The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1878.

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

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.

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.

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 an 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. DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

A body-snatcher named Christian is on a par with an embezzler named Angell.

At the late election, Juniata county decided by a vote of 2,187 to 977, not to have a poor-house.

Alexander H. Stephens has reached his old capital head-quarters at the National Hotel, Washington.

The way to bridge over the bloody chasm is related by Judge Marks, of Georgia, on our fourth page.

When a tramp demands a meal of an Arkansas woman she sticks a pistol under his nose and tells him to "eat that."

OFF FOR THE CAPITAL.—Senator Wallace left his home on Saturday morning last for Washington, to resume his seat in the Senate.

READ IT.—"A conversation with a wheat buyer," found on our first page, should be read by everybody, especially by millers and farmers.

IN SESSION.—Congress assembled in Washington on Monday last. The session expires by Constitutional provision, on the 4th of March next.

The New York reporters find Stewart's remains every night—usually about midnight—and the police next day dissipate the delusion by declaring it is not so.

Six students have been expelled from the Oberlin (Ohio) college for clandestine meetings with young lady students of the same college. Other expulsions are expected to follow.

"Looking the elections in the face," found on our fourth page, is excellent reading matter for the voter who has a disposition to do the right thing for himself and his country.

Eli L. Everhart, a Clerk in the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg, died on Friday last, aged 58 years. The remainds were conveyed to Martinsburg, Blair county, and interred there last Sunday.

DEAD.—Louis A. Godey, the founder of *Godey's Lady's Book* died at his residence, 1517 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, last Friday evening, aged 75 years. He was sitting in his chair reading a newspaper, when the paper suddenly dropped from his hand and he fell back dead. He was one of the oldest practical printers in the country.

"The Great Indictment," found on our first page, relating to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is one of the legal freaks of the day. The plaintiff gets on the stand and swears that the defendant cheated him out of a horse; the defendant mounts the stand and swears that the plaintiff never owned a horse, or words to that effect. Now, what is the Court and jury going to do about it? The reader, by perusing the denials of the Railroad Company, will discover what the plaintiffs have charged against the company.

HALF RIGHT, ANYHOW.—A personal friend and a stalwart Granger, residing near Logansport, in the state of Indiana, in a private letter to us says: "George, you are half right, for our State, but you must put a new head on your Presidential ticket. Drop Thurman and put up Hendricks and Wallace, and I will guarantee Indiana for the Democratic ticket in 1880, by 25,000. Will you guarantee our friends Ohio; if not, you should come to us." Our friend states the case plainly, and as we have plenty of good men we are in no hurry to nominate another ticket. As between Thurman and Hendricks we would not turn our hand for the difference. We can take either.

HAYES' MESSAGE.—Congress assembled at Washington, at 12 o'clock M., on Monday last. At 2 o'clock, P. M., Hayes sent in a message in which, among other things, he states that frauds were committed at the recent elections in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina. How much truth there is in his statement, we are unable to say, but a two-year-old fact of this kind is before the world, and that is that these same States were stolen from Tilden in 1876—the Centennial year—and this same Hayes has been enabled ever since to draw Mr. Tilden's $50,000 annually. Fraud! Yes, fraud!! The proprietor of all the stolen goods to upbraid a confederate is indeed queer morality.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

In our issue of the 6th of November, referring to the course of the Pittsburg *Post*, we said: "The *Post* furnishes a candidate every campaign for some office or other and then puts enough of other fellows on the ticket to fill the bill. Our mutual friends have been making Presidents, Governors, United States Senators, State Treasurers, etc., for twenty years, but the shop has been rather unsuccessful thus far in bagging any of the offices indicated:" of this article Senator Wallace knew nothing until he read it in our columns, and the squib although true, was in badinage and not in malice. In the *Post* of November 11th, the editor alluded to our article and misquoted us most horribly and charged that it was in malice toward them, and in a virulent article of a column in length attacked Senator Wallace. This was repeated in a subsequent issue of that journal. In our issue of the 20th of November, we took occasion to reply to these malicious attacks upon the Senator, and to prove what we stated was true. That article was "slipped" from our columns and sent to prominent *Democrats* throughout the State. That the statements made therein are absolutely true, are known to every Democratic politician in the Commonwealth, but in reply to them Mr. James P. Barr & O'Leary—(Limited) rushes into print over the signature of the senior partner, with vociferous denial and vile language. And instead of replying to us he addresses his effusion to Senator Wallace. He takes especial care, too, to send his issue to Radical newspaper men who copy it eagerly, besides telegraphing it everywhere. Naturally, these Radical editors applaud Barr's attack upon the Senator and embellish their columns with displayed head lines, so as to make it look attractive, if not true, and in this way aid the Barrs in their unjust and unwarranted attack upon the Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania.

