The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 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. B. 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. CORBETT, 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. Stahley.
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. Swarr.	21. J. R. Molten.
10. B. Riley.	22. T. H. Stevenson.
11. John Kuncle.	23. John B. Bard.
12. F. W. Gunster.	24. George W. Miller.

THE END OF THE FARCE.

The Grant *organist* of this county spent time and money very foolishly and made himself equally ridiculous with the editor of the Binghamton *Republican* in republishing its silly canard about Horace Greeley's letters. If our cotemporary had published the following at the close of his wonderful exposure it would have "fixed" its *re-lic*-ability and saved the trouble of publishing it next week. Having published the falsehoods, his memory is so short that undoubtedly he will forget to publish the following retraction. We give it as a specimen of the kind of evidence by which Horace Greeley is being tried by the Grant desperadoes:

"There's no end to the richness of this campaign. That the Binghamton donkeys should raise a bray loud enough to make every Grant editor in the United States prick up his ears, was droll enough. But they had one plump, comfortable sensation, that was really worth while. A youthful editor, C. S. Carpenter to wit, burning with the wildest ambition to be known, had sworn that he had seen Horace Greeley's declaration, in Horace Greeley's handwriting, in favor of paying pensions to rebel soldiers. See again how certain this interesting youth was about it:

"ONEONTA, July 17.—C. S. Carpenter, being duly sworn, deposes and says, * * that one of Greeley's letters, which deponent recognized by what he knows of Greeley's handwriting, and by THE TRIBUNE heading (this letter being an answer to a letter of Carmichael, asking his views on the Confederate pension question), expressed the views of Mr. Greeley as favorable to the passage of a law providing that the General Government pay pensions to Southern disabled soldiers, although (Greeley) doubted whether Congress would pass such a bill; that deponent read the letter carefully, and that this was its true expression and meaning; and it was freely discussed between Carmichael and deponent. That this letter was, according to deponent's best recollection, dated in August or early in September, 1871. Deponent saw a letter from Horatio Seymour on the same subject at about the same time. Mr. Seymour expressed himself in opposition to making the pension question an issue then."

And now comes the richness:

MR. P. B. ROGERS—DEAR SIR:—There appeared in the Binghamton Daily *Republican* of July 19 an affidavit made by C. S. Carpenter, stating, among other things, that I had seen a letter written by Horace Greeley of New York to Lewis Carmichael of Unadilla, in which letter Mr. Greeley said he favored the pensioning of Southern disabled soldiers, &c.—The last time I talked with Carmichael in relation to Greeley and political matters was no later than November 15, 1871. Six well gentlemen residing in Unadilla, of unquestioned integrity, who have seen all of Carmichael's letters from Mr. Greeley, informing me that no such letter was written by Mr. Greeley; therefore I conclude I may be mistaken, and that my impression of the purport of the letters was obtained from Carmichael personally, in stating what he had written to Mr. Greeley, or intended to write. At the time of Carmichael's visits to the *Herald* office, I did not regard the matter he was working up as possible, and gave him but little attention. *I make this statement thinking I may be mistaken, and hope for a public production of the whole correspondence between Carmichael and Greeley* UNTIL WHICH TIME I RETRACT THE STATEMENT MADE IN MY AFFIDAVIT!!

C. S. CARPENTER.

Binghamton, July 24, 1872.

What remains? Where now be your terrible disclosures, your impregnable evidence, your fearful dangers attending the election of Mr. Greeley? For this rebel pension stuff was absolutely the only point worth notice—with its disappearance the bottom is out. But deal tenderly with this youth of Oneonta! His memory is bad, but he has capital powers of backing out. He ought to be made a negro Grant elector."

Rather "Spooney."

The Grant organs are making themselves appear very ridiculous by quoting what Horace Greeley "has" said about the Democratic party. The following is one of their extensively circulated jokes most fatal to them:

"I emphatically deny that I ever said every Democrat was a horse-thief, but I did say that every horse-thief was a Democrat." HORACE GREELEY.

