

wealth. I take the case of Colonel McClure, at last session of the Legislature, in which it became necessary, under the testimony, as a pure question of law, to reject returns from ten election divisions of that city, as false and fraudulent. A word with reference to this. It has been alleged, I suppose, by men that did not read the report of the Committee, that the decision made last winter was contrary to one made the previous winter, in another election case from Philadelphia—the case of Senator Dechert. This is an entire mistake. In the case of Senator Dechert, it was decided that the misconduct of election officers, either in receiving bad votes, or otherwise, should not necessarily deprive the people of any division of their votes; that the votes, good and bad, in an election division, where there was simply some irregularity or misconduct of the election officers, ought not to be swept away at a breath, as had been done by Election Committees at Harrisburg and Washington, and by courts in Philadelphia.

Last winter, in the case of McClure against Gray, we said the same thing precisely, and the former report was quoted. Although, as I have already stated, the legal proof of fraud in ten election divisions of that city were such that we set aside the returns, yet the sitting member, Colonel Gray, was permitted to call witnesses to prove what his vote was in those divisions, and the Committee sat day after day, in some cases late at night, hearing testimony to that effect. Eight hundred witnesses were examined to enable him to prove what his vote was in the previous session of the Committee in the Dechert case ought to be done. When there is no valid return from the district you ought to permit the people of that district to prove how his vote was, or to substitute for the false and fraudulent return which came in, the real count, and thus put the vote in the election return. We did this in the case of McClure, and examined eight hundred witnesses of Col. Gray, in addition to nearly one thousand on the other side, for the purpose of accomplishing it.

We need to put the sinking fund of the State into the hands of a trustworthy person. We need that a secretary of the Commonwealth shall be selected, who is competent and intelligent for the duties which a commissioner requires, an Auditor-General who will be faithful and true to the duties put upon him by the law, and a State Treasurer also—as soon as the people can reach the election, must, therefore, be rejected, the real count, and thus put the vote in the election return. We did this in the case of McClure, and examined eight hundred witnesses of Col. Gray, in addition to nearly one thousand on the other side, for the purpose of accomplishing it.

The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.
MONTROSE, PENN'A.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872.

Speech of Hon. Charles B. Buckalew.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the able and eloquent speech of Mr. Buckalew, on our first page, delivered at Lancaster. In this speech Mr. B. refutes the many lies and calumnies which have been circulated against him, and administers a scathing, though just rebuke to Mr. Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, for furthering and circulating the slanders, that have been invented to injure him. Every honest and fair minded man desirous of being well informed in regard to the characters of the men and the issues of the Campaign, should not fail to read this speech of Mr. Buckalew, and in all probability it is the last as well as the first time that he will deign to notice either his slanders or the slanders used against him. He has too heavy a contract on hand, to waste his time in correcting the false statements of his enemies. He is after Boss Cameron and the Harrisburg thieves and intends to rout them horse, foot and dragon, as did O'Connor and Tilden, Boss Tweed and the Tammany thieves in New York.

Those excellent people who imagine that Mr. Greeley is a benevolent old idiot who cannot tell a knave from an honest man, and does not know the difference between a beef steak and a hand of tobacco, and who is the confiding tool and delighted dup of whatever schemer may chance to get his ear, have a sufficient answer in Mr. Greeley himself. He began life a poor boy, without education, family, friends, or even the graces of manner and the insinuating refinements of personal appearance and address to aid him. And yet this poor, uneducated, uncouth boy has worked his way to the very highest position in the most arduous of professions, and for twenty-five years has wielded a greater influence than any other man in America. With a borrowed capital of a thousand dollars he started a paper which has become the leading journal of this continent. And he has secured the respect, the confidence, the love of the people of all parties by his triumphant honesty, his unflinching kindness, his unswerving purpose to be and do right, and to-day has been adopted by them, in spite of political managers and party precedents, as their candidate for the highest office in their gift. If Mr. Greeley is a fool, he is one of a very rare and noble species, and one which the American people are evidently proud of and would like to have multiplied. But those who represent him as a weak old idiot have a number of obstinate facts to explain away, and the most obstinate fact of all is the great journalist and statesman himself.

