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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

A dispatch from Stambul, dated Aug. 29, says: "The Russians still hold Fort Nicholas at Schipka pass. The Turks are attacking the highest Russian positions in the pass. A large number of Turkish wounded are arriving. Since yesterday afternoon and during the night the Turks have maintained a feeble fire against the defenses in Schipka pass. The Russians maintain all their positions. The Turks hold the neighboring heights, continually relieving each other in fighting. They bring up supplies on mules and pack animals, and the roads are beset by the Turks. The Russians are endeavoring to drag the loads. This is the greatest battle of the war, having now been in progress seven days."

The Roumanian army has commenced crossing the Danube, and will henceforth take an active part in the war.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, who was present at the late battle near Kar, in Asia, says he saw three explosive bullets extracted from a number of Russians. They were so charged as to literally blow a man to pieces when exploded in his body.

The czar is ill, and has been advised to leave for a healthier locality than that of the general headquarters.

Dispatches from London on Aug. 30 state that after the desperate but unsuccessful attempt of the Turks to drive the Russian army from Schipka pass, the attack was not renewed, and up to Tuesday the opposing forces continued themselves to outflank each other. The Turks appear to have secured possession of some heights which threaten the Russian flank and are beyond reach of the Russian batteries. Radeffsky had been heavily reinforced, and expected to be able to hold his position, while the Turks were taking advantage of the suspension of actual fighting to construct strong earthworks in the valley of the Tundja.

A telegram from Stambul, dated Aug. 31, says: "The preliminary military operations on the front of the Russian positions have been abandoned, and the investment of the Russian rifle flank commenced. The natural obstacles encountered by the Turks are of tremendous magnitude. (One of the men engaged) hand up heights almost impassable by numbers of footmen. In the charges and counter-charges at the position gained by the Turks on the Russian flank the results were murderous. On the slope in front of the Turkish guns defending the line of the rifle pits, 210 Russian bodies were left within a space seventy-five yards square. Quarter was rarely given in this attack. From the beginning of the assault on Schipka, the fighting has been hand-to-hand, and the dead outnumber the wounded."

An estimate of the losses at the battle of Schipka pass places those of the Russians at 8,000 and those of the Turks at 22,000.

The Russians continue their advance in Asia Minor. Russian accounts report some fighting, in which they claim to have defeated the Turks. A telegram from Erzerum says the Russians have changed their position, and are now between the Turkish army and Alexandropol.

Constantinople dispatches report a severe battle in Bulgaria, on the 30th ult., between the Russians and Mehmet Ali's forces. The Russian army was driven back along the line of the River Lom, and there was some hard fighting throughout the entire day, resulting, according to Turkish accounts, advantageously to their arms. They admit a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded, and claim that the Russian loss was much heavier.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Already the famine in India has cost the Government \$400,000,000, and is adding to the colonial burdens at the rate of £3,000,000 per month.

A dispatch from Belgrade, the capital of Servia, says: "At a ministerial Council, the co-operation of the Serbian army with the Russian army in Bulgaria was determined upon, and commanders of the various corps were nominated."

In the several churches of Hungary the "Te Deum" has been celebrated and prayers offered for further Turkish victories.

A Madrid telegraph from the Rosario mine in Mexico. Twenty-four lives were lost, and many persons were seriously injured.

The editor of a Paris paper has been summoned before the Correctional Tribunal for publishing an insulting remark about Gen. Canrobert. The remark was that Gen. Canrobert was in the city of Edinburgh, under the ceremony of having the freedom of the Scotch capital presented to him.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

East.

A shocking accident is reported from Salem, Mass. A railway train ran down a crowded pier, killing four persons and wounding several more. Several ladies, in their fright, leaped off the pier into the water, but were rescued.

Three railway strikers were tried at Pittsburgh, last week, for interfering with the running of trains on a road that had passed into the hands of a receiver. They were fined \$100 and sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment.

A little boy has been killed at the missing Charles Ross was taken by the Sheriff of Clark county, Ohio, to Germantown, Pa. There was much excitement in the town over the arrival of the child, and a great crowd gathered at the Ross mansion to get a view of him. Many of the neighbors were present, and the crowd was firmly of the opinion that the lost boy had at last been recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Ross, while admitting that the child had been a close resemblance of their child, were positive that he was not Charles.

Alvin Adams, founder of the Adams Express Company, died the other day at his home in Watertown, Mass.

From Fort Ellis, Mont., under date of Aug. 27, Capt. Benham, of the Seventh Infantry, telegraphs as follows to Gen. Gibbon, at Helena on the 24th inst. They struck a Helena and Raderburg party, killing seven men and taking two women and one man prisoners. Just as he left Mount Washburn yesterday the Indians attacked another party, killing the Indians released. Mrs. Cowan, her sister and brother, were taken to the school yesterday. The main camp of the Yellowstone on the 26th. The warriors went back to fight Howard. Whitebird and Looking Glass returned with the camp. Joseph went with the warriors. They say they are going to Wind River and Camp Brown to get supplies. Schofield thinks they are going to the Lower Yellowstone, via Clark's fork. They crossed the river between Mount Washburn and the lake. Schofield does not say just where they will be.

