The Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1877.

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

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. JOHN TRUNKEY,
OF VENANGO COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
HON. AMOS C. NOYES,
OF CLINTON COUNTY.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in, or placed there by any fraud. U. S. GRANT.

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Under the forms of law, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a fraudulently-elected President. Let it not be understood that the fraud will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten.
ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C's.

One hundred years of human depravity accumulated and concentrated into a climax of crime. Never again in five hundred years shall they have an opportunity to repeat the wrong.
THOS. W. VOORHEES.

I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality.
THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

AHEAD.—The full proceedings of the Democratic State Convention will be found in this issue. Not another country newspaper in the State published them in full. Too lazy we suppose.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—Hale's six-story piano factory, at New York, took fire on Monday last in the varnish-room, and thirty of the two hundred hands employed, perished in the fire. Fifty buildings were consumed.

One of the greatest storms that has passed over Lake Erie for many years, prevailed there on Sunday, and a heavy snow-storm occurred at Mount Washington, New Hampshire, on Monday. It is no wonder that it was so cool hereabouts.

YOUR TICKETS.—Candidates and their friends will please take notice that the blanks and tickets for the Primary election will be ready for distribution on and after Thursday, September 6th, and if there is to be any "hauling off" or withdrawal, it must be done by that time, if they want to save the price of their 10,000 tickets, and so as not to have the blanks mutilated.

REGISTER.—Every Democrat who desires to see the full vote of his party polled this fall will do well to remember that:

Wednesday, September 5th, is the last day for being registered.

Not a moment is to be lost.

Not a name should be omitted from the registry lists.

Promptness and thoroughness in this particular *now*, are essentials which will bring good results, as well as avoid regrets in the future.

The heat for the past week averages about 8° warmer than the corresponding period of 1876.

RATHER MIXED.—The French novelist, Victor Hugo, openly espouses the cause of "women's rights." He declares that "woman is civilly a minor and morally a slave," and that her "education is imbued with a twofold character of inferiority."

RADICAL FINANCIERING.—The State debt of Arkansas is $18,256,118.00. It had no debt until after the war, when Thad Stevens' "Reconstruction" villainy took hold of it. Debt, War and Panics are the natural fruit of Radical management *everywhere*.

RATHER ONE-SIDED.—The new Kentucky Legislature will stand one Granger, six Workingmen, five Independent Democrats, thirteen Radicals and one hundred and thirteen Democrats in the lower branch, and thirty-seven Democrats and one Radical in the Senate.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says: "The rhetorical Conkling, in his last speech, speaks of armies melting "into the ranks of citizenship as peacefully as, when the the storm is over, the waves melt into the sea." But waves don't melt; they subside—a thing the Senator won't do.

THE GREAT IMPOSTER DEAD.—Brigham Young, the great Mormon leader, died on last Wednesday afternoon. His youngest son by his first and legitimate wife, John W. Young, succeeds to his place. He was born on the 1st of June, 1801, in the town of Wittingham, Vermont.

A WAIL.—The New York *Times*, ceaselessly on the alert for fresh outrages from "the shot-gun Democracy," is constrained to admit that "the preparation of a new Constitution for the State of Georgia was evidently managed with greater shrewdness and caution than are usually found in the proceedings of the Southern Democracy." There is a tone of sorrow in this.

AS PLAIN AS DAY.—Even the neutrals see it now. Says the Washington *Star*: "The managers of the Republican party may not see it, or, like the boy passing the graveyard, they may be whistling to keep their courage up, but at present all the indications are that Ohio will go Democratic this fall by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. It is a settled thing that Mr. Matthews cannot be re-elected to the Senate."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The American reader of course peruses the details of the various battles that are now being fought by these two great powers, without knowing much about either country. We propose to furnish our readers with the best tabular statement as to territory and population that can be produced. First we take Russia. It is an unlimited Monarchy, and is the greatest power in Europe. [illegible] Europe there are no less than fifty subdivisions in its territory, and a population of over sixty millions. Besides, Finlands Poland, Caucasus and Siberia, which add over fourteen million more to the Empire, as follows:

SUB-DIVISIONS.	SQ. MILES.	POPULATION.
Russia in Europe	1,948,327.	60,095,858.
Dudry of Finland	146,656.	1,856,849.
Kingdom of Poland	47,083.	4,764,446.
Caucasus	118,596.	5,543,719.
Siberia	5,555,975.	4,230,983.
Total of the Empire	7,816,747.	74,271,501.

Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, as it is called by the educated and blooded Turk, is a pure despotism, and does not embrace one-third of the territory, but it contains more than one-half the population that her rival does. The Empire extends over three of the great sub-divisions of the earth—Africa, Asia and Europe—as follows:

SUB-DIVISIONS.	SQ. MILES.	POPULATION.
Africa	947,930.	7,425,216.
Asia	770,445.	16,050,000.
Europe	191,997.	15,671,396.
Total	1,909,372.	39,146,606.

The foregoing is a bird's-eye view of the two great powers who are now engaged in mortal combat, and slaying their thousands, and committing unheard of barbarities upon each other as though there was neither christianity or civilization above ground. The details of the recent engagements between the two armies read more like the crimes committed by the heathen and the romantic rehearsals of the "dark ages," than the work of those engaged in a defense of Christianity. If there ever were any human devils created, they have multiplied wonderfully during the past fifteen years; because the decline in morality is almost as great as that in railroad stocks, and the crimes committed in sight of Cathedrals, Mosques and Chapels, the towers of some of which reach nearly to heaven, are as bloody and revolting as those perpetrated by barbarians in the darkest ages of the world's history.

As the scorpion's sting is in its tail, so it was reserved for the end of Secretary Sherman's speech to prevent the new doctrine which is yet to revolutionize the Republican party. That doctrine is Communism—nothing more, and nothing less. Even Judge West, the Republican candidate for Governor, was outdone by him. Mr. Sherman went to Washington, representing the Admistration as he did, to declare this doctrine in its fundamentals. "My hope," said he, "is that Congress will pass laws to establish and limit maximum rates of freight, so that the production of a farmer may not be in danger of confiscation by exorbitant rates; that it will limit and restrain the cutting and reduction of freights so as to destroy the ability of railroad companies to pay fair prices for honest labor, and prevent the companies from making paupers of men who perform essential functions in commerce." The destructive doctrine is all there is in that statement. It is Communism pure and unadulterated. It means that the Government is to take the business of the railroads into its own hands, fix the prices for freight, compel the railroad companies to carry the products of the farmers at rates of its own establishing, and also to pay their employes what it thinks proper wages. Now it is plain to every one that if the Government can go in and take the business of the railroad companies out of their own hands, it can do the same thing in the case of all other branches of enterprise and industry, even farming itself. Step by step it will become a great parent to the people, to provide them with what they want and distribute the common earnings equally. So monstrous a doctrine, subversive of all republicanism, was what Secretary Sherman proclaimed from the stump in Ohio to be his own.

IRONY.—There is something wrong with the New York *Post*. That journal used to be the special organ of "the Christian General"—Howard—during the war, and even defended, or acquiesced in his negro bureau and bank robberies. Now, since the government has sent him into the woods after the red skins the *Post* amuses its readers in this way: "General Howard's success in finding the Indians closely resembles that of the Mississippi river pilot, who was loudly boasting to his captain of his intimate knowledge of the river: "I know where every snag in the river is," he said, and as he said it the boat struck a huge sawyer which came tearing up through the deck, making a complete wreck of the boat. "There, Captain!" exclaimed the pilot, "I told you I knew where all the snags were, and there's one of them now."

RADICAL ANXIETY.—The serious illness of Senator Morton is causing much uneasiness, because, in the event of his death, his place would be filled by a Democrat appointed by Governor Blue Jeans Williams. One enthusiastic Radical says: "His death at this time would be a National calamity." But, we suspect the country would survive the shock, however serious it might convulse the Radical leaders to learn that this demise would make the United States Senate Democratic. Morton's trip to Oregon, for the purpose of gathering sufficient testimony to have Senator Grover expelled, was too much and the total failure of his mission was still worse. The mortification is far worse on him than the physical effort. He is unused to defeat, and the effect is of a killing nature to him.

The Speaker of the Lower House issued his writ on the 16th inst., to fill the Legislative vacancy in Blair county. It would be but an act of justice if the Republicans of Blair county, would give the nomination to Capt. C. S. W. Jones of the Tyrone *Herald*, and a brother of the late Col. Jones. These brothers were much attached to each other, and Charley always stood back for the Colonel. No man of his years in Blair county has done more for the Republican party than the editor of the *Herald*, and get less for it.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

Good for you, Al.; you never before couched so much truth in the same number of lines. But then, Radical editors (except Jones) make little use of the square thing. We are for C. S. W. J., if they must have a Radical over there.

STOUGHTON AND BLACK.

