Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH

ON and after Monday, MAY 12, 1879, the Passenger Trains will run daily (except Sundays) between Tyrone and Clearfield, as follows:

CLEARFIELD MAIL.
W. S. PLUMMER, Conductor.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	3.20, P. M	Tyrone,	9.00, A. M
Riverview,	3.30, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.25, "
Clearfield,	3.40, "	Summit,	9.30, "
Leonard,	3.49, "	Powelton,	10.00, "
Barrett,	3.54, "	Osceola,	10.12, "
Woodland,	4.01, "	Boynton,	10.17, "
Bigler,	4.08, "	Steiner's,	10.22, "
Wallaceton,	4.17, "	Philipsburg,	10.28, "
Blue Ball,	4.25, "	Graham,	10.38, "
Graham,	4.31, "	Blue Ball,	10.37, "
Philipsburg,	4.35, "	Wallaceton,	10.44, "
Steiner's,	4.39, "	Bigler,	10.52, "
Boynton,	4.46, "	Woodland,	10.59, "
Osceola,	4.52, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	5.05, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	5.10, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	5.35, "	Riverview,	11.25, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville,	11.40, A. M

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.
—, Conductor.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville	5.30 A. M.	Tyrone,	7.10 P. M
Riverview,	5.39 "	Vanscoyoc,	7.43 "
Clearfield,	5.47 "	Summit,	8.05 "
Leonard,	5.53 "	Powelton,	8.17 "
Barrett,	5.57 "	Osceola,	8.26 "
Woodland,	6.03 "	Boynton,	8.31 "
Bigler,	6.08 "	Steiner's,	8.39 "
Wallaceton,	6.15 "	Philipsburg,	8.42 "
Blue Ball,	6.21 "	Graham,	8.47 "
Graham,	6.25 "	Blue Ball,	8.55 "
Philipsburg,	6.29 "	Wallaceton,	9.02 "
Steiner's,	6.32 "	Bigler,	9.10 "
Boynton,	6.37 "	Woodland,	9.17 "
Osceola,	6.42 "	Barrett,	9.25 "
Powelton,	6.53 "	Leonard,	9.30 "
Summit,	7.05 "	Clearfield,	9.38 "
Vanscoyoc,	7.23 "	Riverview,	9.48 "
Tyrone,	7.45 "	Curwensville	10.00 "

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCHES

LEAVE SOUTH. P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	LEAVE NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2:00			Morrisdale,	12:10		
2:15		7:00	Philipsburg,	12:35		4:30
2:19		7:03	Steiner's	12:22		4:25
2:24		7:09	Boynton,	12:14		4:18
2:30	10:20	7:15	Osceola,	9:10	12:04	4:01
2:44	10:35	7:31	Moshannon,	8:55	11:32	3:31
2:47	10:48	7:39	Sterling,	8:50	11:15	3:21
2:52	10:48	7:45	Houtzdale,	8:45	11:40	3:45
2:57	10:53	7:55	McCauley,	8:40	11:35	3:45
3:07	10:58	8:01	Kendrick's,	8:35	11:30	3:30
3:12	11:03	8:09	Ramey,	8:30	11:25	3:30

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail. P. M.	A. M.			Mail. P. M.	Exp. A. M.
7.05	8.30	leave Tyrone	arrive	6.10	7.55
7.23	8.47	Bald Eagle		5.53	7.42
8.01	9.30	Julian		5.10	7.00
8.24	9.55	Milesburg		4.45	6.43
8.32	10.03	Bellefonte		4.35	6.33
8.45	10.15	Milesburg		4.25	6.2
9.03	10.40	Howard		4.02	6.00
9.42	11.18	arrive L. Haven	leave	3.25	5.25

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A. M.	WESTWARD.	A. M
Pacific Express	8.00	Pittsburgh Exp'ss,	1.53
Johnstown Express	8.51	Pacific Express,	8.11
	P. M.		P. M
Day Express	12.50		
Mail Train,	3.26	Way Passenger,	1.15
Atlantic Express,	6.41	Mail Train,	6.34
Phila. Express,	9.24	Fast Line,	7.09

Close connections made by all trains at Tyrone and Lock Haven.