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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of notice, the Delegates of the different townships, met at the Court House in Montrose, on Monday, Sept. 2nd, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Convention was called to order by E. B. Hawley, Chairman County Committee.—B. H. Dix was then appointed temporary Secretary. The roll of delegates being called the following persons presented their credentials, and took seats in the Convention:

Anburn—Ames Bennett, C. L. Low, Amarat—B. H. Dix, L. O. Baldwin, Apolcon—Patrick Walsh, M. E. Ryan, Bridgewater—Latham Gardner, James S. Calph

Brooklyn—E. G. Williams, C. J. Lathrop, Clifford—John Stephens, C. C. Decker, Dinocant—M. J. Golden, Michael Griffin, Dinocant—L. A. Main, A. B. Lathrop, Daudaiff—Jasper Witter, Henry Brownell, Forest Lake—A. B. Griffin, Harvey Birdall, Franklin—A. J. Welch, F. A. Smith, Friendsville—M. C. Sutton, James Mead, Gibson—J. L. Dix, George Milliken, Great Bend boro—David Thomas, R. T. Stephens.

Great Bend twp.—J. H. Simerell, H. Van Sicker, Herick—Not Represented, Harmony—J. W. Austin, H. H. Robert, Harford—D. L. Hine, T. J. Carr, Jessup—Zenias Smith, David Robertson, Jackson—E. W. Dix, J. W. Cargill, Lenox—A. L. Jeffers, Philander Bell, Lathrop—E. M. Tiffany, R. W. Blakely, Liberty—J. Ross, Isaac Comstock, Little Meadows—Patrick Shonnessy, L. B. O'Dowd, Middletown—Nevell Keeler, Richard O'Dowd, Montrose—A. H. McCollum, H. C. Tyler, New Milford twp.—B. Sabins, Wm. Harling, New Milford boro.—Mart. Hayden, A. F. Tullih.

Oakland—Not Represented, Rash—Geo. Harvey, N. D. Snyder, Springville—B. C. Handrick, Susq'a Depot—G. Curtis, T. Fernan, Thomson—H. F. Leonard, J. B. Whitney, Silver Lake—T. Sullivan, L. Stone.

The Chairman then made known the object of the meeting, and on motion, R. T. Stephens of Great Bend, was chosen President, and David Thomas and Latham Gardner, Vice-Presidents, Henry C. Tyler and E. J. Williams, Secretaries.

On motion the Chairman appointed a Committee of three to confer with the two other Conventions, now in session, in relation to a ticket and report their action as soon as convenient to this Convention for its consideration. C. J. Lathrop, Gaylord Curtis and Jas. H. Simerell, were appointed on that Committee and left the room to attend to their duties, whereupon E. B. Hawley, called for Wm. H. M. Cartney, who came forward and was introduced to the Convention and made a very happy and instructive speech, showing up U. S. Grant, that he has indeed made "some mistakes," and is not what he would have us think he is, etc. A vote of thanks was tendered to the General for his kindness in entertaining the Convention. The Committee here returned and made their report as follows:

For Congress, J. B. McCollum, of Montrose; for Representative, M. L. Hawley, of New Milford; for member of Constitutional Convention, R. B. Little, of Montrose; for Sheriff, E. Stuart Kent, of Brooklyn; for Register and Recorder, Wm. Emery, of Susq'a Depot; for Commissioner, C. C. Mills, of Dintock; for Coroner, Dr. Wm. L. Richardson, of Montrose; for Auditor, C. M. Gere, of Montrose.

The Convention then proceeded to make nominations with the following result, viz: On motion J. B. McCollum was nominated by acclamation for Congress. R. B. Little was nominated and by acclamation duly chosen as member of the Constitutional Convention. E. Stuart Kent, Abel Patrick and D. L. North were nominated for Sheriff, the names of delegates were read and Mr. F. S. Kent had 52 votes, Abel Patrick 8 and D. L. North 1; when, on motion, E. S. Kent's nomination was made unanimous. For Representative, M. L. Hawley of New Milford, Wm. M. Post, of Susq'a Depot and E. T. Stephens, of Great Bend, were nominated, a vote was taken as follows: M. L. Hawley had 23 votes, Wm. M. Post 31 and R. T. Stephens 7.—Wm. M. Post being declared nominated. For Register and Recorder, Wm. Emery, of Susq'a Depot and Walter Barber, of New Milford, were nominated, whereupon a vote being taken, Wm. Emery had 50 votes and W. Barber 8; when, on motion, Wm. Emery's nomination was made unanimous. C. C. Mills was by acclamation nominated for Commissioner. Wm. L. Richardson was by acclamation nominated for Coroner and C. M. Gere by acclamation nominated for Auditor.