Our article of the 20th ult., was in the nature of an appeal to the Democracy of the State, and against the vindictive charges of Barr, and to their judgment of the truth of its statements we submit it. We think that Mr. Barr will not be dignified by a reply from Senator Wallace on this occasion, and we are done with him too, only to suggest to him that it is very unkind for the leading member of a big firm to disown the acts of his junior partners. Some standard writer has said: "He who acts by another, does it himself."

A CALAMITY.—The Hon. Hiester Clymer, who was with us last fall and personally known to many of our citizens, has recently lost a sister-in-law, a nephew and a niece. "The steamship Pommerania of the Hamburg-American Line, which left New York for Hamburg on the 14th instant, was sunk off Folkestone last Monday night by coming in collision with a Welsh bark from Carnarvon. Of her passengers one hundred and sixty-two were saved, and fifty-eight were drowned or are missing. Among the lost are Mrs. W. B. Clymer a son and Miss Maria Hiester Clymer, of Philadelphia—relative of Hon. Hiester Clymer. Miss Mary Clymer and Miss Rose N. Clymer, of the same family, are saved. Several other Americans were lost. Out of one hundred and eleven of the crew only three are missing—a fact which attests that every man had to look out for himself.

FENCING OUT THIEVES.—In this age of high-toned education, and refined civilization, the most henious social and political crimes are being committed, literally in broad daylight. From the larceny of a President to the robbing of graves, all seem to go hand in hand. The Williamsport *Bulletin* remarks: "Had the merchant millionaire, A. T. Stewart, left a request for his body to be cremated, his friends would not now be hunting for his remains and offering fifty thousand dollars for their recovery. After the body of Baron de Palm was cremated in Dr. LeMoyne's furnace the ashes were carefully gathered up and placed in a bottle, and a few days ago they were taken out in New York harbor and scattered to the waves in accordance with a Hindoo custom. They are now safe from the hands of resurrectionists."

INCOMPREHENSIBLE.—There is a certain class of Democrats, who have seemingly shed "barls" of tears over the castastrophe, and one would suppose from their wailings that their heart's blood would all come out in the shape of tears before the holidays are over, be cause of the defeat of Gov. Curtin, for Congress. Yet, these same fellows have never alluded to the defeat of Dill, or any other portion of the ticket in a desparing manner. Why the sympathies of these men should all run out after one of our nominees—after the election—is what we cannot comprehend. Reader, can you?

AN OUTRAGE.—An exchange says: "The Commissioners of Huntingdon county have agreed to purchase twenty-nine acres of land and donate it to the State for use of the new penitentiary. By what right or by what law can county Commissioners purchase land with the people's taxes and give it away? Can they do this and give a good title? If they can, then they can buy the whole country and give it away. Or, they can turn in and steal some of their neighbor's horses, and give them to their friends. There is just as much law for the one act as the other."

COMING TO THE FRONT.—The old Disunion element seems to be pressing to the front again. An exchange pertinently remarks: "The 'Solid South' and the 'Solid North' now have a permanent place in the columns of the Republican press, and they fairly gloat over the prospect of a revival of sectional bitterness and hate. A nice attitude, truly, for the party that claims to have 'saved the Union.'"

VAGRANTS TO THE REAR.

Time, the great leveler of all things, "heals great and small," has worked a wonderful reform on the other side of the Potomac since 1865. The halls of the Senate and the House were then filled with carpet-baggers, negroes, scalliwags and rogues of the lowest type. Now look at the scene! Not one scoundrel will hold a seat in either House after the 4th of March next. The Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to this event, says: "It must be admitted that the solid South is sending some very good men to the Senate as well as to the House in place of the carpet-bagging adventurers who have so disgraced the country. Governor George S. Houston, whose selection by the Democratic caucus of the Alabama Legislature insures his succession to the seat of George E. Spencer, is the latest illustration. Like his prospective colleague, Senator Morgan, Governor Houston is a man of fine intellect, liberal education and conservative tendencies. He has had, also, a long, varied experience in public life, having filled several State State offices and served eight terms in the House of Representatives. He was a staunch Union man up to the war of secession and was early in the renewal of his allegiance after the downfall of the Confederacy. In 1866 he was a delegate to the National Union Convention, which met in this city, and has been Governor of Alabama ever since the State passed out of the hands of the Republicans in 1874. It is now pretty certain that Hampton will be nominated and be sent to the Senate in place of Patterson, and whatever objection may be made to him on the score of politics, there will be few so bold as to deny that this will be another gain for decency and honesty in the halls of national legislation."