S. S. BLAIR,
my17-tf. Superintendent.

STAGE LINES.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily for Reynoldsville, at 1 o'clock, p. m., arriving at Reynoldsville at 6 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves Reynoldsville daily, at 7 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $2.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for DuBois City, arriving at DuBois City at 6 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves DuBois at 7 o'clock, a. m., daily, arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $1.50.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

ON and after Monday, August 4th, 1879, the passenger trains will run daily (except Sunday) between Red Bank and Driftwood, as follows:

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 8.55 a. m.; Red Bank 11:15; Sligo Junction 11:33; New Bethlehem 12:35 p. m.; Mayville 12:50; Troy 1:12; Brookville 1:35; Fuller's 2:00; Reynoldsville 2:22; DuBois 2:50; Summit Tunnel 3:16; Penfield 3:42; Weedville 4:05; Benezette 4:31; arrives at Driftwood at 5:20.

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood 12.20 p. m.; Benezette 1:05; Weedville 1:30; Penfield 1:46; Summit Tunnel 2:10; DuBois 2:25; Reynoldsville 2:52; Fuller's 3:10; Brookville 3:33; Troy 3:54; Mayville 4:14; New Bethlehem 4:30; Sligo Junction 5:12; Red Bank 5:30; arrives at Pittsburg at 8:00 p. m.

☞ The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville daily at 7:05 a. m.; and arrives at Red Bank at 10:20 a. m., Pittsburgh at 1:35 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:15 p. m.; Red Bank at 5:55 p. m.; arriving at Reynoldsville at 9:05 p. m.

Close connections made with trains on P. & E. Railroad at Driftwood, and with trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Red Bank.

DAVID McCARGO, Gen'l Sup't.
A. A. JACKSON, Sup't L. O. Div.

FARE FROM CLEARFIELD, TO			
Bellefonte, Pa	$2 05	Middletown	$5 00
Lock Haven	2 70	Marietta	5 55
Williamsport	3 60	Lancaster	5 80
Huntingdon	1 80	PHILADELPHIA	7 90
Lewistown	2 90	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 35
Cumberland	20	Philipsburg	85
Osceola	65	Tyrone	1 22
HARRISBURG	4 75	PITTSBURG	5 15

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD WANTS
Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.
Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

New Marble Yard.
TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,
Posts for Cemetery Lots.

A NEW MARBLE YARD—Call at J. FLAHARTY'S Marble Works. Choice work and low prices. Directly opposite the Lutheran Church, Third street. Clearfield, Pa., March 27, 1879-tf

CENTRAL
State Normal School.
(Eighth Normal School District.)
Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa.

A. N. RAUB, A. M., Principal.

This School as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Clerical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure water, soft spring water.

Location healthful and easy of access.

Surrounding scenery unsurpassed.

Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work.

Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough.

Expenses moderate.

Fifty cents a week deduction to those preparing to teach.

Students admitted any time.

Courses of study prescribed by the State: I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Scientific.

ADVANCE COURSES:

I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Music. IV. Art.

The Elementary and Scientific course are Professional, and students graduating therein receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of the Sciences. Graduates in the other courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Faculty.

The Professional courses are liberal, and are in thoroughness not inferior to those of our best colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purpose—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school.

For catalogue and terms address the Principal.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

STOCKHOLDERS' TRUSTEES.

J. H. Barton, M. D., A. H. Best, Jacob Brown, S. M. Bickford, Samuel Christ, A. N. Raub, E. O. Cook, T. C. Sipple, Esq., S. P. McCormick, Esq., W. W. Rankin, JOHN A. HOBS.

