The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, Proprietor. MONTROSE, PA., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 23, 1872. VOLUME XXIX, NUMBER 43.

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. 28, 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 ELECTRO THERMAL BATHS, at the Foot of Chestnut street. Call and consult in all Chronic Diseases.
Montrose, Jan. 17, '72.—no3—tf.

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,

B. L. BALDWIN,

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

LOOMIS & LUSK.

Attorneys at Law, Office No. 221 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa. Practice in the several Courts of Luzerne and Susquehanna Counties.
F. E. LOOMIS, WM. D. LUSK.
Scranton, Sept. 6th, 1871.—tf.

W. A. CROSSON,

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

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 5, 1871—tf

THE BARBER—Ha! Ha! Ha!!

Charley Morris is the barber, who can shave your face to order; Cuts brown, black and grizzley hair, in his office, just up stairs. There you will find him, over Gere's store, below McKenzies—just one 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 within 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 Beriah'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. 23, 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 Exemption Claims attended to. Office 8 door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa. [Jan. 1, '69

H. C. SUTTON,

Auctioneer, and Insurance Agent,
aug 6 3m Friendsville, Pa.

C. S. GILBERT,

C. S. Auctioneer.
aug1 69tf Great Bend, Pa.

AMI ELY,

C. 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 1848. [Montrose, Pa.

D. W. SEARLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office over the Store of A. Lathrop, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. [aug'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,

GILDER'S HARDWARE,

LINE RAIL, COUNTERSUNK & T RAILSPIKES. RAILROAD & MINING SUPPLIES. CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES, SKEINS AND BOXES, BOLTS, NUTS and WASHERS, PLATED BANDS, MALLEABLE IRONS, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SEAT SPINDLES, BOWS, &c. VISES, 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 24, 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 Premiums, held at Massillon, 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.

The cutting apparatus is perfect. No broke and one nut knife-head. It is beyond doubt the strongest mower in the world, and you can depend upon it, being fully reliable in every partic'lar.
SAYRE BRO.
Montrose, May 3, 1871.

From the Irish World.

"HORACE."

CAMPAIGN SONG FOR 1872.—Air—Tramp Tramp.

[BY T. CARPENTER.]

From Savannah's plains below,
To Niagara's rapid flow—
From the prairies of the red man back to here—
Heard ye not the thrilling cry
Pierce the portals of the sky,
Bring terror while it smote the bigot's ear.
CHORUS—Shout, shout shout for Horace Greeley,
Sound his name ye mighty men and free,
He is just the man we want
In the place of Useless Grant,
So boys, rally, and elected he shall be.

For base England's cursed gold
Our honor hath been sold—
The "stars and stripes are humbled to the dust,
But the slavish, brainless sot
May now pocket what he's got
And lay aside his varnished sword to rust.
CHORUS.—

When rank bigotry and hate
Burned rampant in the State
And the foreigner endured the odious brand,
Heard ye not the Tribune's tongue
How it fierce defiance flung
Still preaching golden tolerance through the land.
CHORUS—

Give us him whose bright career
Went untarnished year by year.
Who by honesty and energy has won
The millions loud applause—
Fighting in each righteous cause,
And acting Freedom's independent son.
CHORUS—

Give us him of wisdom sound—
Judgment temperate and profound,
Who favors not a party or a clan,
But swings the scales of right
In the savage face of insight—
Come, thrice welcome, Horace Greeley, you're the man.
CHORUS—

Ah, the *Times* of gall is full—
Filthy organ of John Bull,
And the Harpers still their Nast-y trade pursue,
But their darling English pet
A sound flogging sure will get—
Yes, he'll rue the day that Horace first he knew.
CHORUS—Shout, shout, shout for Horace Greeley—
Sound his name ye mighty men and free,
He is just the man we want
In the place of Useless Grant,
So, boys, rally, and elected he shall be.
LOWELL, Mass., August, 1872.

THE MONEY POWER.

CAPITAL AND LABOR AND THEIR RELATION TO THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION LETTER OF A. H. H. STUART, OF VIRGINIA.

Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia the distinguished publicist, has written a letter upon the political issues of the present campaign which appears in the Staunton (Virginia) *Spectator*. Upon the relation of capital and labor to the Presidential question Mr. Stuart writes:

My friend, R. M. T. Hunter, in his admirable speech, recently delivered in New York, has clearly exposed the tendency of General Grant's administration to centralization. He has also directed public attention to the influence and agencies which are at work in sapping the foundations of our republican institutions. I concur in all that he has so well presented to the thoughtful consideration of the American people. If he had chosen, he might have gone a step farther and disclosed the hidden power which underlies and stimulates into action the dangerous elements to which he referred. That hidden power is the money-power of the north. A few words of explanation will unfold my meaning. The two great interests of every civilized community are labor and capital, represented by persons and property. The laborer seeks employment and the capitalist furnishes it.

The one is the hirer and the other the hiree. The interests of the laborer is to get the highest wages he can for his labor, while on the other hand, it is the interest of the capitalist to get the largest amount of service for his money. It is obvious, therefore, that between these two interests there is a natural antagonism. One has labor to sell for money; the other has money to sell for labor. Each wishes to get the best price for his commodity, and their interests are as opposite as the poles. This antagonism is not necessarily one of hostility, though by injudicious regulation it may be made to assume that character. Properly understood the relation is one of mutual benefit and of harmony. These great interests naturally impress themselves on the institutions and policy of every country. Labor is the interest which is most widely diffused, for, by the fiat of Heaven, itself, every man is required to eat his bread in the sweat of his face. Capital is the accumulated product of labor, and is in the hands of a fortunate few.

The normal tendency of labor is to democracy or the dominion of numbers—of capital, to the concentration of power in the hands of the few. The reason is obvious. Labor is the interest of the few. Where labor predominates numbers will govern, and the institutions will be free.

Where capital is the controlling interest power will be in the hands of small minority. It is one of the highest offices of statesmanship to harmonize and preserve the proper balance between these great interests. By wise regulation the antagonism may be made like that of the opposing sides of an arch, and element of strength rather than that of weakness.

But if either be allowed to gain undue preponderance, mischief and danger must ensue. Before the war, capital and labor worked together in harmony. The proper equilibrium existed. Capital paid fair wages to labor, and rendered a just equivalent of service to capital. Not the least disasterous of the consequences which have followed in the train of the late war was the disturbance of the balance between labor and capital in the northern states. The mushroom accumulation of capital growing out of government contracts, speculations in bonds and stocks, fluctuations in the currency and the creation of thousands of national banks, founded on "national promises to pay," have caused an enormous development of capital, and given to its possessors an undue ascendency over labor. This ascendancy it has naturally sought to preserve, consolidate and perpetuate.—The moneypower has obtained the control of the executive and of congress.—The means employed to accomplish these results are too well known to require special enumeration.

Splendid gifts have been made to men in office. Rings have been formed in congress for purposes of plunder—a gigantic system of United States bank has been incorporated, by which bondholders have been enabled to receive not only interest on their bonds, but duplicated interest on bank notes, issued on the faith of these bonds. The rates of interest have been greatly increased, and all state banks have been crushed out of existence, so that the bondholders may have the monopoly of money lending at double interest. Monster railroad corporations have been incubated in congress and endowed with millions of acres of the public domain. Partial tariffs have been framed to put money in the pockets of the few at the expense of the many, and other devices have been adopted, which it would be tedious to enumerate, for the purpose of swelling the gains of capital. The laboring population have seen and felt these evils. Probably without understanding the ingenious process by which they were oppressed, they have nevertheless felt the fact that they were oppressed. Hence the wide spread discontent that pervades the laboring classes. Hence the labor unions and strikes among tradesmen that are of almost daily occurrence. Hence, in a word, the constantly recurring but futile efforts of labor by local combinations, to rid itself of the exactions of capital. It is time that the laboring masses should understand the true source of the evil, and the only efficient means of arresting it. It should be explained to them that capital has got possession of the government, and is using its vast powers to the injury of the interests of labor. It is vain for the unorganized masses of labor to struggle against the disciplined hosts of capital aided by all the machinery of the federal government. It is this great money power which has put into active motion all the agencies which are rapidly concentrating all power in the hands of the President. It is this power, by artful manipulations of the currency, has oppressed agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. It is this which has depressed the value of property to enhance the value of money. It is this which has increased the rates of interest to the injury of industry in all departments. It is this which has subsidized the government itself, and now supplies the sinews of war for the Presidential contest. It is this which has multiplied the hordes of office-holders, and now seeks, with the people's money, to buy up the people themselves. In all ages capital has been timid. It dreads the instability of public opinion.—It fears change. It shrinks from the struggles and convulsions of turbulent democracy. It delights in the security of a strong government. It would gladly repose in the shadow of an imperial throne, rather than hazard the restoration of a government founded on the will of the people. These are the ideas that are daily giving strength to centralism and causing the ship of state to drift towards empire. If any one doubts the soundness of these views, let him go to the north and converse with the wealthy men of that section. He will find, in almost every instance, that they support the present administration because it is favorable to their peculiar interests. If I were asked what is the remedy for these evils, I would not hesitate to say to the laboring men—the farmers and mechanics of the north and south and west—if it be your object to uphold the interests of labor, and to rescue the country and its institutions from the danger that threatens them, the only effectual mode of accomplishing these ends is, not by forming local combinations, or labor unions, but by recapturing the government from those who are perverting its powers to the oppression of labor. The fact cannot be disguised that in the present contest, General Grant is the representative of this grasping, centralizing money power. Mr. Greeley, on the other hand, stands forth as the champion of the industrial intrests of the country. Born in poverty, educated to labor, himself a farmer and mechanic, all his interests and all his sympathies are in harmony with the industrial pursuits of the people. The opportunity will soon be afforded to the intelligent masses to choose between them