The above "shot" might tickle the fun of some of the most ignorant Radical Pharisees, did not the muzzle of the gun point to their own ranks. What Mr. Greeley might have thought "was" true of the Democratic party *is* not now. Ben. Butler, Morton, Boutwell, Grant, and in fact almost every office-holder in the present Grant dynasty down to postmaster, "was" a Democrat, showing conclusively that the Democratic party *is* now pretty thoroughly cleansed of that kind of characters to which Mr. Greeley referred. Some of these "loil" Radicals have developed an additional talent under Radical discipline; that of an enormous hankering after "spoons" as well as horses. Though there possibly may yet be left some lovers of horses who vote the Democratic ticket, the ability to "steal and hide" is not now nor ever was it a qualification for promotion to office in the Democratic ranks. "Addition, division and silence" is purely original with Radicalism.

Jeff Davis's Bail.

We have heard so much said about Horace Greeley's bailing Jeff. Davis, by the Grant organ of this county, and echoed by every radical "whiffet," that we would like an answer to one or two pertinent questions. Who, but General Grant placed it beyond the power of the government to try Jeff Davis, and every other officer of the Rebel army for treason, by demanding the parole of General Lee and his officers on their surrender at Richmond, and declaring that he would resign his position unless it was granted? Jeff. Davis stands to-day in the same position that every person does charged with crime, who is out on bail, and who but the present administration are guilty for not demanding the surrender of his body for trial, or the forfeiture of the bail bonds, which were accepted in lieu of the same? Who but General Grant and his political henchmen glory over the fact that the guerrilla chieftain, Mosby, as guilty as Jeff. Davis in treason, is "loil" to Grant, which seems to cover his "multitude of sins?" We call upon these fastidious gentlemen to "put up or shut up," on these and many other similar questions which throw the guilt, if any, upon their own shoulders.

☞ The Radical "clowns" are attempting what no modern or ancient "jester" or circusman has ever attempted, and that is to ride two horses going in opposite directions. They have gone so far that they must either split or fall between. The most desperate of these, is the editor of the Grant *organ* in this county.

Grant's Sayings.

It may interest the Grant men, who are so fond of quoting Greeley, to read what Grant has said. We give specimens below:

"I only voted at one Presidential election, then I voted for Buchanan."—*Grant in* 1866.

"There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the general government throughout the portions of the Southern States visited by me, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order."—*Grant's Report to Congress in* 1866.

"I am a Democrat, and when I am convinced that this war is waged to prosecute the designs of the abolitionists, I pledge my honor as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side, and cast my lot with that people."—*Grant in* 1863.

"The liberties of the country cannot be maintained without a one-term amendment to the Constitution.—*Grant in* 1868.

Republican County Committee.

TOWANDA, June 12, 1872.

To——, Postmaster. At——,

DEAR SIR:—As a means of promoting the success of the Republican candidates at the approaching election, it is deemed important to have a list of subscribers to the New York *Tribune* in this county.

Will you have the kindness, as early as possible, to send to my address at Towanda, a list of subscribers to the *Tribune* at your office.

Your immediate attention to this request is very desirable.

Very Truly,

J. HOLCOMB,
Chairman Republican Committee of Bradford County.

The above neat little document just issued would seem to indicate a desire on the part of the Grant worshipers to ascertain the number of *Tribunes* sent to the various post-offices, with a possible view to their suppression. Creditable business this, and a fair sample of the dirty work we may expect from the Administration party this fall.

—Ex-Senator Hendricks is one of the ablest men in the Liberal movement, and his speech at Spencer, Ind., the other night, proved that he is both an orator and statesman.

A Good Record.