BULL DOZING TOO!—According to Ben Butler's story, the Christian States men of Massachusetts are as expert in bull-dozing as the "rebels of the South." A Washington telegram says:

"A rumor has already reached here that General Butler intends to deliver a great speech on "bull-dozing" during the coming session. The feature of it will be a comparative view of "bull dozing" North and South, which he embelishes with copious illustrations of actual bull-dozing which he claims was practised in Massachusetts during the recent campaign, asserted over and over again that laborers, especially mill operatives with families to support, were "bull dozed" by their employers into voting the Republican ticket, under penalty of being discharged if they did not. He thinks this is a little meaner than the shot gun method, and will doubtless say so in Congress, as he did on the stump. Meanwhile he is quietly collecting evidence and affidavits in Massachusetts to prove the truth of his assertion."

It would seem, according to this telegram, that the offspring of Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, all of course highly educated, and principally white, are as easily bull-dozed as the ex-negro slaves of the South. This interpretation of facts may be a little rough on the negro, but we presume the white fellow can stand it if the darkey can.

SWORD VOTING.—A "Cathedral Fair" was held in New York on the 26th ultimo, and a number of gentlemen purchased a magnificent sword, and presented it to a committee of lady members of the Fair, to be voted for at $1 per ballot, each ballot to contain the name of Gen Hancock, Gen. Newton, or Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. When the ballots were counted

General W. S. Hancock had	634
General J. B. Newton had	885
General Joseph E Johnston had	819
Total	1,734

That was a pretty good plan by which to rake into the treasury the sum of $1,734.

SHARP.—A cute Radical, residing near Lumber City, addresses us as follows: "George, please send me a Democratic newspaper containing Colonel Barr's attack on Mr. Wallace." Barr's open letter is not published in the Democratic papers, except the *Post*, which we do not see, only as we purchase a copy on the train. The Radical newspapers publish that document, and to them must our mutual friend look for the comfort he is seeking on this occasion. We do not circulate personal defamation. Send to the Barrs for a copy of the *Post*.

AN UNPARALLELED INDIGNITY.—Chairman Arnold, in his late farewell address to his Radical friends, saw fit to drag the editor of the Philadelphia *Times* (Col. McClure) into his catalogue of abuse, and the editor in question complacently publishes Mr. Arnold's address in his Sunday edition, but prefaces it as follows: "The Frisky Ass of the Forest"—"Chairman Arnold Airs his Heels After Betsey Whips the Bear." Well, if the Chairman has not had more honors conferred upon him than he wants, we are mistaken.

Dr. Ash D. Bennett, of New Washington, Clearfield county, elected a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the recent election, was in Indiana on Thursday last, and met many friends, who congratulated him upon his success. He will make an excellent member, set honestly by all men, and come out of the House with his reputation unimpaired.—*Indiana Democrat.*

That's about the view the Doctor's neighbors took of his case at home on election day. Only 7 votes were cast against him in New Washington, and only 3 in Newburg, and in Burnside township he received 97 votes while Senator Dill received but 62. These districts are right around Dr. Bennett's home.

FRAUD NO. ONE.—The Greenbackers assume to be reformers in business as well as in morals, and they should practice what they preach. An exchange says: "Their champion organ, the *Advocate*, in which many of our people invested to the amount of twenty-five cents—one year's subscription, has not put in an appearance since the election, and it is very generally conceded that it was a fraud; and that the publishers promised more than they could deliver." That's shabby.

COGNIZANT AFTER THE ELECTION.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: "Gen. Siegfried, a prominent Republican politician of Schylkill county, admits in interviews with two Republican papers, that in the gubernatorial campaign of 1875 he met Jack Kehoe and blattery and negotiated with them to use their influence against Pershing; that he paid them $2,000 for their 'expenses,' but denies that Gov. Hartranft knew anything about the transaction until some time after the election.'"

OUR ENORMOUS FISH BILL.

For fifty years the people of the United States have been forced to pay a million of dollars annually, to pay New England fishermen for catching Cod fish, in English waters. This fraud has been imposed on the whole country for the benefit of a few Plymouth Rockers, who have become rich by stealing fish from the New Foundlanders and other British subjects. The last bill paid, is however, the most infamous. This is the extra fish larceny, which were allowed by a Fish Commission set up by John Bull on Uncle Sam, compelling the citizens of the United States to pay the sum of *five and a half millions of dollars*, into the Treasury of England, for the extra Cod Fish and Suckers caught in English waters by the New England Yankees. A Washington telegram says: "Mr Welsh, our representative at the Court of St. James, on Thursday last paid the British government, through Lord Salisbury, the $5,500,000 awarded them by the fishery commissioners, for a lot of fish that our fishermen caught in British waters, or something of that kind. Mr. Welsh added a portscript to his letter enclosing the draft, that the United States did not accept the Commission's work as furnishing a just measure of value. As the Teuton said, who tried to sit down on a chair that was pulled fou feet be hind him, "No man does dat mit me again."

