The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1879.

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 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.
DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

ST. LOUIS.—This city had a half million dollar fire last Saturday.

STICKS WELL.—Robert Blaine, a brother of the Senator from Maine, has been a paster and folder for thirty years.

Reader do not fail to peruse the article in our issue of last week, entitled "Paris under the Commune." The late election in Chicago shows that they have 11,000 of the same class of people in that city.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll presented Joe Jefferson a book the other day. On the fly-leaf was the following: "To Joseph Jefferson, king of that enchanted realm where comedy and pathos dwell, where laughter touches tears and sadness blossoms into mirth."

COMMUNISM.—Those of our readers who do not know what kind of a creature a Communist is, should by all means read the article published on the first page of our issue of the 2d of April, headed "Paris under the Commune." That article gives the full definition.

A GOOD MAJORITY.—Garfield, and his military cohorts who have been in the habit of carrying elections by the use of the army, and an army of Marshals, for the past ten years, were no doubt surprised to find a majority of 26 for repeal. So the tide goes.

DEAD.—We regret to chronicle the death of that well-known printer and book-binder, of Harrisburg, Frank L. Hutter, who died on last Monday morning. We called at his office on the Thursday previous, and were informed that he was confined to his room. Well, he's gone to where all good printers go.

VICTORY.—The odious Radical bayonet election law was repealed in the House on Saturday, by a vote of 148 to 122. The bill was sent to the Senate on Monday, and will of course, pass that body and be handed over to the *defacto* in the White House by Thursday or Friday, when he can veto it or sign it, just as he pleases.

THE TWO LEADERS.—The two defeated candidates for Speaker—Blackburn and Garfield—seem to be put forth by their respective party friends in the House as leaders, or floor managers. The former speaks for the Democrats, and the latter for the Radical side of the House. Mr. Blackburn made a very able speech the other day, which we will publish just as soon as we can find room for it.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ROBBERS.—Last year a prominent Philadelphia lawyer had an Act passed, by which the State Treasury was robbed of $80,000 according to law. Senate bill No. 270, now on file in that body, is a child begotten by the same father, and if passed by the Legislature, the same pool will steal $200,000 of the people's taxes, and an act must eventually be passed to make up this theft, because the Treasury is bankrupt.

REDEEMED.—In our judgment Major General John Fitz Porter, (who came so near being shot by the men who hung Mrs. Surratt), must be one of the happiest of mortals just now, while Pope, who made his "hind"-quarters in the saddle at the second Bull Run battle, and his confederates must feel the meanest of the mean, since the acquittal of Gen. Porter, having been exonerated of every charge laid against him by Pope & Co. Read the article from the Philadelphia *Times* in this issue on the case in question.

QUEER DEMOCRACY.—Some Jenkins has interviewed Senator McDonald, of Indiana, as to whom he wants nominated for President. He very naturally stated that he favored his friend and neighbor, Gov. Hendricks, for that office. The editor of the Pittsburg *Post*, of the 4th inst., in alluding to the affair, very indiscreetly remarks: "In that event the Republican party would simply have a walk over the course with anybody." That is a confession at this time that nobody but a fool or a knave should make. That is our opinion, and we will now wait and see what Democrats, outside of the *Post* family, will defend this outrage on the party.

WHAT HE WANTED.

General Garfield, of Ohio, a Republican politician in Congress who would like first-rate to be nominated for Governor of that State, made a speech the other day, in which he indulged in a great deal of bombast, and opposed the right of Congress to do in 1879 what he swore it had the right to do in 1872. The Philadelphia *Times* thus tells what Garfield's speech was made for and what he wanted to provoke by it:

"Gen. Garfield's revolutionary speech of Saturday last was made for two purposes: first, to sound the long roll of despair to shattered Republican lines; and, second, to provoke a foolish answer from some Confederate Brigadier to do for General Garfield and his revolutionary associates what they can't do for themselves.

Doubtless General Garfield will be answered, and the only question is whether he will be answered as truth and patriotism dictate, or as he hopes and earnestly desires to be answered. Truth and patriotism would dictate that some dispassionately expose his awkward exhibition as a demagogue by reading his record on precisely the same issue in 1875, when he was to the front in the support of what he now denounces as rebellious. Such an answer, made in twenty or thirty minutes would end the debate, unless both sides are fearfully beset with irrepressible fools.

The answer that General Garfield most wants and that he exhausted all the arts of the demagogue and falsifier to obtain, is the ebullition of some hotspur of the South, who will be tempted into an eloquent defense of Jefferson Davis or lashed into a fresh bubbling over of a stream of rebel tomfoolery. If that tails, Garfield's speech will be a failure, and all the dividend's he will gather for revolutionary party purposes will be the silly bombast of some booted and spurred Confederate crossroads newspaper. What Garfield and his fellow-revolutionists are hungering for is a defense of the Confederate side of the war on the floor of the House, and if there shall be no fool ready thus to appease the demagogue, Garfield would have gone wooling and come home sheared. There never was a better opportunity than now for a little sense and patriotism to win a most signal victory in Congress."