A resolution was offered that a Committee of three be appointed to take into consideration, the adoption of the Crawford system.

On motion Chairman appointed Committee to report at a future Convention. Adjourned to meet at Tarball House for supper.

HENRY C. TYLER, Sec'y.
E. J. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Green county, New York, promises a large majority for Greeley. The people all over the country are wild with excitement. In the village of Danbar, one of the prominent townfolk, "a reformed republican," offered to crawl on his bare hands and knees to Catskill, a distance of twenty miles, if by so doing the election of "Uncle Horace" could be assured.

Chauncey M. Depey, ex-republican secretary of state, who has been making campaign speeches in different parts of New York for Greeley and Brown, is now addressing large audiences in Maine.

Between nine hundred and a thousand papers support the Cincinnati nominees, and some of them are the ablest journals in the country.

Irishmen, Read.

The Dublin Irishmen, the leading newspaper of Ireland, hails the nomination of Horace Greeley in the following words: "The election does great credit to the party which has preferred him to Grant, and will be found generally acceptable, we hope, by the whole mass of our countrymen, who have left the Emerald Isle and sought refuge in the free United States. Horace Greeley, deserved well of Ireland. He stood by her cause, when an artificial famine ravaged the land, and freedom was driven from our shores. From that chivalrous fidelity we have never found him to sever.

Conscious of the wrongs of our country, he desired their redress, knowing the infinite good of freedom, its spirit of beneficence his own; and with sympathies not limited by boundaries of States, he earnestly sought to extend to other lands and other people the advantage of that liberty in which his own rejoiced. We regard him as the type of a true American. As a liberal republican he is modeled after the old style; of Washington's Council he would have been, had he lived in those glorious and single-hearted times. By his upright and manly conduct he revives in the present the best memories of the past. Opposition, he will undoubtedly have to encounter, but we trust, never from an Irish source."

Not the work of Politicians.

The Hon. Willard Warner, at Newark, Ohio, August 19.

"How can we best cure the wounds caused by the civil war, and make this people one in heart and sentiment, and love for their common country?" In the providence of Almighty God that opportunity is now—in my judgment—presented to the American people. I say in the providence of God, because no man could have foretold what has come to pass. If the most astute politicians in the country had said one year ago that such a condition of things should exist to-day, if he had said that the great Democratic party, representing nearly one-half the people of this country; and that the people of the South who had fought against us for four years; that the old slave masters of the South would come forward to-day with a unanimity that, is almost absolute, and state to the country and to the world that they were willing in good faith to accept all these results, including the equality of all men before the law, and as a guarantee of their good faith, they were willing to vote for Horace Greeley [applause], that man would have been thought a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. And yet it has come, and is here before us. And it is not the work of politicians; it is not the work of political manipulators; it is the work of Almighty God in the hearts of this great people.

Only the Scum?

Hon. W. W. Ketchum, in his harangue to the radical office holders' meeting in the court house at Washington, Penn., on the 16th inst., declared that the liberal republicans were but the "scum and scum of the republican party." Here is a sample of the "scum":

Senator Trumbull, J. D. Cox Senator Schurz, Congressman Tilden, Senator Fenlon, Governor Brown, Senator Tipton, Hon. H. R. Selden, Senator Sumner, Hon. E. D. Colver, Ex-Secretary Welles, Hon. W. Spooner, Ex-Senator Dixon, Hon. G. A. Grow, Montgomery Blair, Hon. M. L. Grinnel, General Banks, Hon. J. B. Grinnel, General Pleasanton, Hon. D. W. Littlejohn, Governor Palmer, Hon. H. L. Donnelly, Judge Davis, Ex-Governor Alford, Hon. J. F. Fansworth, Chief Justice Chase, Governor Blair, Mich., Hon. J. C. Shann, General Kilpatrick, Hon. P. M. Marshall, G. W. Julian, Ex-Senator Benson, Ex-Senator Wilkinson, Hon. John Hickman, Cassius M. Clay, Hon. M. B. Loring, J. K. Moorehead, Hon. F. B. Bird.

