

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN. EBENSBURG, PA., Friday Morning, - November 1, 1872.

Democratic Republican National Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT: HORACE GREELEY, Of New York. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: B. GRATZ BROWN, Of Missouri.

- ELECTORS. Edgar Cowan, George W. Skinner, John Knecht, Frederick M. Gunster, J. Groves Fry, John F. Lowenberg, John S. Miller, James McKnight, Thomas J. Bangor, Henry Weiser, Stephen D. Anderson, John Morfe, George H. Berrell, Edward Nickelson, Isaiah B. Houpert, Samuel A. Dyer, Jesse G. Hawley, Hiram B. Swartz, George W. Miller, Samuel M. Johnson, James McKnight, Henry Weiser, John Morfe, Robert W. Christy, William F. Logan, William A. Galbraith, John H. Wilson, Philip H. Stephenson, John W. Hard, George W. Miller.

THERE is but one Democratic Electoral Ticket in the field in this State, that which is printed at the head of this paper. It is composed of the leading and representative men of the State. The only choice of the people of Pennsylvania is between this ticket and that pledged to the re-election of Grant. Where is the true and earnest Democrat who will fail to go to the polls and cast his vote for the Democratic Electoral Ticket?

Our Democratic friends, notwithstanding the overwhelming defeat we sustained at the October election, produced through bribery, fraudulent voting, false returns, etc., should determine, every man of them, to vote at next Tuesday's election. Voting is not only a privilege, but it is a duty, and Democrats are always ready and willing to do their duty. Let them also show to the opposition that, although defeated, they are not demoralized.

The importance of a few votes has received a new and striking illustration in the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana, where it seems the vote for Shanks (Rep.) was 4,506, and for Neff (Dem.) 4,501—Shanks' majority, 5! That was almost as close work as once occurred in Massachusetts when Marcus Morton was elected Governor by one majority. Such incidents should serve to impress upon every citizen the importance of exercising the right of suffrage. Let no man think it is unimportant whether he votes. One State may decide the result of the Presidential election, and one vote may determine to which candidate the electoral vote of that State shall be given.

The following is among the many observations which show that this State may yet be carried for Greeley and Brown. The New York World of Monday says: The Harrisburg Patriot shows that there were in some forty counties out of the sixty-six in Pennsylvania thirty odd thousand Democrats who failed to vote at the recent election in that State. Even with the portentous frauds practised in Philadelphia, the Radical majority was but 3,000; and as the same amount of money lavished in October cannot be spent in November—the administration, even with the Federal Treasury behind it, having to make do elsewhere for that—it amounts to demonstration that the State can be carried against Grant by the polling of the Democratic vote withheld upon that first day. Even allowing that half of Hartman's alleged majority of 10,000 was genuine, the polling of a full Democratic vote next month can carry the State by 12,000 majority. Let it be done, and that it may be done, let every Democrat in the Keystone State vote.

BEFORE the next number of the Freeman is printed the Presidential contest will have been decided. We trust that every Democrat in Cambria county will consider it his sacred duty to go to the polls on next Tuesday, and, by voting for Horace Greeley, enter his protest against the present lawless and corrupt administration. What if we are defeated in this State in November, as we were in October, by fraud and villainy! Let every true and fearless Democrat show by his vote that he is still unconquered, and that he will never give up the good fight. As we said last week, the Radicals of this county boast that they will carry Cambria for Grant. We gave the able and accomplished Buckealew a clear majority of 707 over the corrupt lot of the Cameron King. Shall that majority be reversed next Tuesday? It is for the unbought Democracy of this sterling county to say. Democrats of Cambria, once more to the front! Do your duty, and having again fearlessly performed it, let the consequences to the future of the country rest where they will properly belong.

HON. WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died in Pittsburgh on Saturday afternoon of dropsy, after an illness of about three months. His death, though sudden to the public, was not unexpected to his personal friends. Mr. Johnston was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1848 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Shunk. His majority was the smallest any candidate ever received for the Governorship in this State, being only 302 votes in a total of over three hundred thousand. In 1851, just previous to the expiration of his term, he was again the Whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated by William Bigler by a majority of 8,465. After the formation of the Republican party Mr. Johnston became connected with that organization, but he followed the fortunes of Andrew Johnston, from whom he had, just previous to the celebrated Wignam Convention of 1860, received the appointment of Collector of Customs for the port of Philadelphia. He took a very prominent part in the Wignam Convention, to which he had been appointed a delegate at large from Pennsylvania. On retiring from the Custom House he disappeared from public view until the recent election, when he was one of the opposition candidates for Congress in the Twenty-third district of this State, receiving 7,000 votes.