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says: "The 'Nigger Question' is up again in Kansas. When it was up about a quarter of a century ago it involved the admission of slave labor to 'Bleeding Kansas.' Now it concerns the admission of free negroes. The 'poor man' in Kansas objects to the influx of negro settlers to an extent that threatens the State with bleeding again, though the blood this time, if any, will be shed by the Sons of Freedom and the bleedee, if we may be allowed the expression, will be 'the nigger,' and not the 'border ruffian.' The color-line is again drawn—and all the rest of it. Even the new amendments of the Constitution are spoken of in Kansas with contempt. Now we can well understand why the Southern States should object to this exodus to Kansas for it is composed chiefly of the young males who are the most efficient workers. This leaves an overplus of old men and women and children—the class that has to be taken care of. Why Kansas should object to *bona fide* settlers and workers on account of color we cannot understand, except upon the theory—which has many other facts to support it—that there is a natural hatred of Abolitionists for niggers and that Republican philanthropy works to greatest advantage at a distance of a thousand miles or so.

BRAZEN IMPUDENCE.—De Golyer Garfield is in a state of alarm just now over the assumed intention of the Democrats to subvert the Government. He made a speech upon the subject in the House on Saturday, the 29th ultimo. De Golyer Garfield maintained that, for the people's representatives to force the redress of the people's grievances by withholding the supplies that come out of the people's pockets, was revolutionary—"revolutionary to the core." That is a point on which there is at least room to differ from De Golyer Garfield.

But there is no room for a difference of opinion as to the impertinence of De Golyer Garfield in putting himself forward as the champion of the Constitution. Barely two years ago this man, as a member of the unconstitutional Electoral Commission, aided in counting in a Fraudulent President. He is the last man who should take the name of the Constitution in his mouth. If the Government is not permanently subverted already, it is no thanks to De Garfield.—*New York Sun.*

GRANDLY REPRESENTED.—Although we are not a citizen of either State, we feel proud of the delegations from Ohio and South Carolina in the United States Senate—Thurman, Pendleton, Hampton Butler. Four abler men cannot be found in the Union. Georgia follows closely with Gordon and Hill, Indiana with McDonald and Voorhees, and little Delaware gives us Bayard and Saulsbury; and they are all Democrats too! The Radicals in that body are cheap representative men in comparison to any of those we have named on the Democratic side. There are, of course, other States which are, in part, just as ably represented, such as Pennsylvania, New York, etc.; but they lack the force, in a party sense. But all who we have named are statesmen in the broadest sense—not cheap demagogues—too many of whom have desecrated the Senate Chamber during the past fifteen years.

DE GOLYER.—An exchange remarks: General Garfield was very much in earnest the other day in speaking against the repeal of the law providing for marching Federal soldiers to the polls on election day. He was also very much in earnest in opposing the law when it originally passed. This is not the first time a man has done a good thing and repented of it. We admire General Garfield's pluck. He is not afraid to swallow himself for the benefit of his party.

GARFIELD'S REVOLUTION.

Rev. Gen. De Golyer Garfield, of Ohio, the radical nominee for Speaker, is now the confessed leader of his party in the House, and was selected to proclaim the Democrats Revolutionists. The Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to some of his Congressional, tricks says:

"In 1867 the Republicans of Congress, with President Hayes and General Garfield as members and acting with the majority, forced into the army appropriation bill part of the very legislation the Democrats now propose thus to repeal. They refused to consider it as a separate measure, and they held the bill until the last day of the session to coerce President Johnson to sign the bill. Was it revolutionary then on the part of Hayes and Garfield?

"In 1872, the Supervisor and Deputy Marshal section was forced into the civil appropriation bill under the lead of General Garfield, and the arbitrary powers conferred upon Federal officials to interfere with elections was thus forced upon the then Democratic minority by General Garfield's party lash. The Democrats then denounced it as revolutionary to force revolutionary legislation in such a manner, but General Garfield pressed it to success.

"If General Garfield deemed it not revolutionary to pass violent and revolutionary legislation in that way in 1867 and in 1872, can he respect himself or hope to be respected by others, for declaring it revolutionary to repeal revolutionary legislation in like manner?

"If President Hayes, as a Republican member of Congress, regarded it as proper to inject political sections into appropriation bills in 1867, and to hold the bills until the last days of the session to force the Executive approval, will he veto an appropriation bill because the Democrats have now foolishly imitated his example?

