The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, Proprietor. MONTROSE, PA., WEDNESDAY 14, OCTOBER 19, 1872. VOLUME XXIX, NUMBER 42.

Business Cards.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
D. A. McCRACKEN, wishes to inform the public that having rented the Exchange Hotel in Montrose, he is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public in first-class style.
Montrose, Aug. 23, 1872.

SHIPMAN & CASE.
Saddle, Harness and Trunk makers. Shop in C. Rogers' Store Building, Brooklyn, Pa. Oak Harnesses, heavy and light, made to order.
Brooklyn, April 3, 1872.—m6

M. D. SMITH
Having located at Susquehanna Depot, Manufacturer of and dealer in light and heavy Harnesses, Collars, Whips, Trunks, Saddles, &c. Hoping by strict attention to business and fair dealing, to have a liberal share of patronage.
March 6, 1872.—no10—m3.

BURNS & NICHOLS,
DEALERS in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Liquors, Spices, Fancy articles, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles. ☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded.—Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.
A. B. BURNS, AMOS NICHOLS.
Feb. 21, 1872.

DR. D. A. LATHROP,
Administers Electric Vapor Baths, at the Foot of Chestnut street. Call and consult in all Chronic Diseases.
Montrose, Jan. 17, '72.—no3—1f.

J. F. SHOEMAKER.
Attorney at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office next door below the Tarbell House, Public Avenue.
Montrose, Jan. 17, 1872.—no3—1y.

C. E. BALDWIN,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Great Bend, Pennsylvania. 3m.

E. L. BALDWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Office with James E. Carmalt, Esq.
Montrose, August 30, 1871. tf.

LOOMIS & LUSH.
Attorneys at Law, Office No. 321 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa. Practice in the several Courts of Luzerne and Susquehanna Counties.
F. E. LOOMIS. WM. D. LUSH.
Scranton, Sept. 6th, 1871.—tf.

W. A. CROSSON.
Attorney at Law, Office at the Court House, in the Commissioner's Office.
Montrose, Sept. 6th, 1871.—tf. W. A. CROSSON.

McKENZIE, & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies and Misses fine Shoes. Also, agents for the great American Tea and Coffee Company. Montrose, July 17, '72.

DR. W. W. SMITH,
DENTIST. Rooms at his dwelling, next door east of the Republican printing office. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Montrose, May 8, 1871—tf

THE BARBER—Ha! Ha! Ha!!
Charley Morris is the barber, who can shave your face to order; Cute brown, black and grizzley hair, in his office, just up stairs. There you will find him, over Gere's store, below McKenzie—just due door.
Montrose, June 7, 1871.—tf C. MORRIS.

J. B. & A. H. McCOLLUM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Office over the Bank, Montrose Pa. Montrose, May 10, 1871. tf

J. D. VAIL,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Has permanently located himself in Montrose, Pa., where he will promptly attend to all calls in his profession with which he may be favored. Office, and residence west of the Court House, near Fitch & Watson's office.
Montrose, February 8, 1871.

LAW OFFICE.
FITCH & WATSON, Attorneys at Law, at the old office of Bentley & Fitch, Montrose, Pa.
L. F. FITCH. [Jan. 11, '71.] W. W. WATSON.

CHARLES N. STODDARD,
Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Leather and Findings, Main Street, 1st door below Boyd's Store. Work made to order, and repairing done neatly.
Montrose, Jan. 1, 1870.

LEWIS KNOLL,
SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING.
Shop in the new Postoffice building, where he will be found ready to attend all who may want anything in his line. Montrose Pa. Oct. 13, 1869.

DR. S. W. DAYTON,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, tenders his services to the citizens of Great Bend and vicinity. Office at his residence, opposite Barnum House, G't. Bend village. Sept. 1st, 1869.—tf

A. O. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Bounty, Back Pay, Pension and Exam on Claims attended to. Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, '69

H. C. SUTTON,
Auctioneer, and Insurance Agent,
and 6917 Friendsville, Pa.

C. S. GILBERT,
U. S. Auctioneer.
aug1 6917 Great Bend, Pa.

AMI ELY,
U. S. Auctioneer.
Aug. 1, 1869. Address, Brooklyn, Pa.

