The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORACE GREELEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,
Of Columbia County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Of Erie County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
WM. HARTLEY,
Of Bedford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
HON. RICHARD VAUX,
Of Philadelphia.
JAMES H. HOPKINS,
Of Allegheny County.
HON. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
Of Luzerne County.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
2. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
3. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield.
4. WILLIAM J. BAER, Somerset.
5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
6. F. R. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
7. John H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
8. S. H. REYNOLDS, LANCASTER.
9. JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
10. S. C. T. DODD, Venango.
11. G. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
12. R. A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
13. A. A. PURMAN, Greene.
14. WM. M. CONNETT, Clarion.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL:
EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland.
GEORGE W. SKINNER, of Franklin.

REPRESENTATIVE.
SELDON MARVIN, of Erie.
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon.
S. GROSS FRY, of Philadelphia.

Districts.

1. Thomas J. Barger.	13. D. Lowenberg.
2. Stephen Anderson.	14. J. M'Knight.
3. John Moffat.	15. Henry Welsh.
4. George R. Burrel.	16. Henry J. Stabley.
5. [Not agreed upon]	17. R. W. Christie.
6. Isaiah B. Houpt.	18. Wm. F. Logan.
7. Samuel A. Dyer.	19. R. B. Brown.
8. Jesse G. Hawley.	20. F. M. Robinson.
9. H. B. Swart.	21. J. R. Molten.
10. R. Riley.	22. T. H. Stevenson.
11. John Kuncle.	23. John B. Bard.
12. F. W. Gunster.	24. George W. Miller.

GENERAL AND PRESIDENT.

An exchange very truthfully says that the question of Gen. Grant's military abilities and record does not enter into the present campaign. It is not with General Grant but with President Grant that we have to deal. When he became President he ceased to be General, and shut the door upon the achievements and record of his military career. He entered upon the new and untried field of civil administration. And the sole question before the American people to-day, so far as he is concerned, is whether his course as President has been wise and successful enough to justify his reelection. Had he failed at Vicksburg, had he been disgracefully defeated in a dozen of the earlier engagements of the war, had he selected a staff of miserably incompetent officers, had he been more eager to get presents and reward the donors than to win successes over the common foe, had he used the army and all his military prestige and influence to secure his own promotion and reward his own relatives and friends, who is insane enough to imagine that the American people would have clamored for his advancement, or that the Government would have placed him at the head of our armies? And shall we reelect a President whose Administration is a confessed failure, and whose entire civic career is a succession of blunders, if not something worse?

It is with President Grant that we have to deal. And it is because he has ignominiously failed to fill his high office as Chief Executive of the nation, and has degraded that office in the estimation of the people and the eyes of the world, that we oppose his reelection. His civil career has disappointed the expectations of his best friends. His cabinet has not a single first-class statesman in it, unless it be Mr. Boutwell. His chosen associates are men whom few of our best citizens would invite to their tables. He has billeted his personal relatives and favorites upon the country by appointing them to offices for which they are notoriously unfit. He has used the vast patronage of the government as though it were one of the perquisites of his position, without regard to the public service or welfare, pledging every appointee to labor for his reelection. He has accepted presents from all sorts of persons, and rewarded the givers by official honors. He has filled the southern states with his creatures, and enforced their extortions with the military power until one-third of the Union stand to-day on the verge of ruin and anarchy. He has bullied Congress into the support of his pet measures, winked at corruption and fraud, retained infamous officers long after their unfitness was demonstrated, surrounded himself by a staff of military officers in violation of the Constitution, lowered the standard of our public service abroad, compromised the national honor in his dealing with England; insulted honorable and patriotic public servants who have opposed his wild or wilful schemes, and finally divided the Republican party by insisting upon his own renomination, and using all the power and patronage of the government to secure it. Nothing he has ever said or done gives the impression that he knows or cares anything about either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution, the genius of our institutions, the great principles on which the welfare of the Republic rests, or the policy of a sound, consistent administration of public affairs. His government is a complete failure in every respect, and its failure would have been disastrous but that the country has been at peace. It is such a President, whose unfitness for the Chief Magistracy of the nation is striking and notorious, whose reelection we oppose on every ground of national policy and honor.

