The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., October 30th, 1872.

As Fraud is to Money so is Hartranft and Cameron to 35,627 majority.

IF any one is disposed to excuse Clerk Hart's appointment of Allen, *alias* "Specks" as Return Inspector for Beaver Falls, just inquire why that officer set aside a numerously signed petition asking for the appointment of Messrs. Nelson and Molter, and appointed "Specks" on a note written by "J. L. B. D," to "Hon. J. S. Rutan?"

MEN who talk lightly about the attempt to pollute the ballot-box at Beaver Falls, and pooh, pooh, all efforts to get at the facts connected with that base project, need the closest kind of watching themselves. That they would render a false return or put in a few fraudulent ballots in a box themselves, if a good opportunity presented itself, admits of no doubt. With such men neither the rights of the citizen nor the liberties of the country are safe for even a moment. Watch them and mark them, is every man's duty now and hereafter.

NO MAN will have done his whole duty on next Tuesday, who has stayed away from the polls. Give a portion of that day to the making of a President and Vice President of the United States for the next four years. Many of our readers believe that General Grant should be re-elected; we do not, and shall cast our vote if living and well on Tuesday, for Greeley and Brown, believing that their election would do more to quiet the country, restore good feeling within its whole limits and bring about more general good, than the success of any other candidates named. We will hope that about four thousand other voters of the county will do likewise.

AN important meeting of the true democracy of the Fourth ward of Philadelphia, on Monday night, is reported at length in the *Age*. There was a full attendance and the most active democrats of the ward participated in the proceedings. A resolution formally expelling Samuel Josephs and William M'Mullin from the democratic organization of the ward was passed with great unanimity. The democracy of the ward are convinced of the treachery and perfidy of these men and have taken measures to destroy the pernicious influence which they have so long exercised in the party. As they have done the infamous work of William B. Mann and their masters of the ring their democratic neighbors propose that they go now where they belong.

SIMON CAMERON has stirred up his hounds and they are now barking ferociously at the heels of Forney, Curtin, Billingfelt, and hundreds of other prominent and honest Republicans because they would not support Simon's Treasury Ring candidates.—They are all to be read out of Simon's Republican party. We hope they may be—we shall take great pleasure in welcoming them into the ranks of the Liberal Party—the party sure to win and save the country from the complete control of such rascals as are in the employ of Simon Cameron. The people will not be long deceived. They will open their eyes to the corruptions they have been innocently defending with their votes. Huntingdon county will be Liberal before the election in '75.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

SINCE the Beaver Falls exposure, we have heard of quite a number of persons in this county, who regret having cast their ballots as they did on the 8th inst. They now declare that if they had it to do over again, neither Grant's success nor any other consideration could induce them to vote for either Hartranft, Allen or Rutan. It is the old story over again. In the heat of excitement men will often follow untrustworthy leaders and do things they keenly regret and are heartily ashamed of afterwards. Our advice to these repentants is: do your own thinking in the future, and allow no man or set of them to so fill your eyes with dust as to prevent you from determining yourself what is right and what is wrong. God holds *you* accountable for your own deeds, and if you permit a set of scoundrels to mislead you in your political duty, you cannot hope to nor will you escape his punishment.

Two printed circulars were issued on the eve of the October election to the voters of the county relative to the attempted fraud on the ballot-box at Beaver Falls. One of these circulars was issued by the Buckalew people; the other one by the supporters of Hartranft. Both circulars, of course, claimed to tell the truth. Three weeks have passed away since then, and some important revelations have been made meanwhile, touching that ugly affair. In the light of these revelations we ask the voters of the county *now*: which of these circulars uttered the truth, and which one deliberately lied about that whole matter? We call attention to this phase of that question now so that our people may know hereafter who to believe and who to disbelieve in matters of a similar character.

THE fact that Hartranft ran 12,000 votes behind his party vote, notwithstanding all the special efforts, honest and dishonest, made in his behalf, shows conclusively what the fate of the Ring candidates would have been had they taken their chances before the people in any other than a Presidential year. In any ordinary election they would have been defeated and the rest of the ticket elected by a handsome majority. The same may also be said of Senator Rutan. Had he not been covered by General Grant's coat tail, he could not by any means, "honest or dishonest," have been pulled through. As it was, he run 250 votes behind his ticket in this county, notwithstanding the fact that a number of slip-and go-easy Democrats were induced to give him their support.

