THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper

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Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Court House. ap 25,'77-1y

WM. M. MCCULLOUGH. FRED. C. L. BUCK.
McCULLOUGH & BUCK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office on Second street, in the Masonic building. jan10,'77

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 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. nov12'72

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11;42'73 Clearfield, Pa.

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. 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. jan1;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.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
11;3;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;'67-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. 73pd

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. aug16'76

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.

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. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 17, 1875.

WILLIAM M HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 24;y'72

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr1'75-tf

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

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

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

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

PRINCIPLE, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 51--WHOLE NO. 2,521. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1877. NEW SERIES--VOL. 18, NO. 20.

Cards.

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.

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. [8;jy1872

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,
8-1872 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9;10'72 Clearfield, Pa.

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

ASHLEY THORN,
ARCHITECT, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.
Plans and Specifications furnished for all kinds of buildings. All work first class. Stair building a specialty.
P. O. address, Clearfield, Pa. jan.17-77tf.

R. M. NEIMAN,
SADDLE and HARNESS MAKER,
Rumbarger, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Keeps on hand all kinds of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Horse Furnishing Goods. Repairing promptly attended to.
Rumbarger, Jan. 10, 1877-tf.

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.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (1;5;73y)
NEW WASHINGTON.

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

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, 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

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 Sealey's Vineyard, at Bath, New York.
GEORGE N. COLBURN.
Clearfield, June 16, 1875-tf.

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.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep26.68-y Curwensville, Pa.

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.

JOHN H. FULFORD,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Represents all the leading Fire Insurance Companies of the country:

Queen	$10,000,000
Royal Canadian	6,000,000
Home, New York	3,734,214
Lycoming, Muncy, Pa	3,539,443
Franklin, Philad'a	3,336,856
Phœnix, Hartford	1,852,362
Hanover, New York	1,428,953
Home, Col., O	515,368
Atlas, Hartford	506,642
Providence, Washington	619,000

Persons about effecting an insurance on property of any kind, should call at my office, on Market street, opposite the Court House, and see my list of companies and rates before insuring.
JOHN H. FULFORD,
Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 27 '75-1y

NAPOLEON'S DEBUT IN PARIS.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The month of October, 1795, opened gloomily, darkly and calamitously for Paris. The King—Louis XVI.—had been executed; his queen, Marie Antoinette, had followed him to the scaffold; Robespierre and his associates had held the government of France until they, in turn, had given of their blood to swell the dreadful flood their wild fanaticism had poured upon the land; and now the National Convention, with Barras for its President, sought to govern the realm with less anarchy, and more order, looking for the time when they could safely abolish the death penalty. But the rank and reckless Jacobins, with their entire disregard for all things orderly and humane were not crushed out. On the first of this October, of 1795, full thirty thousand of them were in arms, sworn to overturn the government of the Convention, and to take the conduct of affairs in their own hands. Paris was divided into sections, like the wards of our American cities, and this giant insurrection was headed by the leaders of these sections. In the section called Lepelletier were the most influential of these leaders, and there was the centre, or focus, of the gathering storm.

At length the Convention received intelligence of the movement, and the members were greatly alarmed, as well they might be. There were at least thirty thousand of the insurgents, and they were well and thoroughly armed. The Convention had only a skeleton of the National Guard for defence, and that guard numbered not more than five thousand, and not thoroughly organized at that. Not another help could the government call to its aid. While the Convention was yet deliberating on the fearful situation the tocsin of revolt was sounded in the section of Lepelletier, drums were beat and armed bodies began to assemble. General Menou was sent, at the head of a considerable force, to disperse them. He was a kind-hearted, sympathetic man, and he attempted to reason with the riotous leaders; and at length, when he found they were increasing in numbers, and that they were determined to press on, he disgracefully turned and fled.

This was a dark day for the Convention—for Paris—for France! What should be done? It was not unknown that the insurgent host had increased to forty-five thousand men, and that their plans were laid for marching upon the Convention. It meant simply another carnival of blood and horror.