It is no answer to these solid objections to tell us of Gen. Grant's noble exertions and heroic exploits in the war. Admit all that may be claimed for him on that score. It is not a General but a President that we are to elect. Gen. Grant was elected to the Presidency in 1868 solely on his military record. His election was an experiment which has disgracefully failed. He comes before the people now and demands reelection not as General but as President, and on a civil record which should cover his name with obloquy and make every patriot hang down his head for him in very shame. And it is this incompetent President who has not a single qualification for the trust he holds and whose unfitness has been demonstrated by over three years of corrupt misrule, whose reelection we shall do our utmost to prevent.

"Prominent" Republicans.

What constitutes a "prominent" Republican? We are told by a Radical *organist* that is attempting to play two tunes at once, one for Democrats and one for Radicals, that there are *eight* "not prominent" but "sound Republicans" in Montrose who are supporting Horace Greeley. We cannot interpret the meaning of "prominent" in this case unless it signifies that they do not belong to the office gloating "Ring" who ride the county in their own behalf and administer "orange peel lemonade," for the want of any other. Under this test they are not "prominent." They are known through the county as honest, intelligent and thinking men, a character we admit which is "not prominent" among the adherents to the corrupt office-seeking "Ring." How about their votes? Are they "prominent?" We would say for the further benefit of the "orange peel" brigade that in addition to the twenty-one "not prominent" Liberal Republicans, who signed the call for a Greeley and Brown Club, there are twenty or twenty-five others whose votes will be just as prominent for Horace Greeley in November. Hadn't the Ringmasters better take another lemonade?

Facts and Figures.

It seems to be the political tactics of the Radical office-holders and *Organ*-grinders in this county, as well as elsewhere, to industriously circulate that all former Republicans are faithful to the "Ring," and also that a good portion of the Democrats are going over to its support, and everything is "lovely." We have no disposition to quarrel with them on this point by personal assertions for effect, for we are willing that they shall enjoy all the comfort they can, from such a fallacious source. Men have been known to die of purely imaginary disease, and by a constant and persistent assertion of falsehood, they may hope to make it pass as a truth for a season. Orange peel dropped into pure cold water, has the appearance of lemonade, and even when tasted if you "make believe very much it's quite nice." The enthusiasm which can be raised by such deception, may deceive for a season, but when tasted by honest men, like orange peel lemonade, it will seem as if it would bear a little more seasoning. With all those who are on the "anxious seat," for a position in the official brigade, the orange peel enthusiasm, is the best they have, and they must trust to a lively fancy to compensate for its defects. We give below a little demonstration of facts by way of "seasoning," which is not an "advertisement."

GREELEY AND BROWN CLUB.—The undersigned, Republicans of Montrose and vicinity, respectfully invite so many of their Political Associates as concur in the movement to meet at the Court House, on Wednesday evening, July 24th, 1872, at 8 o'clock, p. m., then and there to organize a Liberal Republican Club.

J. S. Tarbell.	H. S. Parks.
S. M. Wilson.	A. O. Warren.
Geo. R. Lathrop.	Byington Thatcher.
J. M. Robertson.	C. Cushman.
P. Lines.	C. N. Warner.
H. C. Lines.	E. L. Weeks.
E. P. Stamp.	Horace Smith.
Geo. Frink.	H. F. Griffiths.
D. G. Leslie.	John Groves.
Henry Crusier.	Hyde Crocker.
H. S. Baldwin.	S. H. Morse.

For the purpose of adding a little more genuine "lemon" for seasoning, we would state that a similar call appears in the Grant organ, at Honesdale, under the head of "Businesss notices," signed by Eighty of the leading Republicans of that town, and also one in a Binghamton paper, with ninety-seven Greeley supporters from the Radical ranks. Perhaps these naturally belong under the head of "Business Notices," for they undoubtedly mean business.

☞ The carpet-bag office-holders at Lamar, Marshall County, Mississippi, seek to secure the colored vote for Grant by impressing upon the more ignorant of that race ridiculous teachings. One of the doctrines vigorously circulated among the blacks in the above county is that if General Grant is defeated he will declare war and put them in the army. Many of these colored men have been repeating these stories, and are absolutely convinced of their truth.

☞ The following message, written upon a "Western Union" blank, was found on the beach at Long Branch the day after Horace Greeley received the Democratic nomination:—

"TO MY RELATIVES:

MAKE HAY,

U. S. G."

Historical Questions and Answers.