AN important and largely attended meeting of the Democratic State Committee was held last wednesday in Philadelphia, the Chairman, Hon. Sam. J. Randall, presiding. The glaring frauds perpetrated by the Cameron ring to secure Hartranft's election came up for consideration. After a careful comparison of views and statistics, it was unanimously resolved that the Chairman be authorized to appoint a committee to thoroughly and honestly investigate these alleged frauds, and to prosecute upon reasonable or probable cause. This is the action we would see the committee take and we invite all Democrats, Liberals and honest voters through the State to furnish any and all information in their possession that may lead to the detection and conviction of those who were principals in, or accessories to, the fraud and bribery perpetrated in the October election. The best interests of the Commonwealth demand this at their hands, and he is a party to the crime who, through fear or favor, fails to do his whole duty in this regard, especially at a time when the purity and sanctity of the ballot are at stake, when even free institutions are becoming misnomers, and when the clutches of the Ring are fastening tighter and closer upon the people of Pennsylvania. E. B. Daugherty, esq., is the member of the committee above referred to for this county. Send him, or give him, all the facts in connection with frauds in this county of which you may be aware.

Questions for the People.

A thousand orators are speaking from day to day in advocacy of General Grant's re-election. Will you who listen to them ask yourselves these questions?

1. Does not the drift, the spirit of these speeches tend to re-kindle and *keep alive the hatred inseperable from the existence of a great civil war?*
2. Do they not imply that a large portion of the American people are unfit to exercise political power, and ought now to be disfranchised, if they are not?
3. Do they evince satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the fact that no party longer resists impartial suffrage?
4. Would not the orators evidently be glad if the ku klux klan were still embodied and committing nightly outrages.
5. Does not each speaker dwell on each reported affray between whites and blacks as though he wished they were more and bloodier?
6. Are not Union soldiers exhorted to "vote as they shot," as if the war was still in progress, but only transferred to a fresh arena?
7. Supposing such war to exist, do those speeches tend to close it?
8. Shall we go on forever fighting rebels when there no longer are rebels, and upholding impartial suffrage when no one persists in opposing it?
9. If this is ever to end, why not now?
10. Does not the incessant arraignment of ex-confederate as still disloyal tend to make them so?
11. Suppose the north were to hold out both hands to the south, saying: "Let us forget that we have been enemies, and resolve to be friends evermore!" do you believe that proffer would be fruitless of responsive good will?
12. If we were to-morrow threatened with a great foreign war, would *not the north do just that? Then why not now?*
13. Suppose universal amnesty had been proclaimed four years ago in [illegible] rages?
14. Is there not some rational limit to the duration of the wrath and hate provoked by war? and should not that limit be within eight years?
15. How shall measures of civil service reform, or any reform whatever, obtain consideration if we are to continue fighting over the battles of our late war?
16. If you had been engaged in a rebellion and beaten, would you consider yourself restored to citizenship while your leaders were still under proscription?
17. Would you not love your country better and be readier to serve her if *all* were amnestied?
18. Suppose we are at last to be one people, as though we had never fought, does not the full formal assent of the Democrats to impartial suffrage indicate that the hour has struck for declaring universal amnesty?
19. Who would not rather live in a country where all are free and equal than in one where a part were disfranchised, and, therefore, discontented?
20. Who would be poorer, or weaker, or worse if the last wound of our civil war were healed and no American longer stigmatized as a rebel? *N. Y. Tribune.*

THE ostrich, when hotly chased almost always sticks its head into the sand and then imagines itself safe from the observation and clutches of its would-be captor. It never for a moment reflects that its body—legs and all—are in plain view, and that it will thus fall an easy prey to its pursuer. It seems to us that Mr. John C. Hart's sagacity belongs to the ostrich variety. He makes a statement in the last ARGUS in which he alleges he tells the whole truth in regard to the appointment of James M. Allen as one of the Return Inspectors for Beaver Falls. In this statement he avows that that ballot-box stuffer's appointment was brought about by a note written by "J. L. B. D." to the "Hon J. S. Rutan." The Clerk of the Court, like the ostrich with its head in the sand, no doubt thinks this statement makes him all right, but he does not seem to remember that at first he declined to tell whether he had appointed Allen or not; next he certified in such a way as to cause a great many people of the county to believe no such a man as Allen had been at Beaver Falls at all; and last but not least, when pushed to the wall and a statement of the facts *demanded*, he had to ask for a week's time to tell the truth? And at the expiration of that period admitted that he did appoint Allen, not because he had been recommended by the electors of Beaver Falls, but by virtue of a note from "J. L. B. D," addressed to "Hon. J. S Rutan," *and that that note is now lost!* In the face of his manifest equivocations heretofore, does Mr. H. himself expect the public to believe this last declaration? We doubt it.

