

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COMMISSIONER, T. D. COLLINS, of Hickory Tp.

FOR AUDITOR, T. B. COBB, of Tionesta Borough.

MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES—THE NOMINATIONS.

We remarked last week, after giving the result of the reports which had reached us regarding the votes in the different townships, that a meeting of the Return Judges might materially change the result.

The Return Judges met at the Court House, as per announcement, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday last.

There were some irregularities in some of the election districts which the Judges could not agree upon, one portion maintaining that in accordance with the returns D. S. Knox, of Tionesta, had a legal majority for Commissioner, of four votes; and the other side argued just as strongly, that H. H. Stow, of Hickory, had a majority of four votes.

On Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., another meeting was had, and it was unanimously agreed that it would be better to withdraw the names of both candidates for Commissioner, and put in nomination a man whom the Return Judges could agree upon.

In the count of the day before, Mr. T. B. Cobb, of Tionesta, was found to have a majority of 53 votes over Wm. Dusenbury, of Kingsley, for County Auditor; his nomination was ratified.

J. B. Agnew was tendered a vote of thanks for his services as Chairman of the County Committee for the past year.

The Convention made no nomination for President Judge, and agreed to support any Republican candidate offered by Clarion and Jefferson counties.

At the request of the person nominated for Assembly, no conferees were appointed to represent him, and the vote thankfully considered as a handsome compliment.

T. D. Collins, the nominee for Commissioner, is said to be eminently fitted for the duties of the office, and one who will do his very best for the interests of the County at large.

T. B. Cobb having had such a majority of the votes cast, and there having been no controversy in regard to his nomination, will have no trouble in running the full Republican vote of the County, and we shouldn't be surprised if his acknowledged business talents would influence some of the Democracy to give him their votes.

We'll venture to say that he will fill the office as well as it has ever heretofore been filled.

Oil City Correspondence.

[The following correspondence was carried past here to Tidouite, on Saturday, 22d, ult., and did not reach us until our paper of last week had been worked off.—Ed.]

OIL CITY, July 22, 1871.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:—"I still live" though your readers, judging from my long silence may have jubilantly thought otherwise; and once more I am about to try their patience with an effusion of my own composure.

Our young city is still on the improve. Our efficient Mayor, and City Council are having the streets graded and put in shape, and our police have been so efficient in putting down disorder that the law-breakers have gone away or into their holes and now out

peace preservers complain of having nothing to do.

The Baptists are erecting a beautiful church, gothic in style, which is already enclosed and the plasterers are now at work. It is painted a pure white with buttresses and cornice of a yellow sand color.

The stylish brick block of Messrs. Reynolds, Hurkell & Co. is being pushed rapidly forward and will be completed before winter; its walls are now above the floor of second story.

A sad accident occurred on the Clapp Farm yesterday afternoon by which a lad by the name of Carter was rendered a miserable cripple, if not fatally injured.

At present, too, it is opposed to the means necessary for raising revenue to pay the interest on the public debt, and secure its steady reduction; in favor of a semi-repudiation of that debt by paying it in a depreciated currency, if paid at all; it is watching for an opportunity to annul the new amendments to the Constitution; and is generally committed to any policy which will remit the country to its condition prior to 1860.

It may be urged, here, that the Democratic party of this State, in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted by its late State Convention, has acquiesced in the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution we have referred to, and cannot be now charged with hostility to them.

The Republican party, in appealing once more to the people of this State for their support, points with just pride to its record, and it fearlessly claims the renewed confidence of the people because it has been faithful to its trust, and is committed to the only line of policy that can secure continual prosperity to the State and Nation.

The Republicans of this State first carried both branches of the legislature in 1859 and first elected a governor in 1860. Since then it has held control of the legislature and executive branches of the government until last winter, when the Democrats obtained control, temporarily, of the State.

In 1861 when Gov. Curtin came into office, the State Debt in round numbers, was \$40,000,000. Shortly afterwards the Southern Rebellion broke out, and the State was compelled to borrow \$3,500,000, to arm the troops and protect our borders, thus adding that much to the State Debt.

In the ten years that have since passed away, this war loan of \$3,500,000 has been paid off. The State Debt has been reduced from \$40,000,000, to a little over \$29,000,000; the three mill tax which was levied for the State purposes on real estate prior to 1861, has been repealed; the tax on professions, and occupations, has been taken off. The annual contribution of the State to the Public Schools has been greatly enlarged; a system of schools has been built up for the education and support of the orphans of soldiers who died in the war—a noble benefaction, costing over a half a million yearly; and the affairs of the State generally, have been so managed as to secure prosperity to the people.

The Republicans of the nation elected their Presidential candidate in 1860, and succeeded against many angry threats from the opposition, in putting him in office in March, 1861. Almost immediately afterwards the government was confronted by an armed rebellion in the South, (openly as well as secretly encouraged by many Democrats in the North, whose sympathies still remain with those who then took up arms to overthrow the government,) and was compelled to maintain the honor of the national flag and the integrity of the country, at whatever cost; and the four years war which followed necessarily entailed a heavy debt and burdensome taxation upon the people.

