The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1880.

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

Democratic National Ticket!

FOR PRESIDENT.

Gen. Winfield S. Hancock,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Hon. William H. English,

OF INDIANA.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:
Robert E. Monaghan, William H. Playford.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS:

Dis.		Dis.	
1.	John Slevin.	15.	George A. Post.
2.	Edwin A. Pue.	16.	A. M. Benton.
3.	John M. Campbell.	17.	J. P. Linton.
4.	Gillies Dallett.	18.	Col. John S. Miller.
5.	John M. Moffitt.	19.	J. O. Saxton.
6.	Edward Waldon.	20.	C. M. Bower.
7.	Nathan C. James.	21.	J. A. J. Buchanan.
8.	George Filbert.	22.	Christopher Magee.
9.	Jas. G. M'Sparren.	23.	Robert M. Gibson.
10.	Dr. A. J. Martin.	24.	Thomas Bradford.
11.	Adam Gerringer.	25.	Harry W. Wilson.
12.	Frank Turner.	26.	Samuel Griffith.
13.	P. J. Birmingham.	27.	J. Ross Thompson.
14.	H. E. Davis.		

Democratic State Ticket!

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,
OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

[illegible] 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.

HANCOCK'S SAYINGS.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ORDERS THAT SHOW WHAT KIND OF MAN HE IS.

The true and proper use of the military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved.

Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice. These will live in spite even of the sword.

The great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be.

Armed insurrections on forcible resistance to the law will be instantly repressed by arms.

Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right.

Arbitrary power has no existence here.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873.]

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873.]

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits were very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee *distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

[From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.]

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

[From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.]

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offense. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.*

A CHILDISH INQUIRY.—"Pa, what does the printer live on?" "Why, my child?" "Because I heard you say you hadn't paid him for six years, and you still take the paper."

ORGANIZE.—LET THERE BE AT LEAST ONE HANCOCK AND ENGLISH CLUB ORGANIZED IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT IN THE COUNTY.

THE HANCOCK CLUB MEETS IN THE WIGWAM ON FRIDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. LET EVERYBODY ATTEND.

Don't fail to read "Scandal in the Army," on our fourth page.

ORGANIZE.—LET THERE BE AT LEAST ONE HANCOCK AND ENGLISH CLUB ORGANIZED IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT IN THE COUNTY.

CLUB MEETING.

In accordance with the adjournment of the week previous, the Democrats of Clearfield borough assembled in the Wigwam on last Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing a Hancock Club.

The meeting was called to order by Smith V. Wilson. On motion of Wm. E. Wallace, W. W. Betts was elected temporary Chairman. On motion of Wm. M. McCullough, Dr. J. L. R. Heichhold and L. H. Ale were elected temporary Secretaries.

The next business in order was the report of the Committee on permanent organization, which, through its Chairman, A. B. Shaw, made the following report: President, Wm. M. McCullough. Vice Presidents, J. A. Faust, George W. Gearhart, Jas. McLlaughlin, Michael Kittleberger, Frank Bickel, Daniel W. Moore, Fred Cardon, E. C. Welch, and John I. Patterson. Secretaries, Dr. J. M. Stewart and John Ray Bixler. Treasurer, W. M. Shaw. Marshal, George Weaver, with power to appoint all the necessary aids. Executive Committee, Colonel Walter Barrett, Chairman, James L. Leavy, Wm. D. Bigler, J. Frank Snyder and A. W. Lee.

On motion of D. L. Krebs, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted. Temporary Chairman Betts called upon the new officers to come forward and take their seats. The temporary officers then vacated their seats, which were occupied by the permanent organization. Mr. McCullough on taking his seat on the platform, delivered a ringing speech, followed by Mr. Krebs, Col. Barrett, and some others. The meeting was decidedly a lively one from the opening until the adjournment. The Executive Committee will fix the time for future meetings.

"LOOK A LITTLE OUT."

The Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, was founded under proper motives and for a good purpose. But for several years past its management has become debauched, and the charity injected into it originally, is being utilized to advance the interests of the Radical party. It is now being used as a surface graveyard for the purpose of colonizing Radical voters for the October election in that State. We are credibly informed that two soldiers, citizens of this vicinity, and drawing large pensions, are basking in that beautiful Dayton grove, making ready to vote the Radical ticket in the Buckeye State in October, and then turn up at their homes in the Keystone State in time to vote at the November election. If this is true, it is a most damnable way of working up the success of the Radical party. Let our friends, both here and in Ohio, look into this fraud and expose the [illegible] working up this crime. Democrats of Ohio, look into this fraud. If they are colonizing soldiers from Clearfield, they are at it everywhere.

THE HANCOCK CLUB MEETS IN THE WIGWAM ON FRIDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. LET EVERYBODY ATTEND.

RADICAL AUTHORITY.—The celebrated Oakes Ames, formerly a Radical Congressman from Massachusetts, has assigned 329 reasons why James Abraham Garfield should not be elected President.

P. S.—Later returns show that one De Golyer out-tops Ames and furnishes 5,000 reasons on this same point. This is a little rough on this truly good man. It looks like turning State's evidence, but the Democrats are not responsible for what they say.

FORWARD! MARCH!!—We notice that the Democrats of Curwensville and Pike township have joined hands for the purpose of organizing a Hancock Club, and have fixed upon next Saturday evening as the time to open the ball. We understand that Col. Walter Barrett, Wm. M. McCullough and J. Frank Snyder, Esqs., will be present to address the meeting. See posters which we have printed for the occasion. Democrats, to your post!