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Chandler's Store. All orders filled in first-rate style. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

W. W. SMITH,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. Aug. 1, 1869.

BILLINGS STROUD.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. All business attended to promptly, on fair terms. Office first door north of "Montrose Hotel," west side of Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, 1869.
July 17, 1872.] BILLINGS STROUD.

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals Liquors, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Groceries, Glass Ware, Wall and Window Paper, Stone-Ware, Lamps, Kerosene, Machinery Oils, Trusses, Guns, Ammunition, Knives, Spectacles Brushes, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.—being one of the most numerous, extensive, and valuable collections of Goods in Susquehanna Co.—Established in 1849. [Montrose, Pa.

D. W. SEARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, office over the Store of A. Lathrop, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. jun'69

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Montrose and vicinity.—Office at his residence, on the corner east of Sayre & Bros. Foundry. [Aug. 1, 1869.

HUNT BROTHERS, SCRANTON, PA.
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, SHOVELS, BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
MINE RAIL, COUNTERSUNK & T RAIL SPIKES, RAILROAD & MINING SUPPLIES, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES, SKEINS AND BOXES, BOLTS, NUTS and WASHERS, PLATED BANDS, MALLEABLE IRONS, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SEAT SPINDLES, HOWS, &c.
ANVILS, VICES, STOCKS and DIES, BELLOWS HAMMERS, SLEDGES, FILES, &c. &c.
CIRCULAR AND MILL SAWS, BELTING, PACKING TACKLE BLOCKS, PLASTER PARIS CEMENT, HAIR & GRINDSTONES.
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, LEATHER & FINDINGS FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
Scranton, March 21, 1863. 1y

IMPROVED HUBBARD!
PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURE!
CHANGEABLE Speed and Double Drive Wheel. It holds the Great New York State National Premium!
Also the Great Ohio National Premium, held at Mansfield, in 1870.
And the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia State Premiums!
The gearing is simple, compact, removed entirely from the drive wheels, and enclosed in a neat case, in the centre of the machine, effectually securing it from grit and dust.
The operation can be changed instantly from a high speed to one a third slower, without stop, thus adapting itself to bad places and light and heavy grass.
One cutting apparatus is perfect. No brake and one patent knife-head. It is beyond doubt the strongest machine in the world, and you can depend upon it, being perfectly reliable in every particular.
Montrose, May 8, 1871.—tf. SAYRE BRO

NO FALTERING NOW.

The time has come for testing the courage, constancy, party staunchness, fidelity to associates,—or to express it all in one word,—the *manliness* of all true Democrats. This is no time for any Democrat, least of all Democrats who accepted Mr. Greeley by the compulsion of party discipline, to flinch. The soldier who throws away his musket and takes to his heels, at the first puff of adverse fortune, lacks that resolute steadiness which is the first element of manhood. If, in the varying turns of war, we happen to lose an important battle, it is manly and soldier-like to retreat in good order, with lines unbroken and disciplined step, to a position where the reserves can be brought up and preparation made for again meeting the enemy with unquailing hearts and indomitable courage. No matter whether we originally approved or disapproved of the ground selected for the conflict. No matter whether a general was assigned us in accordance with our wishes or against our protest. Our honor binds us to be *men*, it forbids us to withdraw after a mishap, the faith and pledges which our protests against the original error did not prevent us from giving. We trust it will be found that those of us who went farthest in deprecating the nomination of Mr. Greeley so long as remonstrance was in order, will show themselves the most faithful and unshaken in the hour of adversity and peril.

For our part, after the disappointment at Cincinnati, we preferred, both on the grounds of principle and expediency, to go into the contest under a Democratic leader like Mr. Hendricks or Judge Church rather than join forces with the Liberals with such a candidate as Mr. Greeley.—But after Mr. Greeley had been fairly nominated at Baltimore, we owed the party the same allegiance as if it had heeded our advice; and every good Democrat will be as true to him to the end of the canvass as all Democrats would have been to Mr. Hendricks, or any other tried Democratic leader.