We have never regarded Mr. E. W. Stoughton as a public benefactor. If he has now come forth to promote the enjoyment of mankind, it is, we are willing to believe, an involuntary and unconscious performance. But he has done it nevertheless. He has written an article discussing in an unfriendly manner the public career of Mr. Jere S. Black, and the malicious editor of [illegible] articles to the contrary. It is painful to think that a man of Mr. Stoughton's years and experience should be so entirely alone in the world. He had no friend to advise him that he had better not fool with Judge Black, and to lead him gently away. An unwary boy tickling the rear elevation of an abstracted mule is a favorite theme for the pleasantry of the American paragrapher. But he offers only a faint type of the present aspect of the Stoughton-Black controversy. As for Judge Black, he has never had such an opportunity. The late Henry Wilson offered him a chance which he so improved that an early posterity is likely to remember Mr. Wilson only by what Mr. Black said about him. Judge Black has a faculty of finding the vulnerable points of persons with whom he engages in controversy, but he has never fallen in with a man so variously assailable as Mr. Stoughton. We merely state the popular feeling in anticipation of Judge Black's reply to Mr. Stoughton; we do not attempt to justify it. Our opinion is that a nation which looks forward with pleasure to an essay on Mr. Stoughton by Judge Black has no right to denounce a bull-fight as a barbarous pasttime.—*New York World.*

RATHER QUESTIONABLE.—In the sense of true politeness, it is doubtful whether the conduct of some of the Bennington boys was right on the occasion when Mr. Hayes and his caravan drove into that historic Green Mountain village a few weeks ago, and found the dead walls and fences of that historic town plastered over with big posters, displaying these words:

FRAUD TRIUMPHANT.
Eight to Seven.

Mr. Hayes was there as an invited guest, and it was impolite to thus taunt the fraudulent President. But then we suspect that the party who placarded the ancient town of Bennington had nothing to do with getting up the cards of invitation for Mr. Hayes. His fraudulency must remember that the people will not soon forget the great wrong first triumphant in American history in his elevation to a place to which he has no title, and that no subsequent action of his, however meritorious, will efface the fraud that has been placed upon his brow. Generations yet unborn will learn to look upon Mr. Hayes as a man who was willing and anxious to receive a stolen Presidency, and then exersise the function of that great office just the same as though he had acquired the right in the regular and legal way.

A GENERAL CHANGE.—We are aware that change is not always improvement, but if the selection of John S. Morton as President, with a Board of new Directors to manage the Permanent Exhibition, at Philadelphia, in the future, does not bring about a substantial improvement in the affairs of the Exhibition, we shall be greatly mistaken. The appointment of W. Boardman Reed, who is put in charge of the Press Department of the Exhibition, is also a movement in the right direction. No class was so shabbily treated during the Centennial Exhibition as the newspaper men. Puff after puff, both of the exhibition and its agents and employes, were forwarded to publishers all over the country, but no offset or mark of recognition was ever bestowed, no difference how much ink was wasted in behalf of the exhibition. Philadelphians have it in their grasp to build up a power, for influence, in a business sense, by a proper management of her magnificent exhibition that cannot be successfully counteracted, and we hope her merchants and business men are equal to the occasion.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—We neglected to state so at the time, but there was an election held in this State three weeks ago, but as no offices except a State Treasurer and county officers were to be elected the result was not looked after. But the returns are all in now, and the majority for the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer is only 74,370 over his loyal competitor. Half of this majority was made up by "our colored brethren." What a pity it is that Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, etc., the especial friends of the colored race, did not live long enough to see the full fruition of their efforts, Sambo voting the Democratic ticket by the acre is something worth contemplating. It is enough to make the bones of the aforesaid Philanthropists rattle in their coffins.

DON'T HURT THEM.—The Sioux delegation coming to Washington will not arrive before September 25th. It will include Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, and Crazy Horse. The latter was Sitting Bull's executive officer at the battle in which Custer and his command were slaughtered. If the government would kill off several hundred agents and exagents, there would soon be peace on the plains.

A GOOD EXEMPTION.—The Georgia Constitutional Convention has adopted a provision that the homestead is not to exceed $1,600, either of personality or reality, or both, with right to waive all but $300, and the waiver can be made without the consent of the wife. This is the State to which the exemption advocates should emigrate to in order to become prosperous.

TRY AGAIN.—Two weeks ago the Bellefonte *Watchman* located our nominee for Supreme Judge in Franklin county. Last week it made him President Judge of the Mercer (the XXXV) District, and Venango, (the XXXIII) District. He presides over the latter court only.