We simply ask why should 38,000,000 of people be taxed in this way to enrich 4,000,000? Please answer.

"A SOLID SOUTH."—This is the last scarecrow that the old Union haters and the ordinary political tramps have erected in our political vineyard, for the purpose of disturbing the public peace. The editor of the Charleston *Courier*, in alluding to this Radical crusade, that is being made on the southern section of the Union by the fanatics of the North, says: "The South is ready to be judged by her actions. The South is not willing to be judged by the fears of her friends, or the hopes of her foes. Before the next general election shall take place, the South and the Union will have had two years experience of the solid South. The events of these years will demonstrate, as facts alone can, that the solid South means good order, absolute freedom, justice and respect for the rights of classes in the South, and, so far as the solid South can accomplish it, concord, peace, honor and public and private faith for the whole American Union. For this the people of South Carolina strive and labor; but they and the people of every other Southern State will find their difficulties increased a thousand-fold by any conduct in the North that will warrant the idea that the South is not wanted, and that her best efforts for the highest purpose are misjudged and even treated as crimes. Such a conviction will make it difficult "to ensure domestic tranquility" and "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." The organization of a solid North against the solid South will be a long stride downwards; for its sequences must be aggression in the beginning, and military rule in the end."

A SOCKDOLAGER.—In discussing the merits of the dispute between the St. Louis *Globe* and the New York *Graphic* as to which first named Grant for the nomination of 1880, the Chicago *Times* says; "As we never heard that Grant pardoned the editor of the *Graphic*, we are inclined to think that the *Globe* is right."

[McKee, the editor of the *Globe*, was a member of the St. Louis whiskyring during the palmy days of Grant and Babcock, and with the rest of the revenue thieves was arrested and convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $20,000 and sent to the penitentiary for two years. Grant pardoned him within thirty days. The reader will see the point the *Times* man makes. ED. REP.]

TOO BAD!—A correspondent of the Washington *Post*, writing from Harrisburg, speaks of the Pennsylvania Legislature soon to meet as "a human dollar store," evidently referring to the large number of members whose election was secured by ready cash. Such rude scribblers should be arrested and punished. To talk about our Legislators in that way is a sin against Don & Quay.

THE GLASS LOCK-OUT.—An exchange says: "The lock-out in the pressed glassware works in the city of Pittsburg is now a fixed fact. Neither the workmen nor the proprietors have conceded one point, and on Saturday noon the fires were drawn from the glass works. The strike embraces every flint glass house in the city, with two exceptions."

The New Orleans *Democrat* brings forward the name of General Joseph E. Johnston for the Chairmanship of the Military Committee of the next House. Why not make him General at once, and relieve Sherman, who was not a Rebel during the war.—*Tyrone Democrat.*

O, now, don't be so snappy. Soldiers should not manifest cowardice on the field. The rebel Joe wont hurt you, Jones. In point of ability there can be no question.

EXACTLY.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* wants to know why Senator Dill had a majority of 1,144, over Hoyt and Mason, in the XX Congressional district and Gov. Curtin fell 73 short. Well, that's just the way Dill runs up here where he is known to the voters. Why, he nearly runaway with his own county.

The *Republican*, the ably edited Democratic organ, published at the home of Senator Wallace, in Clearfield, declares in favor of the following ticket for 1880: For President, Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; Vice President, Hon. William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania. They are both men of eminent abilities and national reputation.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

Just now we could clip scores of such squibs, but do not deem it necessary at this stage of the canvas.

A Radical exchange says: "The recent elections make Grant the Republican candidate for President in 1880. He is no longer the dark horse, but the assured winner if he lives." And it is on the cards that he will solidly all the old free States and divide the South.

Hon. James K. Kelly, formerly United States Senator from Oregon—a native of Centre county and for some years a practicing lawyer in Lewistown—has been appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court by the Governor of that State.

EIGHTY THOUSAND FOR GRANT.—The post-traders, cadetship-sellers, gift takers, Credit Mobilier investors and the revenue robbers are all working in harmony for the nomination of Grant in 1880. The Philadelphia Ledger, in alluding to this political conspiracy, says: "As to General Grant, the case is different. By right, as a brave, skilful, and successful soldier, he belongs to the whole country; but by a most tortuitous accident, politically, he belongs to the Republican party, and the office-holding portion of it demand, with very strong emphasis, that he shall be its Presidential candidate in 1880. Of course their demand is unwise, inexpedient and suggestive of nothing but disaster, yet eighty thousand men who make politics a trade, who have absolute control of all the machinery of their party, and who will work with determined energy and singleness of purpose to effect their object, are a force whose dangerous strength must be recognized. They have reason, as office holders, not as patriots, to wish for Grant's return to the White House, for during the eight years of his occupancy they greatly prospered. No matter how long the country may endure, that administration will stand all apart in its distinctness in history as the era of political corruption, chicane, bribe-taking, gift-taking, and official demoralization. The black page on which it is written cannot be expunged nor altered; neither time nor circumstances can change it; and the country, no matter what the politicians may desire, does not wish to add a similar one to it.