FIRST SERIES.—Does the Presidential history of the United States record a single instance in which the incumbent of the highest office in the gift of the people was a habitual frequenter of horse-races; Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does this history point to an instance where a President appointed all his relatives to office? Yes, one, and only one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it note a case in which a President was made a millionaire by the gifts of office seekers? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it record anywhere the fact that the Presidential office enriched its incumbent? Yes, one, and only one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it make mention of any President who held stock in stone quarries, from which all the stone used on the government work at Washington was furnished? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it tell of any President who sought to carry state elections by the force of the bayonet? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant. See Governor Geary's annual message in 1870.

Does it record the fact that any President deeming the schools of the United States not sufficiently thorough in their system, sent his son to Europe to have him educated? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Is it recorded anywhere in Presidential history, that a convention comprised almost wholly of federal officials renominated the tenant of the White House? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

"An Item for The Tribune."

The following appears in a prominent (which means "Ring") Radical hand *organ* in this county.

"A canvasser and collector for the INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN, who has been travelling in the different townships of Susquehanna and Wyoming counties most of the time since Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati, in all his travels met with only one Republican who declared himself for Greeley."

That man, whoever he is, deserves and undoubtedly has been promised a pension for life, by the "Ring masters," for to have spread himself out so thin all over two counties, must have disabled him for life, for truth and veracity. A little more "orange peel," if you please, Gentlemen.

☞ Washington, July 13.—Hon Galusha Grow, late Radical Congress-man, writes from Texas that that State will give Greeley 50,000 majority. He will stump the northern counties of Pennsylvania for Greeley in September.

☞ Greeley men are being hunted down with remorseless fury by the Grant henchmen in the Custom-House, Post, office, Mint and Navy-yard of Philadelphia. By order of Simon Cameron.

☞ Lieut. Gov. Pinchback and State Senator Campbell, colored, made Greeley speeches at a republican meeting in New Orleans. Pinchback was hetofore in favor of Grant.

☞ One hundred Republicans in Waterbury, Conn., have joined a Greeley club. Jewell's majority in the State for Governor last spring was 28.

GENERAL BANKS FOR GREELEY.—The Herald's Boston special intimates that General Banks has espoused the cause of Greeley.

☞ Governor Curtin will be at home about the first of August to take the stump for Greeley.

☞ The Administration scheme of compiling a pamphlet composed of all the hard things which Mr. Greeley has said of the Democrats does not appear to excite any apprehension among the Democratic supporters of the Reform ticket. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* admirably disposes of the question in this manner: "Of course the Grant compilers will find immense amount of matter in which Mr. Greeley has spoken of the Democratic party and of its principles in by no means complimentary terms. This is so well known that it seems absurd that a book or a phamphlet should be written in order to prove it. Mr. Greeley will be supported by the Democratic party in opposition to Grant not on account of his past records, but in defiance of them, for the reason that the present and future are more important than the past."

☞ If nothing more is stolen from the South Caolina treasury, it will be because there is actually nothing left to steal. The State Government is paralysed, the finances are exhausted, and the system of public instruction is brought to a standstill for the lack of funds. The carpet-baggers have actually "cleaned out" the State. And it is a noticeable fact that all of the carpet-baggers are for Grant.

PARDONED.—Gov. Geary yesterday issued papers for the pardon of Harry Ward. This act of executive clemency has been extended on the recomendation of three physicans, who state in their petition that the confinement to which he has already been subjected has greatly impaired his health and that a further imprisonment would be productive of still more serious results.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

☞ Of the thirty-one Republicans who were in the senate when Lincoln first became President, six are dead, thirteen are for Grant, and ten are for Greeley, the other two uncommitted. Of his cabinet, Smith and Bates are dead, Cameron is for Grant, and Chase, Wells, and Blair are for Greeley. This don't look like the Republican party being a unit for Grant.

—Never fear people thinking you are fallible; for you are so, whether they think so or not.

Charges and Proofs.