It is confidently hoped that upon the assembling of the Legislature Hon. Samuel Henry will make it his first business to have a bill passed providing for the appointing of a commission to open the accounts of the Auditors and Poor-House Directors, and bring to light the vast volume of frauds perpetrated on the taxpayers of our country for many years back.—Johnstown Tribune.

We also confidently hope that Samuel Henry will comply with the imperative demand of the Tribune. When Samuel Henry prepares the bill suggested by Geo. T. Swank, we hope it will be as self-satisfying as Henry's bill was at the last session in reference to the collection of taxes in Cambria county. We request Samuel Henry, when he has prepared the bill referred to by the Tribune, and when Henry is sure that it is all right and that it can be legally executed, that he will see to it that George T. Swank's name is inserted in the bill as one of the contemplated commission. Swank has been blowing his horns for two years about frauds in the Commissioners' office and in the Poor House Directors' management of that institution. Here is his glorious opportunity, and we hope, for his own reputation as the leading radical editor in Cambria county, that, unlike Othello's, his occupation is not gone. If Henry passes Swank's bill, then we demand that Swank and not Henry shall make the charges good by competent proof. The County Commissioners court and invite the investigation.

George T. Swank, who has been the head and front of this offending, is and has been after an office in this county ever since he was removed by the Supreme Court from the position of Clerk of the District Court of Cambria county. Now let his friend, Samuel Henry, in Swank's proposed act not only provide that Swank shall be one of the commission to investigate the alleged fraud, and let Henry make it sure in his bill, if he can, that Swank shall be well paid. If that is only done, then "everything will be lovely and the goose will hang high."

We earnestly await the dreadful results of the bill to be passed by Samuel Henry at the suggestion of so pure and honest a politician as the editor of the Johnstown Tribune. If Samuel Henry cannot prepare a bill for the contemplated purpose, then let him call to his aid his particular counsellor and friend, George T. Swank, the editor of the Johnstown Tribune.

HON. ANTHONY ANNA has failed as yet to come to time with a reply to our queries why he refused to sign the Auditors' annual report last winter. Perhaps some of his friends will make answer for him.—Johnstown Tribune.

When will the Tribune cease harping on this matter? The same reference to Anthony Anna has appeared in that paper so frequently that it no longer attracts the slightest attention, and unless the editor of the Tribune send a copy of his paper regularly to Mr. Anna, we doubt whether that gentleman is aware of the extreme anxiety of that paper on the subject. That business has the Tribune with the reasons which induced Anthony Anna to withhold his signature from the report of the Auditors' last winter on the accounts of the Poor House Directors? We do not ourselves know what were his reasons, but, from our knowledge of his character, we are convinced that they were entirely satisfactory to himself. Mr. Anna has not seen proper to make them public, nor was it at any time necessary that he should do so. The Auditors' Report was published and was still open to examination, and if there was anything flagrantly wrong or dishonest in it, why does not the Tribune expose it? Mr. Anna's reasons are with himself, and whatever they were he will not, we think, gratify the curiosity so frequently manifested by the editor of the Tribune on this subject. We had supposed that the re-election of John Bloch as one of the Directors of the Poor and of Anthony Anna as County Commissioner would have quieted the uneasiness of the Tribune but it seems that we were sadly mistaken. That paper appears to have Anthony Anna and the Poor House accounts on the brain, and we suppose that time only will effect a cure. Until then its readers will have to bear with the best grace possible its frequent references to this threadbare subject.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1872.—In obedience to instructions from the state committee, as set forth in the following resolution: "That the chairman of the state central committee be authorized to appoint a committee to investigate all alleged frauds committed in October, and to prosecute upon reasonable and probable cause." I have appointed the following named gentlemen, who will respectively take notice of their selection. Those residing outside of the city of Philadelphia will at once enter into correspondence with Hon. Richard Vaux, chairman, 250 Walnut street, Philadelphia: Hon. Richard Vaux, chairman; John O. James, esq., Philadelphia; J. Rinaldo Sank, esq., Philadelphia; Henry S. Harget, esq., Philadelphia; George R. Berrell, esq., Philadelphia; Hon. H. B. Wright, Luzerne; Hon. John D. Stiles, Lehigh; Daniel Niseman, esq., Northampton; William D. Moore, esq., Allegheny; Joseph L. Laro, esq., Allegheny; E. B. Dougherty, esq., Beaver; R. L. Muench, esq., Dauphin; William H. Witte, esq., Montgomery; Henry Carpenter, esq., Lancaster; H. J. Hendler, esq., Schuylkill; John B. Bratton, esq., Cumberland; Jos. Hemphill, esq., Chester; Nathan C. James, esq., Bucks; William S. Black, esq., Lawrence; D. W. Hutchinson, esq., Erie, and R. B. Brown, esq., Clarion.