William O'Sullivan, of Chicago, loved Kate Brennan, and wanted to marry her. She repulsed his advances. Result: O'Sullivan shoots her through the head with a pistol and then commits suicide by putting a bullet through his own cranium.

The Chicago papers announce the failure of the State Savings Bank, for many years regarded as the solidest financial institution in the Northwest. Its deposits amounted to about \$3,000,000, representing some 12,000 depositors, the bulk of whom are poor people. The collapse was precipitated by a run on the institution, caused by the recent failure of a number of St. Louis savings banks, though it is said the concern has been miserably managed, was rotten to the core, and that its failure was only a question of time under any circumstances. The officers of the bank estimate that, under prudent management of the assets, depositors will be paid 90 or 95 per cent, which is hardly consolatory.

The triumphal convulsion of Masonic Commanderies at Cleveland, last week, was the occasion of one of the most imposing parades ever witnessed in this country. There were 8,000 soldiers in the procession, which was witnessed by over 25,000 people.

John DeBar, the veteran actor and manager, died at St. Louis last week, aged 65 years. Mr. DeBar was the oldest American manager at the time of his decease. He has for many years been a leading person among the solid managers of the stage, being to St. Louis what Mackay is to Chicago—a veteran manager and a good actor.

The most disastrous railway accident that has happened in the West since the Ashland calamity occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad on the morning of Aug. 20. A passenger train, bound west, and consisting of Barron's show car, one express, three coaches and a sleeper, was passing over what is known as Little Four-Mile creek, nine miles east of Des Moines, Iowa, when the bridge gave way, precipitating the entire train into the river. The train was greatly swollen at the time by heavy rains that had fallen during the night. The train was running at the ordinary speed. The bridge rested on a stone arch twelve feet in the clear, supported in turn by walls five feet thick. The bridge is approached from the east round a curve, and down grade. It is thought the rails were standing alone as the train approached, and the engineer, who had slackened his speed till he came in sight of the bridge, supposing that all was right, dashed upon it. The chances were, however, followed, passed directly over the bridge, and the train was hurled into the river. The locomotive, in its wild dash, landed at the foot of the western side, and half buried itself in the earth. The train was next to the engine. It dropped into the channel; the baggage car, which followed, passed directly over the bridge, and the train was hurled into the river. The locomotive, in its wild dash, landed at the foot of the western side, and half buried itself in the earth. The train was next to the engine. It dropped into the channel; the baggage car, which followed, passed directly over the bridge, and the train was hurled into the river.

The death of E. L. Davenport, for many years recognized as one of the most accomplished of the American stage, occurred last week at his summer residence in Canton, Pa. Mr. Davenport was 61 years old.

In the month of May, 1876, Hon. S. S. Burdette, Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, and an ex-member of Congress from Missouri, mysteriously disappeared.

Mr. Davenport was a resident of Canton, Pa. He had considerable money on his person, and it was supposed he had been murdered and robbed. The other day he suddenly disappeared in Sedalia, Mo. The unfortunate man's mind is clouded, and he is unable to tell where he has been or what he has been doing all these months.

There are seventy establishments in the United States devoted to the production of window glass. Of the several States New Jersey has the largest number, twenty-seven.

Full River manufacturers have been attempting to force up the prices of their goods a little too fast, and, creating a reaction in consequence, have been accused of having sold their goods at a loss. The manufacturers are now endeavoring to get back to the old prices, but the reaction has been so great that they are now selling at a loss.

JAS. W. McEWEEN, Editor.

VOLUME I.

RENSELAER, JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1877.

NUMBER 3

"A Firm Adherence to Correct Principles."

POLITICAL POINTS.

The late election in Kentucky for members of the Legislature resulted in the choice of 113 straight Democrats, 13 Republicans, 6 Whigs, 1 Independent, 2 Pro-tem, and 1 Grand. In the lower branch, and 37 Democrats and 1 Republican in the Senate.

A call has been issued for a Republican State Convention in New York on the 26th of September. It is to be held at the place of meeting.

The New Jersey Democratic Convention will meet at Trenton on Sept. 23.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention met at Marshalltown on the 29th of August, and organized by the election of Daniel O. Fitch as permanent Chairman. The convention was attended by 363 delegates, and John J. Irish was nominated for Governor; C. C. Irish, of Pottawattamie, for Lieutenant Governor; N. E. J. Boardman, of Marshall, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. All the nominations were made by acclamation. The platform as adopted by the convention is as follows:

1. The Democracy of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, hereby declare in favor of a tariff for revenue only; honest, economical home rule; the supremacy of civil over military power; the separation of church and state; equality of all citizens before the law; opposition to the granting of franchises and monopolies to any corporation whatever; and we believe,

2. The destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor are the inevitable result of various laws, enacted by the Republican party.