W. S. H.

These are the most significant initials in the whole alphabet—they stand for both the subject and the predicate of the most interesting and important fact that now concerns the American people:

WINFIELD **S**COTT **H**ANCOCK
WILL **S**UCCEED **H**AYES.

These letters of themselves betide a Democratic victory.

IT IS AMAZING.—If there ever was a man on this Continent that committed square-toed perjury, that man is James Abraham Garfield, who swore before the Poland Committee that he never dealt in Credit Mobilier, while $329—dog-cheap—was in his pocket when he kissed the book. Now he wants to be President! Why, he should be sent to the Penitentiary instead of to the White House!

Our first page is covered with Hancock at Gettysburg. Those who failed to read this article last Winter when we published it, should embrace the present occasion, and those that read it then should read it over again. "Round Top," "Seminary Ridge," etc., is not romance.

The editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, who is a strict Radical, gives Gen. Hancock a good send-off. See fourth page.

The owners of horses may find some consolation by reading an article on our fourth page relating to horse thieves.

A DIRTY TRICK.

The editor of the *Journal*, who has recently fallen in love with Judge Black, because the Judge, from personal motives, and as Garfield's legal adviser, has given the Radical nominee several puffs, and therefore the editor in question quotes the ex-Attorney General as good authority. Judge Black has been traveling in Europe for some time past, and has been writing letters home to his personal friends, among them Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, in which the Judge, lawyer like, gives General Garfield a good puff; but before he closes his epistle he gives him an awful dig, too. Below will be found the letter in question:

HOTEL CONTINENTAL, PARIS, June 28, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have regularly received the *Times* since I have been on this side, and through it I have learned all I know about the situation at home. I am informed fully concerning the nomination at Chicago, and did not need much information about the character and history of the candidate there set up, my personal acquaintance with him being tolerably full and intimate. The accounts I have of the proceedings at Cincinnati and of the movements that led to the results are provokingly meagre. Some letter or editorial of yours upon the effect of General Hancock's nomination was telegraphed and published in the London and Paris papers several days ago. No political paper of equal length has ever given me greater pleasure in the reading. You are a political philosopher and your speculations have somewhat disappointed me by their soundness and accuracy. You let drop an expression in 1861 concerning General Hancock and his then particular friends which impressed me with the notion that you did not admire either him or them up to the point of their merits. I see now that you appreciate not merely his gallantry and heroism as a soldier, but those far higher qualities of mind and heart which go to form the character of a great ruler in a constitutional government. Your expressed determination to see that General Garfield shall be defended against all unjust aspersion from his personal character is equally pleasant reading to me, for I have been his devoted friend for many years, and I am resolved that I never will believe that he does not deserve the affection I have bestowed upon him. If he would carry the principles which regulate his private life into his public conduct he would make the best chief magistrate we have ever had. But he will act for the interests of his party, as he has acted all his lifetime, and that will require him to take the advice which Stephens gave to Menalius in the buckshot war. I DO NOT KNOW ANY REALLY GOOD MAN WHO HAS DONE AND ASSISTED IN DOING SO MANY BAD THINGS IN POLITICS AS GENERAL GARFIELD.

In England, Scotland and Ireland I have learned much that I never would have known without coming abroad; but the desire to return has been increasing upon me until it amounts to nostalgia. It is pleasant to be here, but the pleasure is more than counter-balanced by the weariness of absence from home. Nevertheless, I cannot get away from Liverpool before August, and may possibly be detained even longer. I may be persuaded to stay here until after the 4th for the great dinner then to come off, but unless I can get security and safe pledges against being called out to make a public exhibition of myself, I will shake the dust off my feet as a testimony against the city and go to Switzerland—"fly to the mountains and tarry not in all the plain"—or I may go up to Dresden and see General Cass, the best and truest of American Democrats. * * * * I am very truly yours, J. S. BLACK.

Now, what we object to is, that the editor of the *Journal*, in publishing the letter, omitted what we have put in "caps." Among newspaper men this is considered a very dirty trick, and the writer has the right to cowhide an editor for such work—provided he has the necessary muscle.

A THRILLING STORY.—Among the very affecting stories told of the early life of Jimmy Garfield, going the rounds of the Republican press, is the following, which we re-print, admonishing our readers to prepare to shed whatever tears they may have to spare for an emergency like this:

When as a youth he taught school in Ohio, he was so poor that he had only one suit, and that of jean. Toward the end of the term, the trowsers became very thin, and while bending down one day he tore one of the knees nearly around. The chagrined teacher pinned it together as he was able, and that night made somewhat bitter complaint to Mrs. Stiles, where he was boarding, in regard to his poverty. "Oh, never mind," said the good woman, "you can go to bed and one of the boys will bring down your pantaloons, and I will carefully darn the hole, so that it will be as [illegible] will forget all about such little things as that."