The Liberal Republicans have acted towards us, since the Baltimore Convention with sincerity and honor; and if a mistaken estimate was made of their strength the error was equally shared between them and the Democratic majority at Baltimore. Mr. Greeley's conduct and bearing in the canvass have been unexceptionable, and in some respects admirable. He has acted with great prudence under very trying circumstances. It is a hazardous experiment for any presidential candidate to make speeches; but Mr. Greeley passed through that perilous ordeal in a manner which raised the public estimate of his discretion and abilities. He did not make his Western trip of his own volition, but at the instance of the Democratic National Committee. It is, scant and inadequate praise to say that he acquitted himself with faultless prudence. He so performed the task imposed on him as to extort the homage of every man capable of appreciating vigorous wisdom and unrivalled tact. It is not very difficult for a candidate to make safe speeches when party lines are strictly drawn.—But a former Republican acting with other Republicans from new alliance with the Democratic party, trod at every step on delicate ground. His success in making forty or fifty off-hand speeches within less than a fortnight, during the fatigue of constant travel, and falling into no blunders though talking with unrestrained freedom, was a marvellous exhibition not merely of readiness, mental resources and talents, of exquisite tact and wisdom.—Many Democrats who supported him before from a mere sense of party obligation, have supported him since from a new perception of his intellectual qualifications. If his nomination at Baltimore was a mistake, it was our mistake not his. He has borne himself so well since, that the party is as much bound to him as it would have been to the most thoroughgoing Democrat it could have put into the field. We cannot swerve or waver now.

To be sure, there is left but a slender chance of Mr. Greeley's election. But there may be a new leaf in the chapter of accidents, and it would be pusillanimous not to keep ourselves in position to profit by it. We have lost our hold on the time-servers and camp-followers; but Democrats by conviction and the Liberal Republicans who have joined us from principle, will be all the more true, staunch and steady in the unexpected eclipse which has darkened our prospects. We scorn to make any appeal to the time-servers by hollow assurances of success, when the omens are so manifestly against us. But Democrats who value their convictions and stand on principle will heed us; and we merely give expression to what they all feel when we say that a transcient defeat is no excuse for dejection or discouragement. Truth and justice must at last prevail; and the certainty of their ultimate triumph depends upon the strong hold they take on the conscience and moral sentiments of men whose interest in politics is rooted in patriotism and an abiding sense of right. What is it to them that the vote of the ignorant, newly enfranchised negroes is unanimous for Grant? While Democrats respect the rights they despise the judgment of this class of voters. They regard the political intelligence of the negroes with pitying contempt; but they cherish a more indignant feeling against the base political prostitutes, purchased by Administration money, whose fraudulent votes and false counting turned the scale against us in Tuesday's elections. We have been cheated out of success; and no Democrat with the spirit of a man in him will relax his zeal because his party has been defeated by wholesale frauds. Such rascalities should operate as a fresh incentive to vigor, and this will be their effect on Democratic voters.

The Democracy can easily discriminate between a question of right and a question of mere success. They have been in a minority for twelve trying years, but they have never ceased to battle for principle. Under the most adverse circumstances they have never given way to discouragement; they have maintained their organization; have faced obloquy; have every year grown in numbers; and they are now so formidable that it has required the whole power of the Federal Government and all the resources of fraud to give them a temporary check. The surging tide may be dashed back for the moment, but it will continue to rise, and yet engulf the barriers that opposed it.

It would be absurd for Democrats to slacken their energy now, even if they have no longer any hopes of electing Mr. Greeley. Political influence does not depend upon the possession of offices. A powerful and determined Opposition is the most powerful and efficient means of enforcing the responsibility of an Administration.

A government is generally reckless and corrupt just in proportion as the organized opposition to it is feeble and inefficient. Political and official rottenness is sure to prevail when a party is so strong that it stands in no fear of its opponents. It is mainly for this reason that the Federal Government has long reeked with the foulest corruption. This is why the Tammany rule in this city was so scandalous, and why the members of our State Legislature, whether elected from the city where the Democratic party was all-powerful, or from the rural districts where the Republicans had a similar ascendancy, have made that body for many years a foul stench in the nostrils of honest men. A continuance of the Grant Administration will be harmless just in proportion to the strength of the Democratic opposition by which it is watched and confronted. The usefulness of the Democratic party does not depend on its getting possession of the Federal offices, but upon its being strong and formidable enough to impose a wholesome restraint on the party in power. Grant's Administration could not have been so daring and profligate if the two great political parties had been more evenly balanced.—If it should now be conceded that Grant's re-election is tolerably certain, every intelligent man and true patriot ought to look with favor upon the building up of an opposition strong enough to keep his Administration in fear and enforce a just responsibility. No political party can be trusted with unchecked power; and least of all a party whose arrogance has been so long fed and blouted by the exercise of boundless authority as the Republican party of this country. The best thing would be a change of Administration with a vigorous Republican opposition; but next to that, Democratic opposition a strong enough to infuse fear and restrain abuses.