The *Republican*, of Springfield, Illinois, says:

It is possible, as some of our friends insist, that Mr. Greeley will make but a poor President. But it is unwise in them to insist that he was a failure as a congressman. On the question of opinion they may be right; on the question of fact we know them to be wrong. Mr. Greeley's whole term of service in the house barely covered a period of three months. Yet in this quarter of a year he set on foot three great reforms of which the country is now reaping the benefit.

It was Congressman Greeley who brought in the first homestead bill, who struck the first blow at the mileage abuse, and who first assailed the English doctrine, "Once a subject always a subject," by laying down in a resolution the doctrine that "every man has a right to migrate from his native land to another, and, in becoming a citizen of the latter to renounce all allegiance to the former." Not a very bad record for three months.

Senator Thurman's Letter.

The following letter from Senator Thurman to a gentleman in Cleveland has been furnished for publication:

Washington, July 12, 1872.

Colonel T. P. Spencer, Cleveland, Ohio:

My Dear Sir.: I assure you that it is not from want of respect that I have not written to you sooner. Your letter of May 18 was duly received, but as you did not ask for a reply, I thought that you would not feel hurt at my silence. I should have written you, however, but for the following consideration: I have been of the opinion for more than a year that to give us any chance of success in the election next fall, the movement indicating the policy and the man must come from the people, and not from the politicians, and especially, that the Democratic members of Congress should abstain from entering into any coalitions and from everything that might look like dictating the course of the party. And this was the view very generally taken by the members. Individually, I preferred fighting under the Democratic banner, with a straight Democratic ticket; but I could not shut my eyes to the fact that a great many good Democrats were of a different opinion. And to me it seemed clear that any course that did not emanate from the masses of the party would surely fail. Acting on this principle, I have not answered a single one of the many letters that I have received upon the subject. Not that I was unwilling to express my opinion, or to take my share of the responsibility; but because, occupying the position I do, I thought it the part of wisdom and patriotism not to interfere with the formation of an opinion by the people—the only opinion that could be safely followed by the opponents of the Radical party. I condemn no man who took other views of his duty, but I think that time and events have showed that mine was correct. The nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention was the work of the people. The politicians had very little or nothing to do with it. It was a tidal wave that swallowed up everything in its way. The true explanation of it is, that the people mean to have a change of administration, and they will not let pride or prejudice stand in the way of success. Not that the Democratic party abandons its principles; for it does nothing of the sort. On the contrary—alleging, as it truly does, that the course of the Radical leaders, in the White House and in Congress, threatens to destroy all constitutional and democratic government—it is bound by its principles to seek the overthrow of those leaders. And if it cannot overthrow them in precisely the mode it would prefer, it is but common sense to take the next best mode. Therefore, although I would have been better pleased had our party unanimously resolved to make a straight Democratic fight—I am now (since the party has so willed it, and believing that the welfare and liberty of the country require the defeat of the present administration) firmly resolved to work with earnestness and zeal for the election of Greeley and Brown. What else can a Democrat do, who believes what he has been saying for years, that the continuance in power of Grant and the Radical majority in Congress would endanger the very existence of constitutional government? What if Greeley has opposed the Democratic party—is it not better to elect a man who has frankly and openly opposed us in times past, but who now, in many things, agrees with us, than to help to elect a renegade Democrat like Grant. Who was once with us, but is now opposed to us in everything? We have to choose between these two men, or throw away our franchise by refusing to vote. But who is there willing to throw his franchise away? Who is there that places so little value upon it that he will not exercise it? Who is there ready to acknowledge that he is so weak that he cannot make up his mind, and therefore will not vote at all? I trust that no Democrat will be found in any such category. Let every man who hesitates reflects that any change of administration is likely to be for the better, and that certainly it cannot be for the worse.

I am your friend truly,

A. G. THURMAN.

A Question of Veracity.

