

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1 50 If not paid in advance, \$2 00

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publisher.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring as ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.

We have the facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the best style and at the lowest prices.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: SPACE OCCUPIED, PER LINE, PER ANNUM. Rows include 10 lines, 100 lines, 1000 lines, and 10000 lines.

Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

Democratic Delegate Election.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular place of holding the general election for their district, on

Saturday, September 18, 1880.

to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at

2 o'clock P. M., and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House, at Bellefonte, on

TUESDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate one

candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference, two

candidates for Assembly, and one candidate for District Attorney, and transact

such other business as may be regularly brought before it.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled under the present apportionment, is as follows:

Table listing districts and their corresponding number of delegates. Includes districts like 2 Harris township, 2 N. W., 2 S. W., etc.

The above apportionment was made under the authority of the following resolution, adopted August 14, 1866:

Resolved, That hereafter the Democratic County Convention in Centre county shall be composed of one Delegate from every

fifty Democratic votes polled at each and every gubernatorial election in said county, which said Delegates shall be allotted

to the several boroughs and townships by the Standing Committee of the County in proportion to the Democratic votes polled

in the several election districts at the gubernatorial election next preceding the County Convention.

The delegate election in all cases, will be conducted strictly in accordance with the rules of the party heretofore adopted, except as to the time of opening and closing, which is as above stated. The following are the rules.

1st. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic county convention, shall be held on the usual date of holding the general elections of each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday in September, in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock P. M., on said day, continuing until six o'clock P. M.

2d. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of County Committee for each district and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places shall be filled by an election, to be conducted viva voce, by the Democratic voters present at the time.

3d. Every qualified voter of the district, who at the date of the election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to the same delegate elections; and any qualified elector of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the Democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.

4th. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballot shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegates or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegates or delegates. Each ballot shall be received from the person voting the same, by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle provided for that purpose, which box or other receptacle no person but members of the election board have access to.

5th. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Fourth, nor shall such instructions be voted upon the ballot, but binding upon the delegates, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such elections shall be held to be instructed to support the candidates having the highest number of votes for such office.

6th. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; when the list of voters together with a full and complete return of each election containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted shall be certified by said board, to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Committee.

7th. Whenever from any district qualified Democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates who shall be elected to the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or returns of delegates or of instructions, in which complaints the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complainants shall have the right to contest the return of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the Convention; which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be report to the convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the Convention shall proceed immediately upon the call of the yeas and nays to adopt or reject the report of the committee. In which call of yeas and nays, the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed shall be omitted.

8th. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

9th. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violating it, shall be the duty of the President of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

10th. In convention a majority of all voters shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the third ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination be made.

11th. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before a county convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward, to any delegate for his vote or to any person with a view of inducing or securing the nomination of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment of the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by the convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

12th. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered or secured to him or to any person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any further convention and shall be ineligible to any nomination.

13th. Cases arising under the 7th, 11th and 12th rules, shall have precedence over all other business in convention until determined. If any candidate put in nomination shall be guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

14th. That the term of the chairman of the county committee shall begin on the first day of January of each and every year.

15th. The delegates from the several boroughs and townships be authorized, in conjunction with the chairman of the county committee to appoint the members of the committee for the various boroughs and townships.