THE POST AND O'LEARY—LIMITED.

MR. EDITOR:—The editor of the Pittsburg *Post*, a sometimes Democratic newspaper—ordinarily half-and-half—and recently Greenback, has at last found "an issue" out of his great tribulation, and has evidently had a cerebral defluxion similar to the one described in the 15th chapter of Leviticus as so afflictive to another part of the system. He has strung together, like a rope of onions, all the foul utterances that have appeared in his paper for the last decade, and heaped them upon Senator Wallace's head. He pretends to find a reason for doing this in a short and true biographical sketch of the Barrs from your paper, written, I suppose, as a matter of news, by you. In this open letter he fortunately supplies an omission in the biography (which, I presume, decency induced you to withhold) and gives the finishing touch to his true character as a slanderer. Heretofore he hid this part of his character from the public by entrenching behind a few lackeys, prominent among whom his sanctimonious brother John is the most conspicuous. By, and through them, Jas. P. has been enabled to gramble and growl and snarl and abuse any person and everything that did not exactly comport with his stupid and selfish ideas. In this wholesale fault-finding it would be strange indeed if a progressive Democrat and statesman like Senator Wallace should escape his spleen. Mr. Wallace, unfortunately for Barr, fully estimated the character of Barr, and did not think it worth while to pet and fondle and pity poor James enough to occasionally ask him to "take something," notwithstanding the fellow, according to his open letter, seemed to be wanting something all the time. Whatever may have been Wallace's personal feelings towards Barr, I have no means of knowing, having never heard him mention his name, but he certainly knew that at no time in the political history of this State was James P. Barr ever thought of or could be tolerated as a candidate for Governor by the Democratic party. Public opinion had never fallen so low as that no man at all familiar with the public sentiment outside of the Barrs, could entertain a possible hope of making even a respectable canvass with such a candidate. The writer happened to be at Erie when James P. Barr, supported by his three brothers as warmly and as sincerely as they are capable of supporting any person, were for James for Governor; but outside of these his candidacy was regarded as a good joke. His head-quarters were in the "Ellsworth House"; his room was kept mysteriously locked, and John and James and Dan moved in and out, and consulted and wondered if lightning would ever strike somewhere. But this is all there was of it and all that ever came of it, excepting, perhaps, the open letter. I know that a general and deep-seated conviction of his want of nerve, his want of honesty, and his want of ability pervaded every one there, and no amount of effort, even had Senator Wallace, or any number of persons chosen to make it, could efface it. This was the honestly expressed opinion of all persons, wherever James P. Barr's name was mentioned for Governor. Not only was this the sentiment at Erie. It is the same here, and, as I am informed, and verily believe, the same outspoken sentiments are universal at his own home. For this Senator Wallace is not to blame, and the Democracy of Pennsylvania will not condemn him because he did not hearken to the pitying whine of this egotistical idiot and aid in shaming a Democratic ticket by placing James P. Barr on it, and thereby invite not only sure defeat, but absolute contempt.

But he must not allow Barr to get away under the plea of personal grievances. That is not "what's the matter." His letter is intended for another purpose, and has another meaning; it is the concoction of other and abler minds, and Barr is only the medium for conveying it to the public. Behind him is a well-planned conspiracy, which has been hatching for some time in this State, in which such pure patriots as W. L. Scott, of Erie, and Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, are the chiefs. The Barrs at Pittsburg, and a few insignificants scattered here and there through the State, are the tools to break down Wallace, and injure him in the affections of the people, (who he faithfully and ably serves) and for a cash consideration to secure this State for Samuel J. Tilden for President in 1880, in order that the interests of the Central Pacific Railroad may be served by the man whom the Democracy once blindly elected, and who had neither the honesty or courage to demand his seat for fear of injuring the stocks of the mammoth corporations and capitalists of the country, with whom he is leagued. This is all there is in it. If Wallace would turn his back on the people, belie the record of his entire life, and agree to serve this huge monopoly and votes the people's money into the coffers and clutches of Jay Gould, Scott, et. al., "open letters" would only be written in praise of his incorruptibility by such honest and pure minds as Jas. P. Barr. Or, if he would agree to support Tilden for the nomination for President in 1880, and thereby "put money in his purse," he would be all right with the C. P.; and Barr's personal grievances would be smoothed by order of his backers. I do not wish to probe this matter, for many reasons, and merely suggest to those who are engaged in this dastardly warfare on Senator Wallace that facts are plentiful and authentic to expose the corruption of the parties who are the leading spirits. But the condition of silence is that they shall respect themselves sufficiently to be still about the past.

