The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 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.

A GOOD PLACE.—Conyngham township, Columbia county, gave Tilden 267 votes, and Hayes 14.

Our fourth page contains excellent reading matter this week, and if you want to build an ice house so as to keep ice the whole year, read something to that effect on our first page.

For Democratic votes, Clearfield put Centre in the shade; but for District office-holders, the latter eclipses the former three to one, showing conclusively that what we lack in Statesmen we make up in voters.

The editor of the *Journal* sent "the fort" adrift last week, which he had been holding on to for some time, and tied his line to a scaly looking old coon which the old Whig party buried at its death in 1854. Rather a cute way to get rid of "the fort."

The desolation caused by the destruction of the Granger's Encampment, at Elm station, cannot be comprehended by the thousands who visited that locality during the Centennial, unless they go upon the ground. An account of the loss will be found on our first page.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.—"Let no guilty man escape."—*President Grant.*

On Monday President Grant signed the pardon of two of the notorious St. Louis whisky thieves, and we presume it will be but a short time until all will be out of the penitentiary, and will be ordered to dine at the White House about the holidays.

Blaine will be elected Presiding officer of the Senate, just as soon as Congress meets.—*Radical Exchange.*

Not muchly. The men who defeated him at Cincinnati, have so completely clipped his wings that he will never soar any higher in the future than he has in the past. The new Senator from Maine will take a back seat. Mark our words.

ALWAYS AHEAD.—The devil played a good joke off on the compositor last week, when he announced the fact that Grant would draw $137,000 out of the Treasury for holding over Sunday. His salary for the whole year being only $50,000, and yet, he proposed to pay the aforesaid one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars for one day.

SENATOR WALLACE'S VIEWS.—It will be observed by an article on our first page, that a *Times* reporter has been interviewing the Senator on the legal points involving the counting of the votes by Congress. His opinion is short, but it its right up to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well as to the numerous precedents, many of which he cites. Read the interview.

Gen. O. O. Howard says that he has obtained recently vouchers from the disbursing officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, tending to relieve him of all responsibility in relation to the charges against him.—*Radical Exchange.*

That is too thin. Howard—like his confederate in crime, Belknap—can never work himself up to the stature of a "Christian General." Like Esau, he has traded off his birthright for a mess of very cheap pottage. It's too late to reclaim criminals of the Howard-Belknap calibre.

"Wouldn't John Morrissey appear to great advantage as a Louisiana Bulldozer, shouting Tilden and 'reform'?"—*Radical Exchange.*

Would it not be well enough to send Avery and McKee down there? They have just been released from the penitentiary, where they have been caged for out-Tweeding Tweed two to one. Boss Shepherd might as well be thrown in. This boy of rogues have no superiors outside of a State prison, and they would fleece Morrissey in one night if they would encounter him.

WONDERFUL.—The editor of the *Journal* feels incensed at the impertinence "of the Clearfield Tildenites," who paraded the streets and gave six cheers for the flag which floated from the liberty pole in the "diamond" when they heard of the overthrow of rascality and the election of General Wade Hampton as Governor of South Carolina. Boys dry up. "The rebel yell" grates so harshly upon the ears of the model loyalist in question.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Before the election it was a contest between parties. Now it is a contest between the people on the one side, and the office-holders, supported by the army, on the other. The people have cast their ballots, and propose to have them counted as they were cast; the office-holders propose, if necessary, to count in a President who will not reform them out of office and into jail. That is the whole story. Patriots, to the front!—"hold the fort," and help to drive public rogues from their hiding places.

CONGRESS MEETS NEXT MONDAY.—The Republican party was organized in Pittsburgh "just twenty years ago," and when in the height of its glory, it is handed over to the management of knaves and political vagrants, and the consequence is—suicide. A repetition of the crimes committed by the leaders of the party during that time, would be as much out of place in the columns of a newspaper, as the inside views of an assignation house. Sound morals demand that the crimes of Belknap, Babcock, Ames, Colfax, Cameron, *et al.*, be covered up forever.

"The anomus of the Tildenites" disturbs the peace of the editor of the *Journal.* The effort to turn all the rogues and robbers out of office annoys more men than him. If turning out was all that is likely to befall the majority of the 96,000 office-holders, the alarm would not be so great, but the penitentiary is what they fear, with no Grant or Hayes to pardon them. Mr. Tilden is well known to every rogue in the country. The fate of Tweed and his public plunderers is known to all, and they wish to avoid it. Grant or Hayes, to them, means freedom.

A GOOD COMMITTEE.

When Grant & Co. ordered the Army into the southern States, previous to the election, for the purpose of intimidating the negroes so that they would refrain from voting the Democratic ticket, and to further the frauds contemplated by their confederates in crime, it was looked upon by all who have any reverence for the Constitution, as an outrage; but when the second order came, after the election, ordering more soldiers, as well as a [illegible] to assist in [illegible] setting aside the will of the people, legally expressed, the wrong was doubly felt by all true Americans.