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WILLIAM BIGLER,
President Board of Trustees.
JESSE MERRIL,
Vice President.
S. MILLAR McCORMICK, Secretary.
THOMAS YANDLEY, Treasurer.
Lock Haven, Feb. 26, 1879.

Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.
Corner of Second and Market Streets.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The 'Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train.

W. C. CARDON,
July 12-77-tf Proprietor

ALLEGHENY HOTEL—
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY,
May 17, '78. Proprietor.

SHAW HOUSE,
(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.
feb26,'78. R. NEWTON SHAW.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.
H. D. ROSE, - - PROPRIETOR.

Meals, 25c. Man and horse over night, $1 00. Man and two horse over night, $1.50.

The best of accommodations for man and beast. Oct. 23,'78-tf.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

LOYD HOUSE,
Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.
Jan 1,'76. ROBERT LOYD.

Banks.

County National Bank,
OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.

Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.

JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. jan1,'77

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. S. ARNOLD
F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.
Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874—1y

Dentistry.

J. L. S. BEICHHOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in residence of Dr. Hills, opposite the Shaw House. mch12, '78-tf.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,
DENTIST.
(Office in Bank Building,)
Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
mch 27 '74-tf.

J. M. STEWART,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

(Office in residence, Second street.)
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

Miscellaneous.

SHOEMAKING.—I hereby inform my patrons, and mankind in general, that I have removed my shoemaking shop to the room in Graham's row, over S. I. Snyder's jewelry store, and that I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line cheaper than any other shop in town. All work warranted as good as can be done anywhere else. Positively this is the cheapest shop in Clearfield. JOS. H. DEERING.
Dec. 11, 1878-tf.

WAGONS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has on hand, at his shop in Clearfield,
Two-horse Wagons, One-horse Wagons,
Spring Wagons, and Buggies,
For sale. Western wagons as well as those made here. Any of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved security. For further information, call in person at my shop, or address me by letter.
THOMAS REILLY.
Clearfield, Pa., April 23, 1879-tf.

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory
Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!
BUT NOT
BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of
CARDING AND FULLING
will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.
JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,
apr11'79-tf Rower P. O.

REMOVAL!
JOHN McGAUGHEY
Would respectfully notify the public generally that he has removed his Grocery Store from Shaw's Row, to the building formerly occupied by J. Miles Kratzer, on Second street, next door to Bigler's hardware store, where he intends keeping a full line of
GROCERIES.
HAMS, DRIED BEEF and LARD.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, of all grades.
TEAS, Green and Black.
COFFEE, Roasted and Green.
FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
CANNED FRUITS,
All kinds in the market.
PICKLES, in jars and barrels.
SPICES, in every form and variety.
FAMILY FLOUR,
ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS.
SOAPS,
MATCHES,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED CHERRIES
Coal Oil and Lamp Chimneys.
And a good assortment of these things usually kept in a grocery store, which he will exchange for marketing at the market prices.
Will sell for cash as cheaply as any other one.
Please call and see his stock and judge for yourself.
JOHN McGAUGHEY.
Clearfield, Jan. 9, 1878.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1879.

BIGOTRY, FANATICISM, FALSEHOOD AND LIBEL COMBINED.

Chester county is a spot where "Christian Statesmen" are cultivated and negroes are rendered into soldiers, and philanthropy covers the whole ground. Butler, the Radical candidate for State Treasurer, and Hooten, the Chairman, all belong there. We, two weeks ago, published a portion of his address as a novelty. We now produce that of the Chairman of the Radical County Committee which partakes of some novel venom. He assumes that his readers are dull and stupid if not knavish. Read what he says:

To the voters of Chester County:

You are the citizens of a county whose allegiance to the principles of liberty, free thought, free speech, and free ballot has always been staunch, devoted and unswerving.