NOT SO FAST, GOVERNOR.—Governor Hartranft, in a recent social visit to Mr. Hayes, informed the latter that the Republicans will sweep Pennsylvania in the fall. We admire the Governor's pluck, but it's an awful discount on his veracity.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Two Great Battles Resulting Disastrously to the Russians.

THE TURKS REJOICING.

The latest news from Europe is to the effect that Bulgaria has two more bloody fields. The Turks attacked the Russian force on Tuesday morning 28th ult. at Schip Ra Pass, a strongly fortified position in the Balkan mountains, and after fourteen hours fighting the Turks were compelled to withdraw [illegible] were 30,000 Russians and 25,000 Turks engaged in the fight. The loss is unknown to the public, but it was evidently great on both sides. On Wednesday the Turks made a reconnoisance in force, in front, flanks and from the rear; and succeeded on Thursday, in drawing the Russians out of their works, after the Turks had carried three redoubts by assault, capturing many horses arms and other munitions of war. A General engagement took place at Sadana, within five miles of Plevna, where the other great battle occurred.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, who was with the Turks, telegraphed Thursday's fight as follows, on Saturday, Sept. 1st:

Early this morning Nedjib Pasha advanced from Adakeny, near Rasgrad, with three brigades, two batteries of artillery, two squadrons of cavalry and one brigade of infantry reserves. Mehement Ali and Prince Hassan took up a position with their staff on a high hill immediately north of Yeni Koi, which commands an uninterrupted view from Rasgrad to beyond Osman Bazar. The Russians, from their batteries behind Sadana, opened fire about 9 o'clock on the advancing Turks. Medjib steadily advanced and entered the burning village of Sadana by 11.30 o'clock. The retreating Russians were hotly pressed. They retired precipitately to Karassan, where they made a vigorous stand. Sabit Pasha created a diversion by attacking Haidarkoi. The Russians had a battery of three guns to their right near Haidarkoi. They made splendid practice at the advancing Turks and Egyptians, but these cleverly opened out and advanced to the right and left of the village in a really workmanlike style.

THE ENGAGEMENT BECOMES GENERAL.

The engagement now became general, and extended over some fifteen miles. A heavy and continued roll of fire of skirmishers was heard along all the ridges from Basilisler to near Sadana. By four o'clock Karasan was in flames. The Russians gradually gave way, and the Turks redoubled the energy of their attack. At five o'clock the enemy were scampering out of Haidarkoi, and horses were trotting up to take the guns out of the battery. The Turkish battery was making splendid practice, and fired just as the guns were taken off. One gun was struck with the last shell. The Turks cheered and dashed through the blazing village and away to the left to Pobskoi like a pack of hounds. The Russian camps were hastily cleared out, two guns covering their retrat and making excellent practice. But the Turks and Egyptians still scampered over the ground in fine style. The Russians were now in full retreat in every direction and by sunset the Turks had proved for the second time that they were not only capable of meeting the Russians in the open field, but also of driving them from their strongly entrenched positions. In ten days the Russians have lost the magnificent double positions of the Lom and the Kara Lom. What may happen next no one knows. It is impossible to tell what forces the Russians had engaged, nor can their losses as yet be estimated. Probably they were not heavy except around Karasan, by which name this engagement will be designated by the Turks.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says: The fight for the Schipka Pass is gradually becoming developed into operations on a large scale. It seems that since the lull in the fighting on Monday the Turks have been preparing a turning movement, for, besides the attempts to turn the position on the Schipka Pass in the direction of Gabrova, the Turkish forces have been sent within the last few days on some other lines of passage across the Balkans to the east and west of Schipka. One column was seen in the direction of the Kalifer river to the north-east of Drenova, having probably made its way across by the Trivana Pass. Another is said to have appeared in the valleys of the Vidina and Bousnik to the south-west of Selvi, having probably made their way across by the Trojan or Rosalita Pass. They may be only irregulars or flying detachments, but it is also possible that they are different links of combined operation which may gradually develop itself.

AN AWFUL RESULT.—On Wednesday last, the train on the Chicago and Burlington railroad route, on its passage about seven miles East of Des Moines, Iowa, was precipitated into a ravine because a bridge had been washed away, and twenty-two passengers were killed outright, and a far greater number wounded. The idea that a railroad bridge can be washed away by a rain-storm, and none of the officers or the employees of the road know anything about it, seems to be one of the miracles of this dangerous and corrupt age. Can carelessness be rendered more careless? The cars were so badly telescoped—driven into each other—that it was twenty hours after the accident occurred that the last dead body was removed from the wreck. In some things we are living in "a fast age," but it is neither in morals or business that we exceed our grandfathers, notwithstanding the fact that we move by lightning and steam. Our moral decay is visible everywhere, and unless the tide is reversed, our decline has already set in, and we will, within the next decade, fall a prey to the "Goths and Vandals" of a far inferior race. Our recklessness in business is as apparent as our decline in morals.

