

Miscellaneous.

JUSTICES & CONSTABLES... We have printed a large number of the new...

CHEAP GROCERIES!... LUMBER CITY, Pa. The undersigned announces to his old friends...

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES... HANGING VASES, Stove Lining and Fire Brick.

STONE AND BATHEN - WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!... CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!

FREDK. LEITZINGER'S STONE - WARE POTTERY... Corner of Cherry and Third Streets, CLEARFIELD, PA.

GULICH, MCCORMICK & CO.'S POPULAR FURNITURE ROOMS... Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

UNDERTAKING... In all its branches. We keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets.

NEW FLOUR, FEED, AND GROCERY STORE... A. G. KRAMER & CO., Room No. 4, Pitt's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa.

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal, Chop, Feed, &c... A. G. KRAMER & CO., Clearfield, Nov. 18 1874.

GLASS SOAP... A STERILIZING REMEDY FOR DISEASES AND IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.

HILLS HAIR AND WHISKER DYE... C. E. CRITCHELLO, Prop'r, 7 1/2 St. N. E.

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JAS. H. LITTLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN...

THE REPUBLICAN, CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1875.

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YAKUB KHAN AND RUSSIA.

The capable despatch which tells of the assembling of an army by the Amir of Kashgar on the frontier of Khokand might have been expected by any one who knows the temper of Yakub Khan towards the Russians and the Khokandians, who have been virtually under the protection of the Amir since the Russian occupation of the country.

title of Amir from the Sultan of Turkey, and for a long time after it was conferred upon him the Russians refused to recognize him as valid; they would make no treaties with him, nor would they allow him to send envoys to the Court at St. Petersburg.

The province was anciently a part of the Tartar possessions in Central Asia, and when this kingdom was dismembered, Kashgar and the rest of Eastern Turkestan came under the rule of a local Mahometan dynasty, under which were many mutually dissatisfied factions which struggled together for the supremacy till the country was conquered by China about the middle of the last century, and remained under its control till the events of the insurrection of 1863 drove the Chinese from the country, when, in a short time, Kashgar and some other provinces were subjected by Mohammed Yakub Beg, Khan of Khokand.

During the revolt against the Russian Government for reform of his administration. With a view of enabling his sister to obtain from isolated and distant provinces the interest taken in common by the powers in condition of the Christian population of Turkey. It went on to declare that the power would watch carefully the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government were carried into effect, and that should their hopes once more be disappointed they reserved the right to consider the means they might deem best fitted to secure the peace and well-being of the Christians.

These declarations of the intentions of the powers the consent of the Porte was not asked or required. The Porte, no doubt, has not forgotten its obligations, in the opinion of her Majesty's government, to protest against the encroachments on its independence, but while so doing, and while declaring they cannot consider the protocol as having any binding character on Turkey, the Turkish Government have again affirmed their intention of carrying into execution the reforms. Her Majesty's government cannot, therefore, admit, as contended by Prince Gortschakoff, that the answer of the Porte removed all hope of defence the wishes and advice of Europe and all security for the application of reforms, nor necessarily precluded the possibility of the conclusion of peace with Montenegro, or an arrangement for mutual disarmament. Her Majesty's government still believes that, with patience and moderation on both sides, these objects might not improbably be attained. Gortschakoff, however, asserts that all opening is now closed for attempts at conciliation. The Emperor resolved to undertake the task of obtaining by coercion that which the powers failed to obtain by persuasion, and he expresses his Majesty's conviction that this step is in accordance with the sentiments and interests of Europe. It cannot be expected that her Majesty's government should agree in this view. They have not concealed their feeling that the presence of large Russian forces on the frontiers of Turkey, menacing its safety, rendering disarmament impossible and awakening feelings of apprehension and fanaticism, constitutes a material obstacle to pacification and reform. They cannot believe the entrance of those armies upon Turkish soil will alleviate the difficulty or improve the condition of the Christian population. But the course on which the Russian Government has entered involves graver, more serious considerations. It is in contravention of the stipulation of the treaty of Paris, which Russia and other powers engaged to inspect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In the conferences of London in 1871, at the close of which the above stipulation, with others, was again confirmed, the Russian Plenipotentiary, in common with those of the other powers, signed a declaration affirming it to be an essential principle of the law of nations that no power can liberate itself from the engagement of a treaty nor modify the stipulations thereof without the consent of the contracting parties by means of an amicable arrangement. In taking action against Turkey on his own part, and having recourse to arms without further consultation with his allies, the Emperor of Russia has separated himself from European concert, and has, at the same time, departed from the rule which he himself had solemnly recorded his consent. It is impossible to foresee the consequences of such an act. Her Majesty's government would willingly have refrained from any observations in regard to it, but as Prince Gortschakoff seems to assume, in his declaration addressed to all the governments of Europe, that Russia is acting in the interest of Great Britain and of the other powers, we feel bound to state, in a manner equally formal and public, that the decision of the Russian Government is not one which can have their concurrence or approval.

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TICKET SCALPERS - SCALPED.

A STARTLING STORY OF FRAUD. The Baltimore Gazette gives the following account of the seizure of seven thousand dollars worth of supposed stolen tickets of the Pennsylvania railroad: The authorities of the Pennsylvania railroad have for some time been investigating the illicit sale of their tickets.

in the arrest several days ago of a man named J. W. Knapp, of Jersey City, on the charge of selling tickets stolen from the company. Several train masters, or, as they are called, ticket takers, between Philadelphia and New York confessed that they had taken up tickets which they had not canceled by punching as required by the company, and that at the end of the trip they had sold the tickets to Knapp, who had formerly been a train master between Philadelphia and New York, and latterly an agent of Adams Express Company between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Upon being arrested he stated that he sold a large number of tickets to W. C. White, of Baltimore, a clerk to Upton W. D. Wey, of the St. Clair Hotel, and to E. E. Bloomer, 127 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, both of whom are well-known ticket-scalpers. He stated further that he had an engagement to meet Mr. White at Wilmington next Monday night to sell him a lot of tickets which he had obtained from the train masters. Accompanied by Detectives Franklin and Thayer, of Philadelphia, he proceeded to Wilmington, and one of the detectives concealed himself under the bed in the room in which Knapp received White. From this position he was able to see the sale of such tickets by Knapp to White, and also to learn other important particulars for future action. White and Knapp accompanied the officers to the city. Detective Franklin procured search warrants, and accompanied by Detective Kimball, proceeded to the St. Clair Hotel in Baltimore, and seized tickets valued at \$4,000 in the possession of Mr. Dowsy. Detectives Thayer and Pontier also visited the office of Mr. Bloomer and seized tickets to the value of \$3,000.

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