Not until that period did any Democrat presume that Grant, Cameron & Co. would deliberately violate the election laws, for the purpose of declaring a man President who had failed to obtain either a majority of the popular vote or of the Electors.

Not until then did Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, deem it necessary to request a number of prominent Democrats to proceed south and take a look at affairs down there. Quite a number of volunteers went; but after a few days our friends agreed to form a Committee, constituted of Ex-Gov. Palmer and Judge Trumbull, of Illinois, Ex-Gov. Bigler of Pennsylvania, Ex-Congressman George B. Smith, of Wisconsin, and Judge P. H. Watson, of Ohio, who are to remain at New Orleans until the vote of Florida and Louisiana are counted.

There is no question but that both of these States have voted largely for Mr. Tilden; but the political harlots who have ruled them since the war closed, prefer to live out of doors in office, rather than to look through the bars of a penitentiary. Hence the efforts of these rogues to count Mr. Tilden out in those States, and the necessity of the Committee in question remaining upon the ground until the vote is counted, if it takes another week or month.

HAYES' WRESTLE WITH POPULARITY.

We all remember how boastful the Radical organs were during the early part of the campaign of Hayes' home popularity. How he would carry Ohio by 25,000 majority, swamp the Democracy of Indiana, annihilate us in Pennsylvania, and play the deuce generally with political opposition everywhere. His strength at home—his personal and political popularity among those who knew him best was to do it all. Well, we all know the result in Indiana. Here in Pennsylvania we still live, while from other sections of the country the returns show that if "home popularity" did anything for either candidate it was for the other chap. And just as we discover that this "popular" candidate didn't "bust things up generally" outside of his native heath, the official returns of Ohio—the home of Hayes, the State that was to give him such a grand send off and start a blaze of enthusiasm that would sweep the country of Democracy and all opposition—comes along and reads thus:

For Hayes	330,698
For Tilden	323,182
For Cooper	3,057
For Smith	1,636
For Walker	76

Giving to Mr. Hayes the magnificent, overwhelming majority of 2,747. Certainly such popularity (?) is a thing to be boasted of and our Republican friends have reason to feel elated (?) over the run he made at home. 'Rah for old popularity!—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

FIRE IN A RAILROAD TUNNEL.

The timbers of the tunnel on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio road, about six miles west of Bellaire, known as the Franklin tunnel, caught fire at an early hour on Thursday morning, November 23d, from the sparks of a passing locomotive and were still burning on Friday evening. New timber had been put in the tunnel recently, which, of course, will be a total loss. Over the tunnel is a four foot seam of coal, which caught from the burning timbers, and was still burning at latest accounts. The steamer "United" was sent from Wheeling early in the morning to the scene of the fire, and together with two steamers from Newark, Ohio, was kept hard at work all day throwing water upon the burning timbers. Fortunately the creek near by furnished an abundant supply of water. It is thought that the burning coal cannot be extinguished without great difficulty, if at all. The damage will no doubt be considerable, but as yet is a matter of mere conjecture. Trains were delayed during the day, the burning tunnel making a transfer necessary at that point.

A CHANGED TUNE.—Before the election, when the "crooked whisky" robberies were brought to light through the efforts of Secretary Bristow, Grant telegraphed to the United States District Attorney at St. Louis and Chicago, to "let no guilty man escape." That was a good tune, and those officers went on under this theory and succeeded in sending half a dozen of Grant's butties to the penitentiary. But when the President discovered that if this order of his would be carried out to the letter, that all his cronies would land in a prison, he issued another order suspending the prosecutions against the whisky ring. Now, since the election is over, he turns every scoundrel out and remits all their fines by a pardon. Was ever any people so outrageously imposed upon and disgraced by its ruler? This is not all. This same man is now conspiring with another set of scoundrels, Kellogg, Patterson & Co., in the southern States to defeat the election of Mr. Tilden. More: The Army which was created to protect the people, is now being used to defraud them, and defeat their will, legitimately expressed.

OF COURSE.—The editor of the New York *Herald*, in alluding to the outrageous conduct of the South Carolina Returning Board, meekly inquires: "Can the Republican party afford to perpetrate this last outrage?" Of course it can. Why not, when half the leaders are qualified for the penitentiary, because of the numerous frauds they have committed, and will they not continue to commit crimes for the purpose of avoiding that place. Of course they will. But, finally, like all other criminals, they will receive their reward.

THE VERMONT ELECTOR.