Let us see how the question arose between President Grant and Mr. Carl Schurz, and how it has been settled. The President began it by a gross and undignified attack on Senator Schurz, through the New York *Herald*. He therefore, has been acting on the defensive. The *Herald* of the 18th July contained the interview of its reporter at Long Branch with President Grant. It was long and formal, and was evidently the President's chosen mode of making a speech to the country. He abused Horace Greeley and Carl Schurz, and ascribed their discontent with him to his refusal to appoint their "worthless" friends to office. Mr. Schurz made his response to this attack in his speech on the 22d of July, at St. Louis. He said:

It has frequently been charged that I would not have made opposition to President Grant could I have had all the patronage I wanted. I never noticed the assertion, but when the President himself makes with regard to me the same charge, as he is reported to have done in an interview recently published, I feel compelled to make a statement which but for this I should probably have withheld. When the Santo Domingo scheme was pending, two gentlemen, in somewhat intimate relations with the White House, came to me, each one separately soliciting my support to the project, and telling me that I could have had the patronage I wanted, if I would aid the President. In January last, having been slandered by the administration press, and taunted on the floor of the Senate concerning the motives of my opposition, I inquired of one of those gentleman whether his remarks concerning the Santo Domingo scheme and the patronage were authorized by the President. I quote the language of his reply referring to this subject:

"Regarding the conversation you refer to in your note. I remember it was with the knowledge and consent, and after I had a conversation with him (the President) that I called upon you and had the conversation you spoke of. My impression at this time is, that the President desired your support for his Santo Domingo scheme, and wished to be on such terms with you that your support could be obtained. I do not now remember any particular language used at my interview with the President, and would not hazard doing him an injustice by attempting to quote, from memory, but the impression made upon my mind by the interview was fixed and distinct."

This statesment seems to indicate that I had a good chance for more patronage than I wanted had I concluded to serve the President at the expense of my convictions of duty. If one of us was in the market, it was not I. How far such attempts were carried, others may be better able to tell than myself, but the abuse of the patronage appeared in its most hideous form when the nomination for the next Presidential term became a matter of urgent interest.

Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

In accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress at the Convention in Spencer, Daniel W. Voorhees made a long and elaborately prepared address. He said he gave honest Republicans the same credit they now gave the Democrats; that they would sufficiently raise above party to vote against a corrupt administration, without regard to the company in which they performed so noble an act. He thought any of the four or five Democratic statesmen who might be named, could have been elected President of our great country, and in believing this he exercised the right as a member of the Democratic party in pointing out what he considered to be its proper course. He had no apologies to make for the past. In opposing Mr. Greeley's nomination what he had said was directed to the Baltimore Convention, and not beyond the action of that body. He regretted that his views were not adopted at that time, and would abandon public life, but he felt his duties as a citizen compelled him to accept the nomination and make one more campaign. He thought the Democratic party infinitely preferable, even with Greeley as its candidate, to the Republican party under Grant and his managers. No thought of recreancy or infidelity to the Democratic party enter his mind. He would submit to its counsels, hoping that time would show its ways to be wiser and more beneficial to the country than he predicted. Others might be more enlightened than himself on points at issue, and their plans should have a fair trial. He then reviewed the national political field, and said the Republican party, but for its abuses of power, would have had before it longer life than was ever granted to a political party in the history of the world; but its career has been full of wickedness, gradually but surely forfeiting the confidence of the people, and drawing the best elements out of its organization. He illustrated this with the history of Indiana politics, which had reduced the Republican majority of 21,000 in 1864, so that the Republicans barely saved their State ticket in 1868, as he claimed by fraudulent returns, to a few hundred majority. Then came the fifteenth Amendment, never legally ratified; a fraud, in his judgment, on the American people, which gave an increase of 100,000 votes to the Republicans. Yet the Democrats swept the State by 3,000 majority. He thought this showed a decline in the Republican party, and if the Liberal Republicans could even moderately well fulfill their expectations, the vote of the State would be cast against the administration party in October and November by larger majorities than were ever known in her history.