When an editor like Barr talks about ingratitude, bad faith, etc., towards Democrats who perhaps never during the whole course of his editorial career supported a Democratic candidate without a consideration. Better that he learn something of the principles of Democracy, or give up trying to edit a Democratic newspaper. Better that such as he, who are mere tools of monopolists and corruptionists, should learn better morals and better manners than to accuse the brave and incorruptible men who have stood up like giants against the despotism of the opposition and opposed them with a pluck and virtue that it would be well for all the Barrs to imitate. There are a few papers called Democratic, which are edited either by men who never knew what Democracy was or who are apostates from it, and they are simply the organs of ignorance, discontent and slander. They are interpretations in the Democratic party. A reproach not only to the Democracy, but to their country. The genuine Republicans are professional revolutionists. We know where they are. There is no cheat about them. But these stealthy Democrats, who are doing the slop work of Republicanism in the name of Democracy, what are they? If such as Barr, and others that I could name, had lived in the time of the Son of Man, their names would have been Judas—their name is apostate now.

To conclude, I have only this to say privately to Senator Wallace. In the past he doubtless reposed confidence too much in some of the Barrs. Unless James P. can discount Ananias in truth-telling he has been friendly with him, and I want to advise the Senator to keep (politically, at least) out of bad company. The best rule I know of is embodied in these lines:

"Take for your friend—mark well the rule—
A man of sense, whose honest soul
Detests a knave and loathes a fool."

This may not allow him a very wide political friendship just now—hardly enough to keep him from getting lonesome, perhaps—but he will have the happiness to preserve his own self-respect, and to know that he is neither a traitor to his country, his own honor, or his party.

JOHN HOWARD

CLEARFIELD, PA., December 2, 1878

THE REVOLUTION.—The Little Rock (Arkansas) *Gazette*, in detailing a number of Revolutionary incidents that have occurred in that section since the war, among others relates the following:

During slavery I owned one of the blackest as well as one of the meanest negro men in South Arkansas. He was known in the neighborhood as Crow Sam. I used to thrash Sam about twice a week. Steal! he'd steal from himself, and then deny it. Well, when the war came on he was one of the first to turn against me. He went into the army and served until the surrender. After peace was made I moved over into an adjoining county and went to work trying to repair my broken fortune. One day a negro that I had working for me knocked down one of my horses, which so enraged me that I struck him several times with my cane. He went away and returned with a constable who summoned me to appear next day before a magistrate. Officers were not quite so numerous then as now, and the magistrate's office was several miles away. Well, sir, when I got there who should I see on the bench but old Crow Sam. He was fat and greasy, and had on an enormous pair of spectacles. When everything had been made ready court was opened, and old Sam, giving me a searching look, remarked:

"Pegro that I'ves need you afore?"

"Look here, Sam," I said, "I don't like to be mixed up this way. Try to settle this affair without malice."

"De law is gwine to hab its direck course," said Sam. "Things hab kinder changed since we was in business togedder, but the principle of the nigger haven't revoluted. Dis nigger 's as big a rascal as I used to be; so Mars John, I'll discharge you, flinging de black ape in de cost."

THE INDIAN BUREAU AND THE ARMY.—The New York *Herald* states the case between Schurz and Sheridan as follows: "So far as the controversy pending between the War Department and the Indian Bureau involves a question of veracity between the agents of the bureau and officers of the army there can be no hesitation on the part of the people to accept the statement of the latter as correct. The loose management of the bureau for many years, the acknowledged faults of the system, the notorious corruptions of the agencies, all tell against the civil authorities and it will be universally believed that General Sheridan's charges against the management of the agencies in the Military Division of the Missouri are fully justified by the facts. The new scandal will revive the desire to see the management of the Indians transferred wholly to the War Department. Gen. Sherman wisely says it would entail a great deal of extra responsibility and care on the army; but he adds that either the Indian Bureau must come to the War Department or the army must be turned over to the Interior Department to protect the Indian Bureau. This tells the whole story. The Indian Bureau, through irresponsibility, corruptions and rascalities of its agents drives the Indians to the warpath. As the army, then, has to take charge of the Indians, it might as well commence the duty a little sooner and so save the necessity of war. Theoretical civil service reformers at Washington and practical rascality in the distant agencies will never give us honest and efficient Indian management."