The Radicals of the Green Mountain State placed a Postmaster upon their Electoral ticket, contrary to the Constitution and the laws, and have therefore voluntarily defranded themselves out of an elector. Men who commit wrong voluntarily should never complain of the result. But it seems that the Vermont Radicals are not disposed to take their own medicine in this instance. Hon. John Cain, one of the delegates from that State to the St. [illegible] Sun, in alluding to the muddle in Vermont says:

Sir: The Hon. F. E. Woodbridge of Vergennes nominated Mr. Sollace for a Republican elector, knowing him to be a postmaster when he nominated him. Now he is the first to refuse taking the next highest elector, who is a Democrat, and received more than 20,000 votes. In the case of Sollace, the Republicans admit that they voted for a nonenity—a dead man, or a woman—yet they contend that there is a vacancy which the Legislature can fill by retroactive legislative. To show the inconsistency of our Republican Legislature permit me to bring up a parallel case.

Justices of the Peace in this State are voted for by the people and a plurality elects. This town is entitled to fifteen Justices. Some thirty-four candidates were voted for. Capt. Wm. Gilmore, a Republican and a prominent citizen, was voted for and was one of the fifteen highest. By a mistake of the printer, his name was printed Wm. R. Gilmore, and although every voter in town knew that we were voting for Capt. Wm. L. Gilmore, a director in one of our banks, this present Legislature decided there was no such man as Wm. R. Gilmore, and that there was no vacancy (which the Governor alone could fill), and therefore took the next highest on the ticket, and he is declared a Justice. The same rule would make the Hon. Amos Aldrick one of the five electors for Vermont and would elect Samuel J. Tilden President. How long, O Lord! how long, are the people to submit to such tyranny and wrong, North and South, East and West?

TWEED'S RETURN.—The editor of the New York *Sun*, in alluding to this great municipal rogue, says: "Wm. M. Tweed arrived in this country on the 23d, and if a man has a right to think himself successful when his principles are applied to greater uses than he ever imagined, and when methods of his invention are carried beyond all his experience, Mr. Tweed may well exult over what he finds going forward in this model Republic. In each of three States of this Union a set of public robbers, many of whose achievements immensely exceed the greatest exploits of Mr. Tweed, remain, after years of exposure and public notoriety, in full possession of power. In one of those States these public robbers have been imposed upon the people by the President and the army of the United States, after they had been decisively rejected at the ballot box; and in another State they are engaged, not merely in re-electing themselves, but in making a President of the United States to suit their own tastes. It would seem that the only respect in which Mr. Tweed fell into mistakes was in not belonging to the Republican party, and in not carrying on his operations in South Carolina or Louisiana.

DISFRANCHISED ELECTORS.—Under the Constitution and laws of the United States, no man holding any office of honor or profit, can serve as an elector for President and Vice President. Yet, our Radical friends were foolish enough to put a Postmaster on their tickets in Oregon, Vermont and Wisconsin, and according to all law and decency, have lost three electors, enough to elect Mr. Tilden without Florida, Louisiana or South Carolina. A more stupid piece of political jugglery was never placed on the boards by any party—except in this—that the party now insists that those electors are properly qualified. The Radicals would have displayed just as much sense to have placed the names of three dead men, or three twelve-year-old boys upon their tickets. Neither are more effectively disfranchised that those they placed thereon, and all the legislation and sophistry that can be brought to bear upon the question at this time, will cure the folly, or crime, if you please.

A PUBLIC OUTRAGE.—Grant has pardoned both Avery and McKee, who had been sent to the Missouri Penitentiary for conspiring with Babcock, Grant's private Secretary, and others, for defrauding the United States Treasury out of *twenty millions* of revenue. The former was the chief clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, and the latter was the editor of the St. Louis *Globe*, the Radical organ of the southwest. McKee is a Deacon, and was fined $10,000 and sent to the penitentiary for three years, and in less than three months after his incarceration, Grant pardons him, remitting the $10,000 (although it was proven that he had stolen $100,000) and opened the prison doors a few days after the election was over. Had the election been held the day after their conviction, these rogues would never have reached the honor of wearing striped jackets. And yet, these very fellows and their friends denounce Tweed, like so many fish women only can.

AWFUL FRAUDS!—"Frauds in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina," have been the head lines for half the leaders in the Radical organ for the past two weeks. How remarkably strange it is that the Radicals have been cheated in those States by the rebels, while every officer in each State, from Governor and Supreme Judge down to the lowest borough and township officer, was "a loyal man." The Judges of election, Inspectors, and Clerks of *nine* out of every *ten* election districts were all Radicals, and yet they bellow loudly that the rebels have stuffed the ballot boxes, while that receptacle was guarded by the agents of "the loyal millions of the north," and the United States Army. How very "cheeky" it sounds to outsiders to hear honest (?) men proclaim that they have been cheated, when none but such could get their fingers into a ballot box in either of the States named.