COMMITTEES TO HOLD DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

1. Bellefonte Borough, North Ward—William Galbreath, Chairman; Frank W. Blair, W. F. Reber.

2. Bellefonte Borough, South Ward—W. O. Heintz, Chairman; Dr. J. H. Dolans, John McBurnet.

3. Bellefonte Borough, West Ward—William Harper, Chairman; W. A. Morrison, S. A. McQuiston.

4. Harris Township—Frank E. Bible, Chairman; C. K. Esington, O. P. Kreamer.

5. Howard Borough—A. J. Gardner, Chairman; Howard B. Leckly, Alexander Henderson.

6. Millersburg Borough—H. H. Belling, Chairman; J. C. Smith, J. H. Brown.

7. Phillipsburg Borough—C. G. Herlinger, Chairman; C. J. Angle, Albert Owen.

8. Unionville Borough—Patrick J. McDonnell, Chairman; A. J. Grest, Dr. Constant Cambridge.

9. Bonner Township—Uriah Stover, Chairman; John H. Kutz, John Knox.

10. Boggs Township—James A. McClain, Chairman; Col. Jas. F. Weaver, John A. Whitehill.

11. Burnside Township—William Hippie, Chairman; B. Vaidinger, John Mulholland.

12. College Township—Hon. Samuel Gilliland, Chairman; Frank Taylor, Jacob Batorf.

13. Curtis Township—W. H. DeLong, Chairman; David Rickley, Mitchell Leathers.

14. Ferguson Township, old precinct—R. G. Brett, Chairman; W. H. Fry, Peter Fry.

15. Ferguson Township, south precinct—O. M. Sheets, Chairman; Miles W. Walker, Simon Ward.

16. Gregg Township—M. L. Rishel, Chairman; S. J. Herring, T. B. Jamison.

17. Haines Township—George Keister, Chairman; H. A. Mingle, Sol. Kittinger.

18. Mason Township—John Ward, Chairman; J. H. Griffin, John W. H. Gardner.

19. Harris Township—Samuel Lehler, Chairman; Thomas Riley, Philip Myers.

20. Howards Township—David Tanyer, Chairman; H. N. Hall, Michael Confer.

21. Huston Township—Henry G. Chronister, Chairman; Daniel Irvin, John I. Miles.

22. Liberty Township—W. H. Gardner, Chairman; David Confer, Alfred Bittner.

23. Marion Township—John Hoy, Jr., Chairman; Daniel Miller, Joseph Heisterling.

24. Miles Township—Samuel K. Faust, Chairman; George Royer, John Wolfe.

25. Patton Township—Dr. J. M. Bush, Chairman; Agnes Sellers, George Postgrove.

26. Penn Township—W. F. Smith, Chairman; Samuel Ard, J. S. Meyer.

27. Potter Township, north precinct—D. F. Luse, Chairman; William Swat, John Shannon.

28. Potter Township, south precinct—G. W. Spangler, Chairman; William Form, Samuel Slack.

29. Rush Township—William Cullen, Chairman; Barney Coyle, J. W. Collins.

30. Snow Sho—John G. Uzzle, Chairman; J. H. Hain, A. A. Hinson.

31. Spring Township—E. C. Wood, Chairman; David Noll, N. A. Lucas.

32. Taylor Township—Samuel Hoover, Chairman; John Caldwell, Christian Shaver.

33. Union Township—J. S. Fredericks, Chairman; E. K. Emerick, D. C. Ammerman.

34. Wilks Township—Samuel Decker, Chairman; John Brown, John H. Beck.

35. Worth Township—G. R. Williams, Chairman; Ebenezer Records, Owen McCann.

By order of the committee.

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.

HANCOCK AND SHERMAN.

The Letters Written During the Crisis of '76.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT—HE IS OPPOSED TO GRANT'S METHOD OF USING TROOPS—SOMETHING ABOUT BROTHER JOHN—THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The "Life of General Hancock," published to-day by Appleton & Co., contains his correspondence with General Sherman of December, 1876, and January, 1877, in the course of which the letter already given to the public, written at Carondelet, Missouri, December 28, was addressed to General Sherman.

The letter written December 4, granting Gen. Hancock's application for leave of absence to go to Carondelet and in his letter made the following allusion (the only one) to political affairs. Referring to the orders sent by the President to Gen. Ruger, commanding the department of the South, General Sherman said:

"A BAD PRECEDENT. "The political orders to Ruger at Columbia I preferred should go from the President to him through the Secretary of War. They were not military. I dislike much to have our soldiers used in connection with a legislative body, but orders coming from the President have to be obeyed. They form a bad precedent, but thus far have prevented a collision of arms between inflamed partisans."

A letter from Hancock (not included in the published correspondence) expresses some uneasiness on account of a newspaper report he had seen stating that he was to be ordered from New York, and appears to have furnished occasion for the following letter from Sherman, dated December, 1876:

"Let your peace of mind may be disturbed by foolish reports bandied in newspapers about your being ordered from New York I will tell you that there is not a word of truth in it. Neither the President or Secretary of War has ever intimated to me such purpose and I know I have never said a word or written a syllable to the effect. I see in the *Republican* (of St. Louis) that not only was the order made but that I destroyed it and tore out the leaves of the record book containing the copy. The whole thing was and is an invention by somebody who wanted to create a sensation."

BROTHER JOHN'S ASPIRATIONS. The same is true about John Sherman intriguing to be President of the Senate that he might be President *ad interim*; he has told me that he has never heard the subject broached, that he would not accept the place as he prefers to be where he is now, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance."

The letter concludes: "No serious changes in the command are being contemplated and when they are you may be sure that I will give you the earliest notice. There are men on mischief intent who would gladly sow the seeds of discension among us of the Army. Truly, your friend, "W. T. SHERMAN."