"NATIONAL GUARD" SPUNK.—The Altoona *Sun* says: "Charges of cowardice and insubordination have been preferred by Lieut. Lee, of the Weccacoe Legion of Philadelphia, against eleven members of his command. When ordered to take possession of an engine at Altoona, which was in the hands of the rioters, they slipped their bayonets and slunk to the rear. And yet Lee, it is said, subsequently surrendered his sword to a crowd of half-grown boys at Harrisburg." The Radical idea of adding the word *National*, for *State*, does not seem to change the character of the Guards.

SHRINKAGE.—The stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Hartford, Connecticut, have decided to reduce the capital of the Bank from $1,105,000 to $772,500. The amount of this reduction, together with the disappearance of surplus of about $300,000, represents the loss incurred by the acts of the officers recently sent to prison.

SHRINKAGE.—A Baltimore sugar refinery, which cost half a million dollars, has been sold for $52,700.

THAT EXTRA SESSION.

Doctor Hayes is said to be inclined to the conclusion that he gave a wrong prescription to the country when he decided that it needed an extra session of Congress, and he contemplates withdrawing the call for the meeting in October. Why he feels thus, we are not advised. The question in his mind is said to be "Has the urgency ceased which prompted me to make the call," [illegible] induced him to call Congress together in October ostensibly was, that the departments had exhausted their appropriations, and could not lawfully continue to spend money which had not been provided for them, it is not easy to see how the pressing occasion for the extra session of Congress has ceased to exist. If Dr. Hayes has learned through his recent contact with New New England Yankees how to run the government without money, he can dispense with the assistance of Congress in administering it, and we will be content to let him continue without during his term. But smart as the Yankees are, they hardly taught him this trick, and Dr. Hayes cannot avoid coming face to face with the representatives of the people. Naturally he would like to postpone the disagreeable meeting as long as possible, but we doubt whether it is in his power to get even the small reprieve which he seeks by withdrawing his call for the October session. We do not know whether he has the power to withdraw this call after he has once issued it, but certainly he ought not to have it, as it would enable him to disperse members of Congress at any time before the organization of the body, even after they had assembled in Washington.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

FRANCIS W. HUGHES.—This Democratic champion of former days is wandering after false gods. He has been a decoy of the enemy's for several years, but recently, his course has become so apparent to Democrats, that he has been discarded altogether. He lacked the pluck, or audacity, to turn up in the recent Democratic State Convention as a director, but he succeeded in making a mule out of his son-in-law, who was there cocked and primed to the muzzle, in the interest of the enemy of the Republic. But his efforts fell still-born, and, like the treason of Arnold, it will only be remembered to be despised. The Pottsville *Standard*, the able and efficient organ of the Schuylkill Democracy, says: "After all it don't make much difference which side of the fence Mr. Hughes gets down on. Two years ago he was with us, and notwithstanding the fact that he took the stump, and in spite of the admitted strength and popularity of our nominee for Governor, he only carried the county by 1,338 votes. Last year Mr. Hughes was against us openly, avowedly and bitterly and Tilden carried the county by 1,777 votes. As he is once more going to 'organize for the vindication of the ancient faith,' there is a reasonable prospect of a Democratic majority of 2,500 or 3,000 in the coming election."

FAILED.—A. H. Francisius & Co., of Philadelphia, dealers in wood and willow ware, have failed, with liabilities estimated at about one million. This firm is well-known to many of our merchants, having formerly had numerous customers here.—*Exchange.*

During, and since the war, this excessive "loyal" firm adopted the schedule of "that eminent Christian banker," Jay Cooke, and it not therefore strange that its fate should be the same—bankruptcy. Their capital, like their patriotism, was mighty thin, and the members propose to live off other peoples' income the balance of their lives. The ordinary tramp obtains his victuals and clothes in a different way, but the result is the same—robbing your neighbor. Too much pride is just as bad as no cash. To those who do not exactly know how to play the Cooke game, we would say give all you get hold of to your wives, and bequeath your debts to your creditor, and then live off the fat of the land, and make your phylacteries as broad as possible.