It is an error to suppose we have nothing to fight for unless we are strong enough to elect our candidates. It would indeed be a great advantage to get possession of the Government and have the initiation in public measures. But the Democratic party may be almost equally useful in another way, provided it is strong enough to make its opposition felt and feared. We can never hope for the highest prize we cannot fail of gaining the second. In what remains of the canvass we must contest the ground inch by inch, yielding nothing without a strenuous contest. We may yet gain the Presidency, although the prospect is dark; but if we keep up the fight with vigor we cannot fail to array against General Grant a powerful opposition which he will be compelled to respect, and to which the Republican party will succumb before the end of his second term. Let us be faithful to our personal engagements, and, above all, faithful to principle.—*New York World.*

THE UPPER SIDE.

Ideal elements and forces are vastly more important and potential than men are apt to suppose. Force is back of form. The soul rules the body. The idea is the vitality of the institution. Every person is surrounded by an atmosphere which sensitive organizations perceive, and which, though invisible to the eye, acts as an attractive or repulsive force upon all with whom he comes in contact.—The disposition, the purpose, the morality, all the interior and potential elements of being, reveal themselves in this etherial atmosphere which seems to radiate from the personality, and acts as a perpetual warning or invitation to all who come within its range. Audiences and organizations have an upper, an invisible side, which infallibly represents their interior purpose, spirit, and essential character.—In the study of a party or movement it is not enough to look as its measures, and weigh its acts, and see what programme it offers for approval; it is not enough to look at it upon the lower side, however important that aspect may be: it must be looked at from above. Its impalpable elements must be considered: its idea, its spirit, its morale must be taken into account; its character must be studied in the atmosphere which holds and transmits its invisible properties and influence.

A striking feature of this political campaign is the fact that the Administrationists confine themselves to the lower side of the great question at issue. We are struck with the materiality of their whole argument. What have they to say? Simply this: Taxes have been lightened—the debt has been diminished—the Ku-Klux have been broken up—times are fairly good—change is unsafe. And that is all. Said a bank President to us the other day, "We can't afford to elect Horace Greeley, for Boutwell has his hand on every National bank in the country, and a defeat of Grant might break every one of them." This is the reason why Grant should be defeated. If things have reached such a crisis as this, good bye to our liberties unless he is defeated. But these things show the level to which the party has sunk, and the low material ground upon which it rests its justification and bases its claims.

Our criticism of the Administration is not confined to this lower side, to which its apologists and defenders so persistently cling. We do not stop with pointing out its discovered corruptions, its disgraceful diplomacy, its deplorable civil service, its infractions of the Constitution, its military character and usurpations, its criminal policy towards the South, and its blighting effect upon the commerce and the great industries of the country. Important and vast as these things are they constitute the under side of our national affairs, and yield in interest and moment to moral elements and considerations. We insist upon looking at the Administration upon its upper side. How does it stand related to the great Republican idea? What is its spirit, its morale? What is its atmosphere? What influence does it put forth? These invisible moral elements reveal its true character. And it is when we look at it from this upper side that we discover how base and bad it is. Never before have we had an Administration so inhospitable to thought, so intellectually unattractive and depressing as this. It has not a first-rate intellect in its Cabinet or Departments, and has not yet produced a state paper of the least account. It has repulsed every approach to statesmanship, and given the first places to mere party managers and political hacks. It has shown no particle of sympathy with human progress, and the sublime humanity which was the inspiring soul of the Anti-Slavery movement, which gave it birth. It has developed no enthusiasm for education, for internal improvements, for the pacification of the country, and the perfect union of its sections and classes, and elements, in one homogenous population. Not the faintest glimmer of a moral idea or purpose glimmers in its consciousness or appears in its history. It has turned its back upon every idea, principle and aim which can make a government great, or command the respect and awaken the enthusiasm of good men, and given itself up body and soul to jobberies and speculations, with no purpose or ambition but to retain its authority and enrich its managers. And its influence upon the mind and consciousness of the nation, has been depressing as an October chill if not as a November blight.