"Republicans pause and think?"—*N. Y. Sun.*

No, they wont. Because exile or imprisonment stares the leaders in the face, and therefore they will not let up, but continue to commit crime after crime until they are arrested and handcuffed.

NEW YORK.—Below will be found the complete vote cast for President in the great city this Centennial year. The vote is given by Assembly Districts, as follows:

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.	TILDEN, Dem.	HAYES, Rep.	COOPER, Ind.
First	4929	1569	7
Second	4272	926	16
Third	4997	917	13
Fourth	6182	1299	45
Fifth	4595	3792	18
Sixth	4681	1228	8
Seventh	3149	2292	12
Eighth	7060	2110	26
Ninth	4443	4175	4
Tenth	5972	2321	25
Eleventh	3665	4205	14
Twelfth	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourteenth	4858	1552	19
Fifteenth	5945	3060	21
Sixteenth	5874	2618	10
Seventeenth	7354	4536	7
Eighteenth	5060	2738	14
Nineteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twentieth	8862	4588	8
Twenty-first	7194	4777	18
Twenty-third ward	2159	1424	6
Twenty-fourth ward	1277	762	7
Total	112,208	53,658	252
Tilden's maj. over Hayes			58,550

It will be observed that the home of Peter Cooper, the "Greenback" candidate, did not pay him a very high compliment, in the shape of votes.

EXPERT EDUCATORS.—The editors of the Plymouth persuasion, would like to have the world believe that everything of a moral tone originated in New England. Recently, we notice some of those teachers are publishing comparative statistical matter bearing upon the illiterate character of the North and the South. We are astonished at these enterprising individuals that they do not cultivate a larger field of information that yields far wickeder fruit. We refer to crime and pauperism. Why not give comparative tables bearing on those vital points. Gentlemen, give us the "Dead Sea fruit"—both sides of both sections, and strike the dividend between the two. We are well aware that ignorance is often the cause of pauperism and crime, but then, we see more of both flourishing within hailing distance of Harvard and Yale, than in the vicinity of Augusta, Georgia, and Selma, Alabama, we are confounded, and ask the teacher for an explanation.

PRETTY WELL INDICTED.—Last week the Schuylkill county grand jury found eleven indictments against Jacob Huntzinger, late President of the Miner's Trust bank, of Pottsville. A special term of court has been assigned for the trial of the cases. Three loyal brothers controlled this bank, and when it went down, the deposits amounted to *one million two hundred thousand dollars;* and it now turns out that neither of the trio is worth a cent, although the wife of the President is the fortunate holder of $300,000 worth of United States Bonds, and about $50,000 in cash, while the wives of the other two posies are the owners of two of the handsomest houses in Pottsville and are enabled to clip the coupons off of *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars* worth of bonds each every six months. How handy it must be to have a wife of that kind after the bank has gone down. Just where the poor confiding depositors come in we cannot see just now.

TRUE AS PREACHING.—The venerable Wm. Cullen Bryant, editor of the New York *Post*, in his Cooper Institute speech, in January, 1875, in alluding to Grant's raid upon the Louisiana Legislature, said:

"What authority, fellow-citizens, is there in these provisions for the President to set himself up as a judge of elections and drag from the legislative chamber those whom he chooses to regard as having no right to their seats? He should have left this to the courts of law. He might as well, if he should be a candidate for a third term of the Presidency, send his minions to disperse the electoral colleges in those States which refuse him their votes. How happens it that men educated to the profession of arms at national military schools seem not to understand and are the rights of the citizen and what the due limits of military power? If General Sheridan, that daring soldier, but despiser of civil rights, had either been properly trained or had not forgotten his training, he would never have obeyed the mandate which ordered him to New Orleans on that guilty errand. He would have said to the President: 'I owe my education to this Republic; I was brought up to be its soldier and servant, and not the vassal of the President.'"

Nothing more prophetic, when we take into view that which is transpiring in the same section of the Union at this hour, was ever uttered by mortal; and yet, Bryant is a Radical

A BIG WILL CASE.—The Erie *Observer* sheds the following light upon the points in controversy in the estate of the late General Reed, of that city. Miss Nellie Reed died before her father, the late Gen. C. M. Reed. His sickness prevented him from changing his will, and after his death it was found that he had bequeathed one-sixth of the estate to his deceased daughter. The question that arose in legal circles was whether the widow could have any share in the distribution of Nellie's property. Judge Vincent decided that she could not. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which has recently reversed the opinion of the court below. By this decision Mrs. General Reed becomes entitled to one-third of the amount bequeathed to her daughter, the other two-thirds to be divided among the children. The estate is valued at $12,000,000, making the amount in controversy $2,100,000.