At this time a young man had just arrived in Paris from Toulon. His name was Napoleon Bonaparte. He was a General of the Brigade, and had performed great things at the Southern seaport. Barras knew him well—had been with him at Toulon, and knew just what sort of a man he was.

"We have but five thousand guardsmen to set against this whelming force," said Barras to the Convention; "but there is a man in Paris whose individual presence at the head of our National Guard will render them sufficient to the work. We must place General Bonaparte in command of our national forces."

But the Convention had great faith in Barras, and they insisted that he should assume the command. To this he agreed on condition that Bonaparte should be appointed second in command under him.

Napoleon, who had watched narrowly all that had been done, and who had been disgusted with the ignominious retreat of Menou, thus giving the insurgents the first advantage, was sent for to come to the Convention. He came and was introduced by the President. The members were surprised. Could Barras be in earnest? They beheld in the hero of Toulon a small, slim, pale faced, beardless youth, looking to be not more than eighteen or nineteen years of age. The President explained to him the character of the force and armament they had on hand, and then asked:

"General Bonaparte, are you willing to undertake, with this, the defense of the Convention?"

"Yes!" was the only word spoken in reply.

There was a little hesitation and then the President asked:

"Are you aware of the magnitude of what you undertake to do?"

Napoleon raised himself to his full stature, and as his eagle eye flashed upon those who sat near the President, he seemed to have grown to be a giant. They quailed before the burning glance.

"I understand perfectly," he replied; "and I am in the habit of accomplishing that which I undertake. But one thing indispensable: I must have the unlimited command, entirely untrammeled by any orders from the Convention."

There was no time for debate. The insurgents were in arms, and already advancing. Napoleon's terms were acceded to and he was placed in command. It is doubtful if the captain ever displayed his great qualities of genius, skill and courage more emphatically than on this occasion. He showed that the true powers of the battle-chief were not to be gained by study; they were born with the man.

Moments were precious. As we have already said, the insurgents to the number of between forty and fifty thousand, and all armed, were organized, and in motion. A short distance from the city were forty pieces of cannon, with the machinery intact and caissons supplied with ammunition. This park of artillery the insurgent leaders had marked, and meant to secure it very soon. They did not need the field pieces quite yet. Among Napoleon's officers who had served with him, and whose quality he knew, was a young captain named Joachim Murat, whom he dispatched to secure these guns and bring them to the city. At the head of three hundred picked cavalry, Murat was quickly dashing away at headlong speed, and arrived at the park just as a band of Jacobin soldiery, sure of the prey, had hitched to some of the limbers. There were no lives lost there. Murat's charge was like a whirlwind, and the insurgents flew before it like chaff before wind. The guns were conveyed safely to Paris, and by Napoleon taken to the Tuilleries and so placed as to sweep with their muzzles every avenue leading to that all important quarter, for in this place the young commander caused to be stored all the arms, ammunition and provisions which his energetic details had found and seized in different parts of the city.

There is no need that we give in detail all that Napoleon did during the single night of the fourth of October. The majority of our readers would gather no information of value from the enumeration of the fortified points and passes. Suffice it to say that the man who had undertaken, with five thousand men, to overcome five and forty thousand reckless, desperate insurgents, did not sleep. Every point was looked to, and every post manned under his own eye. And, mind you, he not only planned for conquest, but he planned for reverses as well. He had found retreat necessary, his place of retreat was selected, and every precaution taken against surprise, and against the coming in of munitions or assistance to the enemy.

In the meantime the insurgent sections were preparing for the onset. They knew that a General Bonaparte, from Toulon, was arranging to oppose them, but they laughed at the idea. Bah! what could he do with the sections of Paris? He could only summon the Convention's guard, and for that insignificant body they cared nothing. They had organized an insurrectionary government; had passed an act outlawing the National Convention; and had established a court or tribunal of justice for the trial and punishment of such as should persist in resisting their authority. When it came to organize for military movement there was not only Jacobin Generals of experience and known courage to lead them, but many officers of the ultra Royalists.