Since the suppression of the rebellion, the country has not only returned to peace but to prosperity. The fears of many, that the nation would be bankrupted, her industry paralyzed, and her people ruined, have not been realized. No people ever recovered so soon, so steadily and surely, from the consequences of war, as we have done; and for this recovery from the destructive influences of civil strife, we are mainly indebted to the fostering hand held out by the national government to the industries of the people.

Among the necessities growing out of the Rebellion the National Government found itself compelled to submit to the States for their ratification, three amendments to the Constitution—one (known as the thirteenth) abolishing slavery; another (the fourteenth) securing the rights of citizens to the enfranchised slaves, and pre-

hibiting the repudiation of any part of the National debt, or the payment of any part of the Rebel debt; and another (the fifteenth) prohibiting the States from excluding any one from the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

These three amendments having all been duly ratified in the method pointed out by the Constitution, are now a component part of that instrument. Their adoption stands as the grandest peaceful achievement of ancient or modern times. No party ever before undertook so great a task; and its accomplishment, in so short a space of time, is a work of which the Republican party may well feel proud.

To secure the complete protection of these emancipated and enfranchised peoples is now one of the unquestioned duties of the nation; and no party is so fit to be entrusted with that duty as the party which has done the preliminary work. The party which has hitherto continuously resisted the policy thus established, is not the one, now, to carry it out.

During the war for suppressing the Rebellion, and in carrying out the great measures which have flowed from it, the Democratic party has continuously been in the opposition. It opposed the adoption of stringent measures to put down the Rebellion; the levying of troops to suppress it; the borrowing of money to pay the cost of the war; the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln; the adoption of all the amendments to the Constitution; the reconstruction measures by which the revolted States were brought back into the Union; and generally, every measure necessary to the successful restoration of peace.

At present, too, it is opposed to the means necessary for raising revenue to pay the interest on the public debt, and secure its steady reduction; in favor of a semi-repudiation of that debt by paying it in a depreciated currency, if paid at all; it is watching for an opportunity to annul the new amendments to the Constitution; and is generally committed to any policy which will remit the country to its condition prior to 1860.

It may be urged, here, that the Democratic party of this State, in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted by its late State Convention, has acquiesced in the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution we have referred to, and cannot be now charged with hostility to them. We answer that the acquiescence expressed in that resolution has not, itself, been acquiesced in by the rank and file of the party. Over one-third of the Convention voted strenuously against it, and the action of the Convention has since been repudiated by many leading men and journals of the party. Besides, whatever acquiescence has been given, sullenly and not heartily—as a matter of policy, spring from party necessity, and not from a conviction of its propriety. Wherever a vote has been honestly given, or voice sincerely raised for this "new departure," it may very properly be regarded as an extorted confession that the Republican party has all along been right in what the Democratic party has steadily opposed; and this confessed, what need is there, or can there be, for the further existence of the Democratic party.

When Gen. Grant came into office, in 1869, he announced his determination to secure the honest and faithful collection of the revenue, the steady reduction of the public debt, and such an abatement in taxation as was consistent with this policy. In the space of little over two years this determination, faithfully adhered to, has resulted in paying off \$230,000,000 of the public debt, and in the abolition of nearly all the taxes imposed under previous laws.

In addition to this he has, by his wise and firm foreign policy, succeeded in setting all our outstanding difficulties with Great Britain, in a manner alike honorable and advantageous to us as a people. The treaty, lately ratified by both nations, which removes all causes of quarrel, and establishes peace and amity between them, has commanded the admiration of the civilized world, and placed the United States in the foremost rank among the nations of the earth. This result is one of which every American may justly feel proud.

To continue the Republican party in power is to continue the policy begun, both in State and Nation, of maintaining the public credit, paying off our debt, reducing taxation, settling international difficulties without bloodshed, and sustaining the great principles involved in the measures necessarily growing out of the war.

To restore the Democratic party to power is to destroy the public credit, pave the way for repudiation, bring in the old tide of corruption, mismanagement and extravagance, and open up anew all the questions involved in the reconstruction of the Southern States, now settled upon an honorable basis.

For present proof of this we refer to the consequences flowing from the accidental majority of the Democrats in the State Senate last winter. To that fact we owe a session prolonged to the middle of May, at an extra cost of \$100,000; the re-establishment of the forsaken policy of employing extra (and unless) officers in the Legislative bodies and granting them extra pay; an appropriation bill increased beyond all former bounds, to the extent of half a million; the defeat of all measures for calling a Constitutional Convention at an early day to put an end to that course of our State SPECIAL LEGISLATION; and, as if determined that this course should not be removed by their aid, the enactment of the enormous number of 1800 local bills. And this is but a tithe of what they should have had to endure had they

had both Houses and the Governor on their side.