"The Democrats do wrong in following the precedents of Hayes and Garfield, but are Hayes and Garfield the men to complain of it?"

CHICAGO DEMOCRATIC.—After many efforts the Democrats succeeded last week in electing their municipal ticket in Chicago. The vote stood:

Harrison, Democrat	11,384
Wright, Radical	20,558
Schmidt, Communist	11,215
Total vote	57,157

This is a grand show for the Democrats; but the large vote polled by the Socialists, Communists, etc.—nearly one in five—is certainly alarming, when we take into consideration the fact that within 200 miles of that city millions of acres of the best land in the world are uncultivated; and yet, one-fifth of the population is clamoring for a division of property. It is no wonder that the Chinese are looking eastward for territory uncultivated, for the purpose of locating their surplus population. Every acre of that immense Empire is cultivated, but the population—four hundred and fifty millions—can hardly be sustained. Hence, the Chinaman is looking around for lands that are not improved, and we, having so much of it, they naturally covet it; because we are their chief neighbors. While a Chicago Communist demands a division, John Chinaman will take the roughest acre and make it yield fruit.

LIARS, HAYES AND ALL.—The Stalwarts are resorting to all sorts of methods to compel Hayes to veto the Appropriation bills. The favorite one is to manufacture interviews pledging himself in advance to veto the bills when they go to him. The New York *Herald* of the 3d inst. says: "If President Hayes vetoes either or both of the Appropriation bills, he will grievously disappoint the reasonable expectations of the public if he does not justify so important an act by very cogent and convincing reasons. A veto affixed simply at the command of his party might satisfy the party leaders, but it would justly arouse a storm of public indignation against him as an act degrading to his office and insulting to the nation." The *Herald* then goes on to show that the Republicans have affixed political legislation to Appropriation bills, and made precedents for the present action of the Democrats, in one case while Mr. Hayes was a Representative in Congress. General Garfield is also quoted against himself.

SMALL BUSINESS.—The great ado made by the Republicans over the removal of their political brethren from the offices in the Senate seems to us rather small business.

How does it happen that the Republican party has fallen into a minority in the Senate? It would be well for them to ponder on this.

It has been through their own corruptions and frauds.

Why did they not cast off Grant and his corrupt associates and pets like Babcock when we warned them that unless this was done they would lose the confidence of the country?

Whimpering over the removal of subordinates now is petty and puerile. They should have deserved the continued confidence of the country. Then they would have retained it.

THE STATIONERY STEAL.—Our Legislators at Harrisburg kicked up a fuss a month ago, about the stationery steal that has occurred on Capitol Hill for the past three years, and had a committee appointed to look up the theft. The report of the committee on the charges of corruption in the stationery account of our Legislature, is that the Chief Clerk is not to blame when a Senator gets $25 worth and is charged with $200 worth. That is the way it has always been done. Which is good for the Clerk, but bad for the law, and worse for the tax-payers. There is some room for missionary work down there.

ANOTHER.—D. T. Corbin, late of South Carolina, is soothed for his failure in obtaining a seat in the Senate of the United States to which he was not elected by the appointment to the Supreme Judgeship of Utah. Corbin has not practiced law for a number of years but Mr. Hayes considers him a good enough lawyer to preside over the Courts of the polygamous Territory. This is a compliment which the Mormons will appreciate. He is certainly being well paid by his party. He draw $10,000 out of the Senate fund last February.

A PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—A fire started about one o'clock this morning in the basement of a large five-story brick building on the Northeast corner of Crown and Race Streets, and within two hours twenty-nine buildings, large and small, were destroyed, involving a loss of $750,000, and throwing 1,200 to 1,500 hands out of employment. Albert Fink was engaged in assisting his brother Frederick in the yard of the latter's saloon, 414 Race street. Both men were struck by a falling wall, Albert was removed to his home, where he died early this morning. Frederick, who is seriously injured, was removed to the hospital. Samuel Dunlap, foreman engine No. 24, was seriously injured, and James Baxter, assistant engineer, slightly injured. The principal losers are James S. Smith & Co., owners of building Northeast corner Crown and Race, $220,000, insurance, $65,000; Philadelphia burring works, $40,000, fully insured; J. R. & F. Hansell, manufacturers of fringes and tassels, $50,000; J. F. Wagner & Co., shoes, $25,000; S. G. Taylor & Co, hat forms, $25,000, no estimate of insurances; building Northwest corner Fourth and Race, owned by the Harrison estate, $175,000, fully insured; Wm. Westerall & Co., paints and varnishes, $50,000, fully insured; Kopler & Co., bookbinders, $50,000, insurance $20,000; H. Mohrs & Son's manufactory of jewelry, had six safes filled with unfinished jewelry and precious stones. These were precipitated from the fourth floor to the cellar. It not recovered, the loss will aggregate $50,000, insurance $19,000; Whitehall, Tatem & Co., glassware, $30,000, fully insured; Swift, Courtney & Beecher, match company, $80,000, no insurance; J. E. Hoover & Co., ink and stationery, $10,000, insurance $6,500. The loss is estimated at over three quarters of a million of dollars.