The chairman (Mr. Vaux) is herewith empowered to add to the number of said committee whenever he shall deem the same expedient. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman.

This from the Huntingdon Globe: "A fellow by the name of Swank, editor of the Johnstown Tribune, says Greeley 'is an old white coated fraud.' That opinion of Swank will no doubt completely destroy Greeley's prospects in Cambria, and secure for Swank the position of searlighter to President Grant."

The Liberals in Council.

The Necessity of Constructing the Light-A Patriotic Address—Read, Consider and Act.

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 veda temporary and doubtful victory. Whether wholly the result of fraud or not, the success of October is so stained with debauchery of the ballot that the people are taught in more unmistakable tones 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 subservience to its will, submission by the citizen 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, and the administration reprobates, 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 administrative authority; when to resist the usurpation of legislative powers by the executive, was to invite the promotion of supervenable senators, and the degradation 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 legislative and executive administration, we were compelled to choose between failure 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 nation, and 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 has, by its own nature, been 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 we must declare that the chief obstacle to successful government and law is the dangerous centralizing tendencies of administrative authority.

Our country would be at variance with all other liberty of other nations, if corruption, and its innumerable kindred political 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 action in a number of counties, 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 people, and gives open immunity to organize 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 conflict. If it has been so, it is the result of the fraud, or by the assaults of power, or by all combined, as it undoubtedly has been, the necessity of the liberal movement is completely vindicated, and the necessity for its perfected organization and more determined action is more than ever manifest. 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 decisive triumph. It is the cause of free government, of honest administration, of 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, and we have but to-day to stand firm, and our strength and our courage shall be our ally, and our patriotic and patriotic declaration. 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 his patriotism and his competitor shall administer the government, his wise and liberal statesmanship will be confessed as the country advances over the intruder of war to national reconciliation. Of his eminent abilities, his noble character, and his whole people, his blameless integrity, his honest respect for the popular will and his antagonism to all usurpations by executive authority we need not speak. His opinions are unbecomely and known to all, and his honesty 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 would have reason for alarm. Earnestly and bravely we must stand firm, and legitimate trade in all their varied channels, and struggling, as he ever did and ever will, for the prosperity and harmony of every section, his election to the Presidency would be the crowning triumph of peace.

By order of the liberal republican state committee. A. K. McCLEURE, Chairman, Philad'a. WM. H. RUDDIMAN, Philadelphia. LAMBERT THOMAS, Philadelphia. HENRY L. WALLACE, Philadelphia. GEORGE W. FLETCHER, Philadelphia. ROBERT MORRIS, Philadelphia. JAMES KING, Allegheny. THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Allegheny. G. STENGLE, Allegheny. J. DUTTON STEELE, Montgomery. WM. J. GILLESPIE, Philadelphia. E. H. RAYCH, Lancaster. DANIEL LALFUS, Carbon. GEORGE H. IRVIN, Dauphin. GORDON F. MARSH, Bradford. THOMAS J. JORDAN, Lycoming. FRANKLYN TAYLOR, Luzerne. S. B. ROW, Clearfield. JACOB R. BUSSEY, York. WILLIAM LEWIS, Huntingdon. JAMES PILLOW, Butler. WM. STEWART, Mercer. OSMA DOUGLASS, Crawford. WM. J. GILLESPIE, Philadelphia. HENRY L. CAKE, Philadelphia. H. TIEDEMAN, Philadelphia. E. T. CHASE, Philadelphia. W. W. RIDGLE, Allegheny. N. HATTON, Allegheny. FRANKLYN TAYLOR, Luzerne. M. C. BOYER, Montgomery.