You will remember, notwithstanding the efforts of Democratic leaders and Democratic newspapers to have you forget it, that there was recently a war against secession. This war was brought about by the Southern wing of the Democratic party, because the free liberty-loving and loyal people of the Northern States had said through their representatives in Congress, that the barbarous system of slavery, an institution peculiar to the Democratic organization, should not be extended into the territories. They also affirmed and declared, through the same agency, that we were a nation, with a capital N, and that no State had either a right to secede from the national Union, or what is the same to resist and attempt the nullification of its laws. And afterwards when disunion, the monster begotten by Southern Democrats and their Northern allies, reared its hydra head, and attempted the destruction of the Government, you with the rest of the Nation were called upon to give of your manhood and substance to build that mighty bulwark, which for four long years resisted the repeated assaults of Southern slaveholders, Southern Democrats and Northern copperheads.

The triumph of right and your reward was at Appomattox Court House.

That war, aided by certain Constitutional provisions, established at a cost of life and treasure unparalleled in history, that we are a Union of States, owing an allegiance to a Central Power, and that the Northern people will fight to keep that Union made supreme by the Constitution. Moreover it was supposed that one of the issues and outgrowth of the war, it had been finally and forever settled, that all men, without distinction of race, color or previous condition were free and equal before the law, and endowed by the highest power of the land with certain inalienable rights.

Acting in this belief a magnanimous government instead of hanging the traitors that had jeopardized its very life and existence issued to them a proclamation of universal pardon. Then, willing to trust them still further, their political disabilities were removed enabling them as of old to participate through representatives of their own selection in the National Councils. How has the Government been rewarded for the trust and confidence it reposed in unrepentant rebels? Listen and see how the devilish spirit of wickedness, the ruling genius of Southern Democrats, which first tried to shoot and stab the life out of the Government, has again, like the snake that the husbandman carried to his fireside, turned and struck the hand which extended forgiveness, shelter and protection.

These Southern rebels were no sooner installed again in Congress than they at once, with the aid of their Northern sympathizers, the Democratic party in the North, which is merely the tail to the Southern Confederate dog and wags whenever the head moves, began of a series preconcerted assaults and menaces against the honor, integrity and prosperity of the country. As an example, *par excellence*, of their impudence, they began by demanding indemnification for the losses they incurred in their efforts to destroy the Government. They attacked the plighted faith of the Nation in seeking to repudiate the National Debt. They tried to starve the Government; and cripple the administration of its affairs by withholding the necessary appropriations. They attempted to deprive the disabled veterans of the war, and the widows and orphans of those they had killed of their pensions. They strove at the last Presidential election through the baleful agencies of bribery and corruption to hoist into the place that has been so ably and honorably filled by patriots, such as Washington, Lincoln and Grant the colossal animated fraud of this or any other age. And this same embodiment of chicanery, cheat and duplicity is again to be (appropriately so) the exponent and head of Democratic principles in 1880. Since the Confederates got into Congress, all their labor has been to strip the National Government of its constitutional power and enable any State to resist the National laws and jurisdiction. Their arrogance will find a fitting consummation—unless you are prepared to prevent it—in the accomplishment of what they now openly hint at and design that you, the people of the loyal States, the bone and sinew of the country—the "mudsills and greasy mechanics of the North," as they have been pleased to call you—will yet be obliged to contribute to the "Southern chivalry," who sought to pull down this noble structure of good government erected at the time of the Revolution.

It is hardly necessary to call your attention to another great danger that is threatened and in fact already fairly inaugurated in the Southern States.

Your newspapers have informed you how the Democratic party in the Rebel States are trying to build their Solid South on the ruin of the Constitutional right of suffrage. The man, who in the South to-day dares to assert his manhood and express his loyal convictions, is a marked man in the community. He is socially ostracised by his rebel neighbors, and in mysterious and ominous ways he is informed that he must leave the country. Should he have the temerity to remain, he carries his life in his hand, for death lurks at the muzzles of shot guns from behind every tree and fence-corner.

The right of suffrage is the very life-blood of your institutions, and when it is subjugated by wicked terrorism, and red handed murder, in one section of your country, the cry for help and assistance that comes up from that land of dark deeds is borne to your ears with a warning import. It tells you that you must arouse yourselves, and by your ballots hurl back this despotic power which is grinding into the soul of our free institutions.