We have spoken of the National Guard as being true to the Convention, because when they rebelled they ceased to be National troops; but in reality the bulk of what is properly termed the National Guard, at least thirty thousand of them, well officered and thoroughly armed, and led by the veteran General Danican, were the insurgents.

Napoleon had performed his marvelous work during the night of the fourth of October. The morning of the fifth dawned upon Paris in arms. The alarm bells of the sections were ringing, and from many quarters the long-roll was sounding. The insurgents gathered rapidly, mustering at appointed rendezvous, and at an early hour were ready to march. Their first point was the Convention, which they meant to sweep from existence. They laughed to scorn the idea of serious resistance to their overwhelming numbers. They held in utter contempt the poor troops which the Legislative assembly could muster. At last the bugle-blast was sounded by Danican's herald, and the tens of thousands of insurrectionary soldiers marched with wild, demoniac shoutings to the work of blood and devastation, feeling sure of an early victory.

In the Convention the members, some in their seats, and some gathering at the windows, trembled with alarm. They heard the yells of the infuriate mob, and knew that their lives were in the issue. Could their youthful General save them?

Napoleon, as he stood by the side of a gun near the Tuilleries, looked older than he had four-and-twenty hours before. Still pale, but calm and stern, he stood, resolved to do or die. "Let them strike the first blow," he said, and then added, in a manner which those who saw and heard never forgot, "I will take the responsibility of the second!"

Ere long the insurgents came in sight, in serried, plunging masses with music sounding and flags flying—came from every quarter, completely filling the street, and blockading every avenue. They were eager and jubilant, those in the rear trying to get to the front that they might have one shot at the Convention's troops, for they did not believe the meagre squad would dare to resist the populace of Paris. On, on they came, until the heads of the columns were within easy range of Napoleon's guns. On, still further, hooting and clamoring for the blood of the members of the Convention; and at length they opened the ball of the morning with a discharge of musketry.

A discharge of musketry from the insurgents! It was the signal of their doom! Instantly every cannon charged to the fullest capacity with grape and canister, and commanding every approach, opened a simultaneous, well-directed, merciless fire, the well-drilled cannoniers reloading with rapidity, and the captains of the guns coolly correcting the aim—grape and canister—canister and grape—tearing through the serried masses and cutting down the advancing hosts as grain is cut before the sweeping scythe. It was terrible—it was more than men could endure. Several times under brave and determined leaders, the insurgent battalions made a stand, and fought desperately, but Napoleon, like the genius of destruction, seemed ubiquitous. Wherever he was needed there he was sure to be, and under his inspiring guidance batteries of belching cannon were wheeled into position as if by magic; strongholds of the enemy were overcome, and whole streets were swept from end to end.

It was terrible while it lasted; but he is truly the most humane who puts the quickest possible stop to bloodshed, even though he has to fight hard to do it.

In a little less than two hours from the time of the first discharge of musketry the last gun was fired; the victory was won. Five thousand men had vanquished more than forty thousand. The insurgents were conquered and reduced, and the Convention took a new lease of power, which it used moderately and with clemency towards the fallen foe. And—France had found her Hero.

RUSSIA'S MANIFESTO.

CZAR ALEXANDER GIVES THE WORD FOR HIS SOLDIERS TO CROSS THE FRONTIER—THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S CIRCULAR TO ITS REPRESENTATIVES—ADVANCING THROUGH ROMANIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—The following is the text of the Czar's manifesto:

Our faithful and beloved subjects know the strong interest we have constantly felt in the destinies of the oppressed Christian population of Turkey. Our desire to ameliorate and assure their lot has been shared by the whole Russian nation, which now shows itself ready to bear fresh sacrifices to alleviate the position of the Christians in the Balkan Peninsula. The blood and property of our faithful subjects have always been dear to us, and our whole reign attests our constant solicitude to preserve to Russia the benefit of peace. This solicitude never failed to actuate us during the deplorable events which occurred in Herzegovina, Bosnia and Bulgaria. Our object before all was to effect amelioration in the position of the Christians in the East by means of pacific negotiations; and in concert with the great European powers, our allies and friends, for two years we have made incessant efforts to induce the Porte to effect such reforms as would protect the Christians in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria from the arbitrary measures of local authorities. The accomplishment of these reforms was absolutely stipulated by anterior engagements contracted by the Porte towards the whole of Europe. Our efforts, supported by diplomatic representations made in common by the other governments, have not, however, attained their object. The Porte has remained unshaken in its formal refusal of any effective guarantee for the security of its Christian subjects, and has rejected the conclusions of the Constantinople Conference. Wishing to essay every possible means of conciliation in order to persuade the Porte, we proposed to the other Cabinets to draw up a special protocol, comprising the most essential conditions of the Constantinople Conference, and to invite the Turkish Government to adhere to this international act, which states the extreme limits of our peaceful demands. But our expectation was not fulfilled. The Porte did not defer to this unanimous wish of Christian Europe and did not adhere to the conclusions of the protocol. Having exhausted pacific efforts we are compelled by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte to proceed to more decisive acts, feeling that our equity and our own dignity enjoin it. By her refusal Turkey places us under the necessity of having recourse to arms. Profoundly convinced of the justice of our cause and humbly committing ourselves to the grace and help of the Most High, we make known to our faithful subjects that the moment foreseen when we pronounced words to which all Russia responded with complete unanimity has now arrived. We expressed the intention to act independently when we deemed it necessary and when Russia's honor should demand it. In now invoking the blessing of God upon our valiant armies, we give them the order to cross the Turkish frontier. ALEXANDER.

Given at Kischeneff this the twelfth day of April (old style), in the year of grace 1877, and in the twenty-third year of our reign.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—The following is the text of Prince Gortschakoff's circular:

The Imperial Cabinet has since the commencement of the Eastern crisis exhausted all means in its power in order to bring about with the co-operation of the great powers the lasting pacification of Turkey. All the proposals made to the Porte in consequence of the understanding between the powers have, however, met with insurmountable resistance. The London protocol was the last expression of the united will of Europe. The Imperial Cabinet had in signing it offered its hand as a last attempt at conciliation. By its declaration accompanying the protocol it had marked out the conditions which, if loyalty accepted and carried out by the Porte, were calculated to bring about the re-establishment and strengthening of peace. The Porte has answered by a fresh refusal. This eventuality was not provided for in the protocol. Europe had confined itself to stipulating that the great powers, if they were disappointed in their hopes of seeing the Porte carry out the reforms energetically, reserved the right to point out in common the means which they should think proper to secure the welfare of the populations and the interests of general peace. Thus the European cabinets had foreseen the contingency that the Porte would not fulfill its promises, but not that it would reject the demands of Europe. At the same time Lord Derby's declaration had established that, since Her Britanic Majesty's Government only consented to give its signature to the protocol in the interests of general peace, it was to be understood from the outset that in the event of this object—namely, mutual disarmament and peace between Russia and Turkey—not being obtained, the protocol should be regarded as null and void.

The Porte's rejection of the protocol and the motives upon which it is based leave no hope that the Porte will accede to the wishes and counsels of Europe. They exclude every guarantee for the execution of reforms, and render peace with Montenegro and the execution of the conditions by which disarmament and pacification could be brought about impossible. Under these circumstances the success of any attempt at compromise is excluded, and there remains only the alternative to allow that state of things to continue which the powers declared incompatible with their interests and those of Europe, or to try by coercive measures to obtain that which the unanimous efforts of the powers failed to obtain, by means of an understanding.

My exalted master has resolved to undertake that which he had invited the great powers to do in common with him. His Majesty has ordered his armies to cross the frontier of Turkey.

You will bring this resolution to the cognizance of the Government to which you are accredited.

In fulfilling the duty which is imposed upon him by the interests of Russia, whose peaceable development is impeded by constant trouble in the East, His Majesty is convinced that he at the same time responds to the views of Europe. GORTSCHAKOFF.