SOUTHERN FEELING.—The Norfolk *Virginian*, in alluding to some facts, says: "It is natural that the North should regard the action of the South in the past as erroneous. The South accepts the decision the war has made, and forgetting the past, so far as such forgetfulness is possible, is ready to maintain the supremacy of the laws, the authority of the United States and its integrity, and to assist as a co-laborers with the North in obliterating the jealousies, hatreds and dissensions of other days, and in restoring the losses and devastations brought about by the war." And yet there are men here in the North who are sensible on all other subjects, who are fanatical and bigoted enough not to believe a word of it.

RAISING A FUSS.—The editor of the Bellefonte *Republican* is awful mad, because his Radical brethren of this Senatorial District elected one Thomas McNarney, a mail agent, delegate to the State Convention against the express order of President Hayes. He continues:

"We make these remarks that the people may know who the scheming manipulators are; who the dead beats are, who are a heavy load to our party progress; who, when they get hold of the public teat, are determined to hold on whether the party can carry them or not."

Well why don't you get the 8 by 7 to remove McNarney and therby put "civil service" fully in motion in this district—do something practical for once.

AN OUTRAGE.—The Philadelphia *Times* tortures the "Christian General" in this way: "If Chief Joseph would considerately put a tag on General Howard and give him some directions about how he can get back to Washington, he would be doing something to deserve the gratitude of the Great Father and all of the Great Father's people. It is probable, however, that Chief Joseph is too smart an aborigine to thus create a vacancy in the command of the Montana army which might be filled with a man who knows at least something about fighting Indians."

FIRST MEETING.—An exchange says: "Gen. George B. McClellan and Hon. George H. Pendleton, who were the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President in 1864, met for the second time in their lives, and their wives met for the first time, at a recent dinner party given at Newport by William Beach Lawrence.

GOING TO OHIO—Hon. George A. Jenks, of Jefferson county, Pa., has accepted an invitation from Col. John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, of Ohio, to make a number of speeches in that State during the coming campaign.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The government movements in Indian affairs is, indeed, peculiar and incomprehensible at this distance from the field of operation. We suspect very much that Gen. Howard's fate will be that of Canby and Custer. Capt. Jack's lava bed massacre, where Gen. Canby and his men met their fate, and Sitting Bull's slaughter of the gallant Custer and his brave men, does not seem to have imparted a lesson to the administrators of Indian Affairs. It looks now as though Gen. Howard [illegible] the habits of Custer [illegible] Bull and Joseph unite their forces and it looks so now, our soldiers will be annihilated.

For two months past Mr. Hayes has been hunting for a Commission to send after Sitting Bull, who was reported in Canada, and bring him back. Now he is reported back, and on the war path, and may, by this time have formed a junction with Joseph's forces.

A Washington telegram says: "The force in the Indian country is totally inadequate for a vigorous prosecution of the war instituted by Chief Joseph, much less equal to the complications growing out of the resumption of the field by Sitting Bull and a force of not less than one thousand of his chosen warriors. It is ascertained that the total military strength of the regular army in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, available for offensive operations, is less than three regiments, of far less than their maximum strength. Upon a careful examination of the latest returns of the military stations and garrisons it is found that no material reinforcements can be spared for service in the country again threatened by the advent of Sitting Bull. There is no possibility of preventing a junction of the war parties of Sitting Bull and Joseph, which junction, it is stated, will undoubtedly lead to an Indian war, wide-spread in its range and most cruel and atrocious in its effects. There is serious fear that the intelligence from the Indian country during the next few days will be saddened by details of horrible massacres.

Volunteers may be called out if requested by both the military officers and the Governors of the Territories, but the lack of funds with which to equip them will be a serious drawback to the cause.

The Third regiment U. S. Infantry, now on duty at Scranton, Pittsburgh and Wilkesbarre, Pa., where it has been since the strike, has been ordered to Montana via Ogden, Utah, with as little delay as possible. The regiment will reinforce the garrison at Fort Shaw and Fort Ellis and the troops in that region under command of Gen. Gibbon, according to Gen. Sherman's telegram from Helena, Montana. Gen. Sherman says: "I see no signs of danger from the North, but it is apprehended here."