The contest in this State on Tuesday next is the skirmish line of the battle to be fought in 1880. Capture the outpost and the enemy is yours. As a people you have no sympathy or affiliation with the oppressors of your fellow-men. The right of free thought and free speech was long years ago engrafted and rooted into your soil. The land that you now inhabit was at one time the home of the oppressed and persecuted, who here sought an asylum for the protection and development of their faith. William Penn, escaping from the tyranny of James II. found among your hills and valleys a secure retreat and sanctuary, that had been denied him in England.

You are men who have sprung from the loins of patriotic sires. When Great Britain by force of arms sought to coerce the colonies into submission, your ancestors were ranged in the ranks of the patriot army and your land became a part of the camp and battle-field in the struggle for liberty. Maine, California, Ohio, Iowa and Colorado have nobly asserted the right and justice of our cause. Let the traditions of your households, and the time-honored associations by which you are surrounded, stimulate and inspire you with the determination that as a part of that grand old Commonwealth, the Keystone in the arch of the Union, that you will not, as far as your ability extends, permit a party to come into control of the Nation upon a policy of hate for its constitutional supremacy.

JAS. E. McFARLAN,
Chairman Republican Co. Com.
West Chester, Pa., Oct. 27th, 1879.

Could a more huge libel be written against any neighbor by anybody claiming to be half civilized. McFarlan is either a fool himself, or he supposes that his readers belong to that class of unfortunates.

THE SOUTHERN BLACKS.

We find the following in the Baltimore *Sun*:

Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, who gave to the public last Spring his personal observations on the condition of the colored people at the South, and fortified the view he took of their general welfare by the testimony of Northern residents in that section, now strengthens his position in a letter to the New York *Herald* on the cotton crop. He points out that the crop of cotton of 1878-9 was the largest ever raised; that from 1870 to 1879 the increase has been progressive; the excess of ten years of free labor amounting to 6,459,303 bales. He argues that these enormous crops have been mainly raised by free labor, all the Republican talk about the oppression of the negroes as a race is absurd. She South, he says, "possesses the control of a crop which commands the gold of the world, and a force of laborers more easily and effectively directed by those who manage them with justice and tact than can be found elsewhere." A State capable of producing this crop cannot permit its laborers to be abused or cheated. His point is that their self-interest is opposed to such abuse, and that through the operation of that interest, if from no higher motive, the occasional acts of injustice attributed to the whites will be put down by each State "enforcing the keeping of the peace by its own constables, assuring justice by its own courts, and promoting economy and thrift by its own methods." The *Herald*, in commenting upon Mr. Atkinson's statistics and the deductions he draws from them, remarks: "He is right; but we intend to go somewhat further than he. It seems to us that a population which produces so constant and so great a crop is not abused. If the negroes of the South were really in the sad condition in which it pleases some of our Northern politicians to represent them; if they were murdered, oppressed, robbed and cheated everywhere, it is not possible they would produce now a greater cotton crop than the largest under slavery; that the crop should be increasing year by year, and that besides the cotton they should produce also, as they do, a larger amount than ever before of their own food supplies." In the presence of these facts, while there may be many individual instances in which the colored laborer has been cheated, just as white laborers are wronged at the North, it is nonsense to assert that there is general oppression, terrorism or cheating of the Southern blacks, and the Republicans may as well give up that point in their argument as untenable. These vindications of the Southern whites from the charges preferred against them by the Republican "stalwarts," if not complete, go far to prove the injustice of the aspersions of the latter and the obvious propriety of letting the Southern people work out the cure of cases of wrong-doing through their local courts, reinforced by public sentiment.

THOSE BRIGADIERS.