Those of our readers who went to school about the same time will remember that the method of correction in use was to draw the pupil across the knee and apply the remedy to the prominent part, and this doubtless explains the weakness of the teacher's trowsers in that particular point. It indicates further that when a youth committed a misdemeanor he was not allowed to "let it go as a loan," but suffered for it, which also may be prophetic. And if James Abraham should now go on the stand and swear that he "never owned, received or agreed to receive," a pair of darned pants, what would be left of the story, anyway?—*Lewistown Sentinel.*

PROFOUND DISGUST!—Yes, those are good words when uttered at the right time and in the right place. The conduct of the Confederate Brigadiers is viewed with profound disgust by the Radical brethren. When those "red-handed rebels" insisted on voting some $30,000,000 of pension arrearages to the boys in blue, the Radical soul was penetrated, permeated, perforated and saturated with alarm. But now those "traitors who have captured the Capitol" have done a more awful deed than voting to tax themselves $8,000,000 for the benefit of the Northern soldiers. They have seized on one of the boys in blue, one of the bravest men who fought them on the battle-fields of the war of the Rebellion, and are going to seat him in the White House, when the present fraudulent incumbency is ended. These are dolorous days for the Radical brethren.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S FARM.—Gen. Hancock has almost regarded Pennsylvania as his home ever since he married here, and often comes here to visit. He owns a farm near Norristown, Montgomery county, and was there superintending some improvements not over three months ago. At that time he said to some friends that he might one day make his home on his Norristown farm—that the surrounding country was beautiful, and that he did not know of a more charming place where he could spend the remainder of his life. He then intimated that he expected to retire from active service in the army.

The friends of Senator Wallace throughout the State were compelled to undergo a painful disappointment upon learning that he had not been chosen Chairman of the National Committee.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

That remark is too cute for anything, and goes to show that there is still a "dam phool" about—as Artemus Ward would say if he were still around. If the editor in question would expend as much talent in defending the Democratic party as he does in libeling Senator Wallace, the Democrats of Franklin county might have some show on election day. As it is, the enemy gets away with that county. The reason is apparent to all sensible people.

GARFIELD DISCOUNTED BY HIS NEIGHBORS.—Previous to the Credit Mobilier and De Golyer investigations in 1872-3, Garfield used to carry his Congressional District by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority. Since then it has dwindled down to 2,500, and he made up his mind not to run again, and had himself smuggled into the Senate.

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HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

The Rockville (Maryland) *Sentinel*, in alluding to our fellow-citizen, says:

There are few statesmen or politicians who occupy a more prominent and enviable position in the political history of our country than the honored and trusted personage of the Hon. William A. Wallace, United States Senator from the old Keystone State of the Federal arch.

Scrupulously honest in all the relations of life, his unswerving fealty to the great principals which underlie the foundations of the Government, the purity of his public and private record, his untiring vigilence, his devotion to and matchless vindications of his party, his advocacy of men of integrity, of character and tried honesty to fill positions of trust, possessing the mental powers of a Cromwell and moving with the measured tread of corps of disciplined infantry in the execution of his matured plans, have justly entitled him to the distinguished appellation of the Wellington of the great Democratic party.

In his brilliant services in the United States Senate, but few men have displayed such masterly ability in meeting the great emergencies of the times, and fewer still have achieved such signal triumphs in the adoption of measures calculated to give repose to the institutions of the country and restore the principles and confidence of the better days of the Republic. But few men have struck the enemy more stunning blows or accomplished more in unearthing of such frauds as have shocked, nay, almost paralyzed the patriotic sensibilities of every man who has at heart the perpetuity, honor and glory of his country. But few men have risen to the sublime height of catching and utilizing the spirit of the fathers and heroes of the revolution who gave us the power and splendor of a united system in the grand galaxy of nations.

It is his success as a great organizer where his unrivaled powers as a party leader is best demonstrated and most to be admired. With the profound deliberation and foresight of a Carnot are his plans arranged and matured and with equal precision and skill are they put into execution.

In the great fight at the Cincinnati Convention, the crowning victory of his life, when asked who was his second choice, he replied, "Hancock," and when further interrogated as to who would be his third choice, his reply was equally significant, when he again replied, "Hancock." It was a confidence in his position, his power to concentrate and hold his forces that gave him the prestige of the first day's skirmish, it was the splendid dash of Murat under the sun of Austerlitz, that took the Convention early in the general engagement of the second day and thus secured his choice and that of his honored Commonwealth and gave to the country a hero, a patriot and statesman, one whose name killed all divisions and animosities and flooded the land with rejoicing hope of a new era of peace and prosperity.

When we behold a man of such admirable proportions of mind and heart and wielding them in the defence of his fellow man, it is a cause of congratulation and rejoicing.

All honor to the "Old Keystone" that she has within her borders so gallant a leader and son, one who has the courage to strike down wrong as he has the magnanimity to elevate and maintain right—the honored and faithful tribune of the people of the great State of Pennsylvania.

P. S.—Pittsburgh *Post*, Lancaster *Intelligencer*, Chambersburg *Spirit*, etc., "please copy."

THE HANCOCK CLUB MEETS IN THE WIGWAM ON FRIDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. LET EVERYBODY ATTEND.

A HUGE SWINDLE.—The broken Reading Railroad and Iron Company acknowledges a total indebtedness of two hundred millions of dollars, and claims assets to the amount of fifty millions. It was the haughty boast of these combined companies for years that they were the best officered of any corporation in the State or United States, and they insolently pointed to the high salaries they paid, such as $30,000 per year to their President, $10,000 per year to their Vice President, $10,000 more to an engineer in chief, &c. All advocates of high salaries pointed exultingly to the "liberality," of the Reading Railroad Company, its magnificent officering, &c., as at once an example and proof of the wisdom of such salaries. Now we have the finale in the hugeness of its debts, the magnificence of its swindle and the stupendous grandeur of its robberies! Extravagant salaries in corporations as well as in government are the prolific source of corruption, mismanagement, imponderable extravagance and indebtedness, and final robbery of the whole people interested in them.