The Atmosphere of Grantism is its condemnation. One steady, searching look at it upon the upper side discovers its character. It is this concentrated essence of materiality, of unintellectual and moral greed, of vulgar, worldly, personal ambition, without any of the redeeming sympathies and refining tastes, and ennobling humanities which make despotisms endurable. And it is because a majority of the people have not put themselves in the way of its influence, because they have not looked at it upon the upper side and seen what its essential elements and characteristics are, that they are willing to put up with its usurpations at all.

And it is just here on the upper side that the Liberal movement shows to supreme advantage, and appears in most marked, and striking contrast to the party in power. It has ideas. It is animated with a moral purpose. It is moved and inspired by great philanthropic principles. Its sympathies and ambitions ally it to the moral order of the world, and put it in the line of human progress toward a benign future. And these intellectual and moral and humane elements invest it with an atmosphere that is sympathetic with all that is noble and generous and patriot thought. And while this will triumphantly justify its claims to support by solid, financial, and political considerations, it only needs to be looked at upon its upper side to see in it the ideal elements and forces which command respect—enkindle enthusiasm, and create the future.—*Golden Age.*

John Quincy Adam's Opinion of Grant's Administration.

The following extract taken from a letter written by John Quincy Adams and published in the St. Louis *Republican* on the 30th of November last, is too valuable to be forgotten, coming as it does from a source so high and noble:

"I regard the present Administration as a national calamity, and its continuance should be averted at any sacrifice, not because Republican in politics, but because it is mean in character, sordid in tone, and ignorant, corrupt and arbitrary by cause more than any Administration we have had, it has disappointed the hopes and deadened the generous aspirations of the good men of all parties; because it is doing more to permanently disunite the States than the government of Jefferson Davis ever did; because its chief conceives there is no means of a free government but military force; no public action but private profit. Four years more of such education, family patronage, and martial law, will so blunt the keen sensibilities of the popular liberty that our ignoble incubus might well remain a fixture. Now, I believe the Democrat party to be powerless alone to relieve us. No doubt if the votes of any States lately in rebellion were necessary to elect a Democratic candidate, they would be thrown out in the counting. A mere majority, even if it could be mustered, would not be permitted to elect a Democratic for President."

The fear expressed by Mr. Adams relative to throwing out of Democratic votes, has already been realized in North Carolina elections.

Greeley and Grant.

"They are the reverse of each other in personal qualities, and in presence, bearing, and demeanor. Mr. Greeley is free and out-spoken, earnest and positive. General Grant is reserved and reticent, indifferent and passive. The one will be everywhere observed and treated as a man of mark, although among strangers; the other will be regarded as of no consequence, and passed unheeded. They are likeness and antipodes in respect to their control over them. Mr. Greeley, while naturally of strong propensities, is every way abstemious in his habits. General Grant, beset by no natural perverseness of appetite, has many times yielded to excess even since prominently before the world, and has often distressed his friends by unbecoming exhibitions of his weakness. The one is morally strong; the other is morally impotent. The one is useful to society by precept and example; the other exercises no influence upon its members, and would be a dangerous exemplar of human conduct."

—Bancroft Davis, the author of our indirect claims, and the finisher of our disgrace in the eyes of all Europe, is on his way home. A nice warm place he will have in the Cabinet on his return.

—Stanley writes "no" to Noe's story. He knows Noe, which is more than Noe knows of him. *Sun*beams are brilliant, but in this instance they fall astant.

DEATH OF WM. H. SEWARD.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, died at his residence in Auburn, N. Y., last Thursday afternoon. Mr. Seward's health has been failing for some time, and he, himself, was aware of the rapid declination of his physical powers. His mind, however, was bright and vigorous, and he engaged in literary labors until a very short period before his death. Since his return from his journey around the world he has confined himself principally to his residence, where he engaged himself in writing memories of his busy and eventful life, as well as a narrative of his recent tour. Latterly his system became so weakened that he became bedfast, and, gradually sinking, he breathed his last at twenty minutes past three o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Hon. William H. Seward was born in Florida, Orange county, New York, May 16, 1801, and was the son of Judge Samuel S. Seward. He had three brothers, the two eldest of whom, Benjamin J. and Samuel Polydore, are dead. The youngest, George W. Seward, resides in Georgia. He had also two sisters, both of whom have been dead for some years. Graduating at Union College, Schenectady, in 1820, he studied law under John Duer and Ogden Hoffman, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. In the following year he removed to Auburn, where he has resided ever since, and entered upon his career as a lawyer. He soon rose in his profession, and made his mark as an able and thorough jurist.

