated fight, with the advantage leaning decidedly toward the Democratic candidate, and with New York likely to give a good majority on that side, provided the leaders in New York act with unselfishness and discretion, and close up their ranks by a local union, such as all independent Democrats and good citizens can heartily endorse.

[N. Y. World, Oct. 8.]

THE LAST DESPERATE STROKE OF SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 7.—The *News and Courier's* correspondent telegraphed last night, from Columbia, that the report of the Deputy Marshals sent to investigate the recent collision between the whites and blacks in Ellenton, has led Governor Chamberlain to the determination to issue a proclamation, ordering all the white military clubs or organizations to surrender their arms and disband at once. In case of their refusing to do so he will next proclaim the State to be in a condition of domestic violence, and will inform President Grant to that effect, and call upon him to suppress it; also, that Messrs. Elliott, Cordozo, Dunn, Rainey, Straker, T. B. Johnson and Gleaves, of the Republican Executive Committee have issued an address to the people of the United States similar to their Hamburg address.

THE GROUNDS FOR THE ORDER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 7.—Governor Chamberlain issued a proclamation today, in which he says it has become impracticable, in his judgment, to enforce, by ordinary course of judicial process, the laws of the State within certain counties, and it having been made known to him that illegal organizations, known as rifle clubs, exist in the State, in violation of the laws, he forbids their existence and orders that they be disbanded within three days, and that if this order is disregarded he will exhaust his own powers and then appeal to the United States government.

HOW THE ORDER IS INTERPRETED IN WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The statement telegraphed from Charleston, S. C., of Gov. Chamberlain's purpose to declare that State in insurrection and call upon President Grant for the army to take possession, is fully credited by the Patterson clique now in Washington, and, in other quarters, it is known as a desperate movement to defeat the election of Hampton for Governor. The determination of the better class of white and colored Republicans to unite with the Democrats to rescue South Carolina from the robber's rule of Chamberlain, Elliott, Cordozo & Co. has proved so formidable that nothing but the transformation of the State into a vast camp of militia and Federal soldiers can resist it. Not more than two weeks ago Patterson & Co. outlined this programme here, and predicted that it would be carried out soon after the October elections. Patterson had an interview with the President to-day.

HOW IT STRIKES A LEADING ENGLISH PAPER.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

The Federal troops have already been called to aid the State government to keep order and secure freedom of election in South Carolina. This state of things is what the Chandlers, and the Mortons, and the Boutwells, and the Butlers of the Republican party have been eagerly looking for. If they can resuscitate the hostilities of the civil war, they will have no difficulty in diverting the Northern mind from the less sensational question of reform, and then the election of Mr. Hayes will mean simply the prolongation of the present system with a new figurehead. The attempt to turn the drift of the campaign aside to the question of Southern outrages will not we may hope, be successful; for, as the most enlightened Americans perceive, the demoralization of the Republican party is due mainly, if not altogether, to the fact that politicians are able to prove themselves "righteous" at a cheap rate by abusing the South, and associating the South with the Democrats.

[From the New York Herald, Oct. 10.]

MEANING OF INTERFERENCE IN THE SOUTH

A constantly increasing number of Republican voters in these, as well as in other Southern States, being tired of the corruption and maladministration practiced by their local party leaders, refuse to support the local ticket.

It is this split which threatens Packard in Louisiana and Chamberlain in South Carolina, with the overthrow which befel Ames in Mississippi last Fall, and as Ames called for Federal troops to help him in his extremity, so Chamberlain now prepares to follow his example. The object of thus commanding Federal soldiers into one of these Southern States is threefold.—They are used, as by Packard, to intimidate Democrats; their presence at the same time helps to arouse and organize the most ignorant part of the negro vote; but, finally, their most important use in such a state of things as we have described, is to discourage and cripple the efforts of the opposition Republicans. The mass of colored voters in a State like South Carolina have a disposition to follow the possessor of power. They believe in the superior power and strength of the Federal Government; if they see that at Mr. Chamberlain's request General Grant sends troops to act under Chamberlain's orders, argument and appeal are alike useless to persuade them to vote against Chamberlain.

Observe, therefore: the troops are used to re-elect Chamberlain; that is the object. They were used to elect Kellogg in Louisiana. Packard hopes to use them to elect himself; Ames asked for them to re-elect himself, and, not getting them, was beaten, and promptly resigned and removed from the State. Can the Republican party hope to succeed if it thus misuses its possession of the Federal power to keep in their places corrupt or inefficient State officers to coerce, not Democrats alone, but independent Republicans, and drive them back into the support of corrupt men, or cripple their State of such control?

[From the New York World, Oct. 10.]

CHAMBERLAIN'S PROCLAMATION.

The more we learn about Chamberlain's proclamation the more clear our conviction grows that it is a masterpiece of villainy. Wade Hampton, the Democratic candidate for Governor of South Carolina, declared that the statement of facts upon which the proclamation is based is untrue. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State and two of his associates vouch for the peaceful condition of affairs in the State, and characterize Chamberlain's action as a scheme to introduce military rule and prevent the holding of an election. It is considered a curious fact that Chamberlain should have discovered the illegality of the rifle clubs so suddenly, since in the celebration of June 28, he marched in a procession of them, and previous to that time presented one of the clubs with a silken banner.

[From the New York Herald, Oct. 10.]