BOOMING.—The Bellefonte *Watchman* says: "The salary of the Philipsburg postmaster has been increased from $1,100 to 1,400. No doubt that official felt bad when he heard that the extra $300 were to be put in his pocket." Well, our Philipsburg neighbors are giving to put on airs in a substantial manner. Their postmaster has a big salary, and the town contains one of the largest Hancock Clubs of any place of its size in the State, ornamented with the largest banner that ever floated from any wigwam. With Casanova, Lingle and Lindsey and their backers, the Hancock boom will roll over the foes of the Union along the banks of the Moshannon, and pretty soon after the 4th of March next, the big salary of the postmaster will be covered into the pocket of some Democrat. We suspect that the $300 amendment to the salary is a campaign assessment under Hayes' Civil Service Reform movement, and that much may be cut off after all, when the Democrats get hold of the machine.

PROPERLY BALANCED.—Garfield's friends complain that Arthur is weighing down the ticket, and Arthur's friends make the same complaint concerning Garfield. Both sides are right this time.

LYING HISTORIANS.

It seems to be impossible for a Radical editor to stick to an historical truth. The New York *Tribune* thus deliberate falsifies history:

"This party (the Democratic) was swept from power in 1860, because it was under the control of the South, and the country found the predominance of Southern sentiments."

Now see how plain a tale will put the falsehood down. The historical fact is that the Democratic party defeated itself in 1860 by dividing into two distinct factions. The joint vote of the people for Douglas and Breckinridge, the two Democratic candidates for President, was much greater than that given to Abraham Lincoln. The popular vote in 1860 stood thus:

A. Lincoln, rep	1,866,352 votes
S. A. Douglas, dem	1,375,156 votes
J. C. Breckinridge, dem	847,514 votes
United Democratic vote	2,222,671 votes
Democratic majority	356,319 votes

A fourth candidate, the nominee of the "Constitutional Union" party, also received 566,380 votes. Hence, according to history the Republican party was in a minority of 944,149 votes in 1860, and the Democratic party failed of success in that campaign, not "because it was under control of the South," but because it divided its strength between two candidates. Besides if the party had been under control of the South, Stephen A. Douglas would not have been voted for and John C. Breckinridge would have received all instead of a minority of its votes. The *Tribune's* mendacity cannot unmake history.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

OUTSTANDING SCHOOL WARRANTS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, HARRISBURG, July 12th, 1880.

To the Board of School Directors:

The State Treasurer, Hon. Samuel Butler, authorizes me to give notice that all outstanding Warrants issued to School Districts for the appropriation of 1879, numbered up to 1,500, will be paid as presented during the current month; and that the balance of the Warrants, numbered from 1,500 upwards, remaining unpaid at the end of July, will be paid during August.

I congratulate School Directors and all interested in Public Schools, that the long delay in the payment of the money due from the State is thus happily ended.

J. P. WICKERSHAM, Supt. Public Instruction.

This is about the shabbiest card that ever came from a State Chamber, and for an old rooster like the SHAM, SUPERINTENDENT, etc., to issue, is a sin. The foregoing is an assumption that the State Treasury is bankrupt when it is notorious that there is a balance of nearly *two million* of dollars in the Treasury the whole year round. Suppose a business man were to adopt such a shystering plan to defraud his creditors, what would become of his good name if his creditors would discover that he had millions in the bank. Such is the situation of the State Treasury, and why should a State official, or anybody "interested in the public schools" or in the advancement of sound morals, issue such a card as the above. There is money enough in the State Treasury to pay every School Warrant when issued, and it is a crime for any State official to assume that such is not the fact.

IT IS A CRIME.—A Democratic exchange says: Gen. Garfield is entitled to a full and complete correction of the statement that Judge Swayne had officially denounced his conduct in the De Golyer case. The language attributed to Judge Swayne was not his but that of ex-Senator Doolittle's brief, who was counsel in the case. Mr. Doolittle, by the way, is an old line Republican, who is now supporting Hancock, and the opinion he expressed of Garfield, though not as significant as if it had come from the judge in the case is forcible and true, and as the New York *World* suggests, why do not the Republican newspapers boldly take up and deal with the much more important question whether the receipt of a $5,000 bribe from contractors of any sort, by a lawyer who is also a Congressional Chairman of the Committee which must pass upon the claims or bids of such contractors, is or is not, in the alleged language of Judge Swayne, "a sale of official influence which no veil can cover."

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

We notice by our exchanges that General Garfield has two letters out accepting the Radical nomination for President. The editor of the *Journal* was kind enough to publish the long one, and we give the short one as follows:

GARFIELD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE AS IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN.

To the Hon. George Frisbie Hoar and others, Committee of the National Republican Convention:

GENTLEMEN: My nomination by your Convention at Chicago was unexpected. I did not desire it; I had not even contemplated the possibility of its being made. A very distinct recollection of events in my own public career left no room in my mind for the supposition that the political party with which I am acting could, under any circumstances, risk its supremacy upon my candidature. After the moment of weakness in which I consented to allow my name to go before the delegates, my first impulse was to withdraw. That impulse has recurred with augmented strength at various times during the past five weeks. It is still strong within me. Nevertheless, it having been represented to me that withdrawal at this time is impossible, I have reluctantly decided to accept a nomination that was unsought and uncoveted, and to enter into a canvass which my better judgment declares to be hopeless. In accepting the nomination of the Republican party to be President of the United States, I expressly disclaim responsibility for the result, if unfavorable to that party.

Having candidly defined my position in regard to the canvass, it becomes proper for me to touch, with equal candor, upon the leading issues that will engage the attention of the people during the next few months.