On Mr. Greeley's return from his southern tour a year ago says an Exchange, he made a speech at the Lincoln Club Room in New York city, in which (as we find on referring to the newspaper reports in the morning's journal) he used the following just, rough, and characteristic words:

"I allude," said he, "to what are known as *the thieving carpet-baggers!*" [Applause.] *The thieving carpet-baggers are a mournful fact; they do exist there, and I have seen them.* They are fellows who crawled down South in the track of our armies, generally at a very safe distance in the rear; some of them on sutler's wagons; some bearing cotton permits; some of them looking sharply to see what might turn up; and they remain there. They at once ingratiated themselves with the blacks, simple, credulous, ignorant men, very glad to welcome and to follow any whites who professed to be the champions of their rights. Some of them got elected senators, others representatives, some sheriffs, some judges, and so on. And there they stand, right in the public eye, stealing and plundering, many of them with both arms around negroes, and their hands in their rear pockets, seeing if they cannot pick a paltry dollar out of them; and the public looks at them, does not regard the honest northern men, but calls every carpet-bagger a thief, which is not the truth by a good deal. But these fellows—many of them long-faced, and with eyes rolled up, are greatly concerned for the education of the blacks, and for the salvation of their souls. [Great laughter.] "Let us pray," they say; but they spell pray with an "e," and, thus spelled, they obey the aspostolic injunction to "pray without ceasing." They got into the Legislatures; they went to issuing State-bonds; they pretended to use them in aid of railroads and other improvements. But the improvements were not made, and the bonds stuck in the issuer's pockets. That is the pity of it. What the southern people see of us are these thieves, who represent the north to their jaundiced visions, and representing it, they disgrace it. "They are the greatest obstacle to the triumph and permanent ascendancy of Republican principles at the south, and as such I denounce them. [Applause.]

Gratz Brown, himself a southerner, both by birth and life-long residence, and an eye-witness of the abuses which he denounces, corroborates Mr. Greeley's testimony against the carpet-baggers as follows:

"At the South," says Mr. Brown, "the spirit of dominion has been the synonym of Federal authority in the shaping of all local organizations, open control of large bodies of dependents, interference to sustain worthless officials and ruthless violations of the rights of persons. "There the substance of entire sections has been plundered, debts mortgaging generations of labor contracted, taxes levied to the point of confiscation—all done under agencies upheld by the National Government. Could the two hundred and fifty millions pillaged by the carpet-bag government have been permitted, except under a dissolute political morality that connived at Tammany in a ten million steal.

As the above assertions of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown—though made before they were candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency—have been denied as false, we propose to exhibit the facts and figures whhich proves them true.

A TABLE OF STATISTICS

Showing the Debts of the Southern States before the War, compared with the increased Debts of those same States under their present Carpet-Bag Governments.

	Before the War.	At Present.
Alabama,	$ 7,945,000	$52,761,917
Arkansas,	2,084,179	19,398,000
Florida,	370,617	15,437,587
Georgia,	2,670,750	42,500,500
Louisana,	11,000,000	40,021,734
Mississippi,	None	1,697,431
North Carolina,	12,689,245	34,887,464
South Carolina,	4,407,958	22,480,516
Texas,	2,000,000	14,930,000
Virginia,	33,848,141	47,090,666
Total,	$76,415,890	$291,626,015

Now let any honest man look at the above figures, and be amazed! They exhibit a record of rascality enequalled by any frauds in modern history, not excepting those of the Tammany Ring! Here are ten States whose debts now are nearly four times as great as they were before the war, and yet these same ten states had nothing to do with contributing to the expenses of the war, but have incurred this quadrupled indebtedness solely thro' the infamous swindling by the carpetbag governments which have cursed them under Grant's Administration. Before the sum total of their indebtedness was seventy-six millions; at present this sum total is 291 millions, showing an increase of 215 millions!

And in order that these figures may be seen in their true proportions, be it remembered that the remaining 27 states, which did incur the war debt, foot up their sum total of indebtedness (war and all) at only 203 millions; so that the mere increase in the indebtedness of ten southern states, under carpet-bag rule, is greater by 12 millions than the entire aggregate indebtedness of the 27 other states of the Union! In other words, ten southern states, which did not contribute to the expenses of the war, have a total debt of 215 millions, while 27 northern states which did contribute to the expense of the war, have only a total debt of 203 millions. Such and so great is the difference in public honesty between the legitimate state-governments of the North and the illegitimate carpet-bag state governments of the South!