THE EAGER HUNT FOR GOLD.

A NEW DORADA TWO HUNDRED MILES WEST OF THE BLACK HILLS.

The New York *Sun's* correspondent writes from Deadwood:

The influx of "tenderfeet," or "pilgrims," as new arrivals at the hills are universally dubbed, is simply immense, and yet the rush has scarcely begun. They come as first-class passengers, by stage; as second-class passengers with freight wagons, walking the greater portion of the way; as friends accompanying a wagon train, with their own outfits, and in parties of from one to a dozen, on foot, packing their duds upon their back. They come via Bismarck, Fort Pierce, Yankton, Kearney, Sidney, Cheyenne and over the trail from Montana; in fact they are coming from every quarter in numbers that astonish the most sanguine prophet of three months ago. The principal goal is Deadwood, this little gulch not over fifteen miles long, every inch of which was located nearly a year ago. Why this has become the objective point no one can understand; still hither nineteenths of them come, find themselves unable to secure hotel accommodations or even sleeping room in the poorest stable, and are forced to enter at once into the hardships of frontier life, by camping out upon the bank of some friendly stream. Fortunately the weather is mild, the ground free of snow, and their existence, therefore, not the most miserable in the world.

The "tenderfeet" come with the most inaccurate conception of the country; poorly provided with money and supplies, and with no idea how to go to work searching for gold, or how to secure it after it is found. The result of all is that they lounge about the streets, saloons or camps a day or so, see no claims running around loose, and no trees bearing golden fruit, exhaust their limited means in the purchase of food or faro checks, and then they begin cursing, first the country, second the people, and lastly the most deserving of all—themselves. Imprecation expended, they realize the necessity of doing something, and that without delay, or else to starve, so they start out, some over the hills and far away upon a prospecting tour, others seeking employment as miners at $3 and $4 per day (board here is $14 per week, lowest price), where they are called upon to exercise their young muscles for ten hours a day. Others hire out as teamsters. Others still, and they are many make a bee line for home. These are by far the most sensible portion of the entire lot. I do not wish to be understood to say that the above class include all comers. There are many old miners from other diggings, and many sensible, industrious men from the States among the arrivals, who are of benefit to the community and who will unquestionably in the end secure a rich reward for the labor and privation that they thus voluntarily assume. But the majority of "pilgrims" are from the counters, desks and schools of the States—mere boys, sans experience, never having been subjected to manual labor of any kind, and very little work at all.

Of the section thus far known to contain gold there is but little open for location, while the country already unsuccessfully prospected reduces the extent of territory in which minerals may possibly yet be found to a very small area. The gold belt of the hills extends from the Bear range, on the extreme northwest, to French creek, on the southeast, and is about twenty or twenty-five miles in width. Of this belt the southern portion, while it may be eventually made to pay by the introduction of machinery, is not calculated for the poor man, and consequently cannot be worked by the class of people that are now inhabiting the hills. "Poor Man's diggings" are confined to one district on Battle creek, Deadwood and Whitewood with their little tributaries, and the Sand creek region fifteen miles northwest of here. Upon none of these can a claim be secured other than by right of purchase. Between Sand creek and Deadwood, for eight miles directly north of the latter place, and for a short distance southwest, there are small unexplored tracts upon which the increasing population may settle, but conceding all these districts to be mineral bearing, there would then be territory sufficient for only a small portion of the hundred thousand people that will be here by July 4th. These facts are admitted by every disinherited person, and as a result the unfortunate non-claimant, casting about for the next best thing, rests his eyes upon the far distant.