In June, 1868, as is shown by the record, and as is declared by the report of the Republican investigating committee, known as the Poland Committee, I received from Mr. Oakes Ames a check for three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, being a dividend on stock held by me in the Credit Mobilier of America. In the confusion of a trying moment I swore that I had never owned such stock and never received such dividend. When it was shown, that the money in question had been paid me, beyond the possibility of a doubt, I requested Mr. Oakes Ames to consider it a loan. I now respectfully ask the voters of the United States to take that view of the transaction, and let it go as a loan.

On the 12th of July, 1872—by an interesting coincidence just eight years ago to-day—I received from a firm of contractors interested in procuring an appropriation by the Committee of which I was Chairman, a check for $5,000. When this transaction was investigated, five years later, by a Committee of Congress, I swore that the $5,000, was not a bribe, but a fee. The fact that I had never rendered to this firm of contractors any services of a legal nature is one which, in my opinion, it is neither just nor generous to bring up after all this lapse of time. I therefore respectfully request the voters of the United States to adopt my view of the five thousand dollar transaction, and let it go as a fee.

In February and March, 1873, I was largely instrumental in effecting the passage of an appropriation of about $2,000,000 for the back pay of Congressmen. I considered the amount which thus came into my hands a welcome addition to my slender income; but when I found that the measure was odious to the country, and likely to affect the political future of the Congressmen concerned in it, I made haste to cover the entire sum into the Treasury. I was one of the first half dozen to refund. I now respectfully ask the voters of the United States to take my view of that restoration of the people's money, and let it go as a virtuous act.

There are no doubt other questions affecting my personal character which will come before the country; those which I have specified seem to me to be among the most important. My earnest desire is that, whatever course political discussion may take between now and November, we may be spared a campaign of calumny.

On the other hand, if culture and classical attainments are to have any weight in the contest now opening—if, as has been recently suggested in the speech of a distinguished Massachusetts Senator, the schoolmaster is to be given a hearing—I can promise that, like the blind Tyrtæus at the terrible pass of Salamis, inspiring the Athenian Old Guard by combing out his long locks in the presence of the Egyptian hosts, I shall be found at the front of the Republican column, carrying confidence to the hearts of voters by the coolness with which, in the hottest of the fight, I shall bring out from time to time some of the treasures of a cultivated mind.

I remain, gentlemen, your fellow-citizen.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

MENTOR, O., July 12, 1880.

ENGLISH CAPTURED.

The notorious Harry English, who murdered Constable Warnith at Caledonia, Elk county, in April last, is now lodging in prison in Ridgway. The St. Marys *Gazette* remarks:

We have been favored with the sight of the official report of the agency, and from it we glean the following minute particulars of how he was apprehended and arrested. The report is from July 6th to the 10th inclusive, and we publish only that from the 9th, the balance of the report being devoid of interest further than it would be interesting to see how the wily detective moved in his hunt for the prisoner:

FRIDAY, July 9th, 1880.

To day at 6:30 A. M. I left Point St. Ignace and returned to Cheboygan, where I arrived at about 9:30 A. M. About 1 P. M. I saw a man who I took to be English from his features. He was at the corner near the Spencer house. He walked up the street and got on a wagon before I had time to decide, and the wagon started out in the country. I had no time to lose, so I got a buggy that had just come in at the livery, and I followed the wagon out to Duncan, (there were two men in the wagon) where they disposed of some fish, then returned to Cheboygan, the second man was a big Indian named Ben Van Saul. During the afternoon they were around town drinking. I followed them into three saloons to hear their talk, and at the last place I treated them. The man who I took to be English made a remark that "five or six men tried to get away with me once, but they found they had an all day's job of it."

I looked for Paquette but could not see him and I did not wish to lose sight of my man. That evening after I had learned who the Indian was, and that the other was working for him helping him fish, I went and found Paquette and told him I was anxious to have him take to man in and examine him, and if he was not English I would not expose myself. We then looked for the Indian and his friend until 10:30 P. M., but were unable to find them. Paquette said he knew Van Saul, the Indian, and where he lived out in the country, and we could get the man to-morrow. I went to the hotel; I retired at 11 P. M.

SATURDAY, July 10, 1880.

To-day in Cheboygan, at 5:30 A. M., I saw Ben Van Saul and the man supposed to be English. They went to the river and went out on the Straits; I got a boat and followed them and saw them go over to Boblo Island and commence fishing. I returned to Cheboygan at 9 A. M., saw Paquette and told him I was sure the man was English as I could be from the description, and Paquette said he would take him in as soon as he came ashore again, which might not be until Monday. I was on the watch all day—about 7 P. M. they returned to Cheboygan; Paquette got two of his officers and they collared English. Paquette put on the "cuffs" before English knew what was going on. I was at his side to give a hand if necessary, but the attack was so sudden that he did not show fight at all. We took him to the "lock up" and examined him and found a scar on the calf of his leg the size of a pistol bullet, and one on the left leg above the knee where Borsh said he was wounded, also a scar on his hand. He gave his name as John Markham, and says he comes from within seventeen miles of Buffalo. After talking with him a few minutes he left the by-word "By Jimminy Peltz," slip out.

After the examination I went to the telegraph office and telegraphed Superintendent Linden as follows:

I have English locked up here; have telegraphed Hall to send requisition.

And to Mr. Hall:

I have English arrested. Send requisition. No mistake this time.

I treated Paquette and his officers with two of their friends, and at 10 P. M. retired.