Credit only to whom Credit is Due.—We understand that some of Mr. Hart's friends are claiming a large amount of credit for him, because of the "candid statement" he made last week, in reference to the appointment of James M. Allen, *alias* "Specks," as return Inspector for Beaver Falls. If they are not cognizant of the fact, we are, and will tell them that Mr. Hart gave the public no information in that statement but was already known to us and a number of other persons *before* his card was published. Mr. H. knew this, and that knowledge, no doubt, impelled him to make his "statement" in order to prevent the "facts" from coming to the public in another way.—What is wanted of Mr. Hart, at the present time, is to tell the *remaining* "facts" in the case. He has only, thus far, told about one-half of them. Another "statement" is, therefore, clearly in order.

HERE AND THERE.

—The fiat has gone forth that at the next session of congress Banks shall be removed from the chairmanship of the committee on foreign affairs, Blair from the head of the claims commission and Farnsworth from the post office committee. Chandler says that the precedent is to be found in the action of the senate toward Sumner last winter.

—There is only one word which fitly expresses the following assumption of virtue in Hartranft's principal organ in Philadelphia—"cheek:" "Political reform is a matter of slow growth, and never attainable by corrupt men. The end does not sanctify the means, even in politics; but means and ends must be so free from objection that neither may in contrast put the other to the blush." And this from the paper which is the most servile tool of that synonym of corruption—Simon Cameron.

—From all quarters come cheering assurances that the Liberals are undismayed and are moving forward to the final struggle with dauntless courage in every way worthy of the great Reform cause. *The Chicago Tribune* has this encouraging word about Illinois: "Our advices from various parts of the State concur in showing that the Liberals of Illinois have mainly recovered from the damaging effects of the Pennsylvania election, and are now at work with renewed vigor and determination. This is true not only of the Liberal Republicans, but of the Democrats as well.

—For safe political guidance in these days there is no authority equal to the Pirate's Own Book of Morals and Statesmanship. By all means let ungraduated young politicians take their finishing lessons in its pages of illumination and wisdom. If you want to succeed, in those pages you will learn to keep on the good side of the rogues; be sure to convince them that you are able and willing to serve them; remember that they will be quick to detect your purpose if you are furtively inclined towards the service of honesty; win and retain their confidence, and they will carry you through. As for the honest people, with a paltry few exceptions, your game is very simple; it is always in your hands; so are their stupid noses as long as you choose to lead them thereby; they love to be humbugged, they are made for nosiduction; it will be your own fault if you do not fool them to the top of your bent. Upon these points all the philosophic scribes who have contributed to the stored wisdom of this political manual, though about many things dissonant and wrangling, join *una voce* to uncoor you. Read, heed, be wise, successful, great! —*N. O. Picayune.*

—Who that the course of true love [illegible] run smooth, a new wrinkle! [illegible] we beg pardon of *pater familias*, but out of respect for the younger portion of humanity we decline to keep all to ourselves, not supposing we will never have any use for it. This excellent and probable practicable idea. It is so well explained by the New York *Mail* that we copy the words of that bright little journal: "A man of mature years in Vancouver, who had a wife from whom he had been separated, lately bestowed his well tried affections upon a girl of fourteen, and, as the girl's father took the liberty to object to her receiving them, the precious pair went to work to prove that the old man was crazy and incapable of managing his own affairs. The girl swore to this statement, and a guardian was appointed who readily consented to the proposed marriage." It will be seen that the plan would scarcely work where there is a *mater* as well as a *pater*, and that it is open to the slight object that perjury is necessary. It might be possible in some way to overcome the first point, and as to the latter—well, the lovers must decide for themselves.

—A Philadelphia correspondent of the Pittsburg *Leader* undertakes to tell why so very few of the female [illegible] we beg pardon lady-lecturers are married. Hear the ungallant fellow: "It seems strange to us that some ardent youth, or to speak in the plural some ardent youths, with high daring written on their foreheads, do not rise from the lower intellectual ranks of the common run of girls, and, ascending the giddy height of genius, seize one of these 'talented angels' and bear her off to the flowery groves of matrimony. Why is it they tarry so long in the single-headed path of maidenhood? Who would not like to have a walking edition of Webster's Unabridged, or Appleton's Encyclopedia in calf, around the house? Imagine, if you can, the bliss of being 'jawed' by a female who can handle all the difficult parts of speech with the same ease that Mace *manipulates* the Indian clubs. An ordinary woman, without any gift, can just make your hair *stand on end* when she gets steam up, and what could Anna Dickinson or Cady Stanton do if they put their best foot foremost? We drop a curtain over the sickening spectacle." Lucky for him, we are ignorant of his real name. If we knew it, we would hand him over to the strongminded for well deserved punishment.