NO DIFFERENCE.—Although our government, State and Federal, is based on Constitutions—written boundaries, plain enough to govern all, it seems impossible, nevertheless to properly restrain Radical Legislators, at Harrisburg or Washington, when that party is in the majority, when all have sworn before God and man, that they would protect, defend and live up to the requirements of those documents. The last square violation in our State Legislature is the passage of a resolution appropriating four thousand and one hundred dollars for the expenses of the inauguration of Governor Hoyt. It passed the Senate finally last Friday, and was sent to the House for concurrence. Mr. Ermentrout raised a point of order that the resolution was unconstitutional, because it proposed to pay a claim against the State for which there was no previous authority of law, but he was outvoted by the Republicans. The resolution will be passed by the House without any trouble and the State will pay for the Hoyt circus.

BUT, BEHOLD!—It is not probable that the country will be deceived by the beating of the Republican tom-tom. Through a gradual change in the national sentiment the political character of the two Houses has been revolutionized. But, behold! No sooner does the Democratic majority go about repealing the partisan legislation set up by their predecessors than the Republican managers start the hollow-hearted cry of "revolution." The truth seems to be that they have been so long in authority that any attack upon their supremacy has come to be regarded as an attempt upon the life of the Government itself, and a deliberate effort to undermine the prosperity of the nation. The stage-thunder in which Mr. Garfield indulged in Saturday well illustrates the method pointed out.—*Philadelphia Record.*

REFLECT.—The returns of the recent election held in Chicago, show that every fifth voter in that city is a Communist. Farmers and property holders, look all such men square in the face and ask them, "why do you demand that we should divide our property with you? You never contributed one cent toward its purchase." This all arises from tramp ism, which the moral idea venders have entailed upon us. The only way to cure this moral crime and make honest men out of these drones of society, is to vote the Democratic ticket until the policy of that party covers the Continent. Then we will have a truly restored Union, peace and abiding prosperity.

"We recommend the Commissioners to purchase for the County, soon as practical, the Clearfield creek bridge at Leonard's Island, the Lumber City bridge, and the lower bridge at Clearfield; that they may be as other bridges throughout the County—open and free to all public travel."

We are so highly pleased at the action of the Grand Jury at the last Term, that we reproduce the above paragraph taken from their report made to court. We hold that our civilization will be complete in this county just as soon as our people can travel from one end of the county to the other, without being tolled on either bridge or public road. To tax people heavily and then toll them is indefensible at this day.

Little did we dream fourteen years ago, that the authors and leaders of the unholiest and most causeless rebellion known to history would today control both branches of the United States Congress. History, nowhere, presents a parallel. Were they earnest, honest and loyal, it would matter little, but their whole purpose is to tear down fabric of ours.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

The editor of this journal must suppose that his readers are idiots; or, perhaps he is cracked himself. He evidently wants to convey the idea, when he remarks "this fabric of ours," that he is alluding to the Union of the States, when in fact he refers to the defeat of the Radical party, which has bankrupted the whole country by misgovernment and robbery.

NOT SOLID.—The Utica *Observer* states it in this way: How silly the talk of a "solid South," in an offensive sense, when Randall, a Pennsylvanian, in caucus got nearly one-half the Southern Democratic vote, as against Blackburn, a Southern man, while Adams, a Union soldier, was nominated for Clerk, by Southern votes, over Caldwell, an ex-Confederate.

SOMEBODY HIT.—A Battle Creek, Michigan, paper has started up with such a name as the *Nightly Moon*. He states that there so many girls out every night looking for the man in the moon, and as that luminary only comes around occasionally, he proposes to furnish one every night for all who wish to enjoy that pleasure.

A LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

MEADOW MILLS, VIRGINIA, April 2d, 1879.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I have seen nothing from our State in your paper for some time, and if you will allow me space in your valuable paper, I will tell you and your readers something about the prospect for Spring crops, &c. Notwithstanding it has been prophesied that the wheat crop would be a failure in this section, it is flourishing, and our farmers are jubilant over the prospect for an abundant yield, although it is most too early to judge. Most of the farmers are done plowing, and all have made some garden. We have had an exceedingly mild March, so that the farmers are well on with their work, and if some farmed as they did at one time, they would have plenty of time for visiting and loafing. They have no time for that—they can always find something to do. They are coming to the front. They see that united action is a necessity. Already, through united action, incalculable benefits have resulted. Farmers are coming to the front—not as Republicans; not as Democrats; not as Greenbackers; but as Patrons of Husbandry. Farmers are coming to the front in respect to a desire to become more and more familiar with the principles of political economy and the science of government." It is right they should, situated as we are in Virginia, with its wealth of moisture and abundance of vegetation, and when under the stimulating rays of the sun grow the most expanded foliage, the largest and most brilliant flowers, the most delicious fruits, and the greatest variety of plants, capable of affording sustenance to man, and the largest number of those which contribute to the luxuries of civilized life.