This is the kind of "scum" that is taken from good rich milk. It leaves the milk terrible thin and very blue.

They are getting desperate, the Grant people. The Republican Executive Committee at Washington, despairing of success, have conceived the brilliant idea of "organizing Women's Grant and Wilson Clubs." They have issued a confidential circular to such of the women as they thought could be trusted with such a high state secret, appealing to them to organize such clubs to work for the election of Grant and Wilson in every city and town. They laid the hook with a big green fly in this way: by helping to elect Grant, "they will prove to the world and to themselves the capacity of women for political work, without interfering in any way with what is termed her legitimate duty of wife and mother, as well as cultivating a taste for public affairs." This is decidedly rich. It is adroit too, that "confidential" women being proverbially fond of having nice little secrets whispered into her ear. "Do please consent to be a bob for our kite, else it will tumble into the mud, and mind that you don't let anybody." It is really pathetic, isn't it! How can the women resist such a touching appeal, particularly as they will thereby demonstrate their capacity for political affairs. "Oh dear ladies, do pray rush to the rescue, and save the dying cause, but be careful that you don't let anybody. Maybe we will let you vote a thousand years hence or so." But suppose the women of the country take it into their wise heads that it is rather small business for them to play at politics anyway. We know of some women who think it would hardly prove their capacity for political affairs to work for the election of Grant. Suppose they cultivate a taste for public affairs by working for the election of Greeley? And suppose they do it openly, as though they were not ashamed of the thing, and the Liberals were not ashamed of having the matter known?

Country before Party.

Colonel H. B. Wilson, at Seneca City, August 4.

The Republicans and Democrats who vote for Horace Greeley are no renegades or traitors—but patriots, who regard country higher than party. It is true that they have "cast party to the dogs," but it is because party fails to represent their honest views. Let it be then understood that we have entered upon a new and higher plane in politics; and that he who votes with his party, simply because it is the party with which he has been identified for years, and regardless of principle or propriety, is worse than a tar-coat and renegade, he is a slave, and fit only to wear the collar of a master.

General A. L. Rumfort.

General Rumfort, of Harrisburg, long and honorably known as a leader in the Democratic party, says in a published letter:

The first step on the part of the Baltimore Convention was to choose, as their Presidential candidate, a man of unquestioned honesty and talents, combining the elements of great popularity among the masses. These qualifications the Cincinnati Convention, who had been brought before the people by many of the most influential and reputable of the Republican leaders, who could no longer breathe the corrupt atmosphere of their own party. The peculiar circumstances by which the Baltimore Convention was surrounded, the urgency of the occasion, and the subsequent decisive element of popular sentiment, have fully justified the wisdom of their choice, however we may have been disappointed with it at the time it was made. Whether we may have been so on another civil war is precipitated upon the country?

Why introduce again the old bitter revengeful issues, the old war to the knife spirit? No people conquered, crushed and humiliated as the Southern people have been, have behaved better than they have behaved. They have atoned for their great offense. The question before us is not the man who is to be elected, but the man who is to be elected in strict accordance with the will of the people, and it is ungenerous. It is unjust. It is dangerous.

Not A Bolter.

The following is an admirable letter from Congressman J. Lawrence Getz, to the Pittsburg Post:

I thank you for calling my attention to the letter of your correspondent of this date, in which reference is made to "rumors circulated through the country that some of the prominent Democrats of our State are opposing Horace Greeley and the 'Know-Nothing' Convention," and inquiring of you if it be true, as he has several times been told by the opposite party "that Hon. J. Lawrence Getz has expressed himself in public that he could not swallow Greeley." &c. How many "prominent Democrats" intend to join the Bolters Convention at Louisville I cannot say. As yet I have heard of no names of any. As for myself, I thought my position had been already defined with sufficient clearness to enable every one who takes any interest in my public course to know precisely where I stand in the pending campaign. Although it is known that at Baltimore, acting in obedience to the instructions of my constituents I voted for a straight-out Democratic candidate, I suppose it was equally well known that after Horace Greeley received 686 of the 733 votes that were cast in that Convention, my colleague and I, yielding to a sentiment of a majority so overwhelming, unhesitatingly seconded the motion of the Chairman of our delegation, to make the nomination unanimous. I "swallowed Greeley" (as the phrase goes), have advocated his election since then, and shall support him to the end with all the influence I may possess for these reasons which to me are overruling.