For the Beaver Argus.

Moral Honesty a Nation's only Hope.

MR. EDITOR: Allow a few brief reflections suggested by the political contest now going on.

It needs no prophet's eye to foretell the disasters, or the doom of a government, or nation, which forsakes the post of honor and virtue, in its mad strife after wealth and power.

We have but to consult the history of nations, and to reason from *cause to effect*, in order to become enlightened, as to whether *our* nation is marching onward to a higher and nobler destiny, or whether it is sowing the seeds of its own destruction. There is nothing truer than, "whatsoever ye sow, that shall ye also reap." What, then, let us briefly enquire, is our nation sowing? Let the unscrupulous means now resorted to, in order to retain the present party in power—let the rampant greed for power and pelf, which sneers at the name of honesty and truth, and tramples the principles of justice and righteousness under foot—let these things answer. The Grant party (it does not deserve the name of Republican) have mainly relied for their success, upon misrepresentation, upon appeals to prejudice and ignorance, upon calumny, slang, and the lowest and basest caricaturing of Horace Greeley, and of all who have differed from its oracular wisdom and tyrannical rule.

Those men who have had the manhood and moral honesty to cut loose from their political moorings—from a party, whose continuance in power threatens shipwreck to our republican institutions—men to whom honor and justice between man and man, have a meaning and a vital significance that cannot be ignored, without danger to the Republic—such men have been villified and calumniated without measure and denounced as vile traitors to their country; and that, too, by men whose names will only live in the future (if they live at all) on the records of infamy.

If those who are running riot over justice, and trampling truth in the dust—if those who are turning the ballot-box into an engine, to promote the insatiable cupidity of politicians, and their selfish scheming, instead of permitting it to be, as it was designed, the sacred and untrammeled instrument for the expression of the *people's* will—if these things are permitted to go on unchecked, then indeed are we all at sea, without rudder or compass, and may well feel solicitude for the nation's perpetuity.

The accumulation of vast fortunes by the *few*, at the expense of the *many*, is no evidence of true prosperity, and when the leading politicians and business men of a nation, act upon the principle of, *caring not who sinks, so that they and their ring swim*—when such a motto is adopted, then, as I before intimated, the Republic is rapidly drifting upon the *rock*;—for, as in the past, so in the future, no government can long endure, which sets aside the principles of justice and moral honesty.

Do not infer, Mr. Editor, from the foregoing, that I despair of our Republic. On the other hand, I regard it as the "Queen of Nations." But, to reach its highest altitude of greatness and glory, it may be necessary to pass through storms of retribution, which shall be to it, as a *purifying fire*—a refining process—disciplining it and preparing it for the high destiny which ultimately awaits it.

"Lo! I see long blissful ages,
When these Mammon days are done,
Stretching like a golden evening
Forward toward the setting sun."

Oct. 25, 1872. COSMOPOLITE.

Let There Be Light.

The Alleged Frauds in Luzerne County—An Interview with Mr. Beamish—What He Knows About the Doings of Tuesday

From the Scranton Free Press.

Friday last was the day on which the return Judges were to meet and figure out the official vote of the county. There had been some talk that the "Bloody Twelfth" would be thrown out, and the interest centering on this point took a large number of interested parties to Wilkesbarre to see how the thing was to be accomplished. The work had not progressed far, however, when Mr. Beamish, secretary of the school board and collector of the school tax, who attended, no doubt, "to see that there was no gouging," **was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mr. W. W. Coolbaugh, for assault and battery alleged to have been committed in the Twelfth ward on the day of election. Mr. Beamish was taken before an examination and gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at court, the Hon. D. L. O'Neill and Major E. A. Hall becoming sureties.**

Mr. Beamish on gaining his liberty at once proceeded to the room where the court were canvassing the votes, and here he found another warrant issued by the same gentleman, Mr. Coolbaugh, on a charge of using threatening language. Mr. Beamish was again taken before the Squire and held to bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace, the justice permitting him to go upon his recognizance.

And now came a surprise for the several other gentlemen in attendance upon the county canvass. A warrant was sworn out by Mr. Monies, Mayor of the city of Scranton; Mr. James Sloan, postmaster of the Scranton post office; Mr. E. C. Fuller, druggist; Mr. Charles W. Rose, United States assessor of this city; Oscar F. Gunis, United States assessor of Pittston, the Hon. Harry Hoyt, chairman of the Republican County Committee, Hon. E. D. Shoemaker, member of Congress from this the Twelfth Congressional district, and Mr. Mat Miller late treasurer of Luzerne county. These gentlemen were all conducted into the presence of M. J. Philbin, prothonotary, where they entered their own bail to appear at court.