Our fruit prospect is good. Any man can make a living here if he has any energy about him at all. There is here a chance for all. But one point I would suggest to the person desiring to come here: Do not come expecting to get rich too quick. True, if he brings money enough with him to make a rapid advancement, there are many kinds of business equally as profitable as farming. Sheep-raising can be carried on here extensively, if there is sufficient capital invested to conduct the business properly.

This idea is to men with capital. Now, I would say to those who desire sheep ranches, in order to make a business of sheep-raising, and have not got much capital, it can be carried on successfully if it be combined with farming, and you are content to wait for both to increase in value. To those who have never been in Virginia, the question might arise, "Why is Virginia so good for sheep-raising?" Because the soil and climate appears to be naturally adapted to the growing of blue grass, and the nature of this grass is such that it don't suffer from the frost like the grass further North. The winters are mild, so that it requires very little long feed during the Winter, and being situated near the eastern market, the raising of early lambs can be made very profitable; for when well-cared-for, at the age of three months they will bring from $2.50 to $3.00. All that is required in a man coming here is, that he comes prepared to work. I venture to assert he will prosper. Your most obedient servant, J. McC.

PRETTY JUDGES.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that on the first trial two of the judges of Gen. Fitz John Porter were Generals King and Ricketts, who were themselves chiefly responsible for the Bull Run disaster. As the evidence shows, these two officers were ordered with their commands to prevent Longstreet from pushing through Thoroughfare Gap. But they abandoned their posts without orders and Gen. Longstreet succeeded in getting in front of Gen. Porter, who held him during a long Summer's day so that he could not go to the assistance of Stonewall Jackson, who was fighting with the main body of Pope's army. Upon this state of facts the advisory board was justified in declaring that Gen. Porter saved the Union army from disaster on the 29th of August, 1862. It seems monstrous at this day that such an outrage could have been perpetrated or permited as the detail for a court martial of two officers of the meanest capacity, who were themselves guilty of gross disobedience and neglect, in order that they might put the burden of their offense upon an innocent soldier who was faithfully and ably discharging his duty. With Pope and M'Dowell as the principal witnesses against Porter, and with King and Ricketts for his judges, the trial was as foul a conspiracy as is recorded in military annals. The only defense of Secretary Stanton is that he was deceived by those who had the deepest interest in misrepresenting and traducing Porter that they might escape the consequences of their military incapacity. But the advisory board, consisting of Generals Schofield, Terry and Getty, has patiently unraveled the web of falsehood that was woven for the destruction of Gen. Porter. Had officers like these been on the court martial the great wrong would never have been committed. Justice will not be done to Gen. Porter until he is restored to rank as well as to full pay for all the time that he was put in unmerited disgrace. Even that will be far from compensating for all that he has suffered. If he had not been torn from his command there is no doubt that he would have reached the highest positions in the army and have performed the most valuable services to his country.

PERHAPS SO.—It is an old saying that "familiarity breeds contempt." The Baltimore *Bulletin* remarks: It strikes us that the engineers of the Grant movement will make a grave mistake if they carry out their present intention of bringing "the General" home in September next. That will give the people a whole year in which to make his acquaintance over again; and the more the people see of him the less likely they will be to vote for him. Better keep him in Asia until a couple of weeks before the nominating convention meets.

A SAMPLE HUMBUG STORY.—A Leadville dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says: To-day considerable excitement has been produced in the camp by rumors of the "find" of a rich fissure vein of gold. Two miners brought into the Leadville Bank specimens of quartz assaying $20,000 a ton, and claiming that they came from an 18-inch vein underlaying the mountain across the Arkansas river, and less than 20 miles from Leadville.

A POSER!—Mrs. Agnes Jenks has appeared again. She writes a card to the Washington *Star*, in which she says: "In all womanly purity I am the peer of the first in the land and no man can in truth impugn my honor." She has probably lost everything but her honor.

GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER VINDICATED.

The decision of the Court of inquiry in the case of Fitz John Porter is one of the most important judgments rendered in any case since the conflict of arms ceased between the North and the South. One of the most accomplished, skillful and tried soldiers of the army was summoned from his high command, after one of the many military disasters of the war, the accused before a court-martial of deliberate disobedience to his superior officer and perfidy to his country's cause in the face of the enemy. He was tried in a flood-tide of passion, when atonement was demanded for the terrible blunders and wanton sacrifices of incompetency or worse in the direction of our armies. His case was heard with all the appearance of fairness, and he was condemned to be dismissed from the army he had adorned and made an alien to the country in whose cause he had offered his life. Indeed, with such malignant earnestness was his prosecution pressed that the Court narrowly escaped the judgment of death against the accused soldier.