A still further proof of the unfitness of that party to be entrusted with power is to be found in the melancholy history of the late riots in New York. In that city the Democrats have undisputed away, and, through it, in the State. They had the power in their hands to prevent this riot and bloodshed, but they would not use it either at the right time or in the right way. Why? Because the party is possessed of no principle which can lead it to respect the rights of man, be they civil or religious. Its sole idea of rights is derived from the maxim that might makes right. This was clearly evinced in the debate in our State Senate, in 1869, on the Fifteenth Amendment, in which the Democratic leader in the State, scouted the claim that there were any such things as human rights. The idea, he said, was a myth and a humbug.

And this sentiment of the Democratic leader in Pennsylvania, has been carried out to the letter in New York. A few thousand men, in the exercise of their Constitutional right to assemble together, inform the authorities of their purpose to parade the streets on a certain day. Another body of men, who always vote the Democratic ticket, and numbering many more thousands, notify the authorities that this parade must not be permitted, and that if it is, they will attack it and disperse it, no matter at what cost of life or limb to the party attacked. The Democratic rulers of New York at once decline to defend the few against the many in the exercise of their Constitutional right; deny that there is any such right; yield to the defiance of the mob, because it has might on its side, and, at the demand of that mob, forbid the peaceable and law abiding citizens to assemble together, as the Constitution permits, or to exercise the rights which the law allows.

It is true that at the last hour, when the public indignation had been aroused at this base abandonment of the civil rights of the people, the State authorities stepped in and permitted what the city authorities had previously forbidden; but the mob had already triumphed too far to yield peacefully to this sudden change, and the slaughter which followed is attributable solely to the official cowardice which first yielded to a mob it was afterwards unable to control.

It is plain, moreover, that the first act, of prohibiting the parade, was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles controlling the Democratic party, that men have no inherent rights and that might alone gives right. It brought into view the furious claws which, though afterward withdrawn, the furred foot could not wholly conceal. It was a clear indication of what we may expect throughout the country should the Democratic party ever return to power.

If our civil and religious rights are to be preserved in this country against the attacks of turbulent mobs and the demands of a wild fanaticism they can be preserved only by the party based immovably on a deep regard for Human Rights and Constitutional guarantees; and in the light of these facts we appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to rally to the support of the imperiled Constitutional franchises, and by the defeat of the Democratic party, which has proven itself alike unwilling and unable to uphold them, teach it that the people will bear no yielding to mob violence nor tampering with their constitutional rights, and will never permit the surrender of the citadel they have erected at a bloody cost, sacred, now and forever, to CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Ch'man.

—We take the following items from the Venango Spectator:

John C. Coyle, of Oil City, while working at a well on Sage Run on last Tuesday, was caught in the bull-wheel and instantly killed.

Joseph T. Chase, indicted for embezzlement, while acting as Deputy Collector in this district, had his case continued from the present sitting of the U. S. Court at Erie until next January, under \$15,000 bail.

A boiler explosion at Canning well No. 4, East Sandy, on last Monday morning, destroyed the derrick and engine house. The engineer, Mr. Brown, escaped by being violently thrown to the ground.

On last Thursday a laborer named James Evans was almost instantly killed by the caving in of a bank of earth, at Foster Station, on the A. V. Railroad. He was completely covered up by the falling earth, but lived about twenty minutes after being taken out. He was brought to this city and buried.

A boy named Myron McDowell, ten years old, was drowned in French creek, above the Venango Mills, on last Monday. His mother missed him about noon, and upon making inquiries she learned that he had been playing upon a log in the water during the forenoon. Upon repairing to the spot he was discovered in about five feet of water and taken out. The mother and son reside with her father, Mr. David Vincoat, of Frenchcreek township, and were here on a visit. The father of the boy was killed in the war.

WANTED—AGENTS, (\$20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is the under feed, makes the "lock stitch" (alike on both sides) and is fully licensed. The and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address Johnson, Clark & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Paul, Minn.

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PATENTS. Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to consult with Munn and Company, editors of the Scientific American, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over Twenty Years.

COAL! COAL! J.S. EVERHART. Prepared to deliver the best quality of Coal at the old Everhart Bank, two miles from Newmarket for 7 cents per ton or at Tionesta and vicinity for 25 CENTS PER BUSHEL.

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Applications received and Information furnished by A. H. STEELE, at Tionesta Savings Bank.

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THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE. IF YOU WANT a perfect fit and a good article of Boots and Shoes, of the finest workmanship, go to H. L. McCANCE'S, 39 Centre Street, Oil City, Pa. Satisfaction guaranteed. 2-33 ft.

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AGENTS WANTED! For the Brilliant Witty Book THE MIMIC WORLD, AND PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS. By Olive Logan. Pleases everybody; will sell immensely; is genial, jaunty and pure-toned; has title in 8 colors, and 19 illustrations. Nothing like it! Canvassing-Book a rare beauty. New World Publishing Co., 7th & Market Sts., Phila. 12-41

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Has the Largest and most Complete Stock now on hand, of any store in WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA. Having purchased my stock since the great decline in Gold, I can sell goods cheaper than any Dry Goods House in the Oil Regions. Persons purchasing goods of me will save 25 per cent. M. P. GETCHELL. Tidouite, April 11, 1870. 4-6m

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