On Saturday a telegram was received from District Attorney Wurzel at Cheboygan, that they would start with English by way of Petoskey, Mich., on Sunday morning. On Tuesday's mail the prisoner arrived in the custody of Detective Thomas, who was accompanied by District Attorney Wurzell. We met the party at Kane, and between that place and Ridgway we gleaned the following from the detective and Mr. Wurzell:

DETECTIVE THOMAS SAYS:

I went to Caledonia in the fore part of May, about the 10th, I was there on two occasions for a day or two at a time. English was not in the neighborhood when I arrived there. I got on his track there but it was very old, and I traced his rout as follows:

He remained on the hill southwest of Caledonia until the third day after the shooting. He left there on Monday, April 20, and came to St. Mary's; he got some five or six loaves of rye bread and some bologna and walked out east on the railroad for three or four miles, and there went into the woods and remained for five or six days. As soon as he was able to move on account of his wounds, (having taken cold) he moved toward Keating summit, passed through Emporium about two o'clock in the afternoon. On his arrival at Keating summit he remained in the woods until about the 10th of May, having a friend who provided for him. He passed through West Randolph, making a short stop of two or three hours, and then went through Dunkirk, taking the cars at the first station north of Dunkirk and went direct to Buffalo, where he remained a few hours, and then went on to Suspension Bridge, where he remained over night. From Suspension Bridge he passed through Canada to Detroit; he remained three or four days in Detroit, then went to Chippewa, Mich., thence south to Cedar Springs, Mich., where he remained about twelve days; then went north to Petoskey, remaining in Petoskey one night. From Petoskey he crossed the Bay to Little Traverse; thence to Cross village; thence to old Mackinaw; thence across to Cheboygan, where he became acquainted with a half-breed Indian named Vincent, and together they went to Bois Blanc Island, where they had been fishing for three weeks, when he was taken by the officers as detailed in the report.

WHAT HARRY ENGLISH SAYS:

We learn that English, in an interview last night, says that he left Caledonia about four days after the killing of Warnith and started from Caledonia by the way of Warren, but got lost in the woods and found himself near St. Marys. He crossed the railroad near the round house and started into the woods, but his leg became so sore that he found he would have to rest. He came to St. Marys and went to a bakery and bought a supply of bread and bologna and lay in the woods between this place and Hemlock for four days. He passed through Emporium in open day light and went from there to Dunkirk. The story of English and Detective Thomas agree as to the route which he took in his flight from justice.

English arrived at Ridgway on Tuesday on the mail east, in charge of Detective Thomas, accompanied by District Attorney Wurzell, who had visited Cheboygan with the requisition for the prisoner. English is in the full flush of health and looks well, barring the seedy clothing which he wore and the almost worn out moccasins on his feet. He was securely fastened with handcuffs on his wrists, hobbles on his ankles and a strap jacket upon him, which securely pinioned his arms, rendering him perfectly helpless. A large crowd was at the crossing near Osterhout's tannery to receive him. A larger crowd was at the depot which failed to get a sight of the noted criminal. He was placed in a hack and driven direct to the Ridgway jail where he will be safely kept until his trial comes off, which will be in September next, without doubt.

THE NOMINEES NOTIFIED.

THE PROCEEDINGS ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND YESTERDAY—ADDRESSES TO GEN. HANCOCK AND MR. ENGLISH AND THE REPLIES.

The steamer Fletcher having on board members of the Committee of the Democratic National Convention, some members of the Democratic National Committee, quite a number of members of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and many prominent politicians landed at Governor's Island at 1:40 p. m. yesterday. The party proceeded to the General's residence, and being ushered into the parlors, General Stockton, addressing General Hancock, said:

GENERAL HANCOCK: I have the honor to introduce to you Governor Stevenson, Chairman of the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Cincinnati. I have also the honor of presenting to you, the Committee appointed by that body to wait upon you to notify you of your unanimous nomination to the highest office in the gift of the people. It is a source of great satisfaction to the Committee in making their announcement to you, to say that your nomination was not secured by the solicitation of personal or political friends, but was the spontaneous action of that Convention, actuated by patriotic duty. One of the ablest and wisest bodies of your countrymen ever assembled has given you this nomination with perfect unanimity; and, General, since that Convention has adjourned we of that Committee have been to our homes, we have seen our constituents, the Democratic masses and the conservative people of this country, and with one accord they ratify the action of that Convention. So we are bound to believe as we do, that your election will be an accomplished fact. We cannot doubt it, and we believe that when the election is over the great principles of American liberty will still be the inheritance of this people and shall be forever. And now in the name of the National Democratic party, by virtue of the power entrusted to this Committee by the Convention, as its Chairman I have the honor to hand to the Secretary a communication in writing informing you officially of your nomination.

General Stockton then handed to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Bell, the address signed by the Committee, after which it was handed to General Hancock.

It is as follows:

NEW YORK, July 13.

To General Winfield Scott Hancock.

SIR.—The National Convention of the Democratic party which assembled at Cincinnatti the 22d of last month, unanimously nominated you as their Candidate for the office of President of the United States. We have been directed to inform you of your nomination for the exalted trust, and to ask its acceptance. In accordance with the uniform custom of the Democratic party, the Convention has announced its views upon the important issues which are before the country in a series of resolutions to which we invite your attention. These resolutions embody the general principles upon which the Democratic party demand that the Government should be conducted, and they also emphatically condemn the mal-administration of the Government by the party in power, its crimes against the Constitution, and especially against the rights of the people to choose and install their President, which have wrought so much injury and dishonor to our country. That which chiefly inspired your nomination was the fact that you had conspicuously recognized and exemplified the yearning of the American people for reconciliation and brotherhood under the shield of the constitution, with all its zealous care and guarantees for the rights of persons and States. Your nomination was not made alone, because in the midst of arms you illustrated the highest quality of the soldier, but because when the war had ended and when in recognition of your courage and fidelity you were placed in command of a part of the Union undergoing a process of reconstruction, and while you were thus clothed with absolute power, you used it not to subvert but to sustain the civil laws and the rights they were established to protect. Your fidelity to these principles manifested in the important trusts heretofore confided to your care gives proof that they will control your administration of the National Government, and assures the country that our indissoluble Union of indestructable States, and the constitution with its wide distribution of power, and regard for the honored laws of State and Federal authority, will not suffer in your hands; that you will maintain the subordination of the military to the civil power and will accomplish the purification of the public service and especially that the Government which we love will be free from the reproach of a state or sectional agitation or malice in any shape. Rejoicing in common with the masses of the American people upon the bright promise for the future of our country, we wish also to express to you, personally, the assurance of the general esteem and confidence which have summoned you to the high duty, and will aid you in its purpose. Your fellow citizens,