What has become of all this squandered money? Nobody knows—except the purloiners of it, who are the carpet-baggers themselves. They can tell where it is—but nobody else can. They have stolen it from an impoverished people and used it to enrich themselves. Their administration, beginning in usurpation and ending in rapine, constitutes one of the blackest blots on modern civilization. If the Southern people are to get no better idea of the North than is reflected to them from the hideous spectacle presented by these swindling and thieving carpet-bag governors and legislatures—with their rings, and rings within rings—they will never cease to hate us. These wretched and damnable state administrations should be swept away like the Tammany regime—cleansed like the Augean stables—expelled like the money-changers from the Temple. Every vote for Grant is a vote to sustain these villains and their villany. Every vote for Greeley is a blow for their destruction.

—The Spencer Grays, a negro military company in New York, have offered to make Tennie Claflin their Captain. And yet, they tell us that the negro has more respect for himself now than he had before the war!—*Courier-Journal.*

Speech of Senator Doolittle.

The following is an extract from a speech made by Senator Doolittle on taking the chair as President of the Baltimore Convention:

These are questions which you are to decide here; that you will decide wisely, I cannot doubt, nor can any one doubt who looks over this body of men, representing as they do, three millions of citizens, and who feel, as every one must feel, the high and patriotic purpose which inspires you. Gentlemen, what means this great rising movement which you everywhere see? What means this proposed union of three millions of Democratic Republicans, with a million, it may be, of Republicans? What means this union upon a common platform, and this proposed union upon the same candidates—a union so sudden, so compact, so earnest as to surprise its friends and to confound its enemies, [applause,] which comes as the winds come, which, to borrow a figure, overwhelms the ordinary currents of public opinion, as the great storm always runs counter to the surface currents?—What means all this? There are some things, gentlemen, it does not mean. It means no abandonment of what is true, of what is just, of what is good in human government. [Applause.] It means no union of the dead upon dead issues, but a union of the living upon the issues of the present. [Applause.] It means no union for the spoils of office. [Applause.] But it means a union of men of the same faith, upon the great and paramount issues of the present hour; a frank, manly, honorable and equal union of men who have the sagacity to see, and the moral courage to accept the situation. [Cries of "good, good," and loud cheering.]—It means a union of men who have the sagacity to see what is past and to deal with the issues of the present, and for the future to do their duty to their country, their God and their fellow men. [Applause.] The issue of to-day is not the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; nor the question of slavery in the territories, upon which alone the Republican party was organized in 1856. It is not upon that which followed, when the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas divided the Democratic party in twain, and elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860. It is not the question of secession, nor of war to put down rebellion, nor the abolition of slavery in the States by military order, or by constitutional amendment, upon which Mr. Lincoln was reelected in 1864; nor yet is it the question of re-construction, or of the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments; nor the question of negro suffrage; nor of the establishment by federal power of universal suffrage, as a condition precedent to the States of the South having any rights, or any existence even as States in the Union. It is none of these questions that is now in issue. All these have been issues in the past; great issues, sufficient in themselves to create and dissolve political parties, because ideas are stronger than men or political parties. But they are all past issues. They have been fought out and fought to the end, in the forum or on the field, and they are no more an issue of to-day than the Mexican war, or the war of the rebellion. [Applause.] We could not re-open them if we would, and they falsely misrepresent our purposes who say that we would re-open them if we could. [Loud cheering.]