HOW OUR POPULATION WILL INCREASE.—Speaking of the increase of population in the United States, Horatio Seymour, in his article on "The Government of the United States," in the November-December number of the *North American Review*, shows that from the time our average increase will probably be more than a million and a half each year; more than four thousand each day; more than one hundred and seventy each fleeting hour! This is a growth unparallelled in the history of the world, and throws into the shade the results of European struggles in war, or of the subtleties of diplomacy in peace.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE.—The Radicals says the New York *World*, had no objection to the solid South in the Forty-first Congress. In that body they had twenty-two Southern Senators and the Democrats only two; and they had fifty-two out of the sixty-three Southern Representatives admitted. Perhaps if they would have sent decent men to Congress and behaved themselves otherwise in a decent and polite manner the solid South would not have melted and crystalized so suddenly into a new form.

CIVIL SERVICE.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the carpet bagger is to be dug up and have new life blown into him. The Radical wing of the Republican party has captured the President and shown him the utter folly of treating the Southern people like human beings. There will soon be a chance for able-bodied Northern tramps to go South as Missionaries.

The highest point outward things can bring us to is the contentment of the mind, with which no estate can be poor, without which all estates will be miserable.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN-AFGHAN WAR.

The European cable press dispatches some days ago announced that the Anglo-Afghan war had opened, and there is a consequent excitement throughout Great Britain and a considerable flurry in the stock market of London.

The attack of a great military power like Great Britain upon a few thousands of half savage soldiers who lack the complete equipments and discipline which render the great armies of modern civilization so formidable, may seem a burlesque; but it must be remembered that Afghanistan is historically "the key to Asia and India," and is, therefore, a point of vital importance to those countries which are ambitious to secure dominance over the rich but weaker governments of the eastern portion of that great continent. Were authority over Afghanistan to pass into other hands than those of the British Government, the eastern possessions of the latter would be constantly menaced and the tenure insecure. Without interference on the part of any other power the contest between England and Afghanistan must be short, and the success of the former government certain. The Ameer has a doubtful control over the majority of his own subjects. The inhabitants of Afghanistan are largely composed of tribes which, while acknowledging to some extent the authority of Shere Ali, are really independent, treacherous in character, and wholly lacking patriotism. The troops in whose loyalty dependence can be placed are poorly armed and indifferently disciplined. They are brave to ferocity, but will never be able to withstand unassisted the assault of a force like that which is now gathered upon the frontier.

The all important issue in this conflict, and only one which can throw any doubt upon the result, is the possible interference of Russia. Ever since the beginning of the present complication the conduct of the Ameer has led to the belief that understanding between himself and the Russian Government was clearly defined. His attitude has been so decant that no doubt remained of his having formidable backing. In making the reported advance, therefore, England has really thrown down the gauntlet to Russia, and Afghanistan merely becomes the first ground of a conflict which may result in the formation of new alliances, and an avenging of old wrongs, which will involve nearly the whole of Europe. With the Anglo-Indian army advancing upon Cabool, and Russia aroused as she must be, but a short time will elapse before the probable magnitude of the war can be estimated. If Russia espouse the cause of the Ameer a bloody contest is inevitable; if not, it will be brief, and England will be more emphatically master of the eastern situation.

The first battle took place on the 21st ult. At daybreak that morning, Gen. Brown stood on a little plain beyond Jumrood, watching the march to the front. At noon Ali Musjid fired the first shell, which burst in the air. The second shell was well aimed; it flew over the flagstaff on Shegai ridge and fell, without bursting, beyond. A long halt was necessary, to allow our heavy battery to come up, and the interval was utilized by the horse artillery in placing guns on a height to our right. Fort Ali Musjid replied, and the other firing became somewhat brisk.

Meanwhile firing was heard to the left of Fort Ali Musjid, and some persons conjectured it was McPherson's turning movement on our right coming into operation, but the Afghans about the fort held their ground altho' thus apparently threatened on the flank and front. Our horse artillery was well served.

At one P. M. the 40 pounder reached the scene; also some nine-pounders. The horse guns then moved off the ridge and gave place to the nine-pounder battery, while the 40 pounders played against the right of the Afghan position. Afghan guns slowly, but steadily, replied, making good practice, especially from their seven-pounders in the central bastion.

About 2 o'clock two forty-pounder shells crushed into the central bastion and crumbled a great portion of it, apparently dismounting a gun. Soon after 2 o'clock the infantry advanced briskly. The Fourth brigade took the left slope of the valley, passing on through the rocks toward Fort Ali Musjid, while the Third brigade took the right side.

When the last rocky ridge on the left slope was crossed a rocky plateau followed nearly up to the foot of Fort Ali Musjid. The skirmishers pushed on steadily, firing briskly, evoking a sharp reply from the enemy, who were studding the rock strewn slopes.