The rebel brigadiers elected to places of trust and profit is a staple commodity of the opposition, which they cry in season and out. This is to raise the war feeling for political use. Then they respond to that feeling by refusing to elect federal brigadiers. "What fools we mortals be." Voters are caught by the demagogues' cry, and blinded by their acts. If there is anything at all in this war feeling, it ought to respect most highly the men who gained distinction in the war, and when they are up for office they are entitled to the votes of those men who profess to be such ardent lovers of the Union that they must act at all times under the influence of that feeling. But is it so? Evidently not. We know that the records of the past show but very few federal brigadiers in Congress, they are seldom elected to minor offices, and the politicians will take the same good care to keep them remitted to private life in the future. And in this the Radical voter will concur even to the extent of voting against a federal brigadier and for a stay-at-home, provided the former happens to be on the Democratic ticket. Of this we have a recent conspicuous illustration in Ohio, where General Ewing and Rice were beaten in a bloody-shirt campaign, where the leader of the opposition "never set a squadron in the field," but played the part of a boss counter jumper during the entire war. There is no principle in this. It is party; blind, infatuated adherence to party. A damnable spirit, that shuts out, condemns the very representative men of the contest sought to be fought over, and in a spirit kindred to that of old which continually cried that there "could be nothing good come out of Nazareth," opposes a nominee, be he a soldier, sailor, or the wisest and best of men, for no other reason than that he calls himself a Democrat. There is no principle in it, and the men so blindly led are but mere creatures in the hands of a mob of office-holders.

UNHAPPY RADICALS.—A cotemporary puts it in this light: "We trust no Legislature will ever do so indecent a thing, but there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the Legislature or any State from devolving the appointment of Presidential electors on the pound-keepers, the sextons, or the sewing societies of a State. The Constitution leaves the whole matter to the discretion of the representatives of the people of the State in Legislature assembled. The men who made the Constitution were States rights men, as much as Anthony, of Rhode Island, and it did not occur to them that they should arrange for the choice of electors by a process supervised by Deputy Marshals, supported by Federal bayonets. This is sad affliction to the Radical managers, but they will have to endure it. There isn't much in the Constitution that is satisfactory to them. They are even disgusted with the Fifteenth amendment, since Bijah Gilbert disappeared from the Senate and Robert Smalls vanished from the House. But they must try to put up with things as they are, until they can change them lawfully. If they go on bowling and gnashing their teeth at the Constitution they will get themselves so seriously disliked that life will be a burden.

SENATOR THURMAN ON THE RESULT.

An interviewer from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the morning after the election, says:

I called to see Senator Thurman this morning, and talked with him upon the unexpected result of the election of Tuesday. The Senator and his wife had a suite of pleasant rooms at the Beebe-Thurman mansion, but they spend most of their time in his little one-story office or library, which stands at the side of the aforesaid mansion. The office or library is a relic of his law practice. It is small and dingy, but comfortable, and contains a very fine library, which the Judge gathered before he became Senator. Here I found him with his wife, which he calls "Mary," with as much fondness as though both were young and in their honeymoon. I asked the Senator if he wasn't greatly surprised at the result here in Ohio. He admitted that he had confidently expected that it would be different, but added: "While it is a surprise to me and a disappointment, because I wanted to see the Democracy carry Ohio this fall, still, so far as I am concerned, it will relieve me of the duties of an arduous position, and give me a chance for rest, which I need."

"The Republicans claim that this victory of theirs wipes out the Democratic party in Ohio, Senator. Do you agree with them?"

"Wipes out the Democratic party? Why, no! The Democratic party can't be wiped out! I believe it to be indestructible. It will never die so long as we have a form of free government. You might as well try to make me believe that the world would be burned up next week as that the Democratic party can be destroyed while this Government is a Republic."

"To what do you ascribe this triumph of the Republican party? Never before did they make so determined a fight in a State contest."

"They made up their minds that they must carry Ohio or their party would fall to pieces. The Republican party is a different political organization from the Democratic one. It must now and then make a tremendous struggle to retain existence, and this was one of the occasions. It is now grasping for power, and power with it means a great centralized Government, in which all the States shall be absorbed, so that they shall be nothing more to it than the counties are now."