Sixteen years have elapsed since Fitz John Porter was dismissed from the army in disgrace and solemnly adjudged ineligible to any position of honor or trust under the National Government. He was helpless and had but to bow to the harsh decision; but when the strife ended and the surges of passion began to abate, and when the evidence could be readily obtained and clearly presented in refutation of the specific accusations preferred against him, he appealed to President Johnson and next to Grant for a re hearing of his case; but both denied it. President Hayes finally hearkened to the petition of the condemned soldier for a full and impartial review of the judgment that made his life aimless and hopeless, and Generals J. M. Schofield, Alfred H. Terry and George W. Getty, three of the ablest and most trusted of our military officers, were selected to hear the case. They have done so with the utmost patience and their report must startle the country and the world at the measure and injustice that may be inflicted upon a faithful defender of the nation in its greatest peril by the accidental power of selfishness, jealousy and incompetency and the criminal prostitution of military authority. The chapter of our history that condemned Fitz John Porter to infamy has now been effaced from the thrilling annals of the war, and it is proven that the accusers were of those most responsible for the defeat they imputed to their abler and nobler fellow-soldier, and that not only was the chief accuser among the guilty, but that two of the members of the Court who pronounced the terrible judgment against Porter were among the authors of the military disaster for which they condemned the man who, as is now decided, was "obedient, subordinate, faithful and judicious," and who "saved the Union army from disaster" in the engagement for which Porter was condemned. Such a judgment, given after the most exhaustive inquiry and the most deliberate consideration, by such Generals as Schofield, Terry and Getty, furnishes one of the most startling records in the history of the country, and it is not wonderful that their decision is followed by the unanimous recommendation that justice requires the restoration of General Porter to the position in the army of which the unjust sentence deprived him, "such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from the service."

At last, after sixteen years of exposure to the obloquy and resentments of a patriotic people, Fitz John Porter has been vindicated, and full effect will doubtless be promptly given to the judgment just rendered; but can the claims of justice be satisfied by the restoration of the wrongfully disgraced soldier to his rank and laurels, while those who falsely accused and condemned him are permitted to hold their commissions and escape retribution for their double crime against a faithful officer and imperilled Nation? This is now the important question for the army to consider, and it such a monstrous wrong shall escape the shame and punishment it has so justly earned, there must remain an indelible blot upon the military honors of the Republic.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE MARSHAL FRAUDS.

The editor of the Butler *Herald* says: "The Wallace committee now taking testimony in relation to frauds in the late election in Philadelphia, are bringing to light the handiwork of Republican politicians in this city, Marshal Kerns testifies that he appointed 773 deputies, and these were placed in all the voting precincts in the city. Let it be asked, for what? Under pretense of having a fair election, when it was known that every one of the deputies was an unscrupulous Republican who understood the ways of fraud, and did not hesitate to commit it when required? Besides these, there are 1,100 policemen in Philadelphia and these, too, were sent out on the day of election on political duty under a Republican Mayor; and then nine-tenths of the election officers were Republicans, and we all know the class from which these came. What a shameless cry therefore is it for Republicans to say, that Democrats want to repeal the law in relation to the employment of Deputy Marshals in order to prevent a fair election! The truth is the Republicans do not want the law repealed because they know that it will take from them one of the most powerful and effective means they have of carrying elections against the voice of the people. They enacted the law for the purpose of fraud, and their great solicitude for its retention on the statute books, is the fear that they may not be able hereafter to manipulate ballot boxes and falsify the returns."

More: If this odious law is repealed, the Radicals will be compelled to pay their ticket-dealers the $10 apiece out of their own pockets, which they have heretofore drawn out of the United States Treasury. The $7,730 electioneering fraud cut off is what hurts. Let the Democrats consent to pay this election fund out of the Treasury for the benefit of the Radicals as heretofore, and we will not whimper, because they are ashamed of the law they enacted, and would like to blame somebody else for it.

A NICE MEMBER.—An exchange says: "During the discussion of the riot bill in the House last week, John G. Welsh, a Greenback Representative from Schuylkill county, said that if he had not missed the train he would have been in the riot at Pittsburg himself. He furthermore "wished to God the damage had been $50,000,000 instead of $5,000,000."

The Democrats in Congress seem able to drag up a Republican precedent for about every doubtful thing they desire to do, but if they follow the Republicans in this way they must expect to come out just where the Republicans have. The country has pretty strongly condemned these precedents.