3. That, as a means of relieving the distressed portion of the community and removing the great evil of pauperism, we demand the immediate repeal of the Specie Resumption act.

4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the law which would demonetize silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.

5. That we favor the retention of a greenback currency, and declare against any further contraction, and we are in favor of the substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills.

6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section, and, in regard to the future financial policy, in the language of our national platform adopted in the New York Convention in 1856:

7. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is necessary to pay the interest on the public debt, to be applied to the redemption of the same.

8. Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its value.

9. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

10. The right of the State to regulate the corporations having been established by the higher courts of the country, we now declare that this right must be exercised with due regard to justice, and that the State is justified in regulating the people and these corporations, the common interest of both demand a speedy restoration of the former friendly relations through just legislation on the part of the State and a cheerful submission thereto on the part of the corporations.

11. The rights of capital and labor are equally sacred, and alike entitled to legal protection. They are not to be separated, and their relations to each other are to be adjusted by natural laws, and should not be hampered by legislative interference.

12. We favor the repeal of the present Pre-emptory Law of this State, and the enactment of a judicious and well-regulated License law, and General elections are to be held in fourteen States this fall, as follows:

Date. State. To be chosen.
September 5.....California.....Legislature.
September 5.....Maine.....Gov. and Leg.
October 9.....Ohio.....Gov. and Leg.
November 6.....Massachusetts.....Legislature.
November 6.....New Hampshire.....Gov. and Leg.
November 6.....Vermont.....Gov. and Leg.
November 6.....New Jersey.....Gov. and Leg.
November 6.....Pennsylvania.....Auditor General.
November 6.....Wisconsin.....Gov. and Leg.
November 6.....Illinois.....Gov. and Leg.

The Iowa Prohibitionists held a State Convention at Oskaloosa, last week, and nominated Hon. Elias Jessup for Governor. State steps taken to raise a fund to canvass the State.

A Washington telegram states that at a meeting of the Cabinet, the other day, it was decided that A. B. Cornell, Naval Officer, at New York, should be removed as soon as a satisfactory person could be found to fill the vacancy.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

J. Madison Wells called at the White House the other day to pay his respects to the President. The interview, says a correspondent, was a quiet one. Wells, who is a resident of this city, has been working well, and that there are at present no troubles in Louisiana. Gov. Wells says that no matter what President Hayes wishes in regard to the indictment against him and Gen. Anderson in New Orleans, they will be tried in October, and, if convicted, will undergo sentence immediately.

The following is the programme of the President's Western and Southern trip: Sept. 8, he will attend the National Encampment of Volunteer Soldiers at Marietta, Ohio; thence he will visit his home at Fremont, remaining two days; Sept. 11, go to Dayton to attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home; 12th, travels to Fremont; 13th, returns to Dayton; 14th, returns to Fremont; 15th, returns to Dayton; 16th, returns to Fremont; 17th, returns to Dayton; 18th, returns to Fremont; 19th, returns to Dayton; 20th, returns to Fremont; 21st, returns to Dayton; 22nd, returns to Fremont; 23rd, returns to Dayton; 24th, returns to Fremont; 25th, returns to Dayton; 26th, returns to Fremont; 27th, returns to Dayton; 28th, returns to Fremont; 29th, returns to Dayton; 30th, returns to Fremont; 31st, returns to Dayton.

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SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

What Justice Field Has to Say About the New York Sun's Story Concerning Bradley.

(San Francisco Telegram.)

A few days ago the *Daily Exchange* published an editorial suggesting the propriety of some reply from Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, to the article recently published in the *New York Sun*, charging Justice Bradley with having read an opinion to Justices Field and Clifford to the effect that the electoral vote of Florida should be given to Tilden and Hendricks, the Democratic nominees, and reversing his conclusion without an alteration of the premises or arguments.

A number of attempts have been made by representatives of the press to interview Justice Field on the subject, but he has uniformly refused to say anything on the subject, and in most cases has refused to see them altogether.

His answer, all day previous, I can interview with Justice Field. He at first demurred to giving any statement whatever, but finally said, after some reflection, "I have nothing to say to you, but I will say that I am not a party to the election of President Hayes."

"Well, sir, all that I care to say with regard to that is that Justice Bradley read" [with peculiar emphasis on the word read] "Justice Bradley read an opinion to Justices Field and Clifford in writing was so written, that it was a mere verbal communication of the opinion Justice Bradley had arrived at."

To this the Justice replied: "You have said that Justice Bradley read an opinion to Justices Field and Clifford in writing was so written, that it was a mere verbal communication of the opinion Justice Bradley had arrived at."

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