The Big Horn mountain, about which there is much talk, and of which most wonderful stories are told regarding the immense wealth, being equally distributed over a territory four times larger than the entire Black Hills, presents inducements unequalled by any mining district in the known world. The mountain is about two hundred miles west of Deadwood, on the North Platte river. It is broad, very high, and trends off to the northwest some two hundred miles, and then turns westerly towards Yellowstone park and lake. At the bend it is cut in two by the Big Horn river, which has excavated a deep cannon sixty miles long, near the lower end of which, and between it and the Yellowstone river, Fort C. F. Smith was located in 1867. From the northeastern base flow Powder, Tongue, Rosebud, and Little Big Horn rivers, all said to contain gold in their alluvium beds. At its western base many small streams are found, every one being reputed as equal to any in the Black Hills. The backbone, or granitoid portions of the mountain, has, during the past year, been explored by several bold adventurers, who, dodging, hiding from or fighting the hostile Indians have succeeded in returning with sacks full of fine, beautifully pure gold, and with most bewitching accounts of the wealth and beauty of the country.

These statements are partially sustained by Capt. W. F. Reynolds, who, in July, 1859, under orders from the War Department, explored both the Big Horn and the Black Hills. In his report he says that "very decided evidences of the existence of gold were discovered in the Big Horn, and some indications in the Black Hills," thus giving precedence to the former. J. S. Wilson, commissioner of the general land office for about twenty years, says in his report for 1868: "Gold is known to exist in the Powder and Big Horn rivers." As early as 1859, Lieut. Maynadeer wrote of the country, "there is every reason to believe that the mineral wealth of the mountainous portion is very great." Many attempts have been made to settle in the mountain for a full development of the land, but Indians have invariably proven too hostile and strong. The massacre of Col. Fetterman and ninety-six soldiers, in 1866, at Fort Phil Kearney, and the surrender of the Forts in that country in 1867-68, ended all prospecting until within the past year. Now it seems probable that the question of gold or no gold will be speedily settled.

I find that the placer claims along Whitewood and Deadwood gulches, although comparatively few in number, have not been overrated or overstated as regards their value. The Wheeler claim netted the lucky owners the snug sum of nearly $400,000 last year, including the purchase price, and the claim is still paying well. This is, however, an exceptional bit of land; but the major portion of the districts named are exceedingly rich, the average yield of each being safely placed at $200 per day or $50 to each man.

I recently visited the Botsford claim, which is No. ——, Cape Horn district, two miles below Deadwood, and four miles from the Wheeler claim. The property is owned by Martin Gibbon, of Kentucky, and A. J. Botsford and Walter Stone, of Racine, Wisconsin. These boys, with the help of three assistants, "cleaned up" over $200,000 last year, disturbing less than a quarter of their claim of 300 feet. I found them hard at work, hats off, and stripped nearly to the buff. Two were shoveling in the sluice boxes; the third and the hired help were forking or shoveling out the tailings. At the end of eight hours work, they lifted the ruffles and took out $226—pretty fair work for these "hard times." Imagine a man worth $100,000 at work "in the States" with pick and shovel, and you can understand my thoughts as I gazed upon their labor.

Deadwood gold is generally rather coarse, and very rusty, so much so that the novice often mistakes it for the ordinary black sand that lingers to the last in the pan. Botsford gold is singularly enough, as bright, fine, and pure as any taken elsewhere in the hills. These boys have large quartz interests in the vicinity of Lead City, and a stamp mill that is pounding out three or four hundred dollars per day.

Quartz is occupying much attention, not only of capitalists, but of poor miners and prospectors, who have no difficulty in effecting a ready sale, at a large price, of every good lead they strike. The quartz is entirely different from that found anywhere else in the world, being more of the nature of cement than of solid rock, soft, and easily milled. In color it is maroon near the surface, the shade deepening as the vein sinks.

I recently visited the Wooley lode, at the invitation of the owner, Major Wooley, and was shown into one of the richest and most conveniently located mines in the hills. Two tunnels enter the lead, one at the southern extremity running eighty feet through a mass of solid ore, the little specks of gold scintillating in indescribable brilliancy as we bore our torches down the cut. The mass of ore in sight was estimated to be worth $75,000. The other tunnel runs crossways on the lead, is over fifty feet in length, and still has not traversed the vein. The roof of this cut is naturally formed by what appears to be one huge slate stone, as smooth and regular as marble, and extending, unbroken, from the opening to the further end.