The news of the arrests reached this city on Friday evening and spread like wild fire, causing considerable excitement in political and social circles, and at the table and in the drawing-rooms it was the all-absorbing topic of conversation. And the opinions expressed were as varied as the talkers were numerous. It was freely asserted by some that Mr. Beamish had put his foot in it, while others as freely asserted that he would not only be able to clear himself of the charges brought against him, but *that he would be able to prove all he charged against the parties he had* been instrumental in arresting.

WHAT MR. BEAMISH SAYS.

The following is a portion of an interview with Mr. Beamish:

Reporter. And on what charge, Mr. Beamish, did you cause the arrest of Mayor Monies, Postmaster Sloan and others?

Mr. B. On the charge of ballot-box stuffing, purchasing votes, and bribing the judges of election in the different wards and precincts of this county.

Reporter. Can you prove these charges, Mr. Beamish?

Mr. B. Prove them! Why I have already in my possession no less than eighteen voluntary affidavits that these men bought votes, bribed judges, and, in every way known to corruptionists, tried to carry the election by fraud.

Reporter. These are grave charges.

Mr. B. The charges are not half as grave as the facts. Why, as a minor instance of their doings, one of the Republicans of this city gave Dennis Kelly, one of the judges at the polls, in the Second district of the Twelfth ward, two hundred and fifty dollars, to be distributed equally among the members of the board, and Kelly took the money and gave each member $50, as directed. I mention this as only a single instance. I have an affidavit against Shoemaker, alleging that he offered Patrick Corcoran, the judge of the election of the Third district in the Twelfth ward of this city, one thousand five hundred dollars to bring in a majority for him, (Shoemaker) in that district.

Reporter. And what do you anticipate the result will be?

Mr. B. Oh, I know nothing about the result. I have proof in abundance to substantiate all the charges I have made, and more than enough. The courts will decide the result (said he, laughing), and we will have to wait its action.

ADDRESS

To the People of Pennsylvania:

We have lost a battle, but the field should not be surrenderd. Fraud has held high carnival in Philadelphia, and paralyzed our ranks throughout the State; but the insolent triumph should renew every friend of regenerated government to increased exertions.

The official vote declared in Philadelphia has not even the semblance of correctness. The officers charged with the returns at the meeting of the return judges were not sworn. The returns were read off without opportunity for examination. The computation of the vote was not made out, and the papers were not subsequently taken to the office where the law required they should be, but elsewhere, for final manipulation. By this process, practised in open defiance of law and public decency, the candidate on the State ticket who received the lowest number of votes is returned as having a larger vote than his associates.

We had no power to purge the fraudulent registration of this city—no authority to restrain illegal votes—and now have no tribunal adequate to the punishment of election officers and others who conspired to pollute the ballot-box.

Yet the principles involved in this contest will not perish by temporary defeat in Pennsylvania, whether honest or fraudulent. The nation is the battle ground of reform, and even without Pennsylvania right may achieve victory in November. Pennsylvania may not be able to give her electoral vote to vindicate self-government, but she must not be voiceless in the struggle. Her people must manfully stand to their principles and organzation. The necessity for the exercise of the independent power of the people in this State is made *doubly imperative* by the *means employed* to defeat us on Tuesday last, and he is unworthy of the blessings of liberty who would withhold his every effort because local or temporary defeat is probable.

This battle of Reform will be won. It may not be this year, but surely in the near future. It appeals to every votary of State and universal regeneration, and to every citizen who values the sanctity of the elective franchise. There must be no faltering in the ranks. *Let the friends of Horace Greeley and the principles he represents everywhere perfect their organization at once. We can deserve victory in Pennsylvania, and that may save the nation.* It will certainly save our cause from dishonor and assure us early triumph.

SAML. J. RANDALL,
Chairman Democratic State Com.
A. K. MCCLURE,
Chairman of Liberal Republican Committee.
Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1872.

The Legislature of 1873.