This great union, therefore, means no step backward. [Cheers.] Forward! is the word. [Loud cheering.] And first of all, it means to-day for all the other States of the South what it has already done for Missouri. [Cheers.] Instead of proscriptive test-oaths, suspension of habeas corpus and military despotism, it means personal freedom for the individual and republican government of all. [Loud applause.] Instead of negro supremacy, upheld by proscription and the bayonet, it means equal rights to all men—white as well as black. [Loud applause.] Instead of thieving governments, organized to plunder subjugated States, it means the domination once more of intelligence and integrity, instead of strife, hate and robbery. It means justice, liberty, peace, loyalty and good will for our whole country, East and West, North and South. It means instead of a war President, trained only in a military school, and whose whole character has been formed in the ideas, arts, habits and despotism of military life, instead of this, it means a peace President, [cheers,] trained in the ideas, arts, blessings and republican simplicity of peace and universal freedom. [Loud cheering.] Of peace not enchained, of liberty not under arrest awaiting trial, sentence and execution by drum-head court-martial, but that liberty and that peace which the Constitution secures by placing the civil law above the sword, [loud applause], by preserving in full vigor the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury. [Applause.] It means another thing, and perhaps the most important of them all, it means to arrest the centralization of power in the Federal Government. [Loud cheering.] It means to assert the vital principles of our republican system, in which it lives and moves and has its very being, that constitutions are made by the people in their sovereign capacity for the express purpose of defining and limiting the powers of Government—[applause]—powers of all Governments State or National. It means that we are determined that Presidents and Governors, Congress and State Legislatures, and every Department of the Government, shall obey the Constitution. [Prolonged applause.] It means also a genuine civil service reform, beginning with the Presidential office. [Applause.] It means to put an end forever to certain practices which have grown up with this Administration, which have driven so many of the ablest Republicans to join this liberal movement, and which have deeply wounded the hearts of all Republicans as well as Democrats, in this country—[applause]—practices which never existed under any other Administration; which are but too well known to all the world, and which our nation's good reputation will be best consulted by not even naming. [Cheers.] It means, also to give strength and stability to our financial affairs and our national credit by bringing honesty and economy and fidelity to every position—Federal, State and municipal—where public monies are disbursed. [Cheers.] It means, also, the honest payment of all our obligations.—[Renewed applause.] It means to give higher tone and greater vigor to the administration of our foreign and domestic affairs, so as to command the respect and the confidence of our own people and of all the civilized world. It means to place in the highest offices of our Government men of whom all the world will say, "they are honest and they are capable." [Applause.] Gentlemen, I have thus briefly stated the situation, the duties and the purposes which bring us here. A great responsibility rests upon this Convention. If its action should be such, and I have no doubt it will be, as to put an end to misrule which, for the last few years, has afflicted our beloved country, this generation and generations to come after us will remember with pride and gratitude the Convention of Baltimore on the 9th of July, 1872.

Democratic Unanimity.

Forney's *Press* makes the following admission:

The unanimity with which the Democratic journals of Pennsylvania have hoisted the names of Greeley and Brown is as emphatic as their nominations at Baltimore. We have yet to see a single one that opposes Greeley. His flag has been simultaneously unfurled all over the State, while the great organs at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg have broken out with extremest laudations of his career. The epidemic of Liberalism, as it has been called, has developed as strongly here as in New York or Indiana. We confess to a decided feeling of surprise as we read the Democratic papers of Pensylvania; at the Philadelphia *Age* and Herald and Pittsburg *Post* accepting the nomination of Greeley without qualification and promising him a hearty support; at the West Chester *Jeffersonian* and Bellefonte *Watchman*—the first a high toned old-fashioned Democratic organ and the second a pro-slavery, rebel sheet declaring that they will not revolt; and at the Harrisburg *Patriot* and Lancaster *Intelligencer* jubilating over the event.

To the Editor of the Chicago *Tribune:*

An Insult to the "Boys in Blue."

I see in Burnside's call for the veterans to meet at Pittsburg, in September, he says, referring to Grant:

"We have full faith in him as a peaceful man, because, had he felt disposed to exercise his power as a personal Governor, he would have done it while nearly a million of men were in arms and under his command."

The inference is that, had Grant seen fit to turn Dictator, those million of men would have supported him.

General Burnside may have held the lives of his soldiers at a low valuation, for proof of which I refer to Fredericksburg, and this covert insult by which he tries to prove Grant's fitness for the office of President shows that he holds their patriotism as worth just about as much as their lives were worth at Fredericksburg.

If Grant had attempted anything of that kind when he had a million of armed men under his command, the Boys in Blue would have thought as little of stretching his neck on the nearest tree as they would of putting a bullet through a "Johny Reb," in a battle. I do not think General Grant would have attempted anything of the kind; but it is just as reasonable to say that all that deterred him from declaring himself Dictator of the Republic was his fear of having his neck stretched by his soldiers, as it is to insinuate that he would have received their support in such a course.

T. K. WRIGHT.

CHICAGO, July 10.

Legal Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court, of Susquehanna County, to make report on the exceptions filed to the account of Geo. W. Mackey, administrator of the estate of David Markey, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Wm. H. Jessup, on Thursday the 25 day of July, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all parties interested will be heard.