Voorhees thought the administration of public affairs in the South for the last three years had been the worst ever known in the history of a civilized people, and he could not wonder at the demand from that section for anybody to defeat the re-election of Grant. They believe the election of Greeley will afford them relief, and therefore they demanded his nomination. It has been accorded more in deference to their condition and wishes than to any other one cause. If Greeley is elected, he will stand pledged by the strongest obligations that ever rested upon a candidate, to accord the South the blessing of a kind and fraternal policy of government. Failing in this, he would be accursed among men. Voorhees declared himself opposed to a protective tariff, to negro suffrage, to the resumption of specie payments, the redemption of the bonds in gold, and the exemption from taxation, of national banks.

—The feeling of our working people was plainly shown the other morning, when Mr. Greeley alighted from a street car and stepped into the business office of the *Tribune* to get his letters. A vast crowd of laboring men collected at once and greeted him in the heartiest and most enthusiastic manner. And an Irishman proposed three cheers, which were given with a will. He received them in a simple, democratic fashion, and his overflowing good nature and noble bearing left the most favorable impression.

—The Boston Grant papers disgrace themselves by trying to ridicule the Liberal movement which they seem not to comprehend, and its candidates whom they do not appreciate. The *Journal* shows its own incompetency, and the shifts to which its party is reduced, when it talks of "Grandmother Greeley," and when the *Advertiser* compares Mr. Greeley to Daniel Pratt it touches a lower deep than we supposed any Boston paper capable of reaching. Ridicule is a very poor substitute for argument or even of wit.

Horace Greeley.

HIS LETTER ACCEPTING THE BALTIMORE NOMINATON.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The following is Mr. Greeley's letter accepting the Baltimore nomination, in reply to the letter of the committee appointed to notify him thereof:

NEW YORK, July 18.—GENTLEMEN:—Upon mature deliberation it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10 inst. some further and fuller response than the hasty, unpremeditated words in which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at our meeting on the 12th. That your covention saw fit to accord its highest honor to one who had been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest and sometimes angry controversies of the last forty years is essentially noteworthy

That many of you orginally believed that the liberal republicans should present another candidate for President, and would more readily have united with us in support of Adams, Trumbull, Davis or Brown, is well known. I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati, and that a concentration of forces on any new ticket had been proved im practicable.

Gratified as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nominations, certain as I am that you would not thus have concurred had you not deemed me upright and capable, I find nothing in the circumstance calculated to inflame vanity or nourish self-conceit. But that your convention saw fit, in adopting the Cincinnati ticket, to reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, is to me a source of the profoundest satisfaction. That body was constrained to take this important step by no party necessity, real or supposed. It might have accepted the candidates of the liberal republicans on grounds of its own, or it might have presented them, as the first whig convention did Harrison and Tyler, without adopting any platform whatever.

That it chose to plant itself deliberately by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principles, which are at once incontestibly republican and emphatically democratic, gives a trustworthy assurance that a new and more auspicious era is dawning upon our long distracted country. Some of the best years and best efforts of my life were devoted to a struggle against chattel slavery, a struggle none the less earnest or arduous because respect for constitutional obligations constrained me to act for the most part on the defensive in resistance to the diffusion rather than in direct efforts for the extinction of human bondage.

Throughout most of those years my vision was uncheered and my exertions were rarely animated by even so much as a hope that I should live to see my country peopled by freemen alone. The affirmation by your convention of the Cincinnati platform is a most conclusive proof that not merely is slavery abolished, but that its spirit is extinct; that, despite the protests of a respectable but isolated few, there remains among us no party and no formidable interest which regrets the overthrow or desires the re-establishment of human bondage, whether in letter or spirit. I am thereby gratified in my hope and trust that the first century of American independance will not close before the grand elemental truths on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the continental congress of 1776, will be no longer regarded as glittering generalities, but will have become the universally accepted and honored foundations of our political fabric. I demand the prompt application of those principles to our existing condition. Having done what I could for the complete emancipation of the blacks, I now insist on the full enfranchisement of my white countrymen.