In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and in 1834 he was nominated on the Whig ticket for Governor, but was defeated. He was again nominated for the same office in 1838, and being elected, he entered upon the discharge of his duties in 1839. During his administration he devoted himself with energy to the prosecution of internal improvements, and to reforming the public school system of the State. Mr. Seward held the office of Governor for four years, and on the expiration of his second term he declined a re-election, and returned to the practice of his profession. In March, 1849, he was chosen United States Senator, and held the position until he was invited to enter the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln in March, 1861.

During his Senatorial career, Mr. Seward became the acknowledge leader of the new Republican party, and for many years he was the foremost man in its ranks. On the 25th of October, 1858, at Rochester, New York, he delivered a speech, in which he laid down so thoroughly and clearly the principles involved in the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery, that it became the key-note to that conflict until the war of words was ended by an appeal to the sword. When the National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago in May, 1860, he was the leading candidate for the nomination, on the third ballot he received 173½ votes, Mr. Lincoln receiving but 102, the whole number being 465, and 233 necessary to a choice. On the second ballot the vote stood for Seward, 184½, and for Lincoln, 181; on the third ballot, for Seward, 180, and for Lincoln, 231½, within 2½ votes of the number required.

On the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln he received the first position in the Cabinet, and one for which he was eminently fitted. His course as Secretary of State is still fresh in the memory of his countrymen, and his efficient services in the conduct of our foreign relations had no small effect upon the grand result of the war. But for his sagacity and good management there is little doubt that a foreign war would have been precipated upon the country when such an event would have undoubtedly secured the independence of the Southern States. His conduct in the case of Mason and Slidell, was marked by broad and statesmanlike views, and calculated to advance his reputation as a diplomatist.

On October 12, 1861, Messrs. Mason and Slidell embarked for Europe, the former as Confederate commissioner to England, and the latter in a like capacity to France. On the 24th the party arrived at Havana, where they embarked, on November 7, on the Royal English mail steamer *Trent*. On the following day, Admiral, then Captain Wilkes, in command of the United States man-of-war *San Jacinto*, overhauled the Trent in the Bahama Channel, and seized the two commissioners and their secretaries, in defiance of the protest of the commander of the Trent and of the English mail agent, Commander Williams. Admiral Wilkes carried his prisoners to New York, whence they were removed to Fort Warren, in the harbor of Boston, by order of Secretary Seward.

Finding a war with Great Britain the inevitable result of a persistance in holding these persons, and justly foreseeing its disastrous effect to the cause of the nation at such a time, although the general drift of popular sentiment in the United States was at first in favor of holding on to the four rebel diplomats, Secretary Seward contrived, by his adroitness, to satisfy the sense of national honor, and, by the course of his argument, even placed the British Government in a humiliating position on the question of international obligations to respect the flag of neutral and friendly Powers in time of war.

Another achievement which reflected the greatest credit upon his diplomatic career was the French evacuation of Mexico, which was largely brought out by his efforts.

Under President Johnson's administration he commenced the agitation of the Alabama claims question, and secured the purchase of Alaska.

The attempted assassinatson of Mr. Seward on the ever memorable night of April 15 is still a vivid recollection of the American people. On his recovery he was continued at the head of President Johnson's administration, and was an ardent supporter of his policy of reconstruction.

After holding the Secretaryship of State for eight years, Mr. Seward withdrew entirely from public life, and in the fall of 1869, made a journey to the Pacific coast, where he was some time guest of the city of San Francisco. About the 1st of October he left on a visit to Mexico, at the capitol of which nation he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by both the government and the people. He returned by way of Vera Cruz and Havana, arriving in New York city in March, 1870, where he was tendered a formal reception by the city government.

In August, 1870, Mr. Seward, again started on an extensive tour, making the entire circuit of the world, by way of San Francisco, Japan, China, British India, Turkey, and several of the European States, and was everywhere the recipient of the highest honors as an eminent representative of the Great Republic, and as a tribute to his world wide fame as a statesman.

The Quiet Election.