This letter is followed by the Carondelet letter to which Sherman replied as follows:

DEAR GENERAL: I did not receive your most interesting letter of December 28. I am very glad to have your views in *extenso* upon subjects of such vital importance. Our standard opinions are mostly formed on the practice of our predecessors, but a great change was made after the close of the civil war by the amendments to the Constitution, giving to the freed slaves certain civil and political rights, and empowering Congress to make the laws necessary to enforce these rights. This power is new and absolute and Congress has enacted laws with which we are not yet familiar and accustomed. [See pages 348, 349 and 350 of revised statutes, section 1,989, edition of 1873-74.] As a matter of fact I dislike to have our army used in these civil conflicts, but the President has a lawful right to use the army and navy, and has exercised the right, as he believes lawfully and rightfully, and our duty has been and is to sustain him with zeal and sincerity. As to the Presidential election, we are in no manner required to take the least action, but to recognize him as president whom the lawfully appointed officers declare to be such person. I hope and pray that Congress will agree on some method before the day and hour arrive, but in case of failure to elect by or before the 4th of March there will be a vacancy in both the offices of President and Vice President, in which event the President of the Senate becomes President *pro tem.*, and a new election will have to be held under the law of 1792. [See title 3, chapter 1, pages 21, 22 and 23, Revised Statutes.] It is well we should compare notes and agree before the crisis is on us, but I surely hope we may pass this ordeal safely and peacefully. I will be pleased to hear from you at any time. (Signed) W. T. SHERMAN.

The next letter published is from General Hancock to General Sherman, dated New York, January 2. It is as follows:

A LETTER FROM HANCOCK. GENERAL: AN ANONYMOUS communication to the Secretary of War dated Louisville, Ky., December 16, 1876, reached my headquarters on the 27th of that month from the office of the adjutant general of the army. It represents that in the contemplated uprising of the people to enforce the inauguration of Tilden and Hendricks the depot at Jeffersonville is to be seized and is expected to arm and clothe the Indiana army of democrats. The endorsement on this communication made at your headquarters dated December 26, 1876, is as follows:

"The official copy is respectfully referred to Major General W. S. Hancock, commanding the division of the Atlantic, who may draw a company from Gen. Ruger, commanding the department of the South, and post at Jeffersonville depot, with orders to protect it against any danger."

The terms of the endorsement imply an exercise of discretion, on my part which leads me to write to you before

HANCOCK AND SHERMAN.

The Letters Written During the Crisis of '76.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT—HE IS OPPOSED TO GRANT'S METHOD OF USING TROOPS—SOMETHING ABOUT BROTHER JOHN—THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The "Life of General Hancock," published to-day by Appleton & Co., contains his correspondence with General Sherman of December, 1876, and January, 1877, in the course of which the letter already given to the public, written at Carondelet, Missouri, December 28, was addressed to General Sherman.

The letter written December 4, granting Gen. Hancock's application for leave of absence to go to Carondelet and in his letter made the following allusion (the only one) to political affairs. Referring to the orders sent by the President to Gen. Ruger, commanding the department of the South, General Sherman said:

"A BAD PRECEDENT. "The political orders to Ruger at Columbia I preferred should go from the President to him through the Secretary of War. They were not military. I dislike much to have our soldiers used in connection with a legislative body, but orders coming from the President have to be obeyed. They form a bad precedent, but thus far have prevented a collision of arms between inflamed partisans."

A letter from Hancock (not included in the published correspondence) expresses some uneasiness on account of a newspaper report he had seen stating that he was to be ordered from New York, and appears to have furnished occasion for the following letter from Sherman, dated December, 1876:

"Let your peace of mind may be disturbed by foolish reports bandied in newspapers about your being ordered from New York I will tell you that there is not a word of truth in it. Neither the President or Secretary of War has ever intimated to me such purpose and I know I have never said a word or written a syllable to the effect. I see in the *Republican* (of St. Louis) that not only was the order made but that I destroyed it and tore out the leaves of the record book containing the copy. The whole thing was and is an invention by somebody who wanted to create a sensation."

BROTHER JOHN'S ASPIRATIONS. The same is true about John Sherman intriguing to be President of the Senate that he might be President *ad interim*; he has told me that he has never heard the subject broached, that he would not accept the place as he prefers to be where he is now, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance."

The letter concludes: "No serious changes in the command are being contemplated and when they are you may be sure that I will give you the earliest notice. There are men on mischief intent who would gladly sow the seeds of discension among us of the Army. Truly, your friend, "W. T. SHERMAN."