Let me say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentlemen, to whom eligibility to office can be of very little consequence. My view contemplates not the hundreds proscribed, but the millions who are denied the right to be ruled and represented by men of their unfettered choice. Proscription would be absurd if these did not wish to elect the very men whom they are forbidden to choose. I have a profound regard for the people of that New England wherein I was born and in whose common schools I was taught. I rank no other people above them in intelligence, capacity, or moral worth; but, while they do many things well and some admirbly, there is one thing which I am sure they can not wisely and safely do, and that is the selecting for states, remote from and unlike their own, of the person by whom those states shall be represented in congress. If they could do this to good purpose, then republican institutions are unfit, and aristocracy the only true political system. Yet what have we recently witnessed? Z. B. Vance, the unquestioned choice of a large majority of the legislature of North Carolina, a majority backed by a majority of the people who voted at its election, refused the seat in the federal senate, to which he was fairly chosen, and their legislature thus constrained to choose another in his stead, or leave the state unrepresented for years. The votes of New England have thus deprived North Carolina of the Senator of her choice, and compelled her to send another in his stead; another who, in our late contest, was, like Vance, a rebel, and a fighting rebel, but who had not served in congress before the war, as Vance had, though the latter had remained faithful to the Union until after the close of his term.

I protest against the disfranchisement of a state presumptively, or a number of states, on grounds so narrow and technical as this. The fact that the same senate which refused Vance his seat, proceeded to remove his disabilities after that seat had been filled by another, only serves to place in a stronger light the indignity to North Carolina, and the arbitrary and capricious tyranny which dictated it.

I thank you, gentlemen, that my name is to be conspicuously associated with yours in a determined effort to render amnesty complete and universal in spirit as well as in letter. Even defeat in such a cause could leave no sting, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood reddens, and which evoke no tears but those of gratitude and joy. Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and republicanism for another, but that those terms are to mean in politics, as they have always meant in the dictionary, substantially one, and the same thing; namely, equal rights, regardless of creed, clime or color.

I hail this as a genuine new departure from outgrown feuds and meaningless contentions in the direction of progress and reform. Whether I shall be found worthy to bear the standard of the great liberal movement which the American people have inaugurated is to be determined, not by words, but by deeds. Over me, if I falter, its grand army will move on to achieve for our country her glorious, beneficent destiny.

HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. J. M. Doolittle, chairman of the convention, Messrs. F. W. Sykes, J. C. M'Call, and others of the committee.

—Our favorite composer: Choppin.

—Charles Sumner goes to the White Sulpher Springs.

—The Grant papers continue to gnaw at the *Tribune* file. It does not seem to hurt the file much.

—The campaign news pour in upon us in a perfect flood. Every paper is filled with accounts of the great uprising. Does Mr. Grant think there is any rain in that Cincinnati cloud now?

—Six of the New York Republican State Committee have resigned, and announced their adhesion to the Liberal cause. This is the way the party which has survived its idea and usefulness disintegrates.

—Theadore Tilton, of *The Golden Age*, addressed an immense audience in Norambega Hall, Bangor, Me., on Monday evening. He has been urged to speak in a score of places in the Pine Tree State. The enthusiasm is kindling all through New England.

—It is said that John G. Saxe will take the stump for Mr. Greeley. If he will write a half dozen good campaign songs he will render a far more acceptable and effective service. No matter who does the speeches, if Mr. Saxe will make the songs.

—The Grant party is stronger to-day than it ever will be again. It melts like ice under a June sun. Every change is its loss. Its members drop away like soldiers from the ranks of a forlorn hope. If the election were to be held next week it would have some show; but every day diminishes its numbers and chance of success.