Ore from the Wooley lode will assay and average $40 per ton, and as the mine is so situated that rock can be dumped from the tunnel into the mill, avoiding the necessity of cartage, the expense of mining and milling will not exceed $6 per ton, thus giving a net profit of $34, which with a twenty-stamp mill, will afford a daily revenue of $680.

The country around Gayville and Central presents, to a spectator standing on an elevated spot, an appearance similar to a prairie dog village. Prospect holes, shafts, tunnels, &c., are scattered over the face of the hills, without regard to direction, distance, or the rights of others, and upon nearly every claim a large force of men is employed, which gives to the picture an animation most agreeable to the eye. Ore is of one quality, the dark maroon, free gold abounding in the greater portion, and as far as I can ascertain, one mine is equally rich with another.

Heretofore attention of quartz miners has been devoted to gold-bearing rock, but they have lately received information that has caused a diversion, and now silver occupies almost as much attention. An old prospector, in the employ of a company of capitalists, returned from a tour yesterday, bringing with him specimens of Galena ore and native silver quartz, which are claimed to be fabulously rich. I also understand that this is the first instance known of the discovery of a native silver lead. In the specimen brought in, the bright, pure metal stands out from the stone in the boldest relief and is the most fascinating "prospect" ever beheld. If the lead is as rich as the specimen indicated (and the prospector maintains that it is) the lucky owners have the best mine in the entire world, one that will completely shadow the famous Comstock lode of Nevada, which gives a monthly dividend of two million dollars. The precise location of the new discovery is known only to the prospector, who is mum as an oyster. Innumerable parties are out in search of it, however, and there is no doubt that it will be discovered in a few days.

A BROKEN "CORNER."

FREE TRADE IN SEWING MACHINES—EXPIRATION OF THE PATENTS—REDUCTION OF PRICES TO FOLLOW.

At noon on Tuesday of last week, the 8th inst., expired the last of the series of patents upon the essential portions of the sewing machine which have enabled the owners to exact a royalty from all manufacturers. From that time forth any one can make a sewing machine. For many years past a combination of large manufacturers—viz: the Singer Manufacturing Company, the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and the Grover & Baker Manufacturing Company—have bought up and controlled inventors' patents, and concentrating their rights, have been enabled to restrict such general manufacture as would interfere with their business. One of the most important of their patents was the old Howe patent for an eye-pointed needle, a shuttle, and other mechanical devices, which, however, expired nearly ten years ago. Another patent was for the four-motion feed, which was invented by Allen B. Wilson and patented in the name of one Fitzgerald, and was known as the Fitzgerald patent. This also expired three years or more ago, and was likewise a relief to the outside manufacturers, who had for many years paid a royalty for its use, as it was an essential in every machine.

The last patent which they held, and the one which expired last week, is known as the Batchelder patent, granted in 1856 and renewed in 1870, and is for what is known as the needle plate, an essential piece, beneath and through which passes the needle to connect with the shuttle. The patent really covers all styles of feeding devices in which the cloth is fed between two clamping surfaces. For the privilege of using this article on their machines all companies outside of the combination have been obliged to pay a royalty of $3 on every machine sold, except those intended for exportation. They have complained loudly about this tax upon them and hail its expiration with delight. One company displays an account showing that they had paid during the last ten years the sum of $800,000 as royalty to the companies controlling this patent. All these manufacturers have been obliged to keep a record of the plate number of every machine sold, and make oath to the accuracy of their royalty statements, a thing which appears simple enough, but which they say has caused them untold annoyance in the way of having machines returned to them exchanged, and other like transactions, for which they have been held to rigorous account, at much time and expense. The royalty of $3 on each machine is not in itself a large item, but upon a new machine to be put on the market any royalty might be charged, which effectually limited manufacture.

But now it is the privilege of any person to make a sewing machine as much as it is to make a broom or plow. Of course there are hundreds of patents which are held by the various companies, a greater or less number by each one, to imitate any one of which would be an infringement of patented rights, but these cover only mechanical details, appli