JOHN W. STEVENSON,
President of the Convention.
NICHOLAS M. BELL,
Secretary, (and all other members of the committee.)

A somewhat similar letter was addressed to Mr. English.

General Hancock replied:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the Democratic National Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati, and I thank you for your courtesy in making that known to me. As soon as the importance of the matter permits I will prepare and send to you a formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of President of the United States. [Applause.]

Those present were introduced to General Hancock, who had a few words of welcome for each of them. After about ten minutes spent in handshaking General Stockton, turning to Hon. William H. English, said:

"The Cincinnati Convention, with a unanimity unparalleled, appointed us as a Committee to wait upon you at such a time and place as would be most agreeable to you and inform you in person and in writing of your nomination. I now have the honor to Congratulate ourselves on the event and to present to you, on the part of the Committee and in the name of the convention of the Democratic party, the official, announcement of your nomination."

Mr. English, in reply, spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: As a practical business man not much accustomed to the indirection of action or circumlocution of speech, I will say plainly and in few words that I accept the high trust which you have tendered me with feelings of profound gratitude, and that I will at an early date, formally and in writing, make the acceptance which I am informed is usual on such occasions. In doing this I fully realize the great responsibility of the situation, the care, turmoil, anxiety, misrepresentation and abuse which are certain to follow, and I understand thoroughly that all the resourses and power of our political foes from all parts of the land will be concentrated against us in Indiana, my native State, where the first grand battle is to be fought, and probably the most important of all. But these are great occasions when the discharge of high patriotic duties is to be considered above all present consideration, and I shall not disregard the unanimous voice of the Representatives of a majority of the American people which you speak here to-day. [Applause.] I am profoundly grateful for the high honor which has been conferred, and I have an abiding faith that with the favor of God and of the people we shall succeed in this contest.

The speaker was applauded at the close of his remarks and then followed another general hand-shaking, after which the party again boarded the steamer and left the island.

BUCKLING ON THE ARMOR.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, July 25.—No business of real importance was transacted yesterday at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters, No. 138 Fifth avenue. Last night the Executive Committee appointed two Committees—one to have charge of the distribution of documents and newspapers and the other to arrange for speakers. On the former Committee are Senator William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the National Congressional Committee; Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey, and Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont. The Committee on speakers consists of Abram S. Hewitt, of New York; William Pickney Whyte, of Maryland, of the Congressional Committee, B. M. Boyer, of Pennsylvania. General Duncan S. Walker, of Washington, D. C., was made Secretary of the Committee.

Among those who visited the Committee Headquarters during the day and evening were General Colston, of Virginia; General Thomas Kilby Smith, General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; General W. F. Smith, Senator B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana; Mr. Henry A. Tilden.

SHOVING THE BUCK.—It looks now as though the Kiskaminitas Congressman, Gen. Harry White, would be mosgroved in the pending conflict. It is true that George A. Jenks is not on the ticket for Congress, but he is not far off, (see our mast-head) but there is one named Mosgrove that has taken a joint interest with Jenks, and if we are not mistaken, they have pooled their interests and we suspect from the signs of the time that Harry will be wholloped as he was in 1876.

WATCH THEM.—When Radical papers and politicians talk of electing Garfield, you can put down two things as certain:

1st. They are only whistling to keep up the courage of the men in their ranks.

2d. It is only the unscrupulous who say so. Those who read the leading papers of the party, notice that they are not predicting the election of Garfield. They want to have an opportunity of saying, after the election, "I told you so."

Mark this down.

Hayes has appointed Gen. Heidekoper, of Meadville, Crawford county, Postmaster at Philadelphia. That may be called "far fetched."

Senator Wallace has been ruralizing at his home for the past few days.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fen. Ex.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield Co., and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, Pa., on

Friday, August 13th, 1880,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Graham township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, beginning at stone corner of Samuel Smeal on line of George Harrison and Joseph Mayles surveys; thence south 157 5-10 perches more or less to corner of land of John Holt; thence east 108 perches more or less to a post on old line between the George Harrison and Tench Francis tracts; thence north along said line 157 5-10 perches to corner of George Harrison, Tench Francis, George Glenshan and Jasper Mayles surveys 186 perches more or less to stones and place of beginning, containing 103½ acres, more or less, with about 70 acres cleared, and a good young orchard growing thereon, and having thereon erected a frame house, good bank barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Frank Colegrove and Isaac Shimel, terre tenants.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. JAMES MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., July 21, 1880.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, Pa. In the matter of the estate of Isaac Thompson, late of Bloom township, dec'd.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Aaron C. Tate, Administrator of the above estate, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Clearfield, on Friday, August 6th, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund. S. T. BROCKBANK, Auditor.