THE BIG LIBEL.—United States Senator Sargent, and Congressman Page, of California have indicted the editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, at nine different places in that State for libel. A friend (Hon. John Lawshe, we suspect) has sent us copies of that journal containing the proceedings of the trial at Placerville. The testimony shows that the two public servants above indicated were the operators of the California end of the Credit Mobilier scheme which crippled so many of our "Christian statesmen." A large number of persons, butties of these men, with nothing to do, were billeted on the State and the United States Treasury from year to year, while kegs of foreign wines, brandies and cigars were smuggled through the Custom House at San Francisco, as *personal baggage*. Gorham, the present Secretary of the United States Senate and a score of other prominent Californians are all involved in this dirty work. The proofs of political villainy and official roguery is as clear as in the case of Tweed and his New York confederates a few years ago. The case has became so hot that Senator Sargent has been compelled to enter court and defend himself by cross examining and bulldozing the defendent's witnesses. But he must go under. His crimes are too patent.

A NEW YORK RAD. SPEAKS.—The Philadelphia *Times* says: "Senator Conkling has been heard from—through a third party, who is a correspondent of the New York *Sun*. This veracious witness has talked with the intimate friends of the Senator, and according to these intimate friends the Senator has some very decided views on the situation, although he is not quite ready to express them. He does not hesitate to declare (in private) that Tilden was legally elected President; that Hayes has shown his entire ignorance of the art of Cabinet-making, and that he has gone about civil service reform in the wrong way. He considers Evarts a straddler; Devens a pseudo Republican; McCrary a man to be watched, and Key an open enemy to the Republican party. He does not propose to retire from politics, and will be heard from at the State Republican convention, of which he will be a member. This confession of faith may or may not be authentic, but everything indicates that Mr. Conkling is in a bad humor and will soon break out.

STRAPPED.—The Williamsport *Sun* of last week say: B. S. Bentley, Jr., clerk of the United States circuit court, has received a letter from Judge McKennan, in which the latter says: "Judge Ketcham and I have conferred with each other, and are both satisfied that the holding of a court at Williamsport in September will consume so much of the fund assigned for judicial expenses in this district, that no part of it will be left to defray the expenses of a court in June next. We will not, therefore, issue a venire for a jury at Williamsport in September." Well, it is pretty hard to run a court, or anything else without cash.

RADICAL IGNORANCE.—The editor of the Warren *Mail* says:

For Auditor General, the present incumbent was floored and Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford, was put up. He is a chronic office seeker and can take a defeat gracefully.

The editor of the *Mail* ought to know how it is with a "chronic office seeker." He has been there, and as to flooring the present incumbent, we have only to say that the Constitution prohibits his being his own successor. Do show a little more common sense.

The Berks county Democrats have a rather extensive list of candidates from which to select their nominees at next Tuesday's convention. There are twelve candidates for Sheriff.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Now, why did you not call attention to the fact that the Radicals in Huntingdon county had fifteen candidates to select from. The population of the former county is 106,701, that of the latter only 31,251. Berks is entitled to *forty* candidates if Huntingdon has a right to fifteen.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.

To the Democratic Electors of Clearfield County:

In obedience to the rules governing the Democratic party of Clearfield county at the primary election, which are herewith submitted, the County Committee hereby give notice that the election for delegates, and for the instructions as to candidates, to represent the several boroughs and townships in County Convention, will be held at the Election Houses in the several boroughs and townships on the [illegible] DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1877, beginning at 1 o'clock, p. m., and continue open until 7 o'clock p. m. of said day. The election will be held by the Vigilance Committees, or Election Officers, viz:

Burnside Borough—John H. Reed, Matthew L. Irvin, James M. Murry.

Clearfield—James L. Leavy, William W. Betts, Smuel I. Snyder.

Curwensville—Thomas Frow, Frank I. Thompson, Stephen Graff.

Houtzdale—P. J. McCullough, James Ward, A. J. Sharbaugh.

Lumber City—James R. Cupples, Dr. D. A. Fetzer, John P. Hile.

Newburg—Eli B. Clemson, J. B. Worrell, J. D. Miller.

New Washington—Dr. Ash D. Bennett, Nathan Palmer, N. A. Arnold.

Osceola—Robert H. Lawsoe, Justin J. Pie, James P. Hale.

Wallaceton—John Holt, L. W. Berry, Michael D. Reddy.

Beccaria Township—Henry Dotts, John Hindman, John W. Davis.

Bell—James H. McGhee, James Mehaffey, John M. Ross.

Bloom—Sidney Smith, William Henry, Frank McBride.

Boggs—Thomas B. Woodside, Benton Merrett, William Peters.

Bradford—Samuel P. Wilson, Alexander Lovington, Daniel Trump.

Brady—James H. Edinger, Johnson Hamilton, C. H. Goodlander.

Burnside—James Haley, John Weaver, Armstrong Curry.

Chest—Joseph H. Breth, Jonas Snyder, John Addleman.