First—Because he was the unanimous nominee of a regularly constituted Democratic Convention, held and conducted in every respect in strict accordance with inviolable Democratic usage.

Second—Because the platform to which he has given his adhesion has been adopted with rare unanimity by the national Democracy as a sound declaration of political faith.

Because I believe him to be honest and capable and that, if elected, he will administer the Federal Government under the Constitution, in strict conformity to the will of the people, and with a conscientious regard for the obligations of his official oath.

If the Democratic party had made no nomination, and left me free to vote for whom I pleased, I would still, as between Grantism and Liberal Republicanism, choose the latter, and give my support to his representative man, Horace Greeley; because I believe that it is only through his election that the pressing needs of the time can be secured to wit:

Real reform in the civil service. Repeal of the Presidential office from the reproach of nepotism, and the worse than reproach of bartering its favor for gifts. Freedom of elections under State laws, without Congressional interference or beyond intimidation. Liberation of the State Department from trucking timidity and driveling implicity, and purgation of all the other departments of the Government from maladministration, corruption and fraud. Reconciliation and amnesty to the South, equal rights and exact justice to all men, and lasting peace between the hitherto hostile sections.

Very respectfully,
J. LAWRENCE GETZ.

Reading, Pa., August 15, 1872.

The Grantites two weeks ago declared Greeley had no strength. Now they say he was very strong two weeks ago, but is losing ground. "This is too thin a game of brag. The accessions of republicans to Greeley are more than, at any other stage of the canvass."

The Troy Press says: "Robert Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, is strongly for Greeley. In conversation recently with a bosom friend of his father, he said, 'if father was living he would take an active part for Greeley.'"

Mrs. Partington does not believe in shaking hands across "the bloody sarcasm." Most of the old women agree with her.

'Keeping Alive War Issues.'

Under this heading the Pittsburg Chronicle has a most commendable article, and one that appeals direct to every patriotic heart in the land. Talk like the following is, indeed, well calculated to bring about a speedy and lasting peace:

The ablest speech we have heard of the Liberal side in this country was delivered last night in Allegheny, by Prof. Leo Miller, of New York. He urged that the Republican party was an aggressive party, its mission having been to destroy slavery, that its spirit was still beligerent, and that it could not act as mediator and peacemaker between the sections. He referred to the military picture of Gen. Grant on horseback which was displayed at Philadelphia, and more particularly to the hostile tone of the administration orators. The advocates of Mr. Greeley are making capital out of the course adopted by several of the Grant speakers. It could not be otherwise. When men from the party platform, declare to large assemblages that the South is as rebellious as ever, that it still cherishes the hope that the Lost Cause may be revived, that the Lost Cause and Democratic and Liberal Republican aid, to overthrow the recent amendments to the constitution, and that in the event of Mr. Greeley's triumph, it will demand compensation for the slaves freed by the war, people are led to inquire whether, if this be the condition of things, an administration can be pronounced successful which has so utterly failed to bring about peace and reconciliation. They also take note of the bitterly hostile tone of the speakers and put the question seriously to themselves, whether genuine amity will ever be brought about under such auspices. If at the expiration of seven years these war notes are still to be sounded, and the passions of men still to be inflamed, why not in 1776, in 1850, and so on another civil war is precipitated upon the country?

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Speech by General N. P. Banks.

HEARTY ENDORSEMENT OF GREELEY AND THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

LYNN, MASS., Aug. 27, 1872.