THE hope that we had seen the worst of the human spirit in this New York World of Tuesday, has proved delusive, as yesterday showed a decided and alarming increase of the disease. The gravest inconvenience is being felt in business circles, and the various car companies are compelled to suspend the services, to such an extent as to seriously impede all travel. The evil has already reached such a height that the Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution authorizing the various companies to propel the cars by dummy engines. Other cities are even worse off. In Norwich, Conn., a horse is to be seen, the team being drawn by men and oxen. In South Boston the horse-cars are also drawn by men, while Rochester has fallen back upon running the fire-engines by hand. The disease is spreading everywhere. Philadelphia, Buffalo, Paterson, N. J., Brighton, Providence, N. O., Oswego, Albany, Watertown, Bangor, Me., and many other places, are adding their notes to the prevailing cry of distress.

J. GEORGE SHELZTER, Betts. N. ELLIOTT, Lancaster. E. J. HOWLE, Lehigh. GEORGE COKAY, Luzerne. J. C. DELEZENNE, Wayne. J. B. EARL, Cambria. CHARLES HOWER, Snyder. D. S. DENHAM, Blair. JOHN B. GRAYBILL, Juniata. R. W. DOWNEY, Greene. DAVID BARCLAY, Armstrong. L. D. DAVIS, Venango. M. B. LOWRY, Erie. F. A. SHUGART, Centre. PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1872.

Get Out the Vote.

The Democratic and Liberal State Committees of Indiana recently published a circular and resolved to prosecute the pending canvass with renewed pluck and energy and determination. The chief effort will be to bring up such lagging Democrats as endangered the result by remaining from the polls in October, and so appealing to the honest and patriotic English people shall not be put in jeopardy through party prejudice or personal whim. Let the Democrats of Pennsylvania stick a pin just here and go and do likewise.—Laggard Democrats remained from the polls in this State at the late elections in thousands, and suffered Mr. Backaew and the ticket to be defeated. That fact is now clearly demonstrated. If a full Democratic vote had been polled, all the cheating of the "Ring," gigantic as it was, would not have saved Hartman and Allen. They would have been beaten by more than ten thousand votes. When the whole number of Democratic votes cast at the election of the year, is compared with the total of 1868, it is shown that 49,049 Democrats failed to poll their ballots at a time when the honor and integrity of the State, the peace and perpetuity of the republic, and the balance of the balance. This caused the defeat. Philadelphia was short 16,662 in her Democratic vote; Schuylkill, 1,624; York, 1,126; Montgomery, 936; Indiana 324; Fayette, 446; Columbia, 469; Chester, 610; Lancaster, Berks, 829; Adams, 418; and other counties in various proportions. In forty counties, the Democratic vote fell below that cast in 1868. "In the remaining twenty-six counties," says the Harrisburg Patriot, "the total number of votes polled, and in a few instances was exceeded." In some of the counties there was a heavy Liberal vote, but in the oil and coal regions, and in Allegheny and Philadelphia, the "natural increase must be greater than five per cent." The Democrats must put their shoulders to the wheel, and we must declare that the chief obstacle to successful government and law is the dangerous centralizing tendencies of administrative authority.

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James Anthony Froude. This distinguished historian is now in this country, and is delivering a course of lectures on British rule in Ireland. He of course views the matter from an English standpoint, and justifies all the wrongs which for centuries England has inflicted on the people of the Emerald Isle. It will be hard for Mr. Froude, able and talented though he is, to bring the great body of the American people to his way of thinking upon this subject. Our people believe in the right of local self government, and they believe that his principle was applied in Ireland to-day it would prove a benefit to England as well as to the Irish people. There is no one who desires to see Ireland set up as an independent kingdom or a republic. No necessity for that now exists. But she should have the right, through a home government, to enact her own local laws. We believe that this right accorded to Ireland would make her the most loyal portion of the British empire. In this way England could bind Ireland to her for all time to come. When Mr. Froude tells our American auditors that England's course toward Ireland in the past has been actuated by political necessity, he flies in the face of history. There never yet existed any necessity for the prescriptive course by England towards the Catholics of Ireland. Mr. Froude must know that at one time the history of Ireland was not in what modern writers style the "dark ages" either, a price was offered by the laws made by an English parliament for the government of Ireland, upon the head of Catholic priests. This too, when, as now, the great body of the Irish people were American Catholics. When England's course toward Ireland in the past has been actuated by political necessity, he flies in the face of history. There never yet existed any necessity for the prescriptive course by England towards the Catholics of Ireland. 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