READ SUMNER.—Prof. Sumner, of Yale College, one of New England's brightest Radical educational lights, recently took a trip down South and interviewed the "Rebels" and the "intelligent contraband" on their native heath. His story, as told to Governor Ingersoll, will be found at length in this issue, and if read and pondered over by Radicals, must confound them. But then, his story is that of every Abolitionist who has made a trip through the South since the war. Greeley, Pillsburry, Julian, and scores of others who went there have returned North bereft of all their bigotry, and in turn have denounced their Radical associates most unmercifully. Read Mr. Sumner's letter, and then hand it to your Radical neighbor.

MORE BLUNDERS.—The Radicals seem to be unfortunate this campaign with their electors. Having voted for postmasters in Vermont, Oregon and Wisconsin, and dropping a portion of their ticket in South Carolina, while in Pennsylvania they voted in one section for *Samuel* W. Starkweather, in another for *Seth* W., and still another for simply S. W., so that in the end Charles R. Buckalew the leading Democratic elector, has nearly 60,000 majority over both Sam and Seth. But we presume Gov. Hartranft will certify for Starkweather, whether he has any votes or not, so as to make Pennsylvania "solid" for Hayes.

The official majority for Tilden in Maryland foots up 19,799.

SOME HOPE LEFT.

The proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, George W. Childs, who with a few other rich men have been running Grant for the past few years, gets off something sensible in a recent issue of his journal. In alluding to the wrongs perpetrated on every hand by Grant and his followers, the *Ledger* man strikes out as follows:

"It is becoming more and more manifest every day that the sterling sense honor and justice, and the strong patriotism of the American people will [illegible] in the enforcement in all honest and lawful result to the Presidential election, for it is becoming, every day, more evident that a few desperate men in each of the "disputed States," aided by others elsewhere, may attempt to influence that result to suit their own purposes, regardless of the popular vote. The decision of the Presidential election hinges most unfortunately, upon one electoral vote, and that one is involved in an almost endless maze of disputes, of charges and counter-charges of fraud, intimidation, false counting and disregard of law in three States, which in the aggregate cast nineteen electoral votes. It requires all of the nineteen to elect Governor Hayes, and it requires but one to elect Governor Tilden; but the whole of them, as we have said, are surrounded by this threatening cloud of crimination and recrimination as to the fraudulent transactions and intended fraudulent operations of a number of election officers and returning boards. This is a sorry sight for the American Republic at the close of a centennial year. It is sufficiently a misfortune at this time that the discussion rests upon one electoral vote, even if there were but little doubt about its validity; but it will be a calamity with consequences that no human sagacity can forsee if that one vote shall be swayed by any one, by giving force and vitality to fraud committed during the election, or by trick, or by arbitrary action, or by false counting, or by lawless proceedings after the election, in returning the result. There can be no fair minded, intelligent man in this country but will admit that the attempt to decide a Presidential election in that way must prove to be an unmitigated calamity to the country and the people. The situation, as it is now being hourly developed, is, therefore, one that calls for the most open, fair and honorable treatment, the utmost publicity, and the most scrupulous adherence to law and justice. It is the very last situation for trick and evasion and subterfuge—for the desperate devices and strategems of desperate political manipulators; it is the very last for closed doors and secret sessions; it is the very last for disregard of orderly proceedings according to the due forms of law. Every proceeding in secret, under the deplorable circumstances of the present situation, is sure to beget suspicion, and what is worse, to justify that suspicion; every lawless proceeding is sure to provoke condemnation and invite rejection, and to merit both. Results brought about in such ways are certain to be impeached. They would have to go before the tribunal of public opinion tainted with the suspicion of fraud, or vitiated by their lawless character; and such results cannot win the approval of the American people until that day, when the population of this country shall have lost its good sense and its instinctive honor and justice. These last are the forces that are now required to come in play. It will be a fatal error for the good men of either party to give the slightest countenance to any trick, any strategem, any underhanded or secret proceeding by the manipulators of either party, or to allow any such things to pass without emphatic censure. If such disregard of law and of regular judicial proceedings as that just perpetrated by the Returning Board of South Carolina foreshadows a similar style of proceedings by the Returning Boards or other election officials of Louisiana and Florida, our country most unhappily will have been brought within range of the dangers and the anarchy of the Mexican system. There can be no safety where the law, as declared and judged by the proper courts, is treated with contempt and set at defiance; and, on the contrary, there is every safety in our country so long as the mandates of the courts are obeyed and upheld until the court of last appeal is reached. There is but little room for fear that the decision of this last will be anything else than right. The judgment of the intermediate court commands the loyal obedience of the American until it is reviewed by the proper tribunal; and the judgment of the court of last resort is as loyally accepted as a finality, if it be considered wrong. This is the American system as distinguished from the Mexican system, where the decision of the law is met by a "pronunciamento."