The decisive result of the late election in Pennsylvania gives both branches of the Legislature to the Republicans, gaining the Senate, which was Democratic this year, by a majority of one. The Republicans now, or will have in 1873, a majority of three in the Senate, and that of twenty in the House. This will continue our usual representatives in the United States Senate, the sign of the times, and the demands of Republicans all over the State, indicating that General Cameron will be re-elected. Under the circumstances, we do not see how this can be avoided. Looking at the attitude in which results have placed this gentleman, and accepting the issues made, we cannot candidly see how the logical harmony of our victory can be preserved without re-electing General Cameron to the Senate. If this is not done, the representatives of the people would tacitly admit what the people themselves have indignantly refuted and denied, that the allegations of General Cameron's envenomed foes are true. Would it become brave and just men, after wresting victory, as it were, from the jaws of death, in the hour of their glory to forget their most steadfast leaders? We scarcely think it would; representatives of Republican sentiment in the Legislature will be guilty of no such forgetfulness. Then again, R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, was also dragged through all the dirty pools of opposition politics. As he was mingled with the issues of the contest, and his official acts largely interwoven with the charges hurled against the Republican organization, why should our victory not be his vindication, and how can that be secured except by a recognition conveyed by re-election. Has not the conduct of the malcontents and Democracy made these things necessary? We leave the question to a candid people, certain that they will reply properly.

Aside from these features of our victories, and the probable action of the Legislature in reference to men, there is much relating to measures indirectly decided, by the late contest. There were many suggestions made by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, or at least a majority of them, never acted upon by the Legislature, because bitterly opposed therein, but which were made issues in the late contest, with the charge that Republican success would be the triumph of these measures. Well, the Republican party did succeed, and we have a just right to claim that its victory is a full endorsement of the financial policy inaugurated and sought to be carried out by Auditor General Hartranft and State Treasurer Mackey. There is no other light in which to view the points we have made than that in which we have presented them—and if our opponents are just they will concede all we claim, and refrain from all factional opposition to the measures in question when they again come properly before the Legislature.

The session of 1873 will be exceedingly important, as giving the Republican party full authority to carry out all their radical measures of reform and progress. We have the endorsement of the people, and need only now to act with becoming determination to retain the continued support of the vast majority by which we have been directed as it were to advance.—*Harrisburg State Journal, Oct. 16th.*

To the Liberal Republicans of Pennsylvania.

Whatever causes have produced the disastrous results of the October election in Pennsylvania, the Liberal Republicans owe it to their sincere convictions and to their truly representative and eminent candidates, to give earnest battle for the triumph of both in the November contest. The men who have braved power and all the appliances of modern political vengeance to restore Republicanism and the nation to self government, to integrity in public administration, and to peace, will not falter in the struggle because the exhausting effects of discipline and authority have achieved a temporary and doubtful victory. Whether wholly the result of fraud or not, the success in October is so stained with debauchery of the ballot that the people are taught in more unmistakable tones than ever before, the imperative necessity of a new departure in their political policy if they would preserve their free institutions. With a polluted ballot, and political power enforcing subserviency to its will, submission by the citizens, is a crime against liberty and law.

The Liberal Republican movement was not a mere expedient for a national contest. It was called into existence by the encroachments of authority upon the dearest prerogatives of the people. When the honest criticism of sincere and eminent Republican statesmen invoked administration resentment; when to question the fitness of subordinate officers, or to expose corruption, and demand integrity in official trust, made those who fought the battles of the people aliens and strangers to administration favors; when to resist usurpation of legislative powers by the executive was to invite the promotion of superserviceable Senators, and the degredation of the Sumners and Trumbulls of the party; and when to declare for free and honest government in the Southern States, was to provoke an administration demand for a new era of sectional hate, many devoted Republicans were compelled to choose between faithless and unmanly submission, or such independent political action as would warn the country of the dangers which threaten it.

A bloody struggle of four years' duration for the unity of the States left us the usual legacies of protracted war. The extreme arbitrary power necessary in seasons of grave public peril not only lingered after the Union had been saved by the heroism of the people, but had steadily made new demands upon a reluctant but too often obedient Congress. To-day, with peace and civil authority supreme wherever the citizens exercise their just powers without official or military restraint, ours has ceased to be a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," and must declare that the chief obstacle to successsul government and law is the dangerous centralizing tendencies of administrative authority.

Our country would be at variance with all similar history of other nations, if corruption, and its innumerable kindred public wrongs, had not entrenched themselves in power, while a patriotic people struggled for the safety of their Government. It has boldly seized the absolute control of political organizations in a number of States, and is enabled to make ambition obedient to its exacting demands. It has, also, under color of law, made debauchery and fraud a part of the regular machinery of elections, by which it insolently defies the popular will, and gives open impunity to organized crime.

In a contest so unequal it is not surprising that here in Pennsylvania, the chief citadel of perverted authority, we have lost the first battle of this great confliict. If it has been won by fraud, or by the assaults of power, or by all combined, as it undoubtedly has been, the necessity of for its perfected organization and more determined efforts for the future, must challenge the judgment of every patriotic citizen. Its mission of National, State and municipal regeneration is one that no temporary defeat can overthrow, and no combination of political elements can avert its early and decisive triumph. It is the cause of free government, the cause of honest administration, the cause of the people, the cause of peace, and to doubt its success would be to doubt the enduring attributes of freedom.