H. C. JESSUP, Auditor.

June 26, 1872.—4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Judges of the Orphan's Court, in and for the County of Susquehanna, to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of Thomas Wilmarth deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Montrose, on Thursday the 1st day of August, A. D., 1872, at one o'clock in the afternoon. All parties interested are here by required to appear and present their claims, at the above time and place or be forever debarred.

E. L. BLAKESLEE, Auditor.

June 26, 1872.—w4.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans Court of Susquehanna County, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Reuben C. Vail, deceased, will sell at public sale the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece of land situate in the township of Jackson, County of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner of a lot sold formerly to John W. Bagley; thence along the warrantee line of James Bradley, south 45 degrees east 85 perches to the road; thence south along the same 50 degrees west 20 and 8-10 perches; thence south 61 degrees west 18 perches; thence south 41 degrees west 17 and 8-10 perches; thence south 72 degrees west 18 perches to the line of Charles Martin's lot; thence by the same north 41 degrees west 86 and 8-10 per hes to a corner of John Martin's lot; thence north 45 degrees east 78 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres and 98 perches—more or less.

Sale to take place on the above described premises on Monday, the 29th day of July, A. D., 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALSO—All that certain piece of land situate in the township of Gibson, County of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-west corner of the saw mill; thence along the end of said mill, across the creek south 24½ degrees east 3 perches and 19 links to the top of the wall on the southerly side of the creek; thence along the said wall north 71 degrees east 2 and 8-10 perches to the top of the mill-dam, at a point 26 feet from the saw-mill; thence across the mill pond north 37½ degrees east seven and 2-10 perches to the north margin of the same at the upper side of the bridge or causeway; tuence north 1½ degrees west 6 and 6-10 perches to a post and stones; thence south 60½ degrees west 16 and 2-10 perches to a post and stones; south 47 degrees west 7 and 8-10 perches to a post and stones in a line of O. P. Edward's land; thence along the line of the same and across the log road south 52½ degrees east 3 and 1-10 perches to a post, a corner of said Edward's land; thence by the same south 45 degrees east 2 perches and 11 links to a post another corner of the same; thence by the same south 14 degrees east 2 perches and 4 links to a post a corner of O. P. Edward's shop lot; thence along the line of the same north 71 degrees east 5 perches and 11 links to the place of beginning, containing 1 acre of land—more or less; and being the same which Reuben C. Vail and wife, by deed dated March 11, 1869 and recorded in the office for recording deeds, in Susquehanna County, in deed book No. 41, page 240 and conveyed to Samuel Vail, and subject to the reservations therein contained and restrictions therein contained and referred to.

Sale to take place on the above described premises, on Monday, the 29th day of July, A. D., 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ALSO—All that certain piece or lot of land situate in the Borough of New Milford, County of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of Harvey Griffing in the middle of Division Street; thence along the north line of said Griffing's lot north 84 degrees and 35 minutes west 103 feet to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail Road Companies' land; thence by said Rail Road Co's land north 4½ degrees west 125 and 9-10 feet to a corner; thence south 84 degrees 35 minutes east 125 feet to middle of Division Street; thence along the middle of said Street south 8 degrees and 25 minutes west 125 feet to the place of beginning. Containing fourteen thousand five hundred feet of land—more or less.

Reserving the corner of said lot sold to Daniel Hagar and the part of said lot sold to Harvy Griffing.

Sale to take place on the premises, on Tuesday the 30th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ALSO—All that certain piece of land situate in the Borough of New Milford, County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake in the north-east corner of lot No. 6; thence 5 degrees and 25 minutes east along the west line of lots No. 5 and 10, 100 feet to a stake for a corner on Ward Street; thence along Ward Street, north 85 degrees and 35 minutes west 50 feet to a stake the north-west corner of lot No. 8; thence south 5 degrees 25 minutes west along the line of land released to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail Road Company, 100 feet to the north-west corner of lot No. 4; thence south 85 degrees 35 minutes east 50 feet to the place of beginning. Containing six thousand feet of land—be the same more or less. Being lots No 7 and 8 as laid down on map of village lots surveyed by T. Boyle for C. L. Ward, May A. D. 1867, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in and for the said County, in deed book, No. 41, page 330, as by reference thereunto will more fully and at large appear.