"A Nation, as they call it; not a Union of the States."

"Yes, a great Nation controlling everything within its borders from one head. This they seek to obtain by the aid of every means at their command. The money power, the power of patronage, by raising false issues to alarm the timid, and every other device they can invent is brought to assist them to attain this end. See the great corporations that are springing up everywhere. They will look at a State charter, but must go to Congress to be incorporated. Railroad companies, telegraph companies and banks must all be chartered by the United States Congress to carry on business. Formerly they were content with State charters, but now they won't have them. This shows the drift of affairs toward centralization. I will not say that it is a monarch they want, but they certainly desire it to abrogate the rights of the States and to make it all into one general Government. And that is where the Democratic party must make its fight in the future."

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

There are a few doubting Thomases among Democrats of this vicinity who seem to regard the loss of Ohio by the Democracy as fatal to the prospects of that party in the Presidential contest of next year. Such men have evidently paid but little attention to the aspect of affairs as presented by the latest elections held in the North and West. A careful survey of the field shows that the Democrats are not as liable to defeat as would appear at first glance, but stand more than an even chance of success. In the North the Democracy can safely lay claim to the States of Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, and New York. There may be some who will dispute the possibility of carrying New York. The present split in the Democratic ranks may lose the State for the Democrats at the election next month. But a year hence this dissension will be healed, and the Democracy will present a solid front. With a united Democracy the State is certain to cast its electoral vote for the candidate of the party, whoever he may be.

A look at the complexion of the next Electoral College presents the following as the probable and almost positive status of that body after the election of November, 1880:

DEMOCRATIC STATES.	Electoral Vote	REPUBLICAN STATES.	Electoral Vote
Alabama	10	California	6
Arkansas	6	Colorado	3
Connecticut	6	Illinois	21
Delaware	3	Iowa	11
Florida	4	Kansas	5
Georgia	11	Maine	7
Indiana	15	Massachusetts	13
Kentucky	12	Michigan	11
Louisiana	8	Minnesota	5
Maryland	8	Nebraska	3
Mississippi	8	Nevada	3
Missouri	15	New Hampshire	5
New Jersey	9	Ohio	22
New York	35	Pennsylvania	29
North Carolina	10	Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	7	Vermont	5
Tennessee	12		
Texas	8	Total	153
Virginia	11		
West Virginia	5		
Total	203		

DOUBTFUL STATES.

Oregon	3
Wisconsin	10
Total	13

In the above computation we give the Republicans the States of Illinois and California, which may fairly be considered doubtful, and granting them both Oregon and Wisconsin, it will be seen that they cannot, by any method of figuring, command more than 166 electoral votes, which is 19 less than a majority. With a candidate for Vice President from Illinois—such a man as General J. M. Palmer, for instance—the State could easily be carried by the Democrats, and in that event the party could afford the loss of New York. But, as we have said, the existing breach in the party in that State will no doubt be healed long before the Presidential election, and with a united Democracy the Empire State will be Democratic to the core.

We can afford to allow the Republican party to take Ohio and yet win the battle in 1880. There is margin enough to work upon, provided no grave blunders are committed. In fact, the result in Ohio settles all discussions on the financial question, and leaves the way for a rousing Democratic victory in 1880.—*St. Paul Globe.*

MENDICANTS.—A grasping old fraud, named Nicholas Houch, was arrested in Philadelphia recently for begging on the streets. Investigation disclosed the fact that he resides in Camden in a fine residence and is comfortably circumstanced. Besides the house he lives in he owns other property, but in spite of this he pretends to be a cripple and begs constantly on the street. More than one half the tramps are just like this pattern.

EVIDENTLY MAD.—The Philadelphia *Record* man hits somebody a compound blow right between the eyes in this way: "Of all the Confederate Brigadiers who have managed to procure Federal offices, the one to whom is confided the management of the Post-office Department is the most consummate blunderer."

Jack Frost has whipped Yellow Jack, in spite of the National Board of Health.