At a crowded Greeley and Brown meeting to-night, Gen. Banks made his first speech of the campaign. He said he had not intended to enter the political field in Massachusetts in this canvass. When he declared for Greeley, his purpose was to sever his connection with the political organization of the Commonwealth, but he had consented to make a brief address at this flag raising, which had grown to the proportions of a ratification meeting. He continued:

This year brings to us an unparalleled spectacle of friends and enemies; the supporters and opponents of the great issues of the late terrible war, together as one party and one man to sustain the grand result of the war. So far as these parties and issues are concerned, there are no Democrats and no more Republicans [Applause]. They are American citizens [Applause]. They are American patriots, who, having engaged in a dreadful struggle with different views, now accepting the result readily and joyfully, who, seeing that the settlement of these issues is necessary to the peace of the country, sacrifice their prejudice, and as one party and as one man, stand before the country in support of the great principles which in this government were established, and in this view I welcome all those that were Democrats, as I welcome those who were Republicans, in this necessary joint union for the support of the principles that were established by the sacrifice of the lives of the best men the world has known or ever seen.

The reason I do this is that I perfectly well that these principles, the equality of all men, the enfranchisement of all men, can never be attained by the success of any one party, as in the nature of things it is impossible that these great principles shall stand as the principles of the American people without the acquiescence, assent and support of all men of all parties.

We are asked, to whom is the power to be given in this movement? The question proceeds from a very narrow view of political affairs. It regards that power that results from a canvass of the people as being given to a political party or set of men, and it is very naturally asked, to what men or to what leaders is the power to be given that may result from this movement? We have no difficulty in answering that question. It is to be given to the people of this country, and if you come down to the very marrow of it, the sole distinguishing difference between the administration and the party in opposition, it is that the administration contends for the perpetuation of power in this country in the hands of the faction who are more or less, for their personal benefit, the opposition for the preservation of that power in the hands of the people. So I say to you in the outset, that in the fight for the power of the people we are against all factions, whether rebels in the South or Radicals in the North, who seek men and solely to get political power into their hands for their own benefit. It is said that it is very possible that if you get into power there may be some minority or faction to take this power away from you, and the minority or faction that is supposed to aim for power are those men who were engaged in the rebellion during the late war. We have no apprehension of any such result. In the first place, we give them their rights. Forgetting the bitterness of the party, we stand with them in the support of equal rights for all, and in the interest of all classes, but when one faction North or South asks for monopoly of political power for their own benefit, we reject them just as we reject the claims of the present Administration when they ask perpetuation in power for the same reason.

But you will not expect me to speak adversely of those men whom I have conquered. We have no cause to press fallen men that have been engaged in rebellion further than is necessary for the safety of the country. At best they are but a faction. They are a small minority, without wealth, position, influence, without success even in the cause and principles they have been supporting, and it is impossible to suppose that any man or set of men that these men are going to take the power out of the hands of forty millions of people and appropriate it to themselves, reopen old issues and re-establish principles that have been settled forever. Mr. Banks did not wish to be understood to undertake these men because they were minority. The old anti-slavery party was once a minority, and the present liberal movement had grown from a minority. Minorities with just principles and great objects were bound to conquer, but it was not possible that a minority could rise and attempt to restore slavery or destroy all the war had gained. Even with the assistance of Mr. Greeley, should he prove false to all the professions of his life, such a movement would encounter four-fifths of the Senate of the United States, fourth-fifths of the Representatives, the organized government of every State in the Union, the power of the public press, and the united people North, South, East and West rising up to destroy such a treasonable and infamous proposition. While we had no reason to fear the enmity of the Southern people, we needed the restoration of their friendship. The great principles established by the war and embodied in the Constitution can never be considered finally established until their opponents shall give them their consent and recognition. There comes a question whether in the settlement of this great issue the aid of the opposition is necessary. People supporting the administration must distinguish whether the concentration of the Democratic party is necessary or not. If they refuse it they will be overthrown as the South was, and the power of this country for a quarter of a century will pass into the hands of those men who are organized in the general concurrence of all parties and leaders in the Constitution as it stands amended.—The true course of the Republican party when it was understood that this country was divided, on they were willing to make it, was to have accepted it, and to have organized the administration upon a basis of acquiescence in the principles of the war and admitting to participation all those who were willing to consent or acquiesce in these principles. But this was not done because a large and powerful party have possession, and desiring to continue it themselves for their own benefit, were unwilling to share with anybody else the advantages of the administration. Therefore, if they reject the offer of peace which comes from all

sections and all parties, they will be destroyed, and that party which accepts will be installed in power by the people. The speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and, as Mr. Banks took his seat, he was loudly cheered.

Work Must Be Done.