Sale to take place on the premises, on Tuesday, the 30th day of July A. D., 1872, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS made known at time of Sale.

SAMUEL VAIL, Administrator.

June 26, 1872.—w3.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—In the estate of John W. Watson, late of New Milford Borough, Susq'a Co., Pa., deceased, letters of Administration in the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons owing said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them without delay.

EVI DeWITT, Adm'r.

New Milford, Pa, June, 10, '72.—w4.

County Business Directory.

Two lines in this Directory, one year, $1.50—each additional line, 50 cts.

NEW MILFORD.

SAVINGS BANK, NEW MILFORD.—Six per cent. interest on all Deposits. Does a general Banking Business.—mlf-tf S. D. CHASE & CO.

CAYUGA PLASTER.—NICHOLAS STONEMAKER, Dealer in genuine Cayuga Plaster. Fresh ground.

W. L. MOSS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Hats, Caps Boots and Shoes, and General Merchandise, on Main street, second door below the Episcopal Church.*

UNION HOTEL, kept by WILLIAM SMITH, on Main street, near the Depot.*

W. S. MEAD, Foundry, and dealer in Plows and other utensils, one door from Phinney's Hotel, Main St.

N. F. KIMBER, Carriage Maker and Undertaker, on Main Street, two doors below Hawley's Store.

McCOLLUM BROTHERS, Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, on Main street.*

H. GARRET & SON, Dealers in Flour, Feed, Meal, Salt, Lime, Cement, Groceries and Provisions on Main Street, opposite the Depot.

W. & T. HAYDEN, Manufacturers of Cigars and Wholesale dealers in Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods, on Main Street, below Episcopal Church.*

MOSS & KNAP, Leather Manufacturers and dealers in Manufacturers' Findings, &c., near Episcopal Church.*

AINEY & HAYDEN, Dealers in Drugs and Medicines and Manufacturers of Cigars, on Main Street, near the Depot.

W. STEPHENS, Horse Shoeing and general Repairing on Main Street, south of the bridge.

J. DICKERMAN, Jr., Dealer in general merchandise and Clothing, Brick Store, on Main Street.

GREAT BEND.

L. S. LENHEIM, Manufacturer of Leather, and dealer in general Merchandise, on Main Street.*

H. P. DORAN, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Main Street.*

LENOXVILLE.

HIRAM WHITE, Manufacturer of and dealer in super or Plows and Castings.

GIBSON.

H. M. TINGLEY—Dealer in Stoves, Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheetiron Ware, Castings, &c. Also, manufacturer of Sheet Metals to order. Eve Trough and Lead Pipe business attended to at fair prices—Gibson Hollow, Pennsylvania.—1y.

EDWARDS & BRYANT, Manufacturers of Wagons and Sleighs, near the Ingalls' Store.

MONTROSE.

O. S. BURGE—County Surveyor, of Susquehanna County. Office in the Court House, Montrose, Pa.—30-tf.

ABEL TURRELL, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, Jewelry, Notions, etc. [apr. 21, '70

JAMES E. CARMALT, Attorney at Law. Office one door below Tarbell House, Public Avenue.*

WM. H. COOPER & CO., Bankers, sell Foreign Passage Tickets and Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland.*

J. R. FLETCHER'S Eating Saloon is the place to get Ice Cream, Oysters and Clams, in every style. On Main street.*

BILLINGS STROUD, General Fire and Life Insurance Agents; also, sell Railroad and Accident Tickets to New York and Philadelphia. Office one door east of the Bank.

F. B. CHANDLER, General Insurance and Sewing Machine Agent, Public Avenue.*

BURNS & NICHOLS, the place to get Drugs and Medicines, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Pocket-Books, Spectacles, Yankee Notions, &c. Brick Block.

WM. L. COX, Harness maker and dealer in all articles usually kept by the trade, opposite the Bank.

BOYD & CORWIN, Dealers in Stoves, Hardware, and Manufacturers of Tin and Sheetiron ware, corner of Main and Turnpike street.

S. H. MORSE, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Cloths, Trimmings, and Furnishing Goods, and Ready-Made Clothing, on Main Street, next door to Post Little and Wakeley's Law Office.

A. N. BULLARD, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Books, Stationery and Yankee Notions, at head of Public Avenue.*

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PEDIGREE.—The Toronto Chief, Jr., was sired