Such a view of public affairs may be a little rough on Childs, but we have no doubt but that Grant will look on with complacency, and will continue to commit one crime after another until he is turned out of office on the 4th of March.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

PROF. SUMNER'S OBSERVATIONS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 21, 1876.

Dear Sir; In response to your request, I will state as briefly and clearly as possible the impression I received during my visit to New Orleans.

The gentlemen who were requested by the National Democratic Committee to go to Louisiana expressed at once to one another the determination to certify to the Northern people the truth with regard to the vote of Louisana without party bias. Several of them expressly declared that they had not come to New Orleans to get the State vote for Tilden, and all acquiesced. The first effort was, therefore, to ascertain the fact. Judging from the usage of Northern States, this would not seem difficult. On addressing the State Committee for information, it was at once found that that body had been obliged to contend with unheard-of difficulties in their efforts to obtain returns. These difficulties were partly physical, due to the lack of means of communication with remote parishes, but, for the most part, they were due to artificial and malicious obstructions placed in their way. The election was held under a complicated and elaborate corps of officials, appointed by the State government, and free from any of those popular checks which we, in the North, regard as essential to self government. The efforts of the press and the party committees to obtain information were treated as impertinent. It was furthermore necessary, inasmuch as the ruling party did not publish returns (except as hereafter stated), and did not therefore either deny or accede to the Democratic reports, to fortify these latter by certificates in a manner totally unknown in the North. The Democratic committee, warned by the experience of 1872 and 1874, took, as it appears, energetic measures to secure trustworthy returns, duplicates of the returns sent to the returning board. The suspicion of the latter body implied in this course of action is abundantly justified by its history. I have before me a detailed statement by parishes of the returns which were received as a result of the efforts of the Democratic committee, with memoranda of the authority on which each parish return is based. Allowing for possible errors of detail, this statement establishes a moral certainty that Governor Tilden carried the State by 7,000 majority according to the returns.

I met no person in Louisiana, and I mixed as freely as possible with persons of all classes and both parties, who denied or doubted that this was the true result of the election. I was told that the Republican newspapers had published returns from thirty or forty parishes, coinciding with those in the Democratic statement, but had then desisted, declaring that the returns were incorrect, and unsatisfactory. No counter claim is made in regard to the returns. The only answer made is that there have been outrages and violence enough to invalidate the election, and that the Returning Board will have to correct the returns by throwing out the votes of those parishes. The Republican canvass of the 14th inst. went further, and declared that it would have been cast for the Republican ticket if the intimidation had not taken place. I met no person whatever who admitted any other hypothesis than that the Returning Board would bring out a Republican majority. It was not discussed; it was assumed as of course. The proposal, then, is that the Returning Board shall destroy the votes of a large number of persons who really voted, and supply the votes of a large number of others who did not vote, because they think that some persons voted under coercion and others refrained under intimidation. Could anything more arbitrarily destroy the whole theory of popular electoral government?

For obvious reasons I could not enter into the question of fact as to outrages. I heard abundant complaints of outrages, &c., against negroes who voted the Democratic ticket, and I talked with a number of persons who had such complaints to make. I also resolutely pursued all possible inquiries within my reach to try to find out the truth. In a conversation which a number of us held with Gov. Kellogg, he was asked for facts under this head. He cited the case of Gair only. Gair was killed by lynching, under circumstances of revolting injustice, in September, 1875.

Politics had nothing to do with it, much less this election. It is fair to say that our interview was cut short, and Mr. Kellogg got no further with his recital. Other charges of outrage which I heard or saw were intangible and uncertain. I could not bring any of them to distinct shape. All of them were denied, and especially the broad and general descriptions of systems of intimidation were energetically denied by men of unquestionable character and integrity.

I see no guarantee against frauds except in the vigilance and interest of the opposing parties. Such guarantees exist in Louisiana, with the vast preponderance of the chances in favor of the party in power, which appoints all the officers of election, has the federal officers on its side and controls the federal troops. Every effort made by the Democrats to prevent frauds is tortured into a proof of intention to commit fraud, and runs through the North in the present temper of the people finding ready credence. I do not wonder that the people of Louisiana despair of justice and fair treatment from us when I see the readiness with which honorable men accept a misconstruction of all their efforts, and the tenacity with which the same men cling to party prejudices. It is a shame to human nature and a flagrant violation of all the assumptions of free Government. It only proves with renewed force how wrong it is for us to be governing a State sixteen hundred miles away. If the vote of the State is not to be counted as cast, it is plain that the investigation ought to be full, open, impartial, and complete; but I cannot see how any such investigation is possible in the nature of things if the tribunal were above suspicion. The theory that such an investigation is possible leads to one result, as yet distant, but sure—Congress will be the Returning Board of the Nation, and usurp the election of President.