It has been generally said that the late election was a quiet one. This was no wholesale driving back of voters from the polls. Neither the mariners nor the regular army came in to play their part. Only the Boldest ventured even a smile at the insult and outrage to the State. The "Ring" have brought their machinery to perfection, and it works smoothly. It is as if some beginner in crime should first knock people down to rob them, but with practice should at last pick pockets with a dexterity that left no occasion for violence. That would be like the quieter mode of doing business, which was practiced on Tuesday. Instead of the mariners or regular army a much more efficient force of Federal troops has been brought into service. Under the Enforcement act, the United States Marshal appoints any number of Deputy Marshals. Himself a violent partizan and Radical office-holder he picks out the most violent and desperate partizan he can find, to do his political work for him. We must suppose that even the Republican Congressmen, when they vested these enormous powers in Marshals and Deputy Marshals, must have meant to level them at the Southern States, as the Ku Klux fables pictured them. Every State authority and State official is subjected to such chartered libertines as played their desperate game in this city on Tuesday. They can summarily arrest anybody, and it appears, confine him anywhere till the election is over. In theory, we suppose, a Deputy Marshal ought to bring an arrested party instantly before a United States Court or Commissioner. Judge Strong's advent to this city, for the very purpose of exercising his judicial functions at election time, was publically announced in the papers. Judge McKenna was here; Judge Cadwalder lives here; there are several United States Commissioners, and our legal reports showed that a Commissioner was sitting all day at the United States Court-house as a Committing Magistrate. But a hearing and discharge or release on bail was not the game of the Marshals. They preferred to kidnap voters and keep them shut up till the election was over. We never like to deal in vague assertions. We will specify a case stated to us by a gentleman of high respectibility. In the Eleventh ward Mr. Patrick Farrel, a citizen of Irish birth, but who has been not less than thirty years a resident and voter in this city, was told he must show his naturalization papers. This was part of the game. The ground was laid for it in the forgery of the letter of Mr. Randall to Colonel McClure. That was to give the cue to Radical election officers. All naturalization papers in the hands of Democratic or Reform voters were to be treated as fraudulent. No sooner had the Radical Inspector exhibited his contempt for the seal of the court on Mr. Farrel's papers, than he was seized by a Deputy Marshal, and dragged away to the police station on St. John's street above Buttonwood. The victim being an aged and well-known resident of the ward, excited much sympathy. A gentleman responsible alike in character and pecuniary means, offered to give bail for the accused. He went first to Alderman Keer, and then to Alderman Toland, the Committing Magistrate of that district. The case was not before either of them, and upon their going to the police station they were told that Mr. Farrel, whom they saw through the grating of his cell, was a prisoner of the United States, and that no interference of any State official would be tolerated. Inquiry as to where or when, or before whom he would be heard, was vain. No information was vouchsafed, and an aged and respectable citizen was robbed of his vote, and left throughout the election day in a police station of Philadelphia, which was converted into a Bastile of the Federal government of the summary imprisonment of men who would not vote for Hartranft. This is but one of many cases. A communication in our paper to-day, relates one of them circumstantially. Now, if there is any law left among us, we call on all whose duty or whose inclination leads them to enforce it, to act, now in these cases. Here is a noble field for the Reform Association. Let them prosecute the cases that marked this "quiet election;" quiet because a partisan police either abetted or quietly permitted the lawless violence that the individual victims were powerless to resist. We do not know that anything we could say would heighten the indignation of every true American citizen at the scheme to elect a military Governor and a military President, by trampling on all the civil rights of freemen.—*Philadelphia Age.*

SENATOR SUMNER.—Mr. Sumner has declined the nomination so unanimously and enthusiastically given him by the Liberals and Democrats of Massachusetts. He had a fair voyage out and reached London in improved health; but still was suffering much. Mr. Smalley was painfully struck with the contrast between his condition then and the year before, and writes that the physician in attendance upon Mr. Sumner said that in his experience he had never seen such suffering, and that he could compare it to nothing but the pain endured under the knife of the surgeon in operations of the gravest character. He has gone to the Continent, where he hopes to regain his health and strength by these months of quiet released from all political excitement.

AN ENGLISH LICENSE LAW.