Clearfield, Pa., July 21, 1880-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, Pa., there will be exposed to sale at the Draucker House in the borough of Curwensville, on

Saturday, August 21, 1880,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the following described Real Estate of Samuel Caldwell, late of Pike township, said county, deceased, to wit:

Two certain pieces of land situate in said township.

Purport number one: Bounded on the North by the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, on the South by purport number two, on the East and West by land of Wm. Caldwell, containing one hundred and forty acres, more or less. The improvements consist of a two-story frame house, 18x32, with "L" attached 12x14, log barn, spring house, and other out-buildings. Also good orchard, seventy (70) acres cleared and under cultivation, the residue being covered with oak and pine timber.

Purport number two: Bounded on the North by the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, on the East by purport number one, on the South by land of Wm. Caldwell, and on the West by land of Peter Hoover, (now Farwell) containing fifty-seven (57) acres, having erected thereon a two-story frame house 16x20, log barn, and other out-buildings. Also good orchard, forty acres cleared and under cultivation, the residue being wood land.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. JOHN T. HAGERTY, Administrator.

July 28, 1880-3t.

John Irvin & Bros.,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

—DEALERS IN—

All Kinds of Merchandise,

—SUCH AS—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SQUARE TIMBER,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SAWED LUMBER CUT TO ORDER.

The Only Manufacturers in Clearfield County of the

NEW PROCESS FLOUR!

FLOUR, CHOP AND FEED ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Grain—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Etc.

Curwensville, Pa., June 2, 1880-tf.

TOWNSHIP STATEMENT.—Annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of Decatur township for the years 1878-'[illegible]

W. A. REAMS, SUPERVISOR.

DR.	
To amount of Duplicate	$701 2[illegible]
To order on Treasurer	50 [illegible]
To order on Treasurer	[illegible]
To order on Treasurer	40 [illegible]
To order on Treasurer	[illegible]
Total	$911 28

CR.	
By Road tax to collect	$ 25 [illegible]
By exonerations	28 7[illegible]
By amount of work on roads	649 15
By Supervisor's time (102½ days)	205 [illegible]
By balance of special tax, 1877	[illegible]
Total	$913 28

JOHN KEPHART, SUPERVISOR.

DR.	
To amount of Duplicate	$430 [illegible]
To Treasurer's order	116 [illegible]
Total	$546 [illegible]

CR.	
By amount of exonerations	$ 9 [illegible]
By G. S. Flegal's tax	4 1[illegible]
By John Philips' tax	62
By amount of work	415 6[illegible]
By Supervisor's time (58 days)	116 [illegible]
Total	$546 [illegible]

LEWIS FULTON, POOR OVERSEER.

DR.	
To order of March 25, 1878	$ 27 [illegible]
To cash from Treasurer	166 [illegible]
To tax on lot in Osceola	1 28
To balance due at settlement	22 24
Total	$216 44

CR.	
By cash for John Johnson	$ [illegible]
By Mrs. McCool	19 15
By Mrs. Wm. Harner	[illegible]
By Mrs. Wm. Heeman	[illegible]
By Mrs. Dr. Blandy	[illegible]
By tax on lot in Osceola	[illegible]
By order of removal, Mrs. Lathers	[illegible]
By cash to Benj. Heeman	22 17
By Overseer's time and expenses	44 22
Total	$210 1[illegible]

WILLIAM KEPHART, POOR OVERSEER.

DR.	
To order on Treasurer	$9 [illegible]

CR.	
By services rendered	$9 [illegible]

DAVID GEARHART, Treasurer, in account with the Poor fund of said township:

DR.	
To am't from Adam Kephart, late Treas.	$ [illegible]
To am't from W. A. Reams, Collector	[illegible]
To amount from Levi Goss	[illegible]
To amount from Levi Goss	[illegible]
To amount from Levi Goss	20 [illegible]
To amount from Levi Goss	[illegible]
Total	$29[illegible]

CR.	
By cash paid Dr. Lytle	$ [illegible]
By cash paid Dr. Lytle	[illegible]
By cash paid Dr. Lytle	[illegible]
By John Hughes	[illegible]
By Lewis Fulton, Overseer	[illegible]
By Wm. Kephart	[illegible]
By 2 per cent. on $256 72	[illegible]
By balance due district	[illegible]
Total	$29[illegible]

DAVID GEARHART, Treasurer, in account with the Road fund:

DR.	
To am't rec'd from Kephart, late Treas.	[illegible]
To balance due Treasurer	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

CR.	
By orders canceled, John McClarren	$ [illegible]
By W. A. Reams	[illegible]
By John Hughes	[illegible]
By W. S. Hull	[illegible]
By Simon Kephart	[illegible]
By Stephen Melcher	[illegible]
By R. D. Showalter	[illegible]
By Jacob Mock	[illegible]
By 2 per cent. for paying out $87 59	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

DAVID GEARHART, Treasurer, in account with the School fund:

DR.	
To State appropriation for 1878	$ 284 [illegible]
To State appropriation for 1879	[illegible]
To cash from W. A. Reams	[illegible]
To cash from Levi Goss	[illegible]
To balance due Treasurer	[illegible]
Total	$2,[illegible]

CR.	
By orders canceled	$2,4[illegible]
By 2 per cent. on $2,449.19	[illegible]
By percentage on appropriation	[illegible]
Total	$2,[illegible]

We, the undersigned Auditors, having examined the several accounts of said township, find them as above stated.

R. D. SHOWALTER,
RICHARD HUGHES,
J. F. STEINER,
Auditors.

Attest: SILAS REECE, Clerk.

July 14, 1880-3t.