THE UNCERTAIN JURY.

General Chalmers, of Mississippi, says he has been called on by Republican papers "to answer the statement of General Woodford as to the trial of Gully for the murder of Mrs. Chisholm." But he proceeds to give the the facts in this way:

"General Woodford states that the jury were fairly drawn and selected; that if the Judge erred it was against the prisoner; that the District Attorney had prepared his case well and prosecuted it with ability, and that he was assisted in the prosecution by Judge Morris, one of the ablest criminal lawyers he had ever met. Mrs. Chisholm swore that she saw the prisoner shoot her daughter, but in this she was flatly contradicted by a number of unimpeached witnesses. Mrs. Chisholm was more likely to have been excited at the time than the other witnesses, and, therefore less liable to give a correct statement of the facts. The jury, who by law are the sole judges of the facts, believed the other witnesses, and found Gully not guilty. For this verdict General Woodford vilifies the jury and the country and the Republican papers ask that a search be made through the statutes to see if some measure cannot be found whereby the Nation can protect its citizens. In other words, whether the Nation cannot take away from a Mississippi Democrat, when charged with killing a Republican, the right of trial by jury."

It is very easy for Republican newspapers, determined to force the conviction of somebody or slander the whole South, to declare that this verdict is an outrage, but these partisan newspapers are not required by oath to weigh the testimony. Somebody ought certainly to be punished for the Chisholm massacre, but not simply on political grounds. It is unfortunate that the wretched state of affairs in Mississippi, growing out of the Republican policy of making carpet-bag thieves and plantation negroes the rulers of white men of property and character, should have borne outrages for which the entire Democratic party of the country is held responsible.

THE PENNY TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Record* of the 29th of October, in alluding to the coinage business at the Mint in that city, remarks:

"There is no prospect of a dearth of pennies. Philadelphia is the only place where the smallest coin of the Republic is turned out, and at the present moment—in fact, for fully three weeks past—the combined efforts of the coiners have been directed to the coinage of dollars of the daddies. Under the act of Congress two million dollars must be coined every month, and, as the capacity of the Mints at San Francisco and New Orleans is limited, the bulk of the work falls upon the one in this city. The result is that Colonel Snowden has been compelled to discontinue the coinage of what are known as minor coins—cents and three and five cent pieces—much to the annoyance of would-be purchasers, who, in person and by letter, besiege the cashier's office day after day.

It was stated on Saturday at the Mint that $35,000 worth of pennies could be disposed of inside of a week, so great is the demand. A month ago, before the coinage was suspended, from $1,000 to $1,500 worth were sold daily, and the books are now filled with orders from all parts of the country. The officials were taken aback on Saturday by the receipt of a request from San Francisco for pennies to the amount of $1,000. This is stated to be the first order from that part of the country for many years. Various parts of the South are also beginning to take some stock in cents, large orders having been received from Georgia and Alabama within the last few days."

For shopping and local trade metal money is what the people want, and if the Government is to be administered on sound moral principles in the future, it is just what the taxpayers should enjoy—providing they earn it.

LET IT BE SETTLED.

We learn from the Philadelphia *Record* that the constitutionality of the Marshal and Supervisor laws for the regulation of Congressional elections is now before the Supreme Court. Writs of *habeas corpus* are asked in six cases of convictions for violation of the National election. Five of these convictions of local election officers, for intertering with United States Marshals and Supervisors, were found at the close of 1878 in the United States Circuit Court for Maryland. The sixth case comes from Cincinnati. Attorney General Devens, in arguing for the constitutionality of the laws, takes the broad ground (1) that Congress "has full and unqualified power to regulate the manner of holding elections for members thereof;" (2) that this power "includes authority to adopt whatever measures may be deemed necessary or expedient;" (3) that Congress can punish "any interference with the officers charged with the execution of such laws;" and (4) that the statutes in question "are appropriate for carrying into effect the power granted to Congress."

Should these propositions be affir