We must battle now, and battle ever for victory, for it is within our reach. If we shall fall to-day, let our ranks be unbroken and strengthened to-morrow; and as surely will we bear our cause to success. Our platform has extorted the unqualified approval of all parties, and our candidates most fully represent the principles so frankly and patriotically declared. Horace Greeley taught the country the lessons of Cincinnati when popular prejudice and sectional passion resisted the peace and union for which we had made countless sacrifices, and now whether he or his competitor shall administer the government, his wise and liberal statesmanship will be confessed as the country advances over the hatred of war to national reconciliation. Of his eminent abilities, his sincere devotion to the whole people, his blameless integrity, his honest respect for the popular will, and his antagonism to all usurpations by Executive athority we need not speak. His opinions are unconcealed and known to all, and his patriotism and fidelity need no vindication in any section of his country or of the civilized world. With such a man to administer the Government, none but those who fear the crucible of honest authority could have reason for alarm. Earnestly devoted to the interests of industry and legitimate trade in all their varied channels, and struggling, as he [illegible] for the prosperity and harmony of every section, his election to the Presidency would be the crowning triumph of peace.

Liberals of Pennsylvania this cause is worthy of your noblest efforts. Let our ranks be closed up, and every Liberal vote be polled in November next. *If all who sincerely desire its triumph shall do their duty a regenerated nation shall be our reward.*

By order of the Liberal Republican State Committee,

A. K. McClure, Chairman, Philadelphia.

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Henry L Wallace, Philadelphia
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Robert Morris, Philadelphia
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John S Graybill, Juniata
R W Downy, Greene
David Barclay, Armstrong
L D Davis, Venango
M B Lowry, Erie
F A Shugert, Warren

Philadelphia, Oct 23, 1872.

The Torments of Life—Consumption.

Chronic diseases may be justly esteemed the torments of life. With a lingering and consuming fever they waste by degrees one function after another, until the whole are exhausted and ready to succumb. Their unfortunate victim may not be racked with that intenser anguish peculiar to acute maladies, but he is nevertheless a constant and continuous sufferer, which, if summed up in the aggregate, would more than outweigh the most *fearful of acute* diseases. These chronic diseases all have a starting point, they will either increase in violence until they culminate in an acute disease, or until the constitution is a wreck, or they will gradually get better of themselves, and a spontaneous cure will take place. This seldom happens, and if it does, it only shows that nature is kinder to us than we have been to ourselves. The proper course to pursue is to apply to some one who has made chronic diseases the study of his life. If a cure be possible, such a person will be sure to cure you. Do not go after quacks and charlatans, or traveling, unknown medicine men, but seek out some good home physician; make inquiry as to his ability and experience and the cures he has made; if possible, see those who have been cured by him. In consumptive diseases this is doubly important. Read DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. If you read it, it cannot fail to convince you that he understands the subject and treats the disease knowingly and scientifically. Price of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE $1.50 per bottle, or four bottles sent anywhere for $5. DR. KEYSER'S office and consulting rooms, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburg, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M. and from 3 until 6 P. M. and on Saturday until 9 at night.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Senate, republican majority	3
House, republican majority	20
Republican majority joint ballot	23

Below we present a complete list of the members of the Senate holding over and those recently elected.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, SESSION OF 1873

Philadelphia—
1st District—J. B. Alexander, R.
2d District—Elisha W. Davis, R.
3d District—David A. Nagle, D.
4th District—A. K. M'Clure, L. R.
V—Chester and Delaware—W. B. Waddel, R.
VI—Montgomery—Elect in 1873.
VII—Bucks and Northampton—Jesse W. Knight, D.
VIII—Berks—J. Deputy Davis D.
IX—Lancaster—John B. Warfel, R
X—Schuylkill—Wm. M. Randall, D.
XI—Lehigh and Carbon—Edwin Albright, D.
XII—Dauphin and Lebanon—J. G. Heilman, R.
XIII—Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—Francis D. Collins, D.; G. H. Rowland, D.
XIV—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—Lafayette Fitch, R.
XV—Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan—T. Chalfant, D.
XVI—Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga—Butler B. Strang, R.
XVII—Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—Andrew H. Dill, D.
XVIII—Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—William A. Wallace, D.
XIX—Cumberland and Franklin—Jas. M. Weakley, R.
XX—Adams and York—Wm. M'Sherry, D.
XXI—Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—J. A. Lemon, R.
XXII—Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon—D. M. Crawford, D.; R. Bruce Petrikin, D.
XXIII—Allegheny—Jas. L. Graham, R.; Geo. H. Anderson, R.; Miles S. Humphreys, R.
XXIV—Indiana and Westmoreland—Harry White, R.
XXV—Fayette and Greene—W H Playford, D.
XXVI—Beaver, Butler and Washington—James S. Rutan, R.
XXVII—Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest—D. M'Clay. R.
XXVIII—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—S. M'Kinley, R.
XXIX—Crawford—George B. Delamater, R.
XXX—Erie and Warren—G. H. Cutler, R.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	18
Democrats	11
Liberal Republican	1
Republican majority	3