Notwithstanding the moral certainty of our success in October, we must not forget that we have a wily and a desperate enemy to encounter. If we would realize our hopes we must work vigilantly and energetically. In the words of our contemporary, the *Bellefonte Watchman*: "We must remember the foe we contend against. A party willing to stoop to any means, to resort to any villainy, to stop at nothing that will place its power that it may pillage and plunder; a party with immense sums of money stolen from the Treasury of the people to buy the mercenary, with scores of villains ready to commit any crime or perpetrate any fraud, with the patronage and power of the general Government to back it; with those who have rotted the people and those who want to rob them—all against us, despairing and desperate—it will require every energy on the part of the Democracy to thwart their designs and defeat their purposes."

Already they are boasting that they will secure by fraudulent count in Philadelphia fifteen thousand majority. We do not believe it can be done. But the country districts must make up their minds to roll up such a vote for Buckalew that even twice fifteen thousand fraudulent votes will not overcome it. Twenty thousand majority against the ring and State robbers can be given by the country districts alone, if each Democrat but does his duty. Work as becomes a man who believes in his power. No matter how bright or encouraging the prospects are, Democrats should always bear in mind that their exertions alone will secure victory. They should remember that overrating their own strength and underrating the strength and devices of the enemy, is courting the most disastrous defeat.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- FOR PRESIDENT,
HORACE GREELEY.
- FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN.
- FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES B. BUCKALEW,
Of Columbia County.
- FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Of Erie County.
- FOR ATTORNEY 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. HENRY M. BLACK, York.
 3. WILLIAM BREZLER, Clearfield.
 4. WILLIAM J. BACH, Somerset.
 5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
 6. P. B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
 7. JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
 8. S. H. THYRONES, Lancaster.
 9. JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
 10. R. C. T. DODD, Venango.
 11. G. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
 12. R. A. LAMBERTSON, Dauphin.
 13. A. A. POTTS, Green.
 14. W. M. CONNERT, Clarion.
- ELECTORS.
SENATORIAL.
- EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland.
GEORGE W. SHERMAN, of Franklin.
- REPRESENTATIVE.
- SELDON HARVEY, of Erie.
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon.
S. GROSS EYER, of Philadelphia.
- Districts.
1. Thomas J. Barger.
 2. Stephen Anderson.
 3. John Moffat.
 4. George R. Burcell.
 5. [Not agreed upon].
 6. Isaiah B. Houpf.
 7. Samuel Dyer.
 8. Jesse G. Hawley.
 9. H. H. Swart.
 10. B. Riley.
 11. John Suncle.
 12. F. W. Gamster.
 13. D. Lowenberg.
 14. J. M. Knight.
 15. J. M. Knight.
 16. Henry J. Stabley.
 17. R. W. Christie.
 18. R. B. Brown.
 19. R. B. Brown.
 20. F. J. Robinson.
 21. J. H. Molten.
 22. John B. Bard.
 23. John B. Bard.
 24. George W. Miller.

HIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after June 10, 1872, trains on the High Valley Railroad will run as follows:

SOUTH.		NORTH.	
No.	Time.	No.	Time.
1	7:00	1	7:00
2	7:30	2	7:30
3	8:00	3	8:00
4	8:30	4	8:30
5	9:00	5	9:00
6	9:30	6	9:30
7	10:00	7	10:00
8	10:30	8	10:30
9	11:00	9	11:00
10	11:30	10	11:30
11	12:00	11	12:00
12	12:30	12	12:30
13	1:00	13	1:00
14	1:30	14	1:30
15	2:00	15	2:00
16	2:30	16	2:30
17	3:00	17	3:00
18	3:30	18	3:30
19	4:00	19	4:00
20	4:30	20	4:30
21	5:00	21	5:00
22	5:30	22	5:30
23	6:00	23	6:00
24	6:30	24	6:30
25	7:00	25	7:00
26	7:30	26	7:30
27	8:00	27	8:00
28	8:30	28	8:30
29	9:00	29	9:00
30	9:30	30	9:30

No. 23 leaves Towanda at 7:10 a. m.; Athens, 7:40 a. m.; Waver, 8:10 a. m.; arriving at Elmira at 9:00 a. m. No. 24 leaves Elmira at 5:30 p. m.; Waver, at 6:15 p. m.; Athens, at