

# The Montrose Democrat.

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MONTROSE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1871.

Never! The army of Democracy is too

great and powerful, and its organization

is grounded in principles too sacred to

talk about, and in the presence of

an enemy, no more than our superior

in numbers, and infinitely our inferior

in political principles.

In 1868 there were five millions six

hundred and twenty thousand one

hundred and sixty-three votes cast for

President. Of these Horatio Seymour received

two millions six hundred and forty-three

thousand six hundred and twelve votes

and U. S. Grant two millions nine

hundred and seventy-eight thousand

five hundred and fifty-one votes.

This shows only a majority of three

hundred and thirty-four thousand nine

hundred and thirty-nine votes against the

Democratic party, or less than seven

per cent of the grand total votes cast.

The change of one vote in every fourteen

from the Radical party would change the

administration. No reasonable man will

say that one-fourteenth of the Republicans

are not dissatisfied with Grant's adminis-

tration, and are ready to vote for any good

man who will put an end to the present

ruinous and dangerous policy of the ad-

ministration.

This vast army of Democratic voters

are not scattered and divided by a diversity

of purpose, but are united and banded

together, and armed for a common

purpose—to save our political institutions

from overthrow.

Shall we say to them: Lay down your

arms, disband your forces, retire from the

contest, and let the enemy fight among

their own factions for the spoils of office

and blast the destinies of the Republic?

Never! The Democratic party stands up

on the right, and can afford to do battle

against Radicalism, even in the face of an

overwhelming number. Then shall we

give up the contest, now that State after

State which voted for Grant in 1868, has

wheeled into the Democratic line, and

impatiently waits for an opportunity to

repudiate a military despot?

The Democratic party is too strong in

numbers and principles, to admit that

these principles are a failure and worthy

only to be abandoned at the very hour

when only steadfast faith will bring safety

out of the political situation. If ten

righteous men would have saved Sodom

and Gomorrah from destruction, who

shall say that two and a half millions of

Democratic voters shall not be able to

save republican institutions from over-

throw, if they cling honestly and earnest-

ly to the faith that is in them? No sur-

rendering no disbandment! These are the

watchword, of the friends of liberty and

free government.—Pittsburg Post.

The Habeas Corpus.

The wrong involved in a suspension of

the writ of habeas corpus is that it exposes

the innocent to persecution. The only

object and effect of the writ is to give

men who are arrested a hearing by com-

peting the officials who have them in

custody to produce them in court, state

the cause of their arrest, and give them a

chance to be heard. If there is no good

ground for detention, they are discharged;

if there is, they are kept in confinement.

Where this procedure is abolished, as it

has been by the President in some parts

of the country, innocent men may be in-

formed against falsely, arrested and im-

prisoned, and there is no mode, and

therefore, no hope of redress. (Herein

consists the monstrous wrong of suspend-

ing the habeas corpus. If men are guilty,

they can be arrested, good reasons can

be shown for imprisoning them, and the

writ will not protect them in any way. It

is not, therefore, on behalf of the guilty,

but of the innocent, that all lovers of li-

berty deprecate the abolishment of the

writ. It was invented by the defenders of

civil liberty to protect the citizen guil-

ty of any offences from oppression, and it

is only obnoxious to those who care more

for power than they do for justice, law or

freedom.

Governor Parker.

It is with feelings of patriotic pride

says the New Jersey Herald, that we an-

nounce the triumphant election of Joel

Parker as the next Governor of New

Jersey. For once it can truly be said

that the office has sought the man and

not the man the office. When Gov. Parker

before occupied the Executive chair he

gave us an administration and made a

record which conferred lasting honor

upon his name. That glorious adminis-

tration was on trial before the people in

this election and has been vindicated and

endorsed in a manner so emphatic that

unprincipled politicians and a venal press

will never again have the hardihood to as-

sault it. Let the people rejoice that honor

and real merit has triumphed; that po-

litical corruption has been dealt its death

blow in New Jersey, and that, hereafter,

virtue and intelligence shall be the quali-

fications for official position. No more

golden calves will be set up for the people

to worship. The useful lessons taught by

this victory we will endeavor to improve

hereafter.

The New Bishop.

The Episcopal Convention which has

been sitting in Harrisburg for the past

few days, adopted the name of "The Dis-

cuss of Central Pennsylvania" for the

new diocese, and Rev. M. A. De Wolfe

Howe, D. D., Rector of St. Luke's Church,

Thurgate street below Spruce, Philadel-

phia, was elected Bishop. The clerical

vote stood: Howe, 80; Henry C. Potter,

D. D., 1; George Woods, D. D., of Balti-

more, 24; Charles Hall, D. D., 1; Morgan

Dir, D. D., 1. The lay deputies endorsed

the choice by a vote of 32 to 33. Dr.

Howe has been Rector of St. Luke's

church for twenty-five years past. He

was born in Rhode Island, and is about

fifty years of age. He is generally con-

sidered a very able man, and conservative

in church matters, though a strong

Churchman.