The only conclusions I could reach in regard to the general matters in dispute were as follows: Society in Louisiana is almost disorganized. It is claimed, and strong facts are alleged in proof, that this is due to the maladministration of the civil officers, from the highest to the lowest, with very few exceptions. The law is made an engine of abuse at every turn. Officers of every grade neglect or violate duty for favor or reward. The most sacred institutions of civil society are perverted to produce wrong and abuse. The election law is intricate, and while apparently adapted to provide for all contingencies, really creates a hundred technicalities and machinery which renders really popular elections impossible. The play of its various parts allows scope of fraud, chicanery and abuse. It depends upon the action of an army of officials, many of whom are far away from any control and free from all responsibility, while they are able to defeat the whole purpose of the election by a corrupt or malicious assertion. The ingenuity with which devices are planned and practised for producing fraudulent results is simply diabolical. The party in power, having control of this machinery, can make any election a mockery, and the community finds itself locked in a network of crafty arrangements, from which escape seems impossible.

Now, against this prodigious tyranny the people of Louisiana have made one more united and determined effort. They know no other way to get rid of it without violence than the method which republican institutions supply. Said one of them to me: "We have tried every means we could conceive of inside of law and honor, to carry this election." They prepared for every device they knew of. They arranged committees, couriers, agents, to prevent frauds, to detect corrupt purposes, to detect repeaters, to collect returns. They held meetings, organized clubs, had torchlight processions, gave out badges, and employed pleading and argument with the negroes. I see that Mr. Redfield, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* of last Sunday morning quotes the United States army officer stationed in West Feliciana that this is so, and it is what was claimed by persons whom I saw. I saw also negro Presidents of negro Democratic clubs. When asked why they had formed or joined these clubs, they replied that they were sick of the confusion and misery of the country. They thought that the promise made them had not been kept. They complained especially that they had no schools, and that the school funds were embezzled. They said that the Democrats made fair promises, and they were disposed to try them. Colored men made speeches to this effect through the disputed parishes. The Democrats made the most of this disaffection, and exerted themselves to win the election just as both parties did at the North.

On the other hand all means seem to have been used to defeat them. I saw and read an original specimen of a circular issued by the Republican Committee to the State Supervisors of Election, in which the person addressed is ordered to bring up the Republican vote of his parish to a certain figure, and is told that his recognition by the future State administration will depend on the fidelity and trust with which he does this. This document was sent by a party committee to a State officer, who got his pay from the parish in which he served. It is claimed that polls were established at the last moment, or in out of the way places, and were not opened for the full time, or were opened before the hour appointed. In New Orleans a sewing machine circular was sent through the postoffice to voters who had registered. These circulars were often misdirected in some way or other, so that they were returned "not found." Each one had a registration number on it, and the person who held that number was struck from the list and a warrant for his arrest issued, but not served. The cases were recorded in a book, but the evidence circular was attached to the warrant. A volunteer committee indexed the book, and published the names, and after long exertion succeeded in getting back the warrants and circulars so as to bring about a trial and exculpation. There were several thousand of these erasures. [illegible] names had been erased had to spend several hours on election day to recover registration. Those who would not take the trouble were intimidated from voting.

New Orleans is to-day the most mournful city I ever saw. The city itself is squalid and wretched in appearance, and the people are dispirited. I saw no probability at all that there could be any use of troops. The grave importance of the situation seemed to me to lie in its national aspects. The federal power has twice intervened in New Orleans to sustain the Returning Board in setting aside the will of the people as expressed by an election, on the ground that they did not coincide with the will of the people as expressed by the census. Federal interference is the key to the situation. Without it the Returning Board would have to exercise its great and dangerous power under responsibility to public opinion at least. With that interference the Returning Board is an engine of tyranny which is the more frightful because it acts under a grotesque travesty of Republican government. The people of the North have too long neglected the case of Louisiana, as if it were far off and foreign. They have left Louisiana to become, inside of our own Republic, an instance of flagrant oppression and wrong as any which, in history or foreign lands, has ever enlisted our sympathy. It has, however, been like a cancer in our body politic, and, at this moment, when it is eating into a Presidential election, the great nerve of our political administration and the federal arms are still enforcing the wrong, we are told that the principles of "State rights" and "local self-governments" command us to let it alone. We were told at New Orleans that the Returning Board must act under the law. So indeed it must, for the forms of law are sacred; but there is an appeal which cannot be in vain to the sober reason and honorable will of the American people. The law which commands obedience because it is the will of the governed, is one thing. The law which the people who live under it never consented to and never made is another thing; and those who rely upon its sanction for arbitrary and unjust action bring law under the most dangerous contempt. When the people of the country appreciate the fact that it is their power which has imposed upon Louisiana this monstrous tyranny, their power cannot be turned in that direction.