In view of the expected co-operation from two brigades dispatched on the turning movement, and the sun setting while as yet much had to be done, operations were at this juncture reluctantly suspended till to morrow.

LONDON, November 22—1 o'clock P. M.—A dispatch from Jumrood, dated this morning, says: "The Afghans abandoned Fort Ali Musjid in the course of the night, Gen. Tyles' brigade having occupied a defile in their rear. We took possession this morning without firing a shot, and dispositions for advancing are now being made.

THE PROSPECTS OF FURTHER ADVANCE.

The *Times*, in its military article, says: "Many reasons make it appear probable that the winter campaign will close with the occupation of the Daka, Khurum and Peshin valleys. Winter is drawing near, the cold is intense and fuel and forage in the mountainous districts are scarce, so that for prudential reasons the Indian government will not care to entangle their armies too far in the hills at this season until their communications are more secure and their commisariat and transport arrangements on a more approved footing. The three columns as at present constituted are too weak for more extended operations in the direction of Jelalabad, Ghazni and Candahar. Were General Maude's division massed at Jamrud; had Gen. Robarts strong supports at Kohat, and if Gen. Primrose were echeloned between Lakur and Quetta, we should be inclined to believe in the possibility of a further advance. As it is, from a military point of view, we doubt its practicability."

ANOTHER EASTERN WAR.

It is but a short time since the war between the Russians and the Turks was closed. But the conflict has broken out in a new field, and between different contending hosts. England and a portion of her Hindoo subjects are arayed against each other on the present occasion.

The Anglo Afghan war, is now fairly opened, and must be fought in a difficult and hilly country and amid the rigors of a severe climate. The Afghans live in a country whose northern boundary is the Hindoo Koosh mountains, which tower up into the regions of perpetual snow. The surface of the country is very irregular, intersected by bold ranges of hills and deep valleys and ravines. The valleys are extremely fertile. The population is estimated from 5,000,000 to as high as 9,000,000 and they are extremely fierce and warlike. The government is a monarchy, but the King has but little control over his chiefs and they are always ready for revolt. They are a hardy race, who live pastoral and agricultural lives, but always go armed.

The present is not the first difficulty which the English have had with the Afghans. In 1838 they became involved in war and then as now the secret influence of Russia was exerted adversely to England. The English declared war and with an army under Sir [illegible] on the [illegible] of February, 1839, they crossed the Indus with an army of 12,000 and about 40,000 camp followers. They carried the Bolan pass and captured Candahar.—They shortly after captured the great fortress of Ghuzni and the army of the King was shortly after disbanded. In other words, the tribes, disheartened by defeat, scattered away to the hills, and Cabul, the capital, fell into the hands of the English. Up to this time the military skill and discipline of the English had carried all before them, but now the real difficulties began to arise. The Afghans had been scattered but not discouraged by defeat. The English managed to retain possession for a while by keeping the Afghan chiefs in their pay. But this cost the Indian Treasury at the rate of about $6,000,000 a year, and it had to be stopped. On the very day that it was stopped the Afghan chiefs entered into a plot to exterminate the English. The whole country blazed up into insurrection. In 1841 the insurrection broke out in Cabul. The house of the British representative was captured and he himself murdered. The insurgents captured the fort in which the commissary stores were kept and starvation stared the British in the face. On January 1, 1842 the British agreed to capitulate and evacuate the country, paying a large amount of money and surrendering their artillery and baggage. They were promised a safe return to India, but on the march back they were harassed by the wild hill tribes. They started back numbering 4,500 soldiers and 12,000 camp followers. The march was through the snow, and the army lacked food. In the Kurd Cabout pass they encountered the Afghans, who nearly exterminated them. Less than 200 escaped, and these were afterward slain at Jugduluk pass. Only one European, Dr. Brydon, lived to tell the tale.

The present strength of the English army in India is 59,998. The native troops number about 125,000 more. The force detailed for the invasion of Afghanistan numbers 21,000 men, of whom about 10,000 are English under the command of Sir Frederick Paul Haines. That this army will meet with success upon the opening of the campaign is more than probable. No Afghan army will be able to resist its onset. But experience has shown that taking the capital and conquering the country are very different things.

POLITICAL INCENDIARIES.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, of the New York *Christian Union*, desiring to advertise his paper and at the same time keep up a row in the country, wrote a letter recently to Secretary Sherman inquiring about the United States Revenue officials who are in jail in South Carolina for murdering a citizen of the State named Amos Ladd. John admits that the officers are in jail in Greenville county, waiting for a decision of the question as to the removal of the action against them to the United States Circuit Court, and then with a view to firing the Northern heart and advancing his own interests as a candidate for President, he writes:

"The difficulty of enforcing the