Among the noticeable laws passed by the late English Parliament was one entitled a Licensing Act, which the Queen remarked "constitutes a sensible improvement on the existing law" on that subject. The debate on this act took a wide range, and the whole subject of checks and guards necessary to bound and circumscribe the sale of liquor was thoroughly ventilated. The opinions vibrated from stringent rules to almost free trade, and vast amount of facts was developed bearing upon the subject. After the whole matter had been carefully and exhaustively examined from all points of view, the Licensing Law of 1872 was passed, which, among others, has the following requirements:

In London all public houses must be closed at 12 o'clock, those in the country at 11. There is, however, a discretionary power given to magistrates and police authorities to permit later hours for the accommodation of persons attending theatres, markets, or those following a nightly calling, like printers.

In London all public houses must be closed until 1 o'clock p. m. From that hour until 3 p. m. they can open, when they must close again until 6, and the final hour of closing is 11. In the country the hours for opening on Sunday differ a little from London, but the difference is slight. The licensing country magistrates have the power of slightly modifying the hours, so that a traveler may find one public house in a town open as late as 11 on a Sunday night, but not after that hour. In all towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants all public houses must be closed by 10 at night, and from this there is no deviation. Greater powers are given to landlords as well as greater responsibility. The sale of liquors to children under sixteen years of age entails a penalty of 20 shillings for the first offence, and twice that sum for the second. Any landlord who permits drunkeness or riotous conduct in his house is liable to a fine of £10 for the first offence and £20 for the second offence. The same penalties apply where disreputable persons are knowingly permitted to frequent the premises, while gaming is prohibited in all public houses by still more severe penalties. A new feature of the act is this: All offences are endorsed on the back of the licenses, and a certain number of offences forfeits license and renders the holder incapable of holding another for a certain number of years.

Another offence to which heavy penalties are affixed, is the adulteration and sale of adulterated liquors. The act says:—"If any person mixes with any intoxicating liquors sold by him any deleterious ingredient mentioned in the schedule to the act, or knowingly sells or exposes for sale, any liquor mixed with such deleterious ingredient, he is liable for the first offence to a penalty of £50, or imprisonment with hard labor; and for each subsequent offence a penalty of £100, or imprisonment for three months, and to be disqualified for a period of from two to ten years, and in any case to forfeit the adulterated liquor. Where any person holds a license and is convicted of any of the above named offences, he is liable to lose such license, and the premises are liable to be disqualified for from two to ten years."—The police are authorized to obtain samples of any liquors on the premises of any dealer and submit them for analysis to a public chemist. If found spurious those vending them are subjected to heavy penalties, and their licenses revoked.—This provision meets with the hearty commendation of all friends of the bill, who declare that those selling liquor should no more be allowed to dispose of a bogus article than a butcher should be suffered to retail foul meat, or a baker unhealthy bread. On the whole the law is satisfactory, and much good is anticipated from the enforcement of its provisions.

Narrow Gauge.

There is a large party of railroad men in this country who maintain that "broad guage" or six-feet railroads, cannot be operated or run in this country with profit to those concerned. These men have steadily presented facts to support their position, and at last have won a noticeable victory.

The Erie railroad is the only road of any importance in the United States, which is now operated on the broad guage system, and it has been in contemplation for a long time to change it so as to bring it in connection with the other roads.—After a great deal of effort which has met with much opposition, it has at last been determined to make the change to the four feet eight and a half inch guage. The President of the Erie road, Mr. Watson, in a recent talk upon this matter, declared that in no other way can the stock holders ever hope to make the road profitable. The estimated cost of making the change, according to Mr. Watson, is from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000, notwithstanding which, he says, the directors have determined to make it. The work is to be entered upon immediately, and will not be completed in less than five years, during which time there will be no dividends. After that time he thinks the road will pay.

There is one point connected with the proposed change upon which the public is especially interested, and that is the relative safety of the two gauges. Upon that subject Mr. Watson says: "The narrow gauge is safer on a straight stretch—but there is not usually where the danger exists. On curves the broad gauge is the more dangerous. Indeed the narrower the guage on curves the safer the travel: the broader the guage on a curve, the more the two wheels go over unequal distances. The broader the guage the more the inner wheel grates and has a propensity to run off the track. So that you see that you are mistaken, as people are generally, as to the safety of the broad guage. Now we have very sharp curves on the Erie road, some of them describing a radius of eight hundred yards. On these the narrow gauge would be infinitely safer.

—Fish do not inhabit the Dead Sea, but we shall soon try the experiment of removing one from the Cabinet to Salt River.