Whiskey Ring.

The difference between the majority

for Stanton and Death, is about five

thousand. It is accounted for by the

fact that, by the "Secret" action of

the Whiskey Ring, twenty-five hundred

Republican votes were diverted from

Stanton to McCandless. (Making five

thousand in the count.) But did not

some Temperance Democrats vote for

Stanton, to make up the loss? It may be

asked. No such case has come to light.

Monroe Republican.

We are always prepared for any asser-

tion from the above, but we confess

that Frazier has "out Herod Herod,"

in an attempt to put forth an ambiguous

misrepresentation, to vent his spleen upon

honest minded members of his own party.

One of two things is apparent, either

he made the above statement without any

knowledge of the facts, or he willfully

did it to misrepresent, and in either case,

is guilty of dishonesty as a journalist.

The facts in the case are these: The differ-

ence in the majorities for Stanton and

Death, was caused by the vote in Allegheny

county, where the German Workingmen's

Association adopted McCandless and

Death, by which course the whole differ-

ence in the vote was made. We demand

of the "Republican" a denial of the above

facts if it dare, or stand convicted of the

charge of falsifying the facts, and to adopt

such a course to impose upon the credu-

lity of its readers, is an additional attempt

to "debauch" the principles of honest

men, and a most infamous Radical fraud.

We have heard the cry of "whiskey

knows" from the "Republican" and we

know, if it speak the truth, it could dis-

close some very ugly facts, for being the

leader in this district of the "Branges

(whiskey) temperance" ring, which

through secret action, did precisely

what is revealed in the above quotation,

by fraudulently substituting a Radical

whiskey man for a Democratic temper-

ance man, it knows how it was done.

Jacob Rosenzweig's trial, for the kill-

ing of Alice Augusta Bowlsby, which

deed has attained world-wide notoriety

under the title of "The Trunk Mystery,"

was concluded Oct. 29th in the Court of

General Sessions. The jury returned a

verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was

sentenced to seven years' hard labor, in

State Prison. In pronouncing sentence,

Recorder Hackett said he regretted the

punishment was not the same as for murder

in the first degree. After the ad-

judgment of the Court, Rosenzweig's

daughter Rosa, aged fourteen, fell on her

knees in the Court room, as she was about

to bid her father good-bye, and vehement-

ly swore that she would have the life of

each and every person who had taken

part in the prosecution. She was finally

silenced, and her father removed by the

Court officers.

A writ of error has since been granted

for a review of the case.

THE ELECTIONS.

Elections were held in New York, New

Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Illinois, Min-

nesota, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Arkansas,

and Massachusetts. In all but five the

officers to be elected were the Governor,

State ticket and Legislature; in Virginia

and Mississippi, a Legislature only was

elected by the State at large, and in

Massachusetts, four parties were in the

field—the Republican, the Democratic,

the Labor Reform and the Labor Reform

and the Labor Reform. We give the re-

sults as we find them in the latest dis-

patches.

NEW YORK.—Owing to the Demo-

cratic divisions between Tammany and anti-

Tammany, the Republicans have carried

New York by a vote of 120,000 majority,

electing their whole State ticket and

majorities in both branches of the Legis-

lature. There is no danger of New York

going for Grant.

NEW JERSEY.—Joel Parker, Dem., has

been elected Governor by a majority of

about 5,000. His gain in the city of

New York was about 4,000. The Leg-

islature is Republican in both branches.

VIRGINIA.—Virginia has been carried

by the Conservatives. The gains are large

over the last Congressional vote, when

the State was carried by an aggregate

of 8,000. The aggregate majority will prob-

ably reach 20,000.

ILLINOIS.—White.—The Democratic

candidate for Governor, is elected by 12,

000 majority. All the other State offi-

cials are elected by about the same major-

ity.

MISSISSIPPI.—The returns indicate that

the Republican State ticket has been

elected by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority.

The Radical candidates for Governor and

Secretary of State run behind their ticket

on account of a dissension among the

Scandinavians.

MISSOURI.—The Republicans carry

Missouri by a majority of ten or fifteen

thousand. The Senate is Republican by

a small majority. The Assembly is

claimed by both parties.

WISCONSIN.—Washburn, the Republi-

can candidate for Governor, is elected by

a small majority. The Republicans have

also a majority in the Legislature.

ARKANSAS.—It is believed that the

Republican ticket (as called) in opposition to

Senator Clayton is elected by from 500 to

600 majority. About 300 persons were

denied the right to vote because their

names did not appear on the registration

list.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Republicans

have again carried Massachusetts. The

returns from 177 cities and towns give

Washburn (Rep.) 31,900, and

Chamberlain (Rep.) 31,900, and

Chamberlain and Pitman (Labor Reform

and Labor Reform) about 5,000 each.

The Legislature is, as usual, largely Re-

publican.

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