—Senator Trumbull is rendering invaluable service by his plain, straightforward, unanswerable, convincing speeches in favor of the Liberal cause. He answers all fair and pertinent questions, and to the satisfaction of immense audiences, and every speech he makes drives a nail into the coffin fo the Grant Administration, and clinches it too. He has no Treasury behind him to draw arguments from, but he has what is a thousand times more effective with intellect and honest freemen, viz. facts which cannot be gainsaid, and reasons which appeal to the common sense and patriotism of all who hear him.

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 Mackey, 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 hereby required to appear and present their claims, at the above time and place or be forever debarred.

E. L. DIMMICK, 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 55 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 44 degrees west 17 and 8-10 perches; thence south 20 degrees west 18 perches to the line of Charles Martin's lot; thence by the same north 41 degrees west 85 and 5-10 per hes to a corner of John Martin's lot; thence north 46 degrees east 70 perches to the place of beginning, containing 30 acres and 38 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 34¼ degrees east 4 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 36 feet from the saw-mill; thence across the mill pond north 37¼ degrees east eleven and 2-10 perches to the north margin of the same at the upper side of the bridge or causeway; thence north 7¼ degrees west 6 and 6-10 perches to a post and stones; thence south 60¾ 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 C. P. Edward's land; thence along the line of the same and across the log road south 52¾ degrees east 2 and 1-10 perches to a post, a corner of said Edward's land; thence by the same south 43 degrees east 9 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 C. 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 Reubuen C. Vail and wife, by deed dated March 21, 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 55 minutes west 163 feet to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail Road Company' land; thence by said Rail Road Co's land north 4¼ degrees west 123 and 8-10 feet to a corner; thence south 84 degrees 33 minutes east, 125 feet to middle of Division Street; thence along the middle of said Street south 7 degrees and 25 minutes west, 123 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 Harvey 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 3 degrees and 23 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 33 minutes west 60 feet to a stake the north-west corner of lot. No. 8; thence south 3 degrees 23 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 33 minutes east 60 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. Bogle for C. L. Ward, May 4, D. 1867, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in and for the said County, in deed book, No. 44, page 222, 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 2 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, 19, '72.—w5.

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.—n11-tf S. B. CHASE & CO.

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

W. F. 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 Delaney'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 & ENAP, Leather Manufacturers and dealers in Morocco Findings, &c., near Episcopal Church.*

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

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

J. DICKERMAN, Jn., 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. DOHAN, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions Main Street.*

LENOXVILLE.

HIRAM WHITE, Manufacturer of and dealer in superior 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. BEEBE—County Surveyor, of Susquehanna County. Office in the Court House, Montrose, Pa.—50-tf.

ABEL TURRELL, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, Jewelry, Notions, etc. Sept. 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, Genera 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 low Little and Blakslee's Law Office.

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

T. SPORE & CO., Dealers in Stoves, Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Flour and Groceries, opposite Tarbell House.

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TORONTO CHIEF, JR.

TORONTO CHIEF, Jr. This nearly thorough bred stallion will stand the present season for fifty mares, season commences April 1st and ending July 5, Fridays and Saturdays, at the stable of J. S. Tarbell, in Montrose, the rest of the week at the subscriber's, one mile east of Auburn 4 Corners, on the road leading to Springville.

PEDIGREE.—The Toronto Chief Jr., was sired by Toronto Chief, who for speed and bottom is ahead of any stallion on record. He was sired by Royal George and his dam, by Blackwood, sire of Kentucky Mare. Royal George was by Black Warrior; and he by imported Tippo; and he by Messenger, of England.

Toronto Chief, Jr.,'s dam was sired by the thoroughbred Jefferson, out of Mojesty mare. Jefferson was by Virginia; he by Sir Archie, the sire of Sir Henry and grandsire of American Star—dam by Old Favorite. Second dam Old Bell Air.

Toronto Chief, Jr., is a blood bay with black points full hand, weighs 1,200 lbs., 16¼ hands high, has had no training, but has