It was this opinion of the national importance of the Louisiana election which led me to accept the invitation of the committee. I thought that the interest at stake went far beyond any question of person to sit in the presidential chair. I thought that it touched the vitals of the Republican system. Everything I saw in Louisiana strengthed this opinion. I hoped that we might avert the danger. In that we did not succeed, but we succeeded at last and after persistent exertion in procuring for the Northern people a complete report of all which may be done. I came home believing that our institutions are about to be put to a test compared with which the war was insignificant—one which will demand that we gather together all our manhood and patriotism, and all traditions of civil liberty and self-government.

Many learned article have been written in criticism of the conflict between North and South, showing that it is a conflict of aristocracy and democracy, of Puritan and Cavalier, and I know not what. Whatever the cause which the present government of Louisiana represents, that cause is unfortunate in its missionaries. By the facts of the record, the government there existing is base, corrupt, and contrary to every sound principle. A year ago no one could be found who dared apologize for it. It is baser to-day than then, and I do not see how any honest man can side with it, or believe that it can advance any good cause.

I found no sentiment of disunion among the men I met. They only seemed to despair of being trusted by the North. I found no sentiment in favor of a "solid South," and no ambitions to be satisfied at Washington. The all-absorbing subject was redemption of Louisiana from misrule. I found no hostility to negro suffrage. People did not seem to care about it, or, if they did, they approved of it. They thought that, if they could once get self-government for the people of the State, they could manage to live together without trouble. I presume that there are many people worse than those I met, but I think those whom I saw would be as influential as any in a reconstructed Louisiana.

Yours very respectfully,

W. G. SUMNER.

Hon. Chas. R. Ingersoll.

STILL NO PEACE.—The result of the election in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, is still undecided. The counting Board in the latter State behaved so outrageously that the Supreme Court had all the members arrested, fined $1,500 and sent to prison for contempt. This commotion caused Grant, Cameron & Co. to order a few more regiments of soldiers to the Capital of the Palmetto State. The count in Louisiana is still progressing, and may be completed this week. The Florida Board commenced counting on Tuesday, but how long it will continue to count, no one seems to know. But it is pretty clear that nothing but huge frauds will give the electors in the two latter States to Hayes. The people have declared for Tilden, but the counters are working vigorously for Hayes, Grant & Co.,—army and all.

HOLD ON, JUVENILES!—"The Confederates" seem to annoy and vex our loyal neighbor, of the *Journal*, exceedingly. In his last issue, in alluding to the Tilden parade of some of the Democratic boys of this village recently, he says: "There would be great outbursts of shouts and yells and hideous groans, and hurrahs for Wade Hampton. Cheers for Jeff Davis were also frequently heard from juvenile throats during the afternoon * * *. Such is the animus of the Confederate Democracy." Juveniles, do dry up, and don't annoy your nervous neighbor in that way. Better sing—"We hold the Fort," etc.

The second session of "the Confederate Congress" will open at Washington on Monday next. We have no doubt that body will look after the recent army movements and tell "rebels" and loyalists (?) what they mean. These army movements about election times are very ominous when there was nothing of the kind while Sitting Bull & Co. were scalping the soldiers and settlers on the plains.

UNDISGUISED WISDOM.—An exchange says:

"Ex-State Senator James S. Rutan, of Beaver, Secretary Quay's right bower has been appointed collector of customs at Pittsburgh in place of Steel, resigned. Rutan, backed by Mackey, Errett and Don Cameron, had an easy victory."

Rutan tried Europe last summer. He was offered several Consulships, in German and French; but "Ruty" was sharp enough to go and look at the establishments, and learn what the *income* and *outcome* amounted to before the latter exceeded the former—more style than income—he promptly declined all such offers, and concluded to [illegible] can be run by a deputy, and yields a handsome income, which can be utilized for private, or family purposes, to the entire satisfaction of "the Government" and the Ex-Senator. Some queer things transpired in the State Senate while James was Speaker of that body, but he may be able to explain all, if he lives until the next Centennial.

HOW THEY HOWL!—During the war, we, in the North, were led to believe that the negro was as capable of self-government as the Caucasian. All our army news from the South came to us through the "intelligent contraband." Now, when the aforesaid has became tired of being robbed and plundered by the carpet-baggers and northern vagrants, and turns around and votes the Democratic ticket for the purpose of getting honest men into office, this self same "intelligent contraband" is held up as being weak, "intimidated" and "scared into voting the Democratic ticket." How things do revolve where knaves assume control.

AWFUL! INDEED!!—Election returns from all the States in the Union demonstrate the fact that the people have elected another "Confederate Congress" to look after the doings of the Belknaps, Babcocks, and Grants. The sale of trader-posts is therefore still in jeopardy. How meddlesome the people are, anyhow. It seems that personal speculations and private gains must be looked into, so that "no guilty man" can escape the scrutiny of the meddlesome voter. What a pity!

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 2nd day of December, 1876, at