PURIFYING THE BALLOT.

HOW MARSHAL KERNS' THIEVES DID THEIR WORK IN PHILADELPHIA.

SOME SPECIMENS OF THE OPERATION OF GARFIELD'S HOLY LAW IN THE QUAKER CITY—MURDERERS AND CUTTHROATS CLUBBING HONEST VOTERS—A LIST FOR EVERYBODY TO READ.

Senator Wallace's committee exposed more Radical election frauds in Philadelphia in three days than Teller and his assistants could discover in the South during a search of three weeks. The inquiry in Philadelphia was confined to the operation of Deputy Marshals at the polls last November, the chacter of the men employed and how they used their authority. Marshal Kerns has furnished a list of the 773 deputies employed by him, together with the precinct or divison where each one served. Fifty-two witnesses were examined, and had the sub-committee not been limited in time, the exposure of Radical frauds, outrages and intimidation could have been continued for days longer. It was proven that a deputy was appointed for every election division, which, by law, consists of 250 voters. There were, besides these, 1,200 policemen on duty, all Republicans. The policemen were distributed at the polls, and especially at divisions known to be Democratic, where as many as five uniformed officers were placed. Fully two-thirds of the election divisions were under the entire control of the Republicans. The testimony established that the deputies were selected mainly because of their ability to work for the Republican ticket, and also that, as a general thing, they were the worst characters Philadelphia could boast. Briefly summarized, the proof was as follows:

Charles Oliphant, Marshal second division, Twentieth ward—Drunk on election day and insulting voters; seized Mr. Hackenberg without cause.

Charles Herr, Marshal Second division, Twenty-ninth ward—Character and reputation bad; had been arrested for crime; on election day he arrested a voter who was released by Judge Hare and voted. Herr wore a badge and solicited votes as a Republican.

Arthur Vance, Marshal Eighth division, Fifth ward—Arrested Hutchinson, a voter, without cause. Vance was a notorious Republican worker.

John Homeyard, Marshal Sixth division, Sixth ward—Drunk and arrested voters without cause; drew a club on a Democrat for challenging a negro repeater; the police blocked up the poll, acted in concert with Homeyard and brought voters to polls; Homeyard vouched for Republican voters and distributed Republican tickets; Shriver, a United States revenue officer, kept Republican window book.

J. R. Desano, Marshal First division, Fifth ward—Drunk all day; too drunk to arrest any one. There were five policemen at these polls; Desano never voted in that division before that day.

James Brown, Marshal Fourteenth division, Fourth ward—Record of his conviction in 1872, for voting illegally, produced; proof was made that he voted twice on the same day.

William Augustus, Fourth division, Eighth ward—Acted as Marshal, assuming authority as such, but was not on the list; a Republican worker.

Joseph Hilferty, Marshal Twenty-first division, Second ward—Held the Republican window-book all day and electioneered; threatened to arrest the Democratic United States Supervisor for procuring bail for a legal voter who had been arrested.

William McGowan, Marshal twenty-third division, Second ward—A policeman blocked up the voting window, and a Democratic United States Supervisor ordered him away, when McGowan and the policeman seized him and locked him up in the station-house, on a charge of interfering with officers. The case was never tried; McGowan is employed in the gas office and paid by the city.

Charles N. Miller, detective, testified that in Seventeenth division, of Nineteenth ward a gang of repeaters were brought to the polls by a letter-carrier; he had one of the gang arrested.

Philip Madden, Marshal Fourth ward—One of the most dangerous men in the city; has been in prison twice, once for highway robbery, and again for shooting a colored boy.

Francis McNamee, Marshal Eighth ward—Had been arrested for five different robberies.

Andrew Lenoir, Marshal First ward—A warrant has been issued for him for larceny.

Daniel Rodding, Marshal First ward—a bad and dangerous man; had been tried for murder.

Henry Pitts, Marshal Seventh ward—A colored man who keeps a gambling house and was arrested twice; distributed Republican tickets and vouched for voters.

R. S. Stringfield, Marshal Fifteenth ward—Had been tried for shooting a man; character very bad.

Michael Slavin, Marshal Fifth ward—A thief and notorious repeater; had been arrested for subordination of perjury, but never tried.

Wm. Glenn, Marshal Nineteenth ward—Superintendent of Norris square and paid by the city for his duties.

Enoch Baker, Marshal Second division, Third ward—Arrested John Carroll, a legal voter, without cause and locked him up; Carroll was discharged after a hearing.

J. Roberts, Marshal Sixteenth division, Third ward—Arrested John Johnson, a legal voter, and locked him up all night; case never tried; Roberts electioneered for the Republican ticket; was a clerk in the gas office and paid by the city; there were also twelve to fourteen policemen at that poll all day and they blocked up the poll.