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SESSION OF 1873.

The following is a complete list of the members elected to the general assembly, viz:

Philadelphia—1st District, Geo. Handy Smith, R.; 2d District, R. C. Tittermary, R.; 3d District, Samuel Josephs, D.; 4th District, Wm. Elliot, R.; 5th District, J Welsh, Ind.; 6th Distritt, Charles A Porter, R.; 7th District, J M'Cullough, R.; 8th District, Samuel Daniels, R.; 9th District, William H Vodges, R.; 10th District, Samuel D Dailey, D.; 11th District, J B Hancock, R.; 12th District, J R Ash, R.; 13th District, Samuel D Strock, R.; 14th District, John Lamon, R.; 15th District, Adam Albright, R; 16th District, A D Leverming, R; 17th District, H Burns, R; 18th District, J Newell, R.

Adams—W S Hildebrand, D.

Allegheny—Pittsburgh, 1st District, H H M'Cormick, R; 2d District, S J Wainright, R; J C Newmyer, R; [illegible]; R; Hyde K Samyle, R; J W Ballantine, R.

Armstrong—Philip K Bowman, R.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—S J Cress, R; W S Waldron, R; D M'Kee, R; J Allison, R.

Bedford and Fulton—J M Reynolds, D.

Berks—M M'Cullough, D; B E Dry, D; John A Conrad, D;

Blair—S R M'Cune, R.

Bradford—B S Dartt, R; E R Meyer, R.

Bucks—Samuel Darrah, D; G E Hogeman, D.

Cambria—Samuel Henry, R.

Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—D P Baird, D.

Carbon and Monroe—Richard S Staples, D.

Centre—J H Orvis D.

Chester—Levi Prizer, R; E W Bailey, R.

Clarion and Forest—J B Lawson, D.

Clearfield—John Lawshe, D.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Amos C Noyes, D; H W Petrikin, D.

Columbia—Charles B Brockway, D.

Crawford—F Bates, R; A. Oliver, R.

Cumberland—M Williams, D.

Dauphin and Perry—Andrew K Black, R; Isaac S Schminkey, R; Joseph Shuler, R.

Delaware—O F Bullard, R.

Erie—E H Wilcox, R; W W Brown R.

Fayette—Samuel H. Smith, D.

Franklin—Thad. M' Mahon, R.

Greene—S. Hagan, D.

Huntingdon—Franklin H. Lane, R.

Indiana—D. Ramsey, R.

Juniata and Mifflin—G. Bates, D.

Lancaster—A. H. Mylan, R.; David K. Burkholder, R.; H. H. Tshudy R.

Lawrence—G W. M'Cracken, R.

Lebanon—W. Kauffman, R.

Lehigh—B. Housman, D.; R. Steckel, D.

Luzerne—E. P. Kisner, D.; Patrick Delacy, D.; Peter Quigley, D.; Koons, D.

Mercer—Nathan Morford, R.

Montgomery—G. E. Nyce, R.; Oliver G. Morris, D.

Northampton—M. G. Stier, D.; R. C. Pyle, D.

Northumberland and Montour—J. Amerman, D.; A. T. DeWitt, D.

Pike, and Wayne—J. Howard Beach, D.

Potter and M'Kean—C. S. Jones, R.

Schuylkill—T. Egan, D.; B. Kauffman, R.; Charles F. King, D.

Snyder and Union—C. S. Wolfe, R.

Somerset—J. R. M'Miller, R.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—Martin Brunges, R.; H. M. Jouse, R.

Tioga—John I. Mitchell, R.

Venango—R. D. M'Creary, R.

Warren—William M. Shortt, R.

Westmoreland—John Latta, D.; A. Greenawalt, D.

York—G. W. Heiges, D; D. M. Loucke, D.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	60
Democrats	39
Liberal Republican	1
Republican majority	20

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