We have several times urged the colored voters of South Carolina to support General Hampton and the Democratic State and local tickets. We cannot see how they can wisely do otherwise. They are citizens of the State; their welfare is involved with that of their white neighbors. Certainly, if they reflect, they will see that Mr. Chamberlain has utterly failed to give the State peace, prosperity or good government. General Hampton, a man of influence and character, solemnly pledges himself and his associates on the Democratic ticket to give the State honest government and to secure to the colored people every right. Why should they not take him at his word? We suspect that many of them intend to do so, and that this accounts for this last and desperate expedient of Chamberlain's which has been so promptly exposed by members of his own party.

[From the New York Herald, Oct. 10.]

There is evidence enough to justify the assertion of Judge Mackey, that Chamberlain is really engaged in a conspiracy against the State. Is it not a monstrous and dangerous stretch of power to so constitute the electoral returning board and the body of commissioners of election that the majority of these persons are in fact to decide upon their own cases? But, in addition to all this, the Governor, candidate for re-election, now proposes to call on the Federal power for troops to help him carry out his scheme. It is very difficult for any one to believe that he is not an unscrupulous and very dangerous demagogue. If he means honestly why does he not call upon Gen. Hampton and the other Democratic leaders throughout the State to assist him in restoring and maintaining the peace, which he says is not only menaced, but broken? These gentlemen have pledged themselves in the most solemn and public manner to see fair play between the two races. Governor Chamberlain has on a number of occasions publicly admitted that they have given him valuable and unpartisan help in managing the affairs and maintaining the peace of the State. They would not dare refuse him now, even if they wished to, which we do not believe. If there are such disorders as he pretends, but as other reputable and equally eminent Republican citizens deny—if there are such disorders, why does he not call on the Democratic leaders to help him in putting them down? It would be his first act if he were sincerely desirous of an orderly community and a fair election.

[From the New York Herald, Oct. 16, 1876.]

NONESENSE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

That there are a great many men in South Carolina who are not of the same opinion on many points as the Governor of that State is likely; but it there is an insurrection in that State the press of the whole country must be poorly served not to have some knowledge on the subject. As no insurrection is reported it is safe to assume that none exist, and we respectfully suggest that the forces to which Gov. Chamberlain proposes to appeal, cannot be brought into operation where there is no insurrection, and were not provided to determine mere differences of opinion. Governor Chamberlain says that in a certain contingency he will avail himself of the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution of the United States. It is contemplated by the Constitution that the United States may protect a State against domestic violence upon the application of the Governor "when the Legislature cannot be convened." If the Legislature can be convened the United States can only listen to such an appeal from that body: the Governor has no standing in the case whatever. Are there any facts which render it impossible to convene the Legislature in South Carolina? If there is an insurrection that the State cannot deal with, then the Governor may call on the United States and the United States may come if it chooses. But Gov. Chamberlain proposes to furnish his occasion by declaring the existence of an insurrection. That will not answer. The insurrection must be a fact, and the evidence of the leading men of his own party is utterly against him, as will be seen from the letters of Judge Moses and the testimony of others on this point which we print to-day. The contingency in which Governor Chamberlain proposes to use the powers which he fancies are conferred upon him by the Constitution is simply this—in case certain volunteer military organizations do not surrender their arms. Yet the Constitution of the United States, Amendment II, says that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and we supposed that the Constitution really means this, and that it is the law in South Carolina as well as in Massachusetts. If there be no revolt, it would appear from our despatches that the Republican "managers" will leave no stone unturned to create one. There is so much danger in this course for the Republican party at large that it cannot afford to see the miserable creatures who rule in the South in its name shamelessly violate the law of the land to serve their personal ends.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We congratulate you as patriots, as partakers with us in the common destiny of American freemen, upon the results of the October State elections. We rejoice in the victory which the people's ballots have bestowed upon the friends of Reform, in the valley of the Ohio, where the Republican hosts had an overwhelming ascendancy in every Presidential election since 1856. We rejoice in the assurance these elections convey that your ballots will bestow decisive majorities to the allied forces of Democracy and Reform in the November elections throughout the Union. But we rejoice not as partisans; we rejoice with you as fellow citizens.

And when the decision of this week of one million of voters along the valley of the Ohio shall be ratified next month, by the fiat of eight million voters throughout the whole republic, we shall still rejoice, chiefly for the reason that not one of its citizens can miss of an equal share with us who are Democrats, in the political peace and good will which will then and there be established among all sections, races, classes and conditions of men, and in the prosperity of which political peace based on equal rights and fraternal good will is the first condition.

Upon the three States of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, were concentrated all the influences of the Administration, all their efforts, and all the vast sums of money forced from the one hundred thousand office-holders of the party in power.

These were fearful odds, not again to be contended against so concentrated; for in the November elections the contest will be in every one of thirty-eight States upon the same day.

Nevertheless against these odds the Democrats and Reformers of West Virginia and Indiana have been victorious, and in Ohio they have all but rescued a State hitherto deemed hopeless, and have created an assurance of victory in November.

If it falls to our lot as a National Democratic Committee to congratulate the people of the Union upon this victory in the first battle of the reform campaign, it is only because Democrats have been honored to be the leaders of the people in the work of national regeneration.

The victory won, the victory still to be won, will be a deliverance as much to Republicans as to Democrats.

The patriotic masses of the Republican party may be thankful that the misdeeds of their unworthy leaders have been rebuked and are to be arrested. The suffering whites of the South may lift up their heads to greet the dawn of a better day for them as well as the nation at large. The colored citizen may share the general joy that they will soon cease to be the stock in trade of corrupt politicians, but shall enjoy his rightful liberties and his equality before the law amid universal good will.

As for the Reform Democracy, to whose standards victory has been tied,