Covington—Leon M. Overturf, John J. Pisard, Lawrence Flood.

Decatur—Jacob F. Steiner, Adam Kephart, E. G. Gearhart.

Ferguson—James Ferguson, Lewis McCracken, Christian J. Shaf.

Girard—Ferdinand A. Mignot, George Green, John F. Jury.

Graham—Conrad W. Kyler, A. J. Habier, Peter Moss.

Greenwood—Charles A. Thorp, Frampton Bell, James Johnston.

Goshen—John S. McKelvran, James Flynn, J. E. Davis.

Huston—Frank C. Bowman, Hiram Woodward, Sylvester Hunt.

Jordan—A. E. Crosswell, James W. Johnston, Thomas Smith.

Karthaus—Robert C. Bridgens, George Heckendon, T. Hartline.

Knox—H. R. Lewis, Philip Erhard, William B. Fox.

Lawrence—Lewis C. Bloom, John McLaughlin, J. Linn McPherson.

Morris—Warren Hollenback, J. M. Holt, Frank Wilhelm.

Penn—David T. Sharp, Charles Hepler, M. M. Flynn.

Pike—J. A. Shaffer, Jacob F. Bitter, Richard Freeman.

Union—John Welty, Samuel J. Gelsett, Wm. W. Dunlap.

Woodward—William Luther, Samuel Henderson, John Shannon.

The delegates will assemble in County Convention, in the Court-room, in Clearfield, ON TUESDAY, THE 18th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, precisely at 1 o'clock p. m., and proceed to nominate candidates for the following offices, viz:

One person for Prothonotary.

One person for Register and Recorder.

One person for County Surveyor.

It is the desire of the County Committee that the members of the Vigilance Committee, or Election Board, be early at the polls, and prompt in the discharge of the duties enjoined on them.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

1. The organization of the County Committee shall be and remain as now constituted—that is one member for every borough and township, and a Chairman, which Committee shall be selected annually by the delegates, and their term of office shall begin at January following their election.

OF THE DELEGATES AND CONVENTION.

2. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled to be based upon the following ratio, that is to say: Each election district in the county polling one hundred Democratic votes or less, shall be entitled to two delegates absolutely, and for each additional one hundred Democratic votes, or fraction greater than one-half thereof, polled in said district at the last preceding Governor's election, an additional delegate, and under this rate the following allotment of delegates is now made for 1877:

BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIPS.		BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIPS.	
Burnside borough	2	Decatur	2
Clearfield	2	Ferguson	2
Curwensville	2	Girard	2
Houtzdale	2	Graham	2
Lumber City	2	Goshen	2
New Washington	2	Greenwood	2
Newburg	2	Gulich	2
Osceola	2	Huston	2
Wallaceton	2	Jordan	2
Beccaria township	2	Karthaus	2
Bell	2	Knox	2
Bloom	2	Lawrence	4
Boggs	2	Morris	2
Bradford	2	Penn	2
Brady	2	Pike	2
Burnside	2	Union	2
Chest	2	Woodward	2
Covington	2		
Total			77

ELECTION OF AND duties OF CHAIRMAN.

3. The delegate elections and County Convention shall be governed and conducted strictly in accordance with the following rules, and the Chairman of the County Committee shall be actually elected by the County Convention and shall be *ex-officio*, the President of all County Conventions.

TIME OF ELECTION.

4. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic County Convention shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday of September, (being the 15th this year,) beginning at 1 o'clock, p. m., and continuing until 7 o'clock, p. m., of same day.

WHO TO HOLD ELECTION.

5. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of the County Committee for such district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee.

HOW TO FILL VACANCIES.

In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places, shall be filled by an election to be conducted vice vote by the Democratic voters present at the time.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

6. Every qualified voter of the district, who at the last general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections.

MODE OF VOTING.

7. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballots shall be written or printed the names or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot to be received from the person voting the same by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but the members of the election board shall have access.

OF INSTRUCTIONS.

8. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided by Rule Seventh, nor shall such instructions, if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidate having the highest number of votes for such office.

That when a candidate having received the highest number of votes in a district is stricken from the roll in accordance with Rule Thirteenth it becomes the duty of the delegates in said district to cast their votes for the candidate having received the next highest number of votes in said district, *Provided* that such candidate shall have received one-fourth the number of votes polled for the candidates.

CONDUCTING THE ELECTION, RETURNS AND BLANKS.

9. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of voters together with a full and complete return of such election, containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted, shall be certified by said board to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Committee.

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