This letter is followed by the Carondelet letter to which Sherman replied as follows:

DEAR GENERAL: I did not receive your most interesting letter of December 28. I am very glad to have your views in *extenso* upon subjects of such vital importance. Our standard opinions are mostly formed on the practice of our predecessors, but a great change was made after the close of the civil war by the amendments to the Constitution, giving to the freed slaves certain civil and political rights, and empowering Congress to make the laws necessary to enforce these rights. This power is new and absolute and Congress has enacted laws with which we are not yet familiar and accustomed. [See pages 348, 349 and 350 of revised statutes, section 1,989, edition of 1873-74.] As a matter of fact I dislike to have our army used in these civil conflicts, but the President has a lawful right to use the army and navy, and has exercised the right, as he believes lawfully and rightfully, and our duty has been and is to sustain him with zeal and sincerity. As to the Presidential election, we are in no manner required to take the least action, but to recognize him as president whom the lawfully appointed officers declare to be such person. I hope and pray that Congress will agree on some method before the day and hour arrive, but in case of failure to elect by or before the 4th of March there will be a vacancy in both the offices of President and Vice President, in which event the President of the Senate becomes President *pro tem.*, and a new election will have to be held under the law of 1792. [See title 3, chapter 1, pages 21, 22 and 23, Revised Statutes.] It is well we should compare notes and agree before the crisis is on us, but I surely hope we may pass this ordeal safely and peacefully. I will be pleased to hear from you at any time. (Signed) W. T. SHERMAN.

The next letter published is from General Hancock to General Sherman, dated New York, January 2. It is as follows:

A LETTER FROM HANCOCK. GENERAL: AN ANONYMOUS communication to the Secretary of War dated Louisville, Ky., December 16, 1876, reached my headquarters on the 27th of that month from the office of the adjutant general of the army. It represents that in the contemplated uprising of the people to enforce the inauguration of Tilden and Hendricks the depot at Jeffersonville is to be seized and is expected to arm and clothe the Indiana army of democrats. The endorsement on this communication made at your headquarters dated December 26, 1876, is as follows:

"The official copy is respectfully referred to Major General W. S. Hancock, commanding the division of the Atlantic, who may draw a company from Gen. Ruger, commanding the department of the South, and post at Jeffersonville depot, with orders to protect it against any danger."

The terms of the endorsement imply an exercise of discretion, on my part which leads me to write to you before

THE DEMOCRATIC NORTH.

A Million More Democrats North Than South.

THE GREAT CENTRAL STATES DEMOCRATIC—FIVE DEMOCRATIC STATES FURNISH MORE SOLDIERS TO THE UNION ARMY THAN THIRTEEN REPUBLICAN STATES.

The Pittsburgh Post, under the title of "A Study in Figures," publishes the following truthful and excellent article which completely disposes of the contemptible republican falsehood that the voting strength of the democracy is confined to the southern states:

The republicans assume the democratic party is or will be controlled by the south and in southern interests. No attempt of this kind has been made since the war, and to the only one before the war, in the disastrous Charleston convention, and the bolt of the southern leaders, the republican party owes its success in 1860. There is no danger of its repetition.

A good many republicans, judging from the way they talk, believe the bulk of the democratic party is at the south. A Garfield organ the other day declared "the democratic party was composed two-thirds of southern and one-third of northern men." We have heard the same idea declared from the stump or through the press hundreds of times, until it has become a matter of common republican belief. But this is one of those falsehoods that is easily exploded. We annex the democratic vote of the northern and southern states in 1876, as stated in *Spofford's American Almanac*, adding the democratic vote of Colorado in 1878, that state not having voted for president in 1876, the electors being chosen by the legislature:

Table comparing Democratic and Republican votes in 1876 and 1878. Columns for North and South. Includes states like Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc.

Alabama..... 102,202 North. South. 102,202

Arkansas..... 58,071 58,071

California..... 76,465 76,465

Connecticut..... 61,254 61,254

Colorado..... 521,949 521,949

Delaware..... 13,381 13,381

Florida..... 22,923 22,923

Georgia..... 130,668 130,668

Illinois..... 47,790 47,790

Indiana..... 213,296 213,296

Iowa..... 112,669 112,669

Kansas..... 266,138 266,138

Kentucky..... 150,600 150,600

Louisiana..... 70,508 70,508

Maine..... 49,823 49,823

Maryland..... 91,797 91,797

Massachusetts..... 108,777 108,777

Michigan..... 141,066 141,066

Minnesota..... 106,790 106,790

Mississippi..... 112,173 112,173

Missouri..... 203,077 203,077

Montana..... 17,254 17,254

New Hampshire..... 58,569 58,569

New Jersey..... 115,962 115,962

New York..... 521,949 521,949

North Carolina..... 125,427 125,427

Ohio..... 323,182 323,182

Oregon..... 141,149 141,149

Pennsylvania..... 366,138 366,138

Rhode Island..... 10,712 10,712

South Carolina..... 90,796 90,796

Tennessee..... 133,166 133,166

Texas..... 104,555 104,555

Vermont..... 20,854 20,854

Virginia..... 139,670 139,670

West Virginia..... 66,138 66,138

Wisconsin..... 123,927 123,927

This shows the following totals:

Northern democratic vote..... 2,282,688

Southern democratic vote..... 1,613,982

Excess of northern votes..... 1,668,706

So it will be seen that it is much nearer the truth to state that the democratic party