Andrew Jackson, Marshal Twenty-second division, Thirtieth ward—Employed in the gas works under the city. Ackerman, Republican judge of elections, acted as United States Supervisor and judge, and refused to vacate the place of judge after written orders by Marshal Kerns and Judge Elcock. Jackson arrested Feeny, who had been legally appointed judge, and took him away from the polls. Did not return to get possession until two o'clock P. M.

C. A. Pinnexson, Marshal Thirtieth ward—Aided in arresting Feeny.

—— Taylor, Marshal Fifteenth division, Tihrd ward—Arrested Sweeny for illegal voting and locked him up; charge was found to be false and he was released, and voted.

James Calligan, Marshal Eighth division, Sixth Ward—So drunk in the afternoon he could not walk; seized a qualified voter by the collar and staggered with him against the wall; policeman brought a repeater to the polls, who was arrested, as was the policeman.

Henry Scott, Marshal Second division Seventh ward—A man of bad repute; colored; keeps a low drinking house; electioneered and gave out tickets and tax receipts; was inside at the counting of the vote, and took tickets out of the box; only five votes came out for the Democratic candidate for Congress; Democratic overseer contested this, and Scott allowed seventeen to be counted for him.

Thomas Donlan, Marshal Seventh division, Sixth ward—An habitual drunkard, and a graduate of the House of Correction for this; was drunk all day.

Wm. D. Barth, Marshal; same place—Blocked up the voting window and would not allow legal voters to come to it; there were two United States Marshals and six policemen at this poll.

John Archer, Marshal Twenty-seventh division, Nineteenth ward—Acted as United States Supervisor; was on both lists and paid as both officers; when a Marshal wanted during the day to arrest a Republican repeater he did not make known that he was a Deputy Marshal; had no badge; heavy Republican division; no policemen there.

Joseph T. Fuller, Marshal Sixth division, Twenty-third ward—A guard in the House of Correction, and paid by the city.

William Stringfield, Marshal Thirty-second division, Twenty-fourth ward—Arrested a legal voter and took him to the Magistrate, where he was discharged; Stringfield was discharged from employment the day before election *for stealing.*

Charles Male, Marshal Seventh division, Eleventh ward—Keeps a house of prostitution.

Abraham Hoffman, Marshal Eleventh ward—A repeater, and had kept a house of prostitution within a year; a thief.

Wm. Eckenbrim, Marshal Eleventh ward—Arrested for larceny; bill ignored.

David Beckman, Marshal Thirty-second division, Nineteenth ward—Held the Republican window-book and electioneered; threatened to put a Democratic United States Supervisor out of the room for challenging a voter; the vote was rejected, and the voter did not return.

Wm. B. Ahern, Marshal Ninth division, Twelfth ward—Employed in the United States revenue office.

—— Fleming, Marshal Sixth division, Eighteenth ward—Distributed Republican tickets and challenged voters. A legal vote was rejected on his challenge; intimidated many Democratic voters.

Wm. Boehm, Marshal Eighteenth division, Twenty-ninth ward—Plug inspector, and paid by the city; electioneered and distributed Republican tickets.

Charles Prendeville, Marshal Seventeenth division, Fifth ward—Arrested a legal voter; case never tried. Electioneered for Republicans all day.

This was the record of a two days' investigation at Philadelphia.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION INFAMY.

Look at the workings of the Federal election law in Philadelphia: In the first place there is only one Congressional district in the city—that of Speaker Randall's; there are 1,200 policemen on the active force—*all* Republicans—directed by a partisan Mayor; of the 686 election districts in the city, four-fifths have Republican election officers; there is a registration of voters under Republican control; the Judges of the Courts are Republican, and to prevent the intervention of the Democratic Sheriff, the Legislature passed a law depriving his deputies of all power over elections as peace officers. Besides all this, and because of this fact, there is a Republican majority in the city of ten or fifteen thousand.

But all this did not give the Republicans a *fair show!*—that is a sure thing in carrying the Democratic district in the city, and defeating Randall.

So Marshal Kerns, one of Mr. Hayes' appointees, comes on the stage, and appoints 733 deputy United States Marshals, every one of whom was a Republican, and many of them, as the Marshal certifies, "active workers;" the deputy Marshals get five dollars a day for their services; a lot of Supervisors are also appointed, and in the election of last November, Marshal Kerns testifies he managed to expend $35,000 out of the United States Treasury. Every cent of it went in aid of the Republican party. It was one branch of their campaign service. When Marshal Kerns was asked by Senator Hoar if, without the Supervisors and deputy Marshals in Philadelphia, there would be danger of fraud, he had the manliness to declare:

*I think, as far as the United States Supervisors and Marshals are concerned, the city of Philadelphia can do without them