NOW FOR A GRAND EFFORT.

CONFERENCE OF LEADING DEMOCRATS AND LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

A council of leading democrats, including seven members of the national executive committee, and a dozen or more distinguished politicians was held at the Springler house yesterday. Among others present were Messrs, Augustus Schell, of New York; E. S. Alvord, of Indiana; J. G. Thompson, General Brinckerhoff, and George W. McCook, of Ohio; M. W. Ransom, the only southern representative present; C. H. McCormach, of Illinois; ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey; W. A. Moore, of Michigan; F. O. Prince and General Banks, of Massachusetts; Henry W. Slocum, Samuel J. Tilden, and Senator Reuben E. Fenton, of New York; William F. Philips, of Illinois; John A. Finch and Mr. Dowley, of Indiana; and Mr. Campbell, of New Hampshire.

It was claimed by the Ohio representatives that from 6,000 to 8,000 liberals refused to vote for the candidates at the late election, and in the lower tiers of counties there are from 3,000 to 4,000 democrats who will not vote for Mr. Greeley unless personal exertions of leading democrats induce them to. It was stated that Wash. McLean, George H. Pendleton and Senator Thurman had agreed to enter upon a personal canvass of the doubtful districts.

The German votes in Illinois pas reported as being eighty per. cent for the liberal ticket, probably owing to the fact that the candidate for governor on the ticket was a German. It is expected that their votes will decide the contest in favor of Greeley and Brown.

Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, reported that the result of the election in Georgia had inspired the whole south, and if it were not for a fear that New York and Connecticut had given up the contest, the south would be a unit for Greeley. He was apprehensive that New York and Connecticut were rendered doubtful by the result in Pennsylvania. Messrs. Tilten and Schell scouted the idea, and made the most positive and assuring statements of the ability of the democrats, aided by the sixty thousands liberal republicans, to carry New York, while Connecticut was assured by the result of its own late town elections.

The entire committee was of opinion that New Jersey was safe, though Governor Randolph, said that there had been a considerable importation of negroes into the counties bordering on the railroads.

Wisconsin was announced for Greeley and much doubt and hesitation. On being asked how it was to be carried, the Wisconsin delegate declared "that Milwaukee alone would do it." In his state the Germans were as thoroughly aroused as in Illinois, though they had no such incentive to exertion as a candidate on the liberal ticket. The effect of the October elections was not so depressing at the west as here, because no such exaggerated hopes of success had been indulged in there.—*World*

ADDRESS TO THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, St. Nichols Hotel. October 14th, 1872.—Compatriots!—The results of the October election have not fulfilled our just expectations. Though Indiana is tied with a liberal governor and superintendent of education chosen by decided majorities, while Ohio has so far reduced the adverse majority that our bretheren in that state confidently hope to be successful at the coming election; while Georgia declared for us by a majority which insures the choice of Greeley and Brown electors in nearly every southern state, yet the enormous majority counted against us in Pennsylvania has given our adversaries assurance that by like lavish disbursements and fraudulent practices they may carry almost any state they choose, including even New York. There is no intelligent citizen of whatever party who does not realize that the 35,000 majority scored up in that state for Hartranft over Buckalew represents not the convictions of the voters but the vast sums whereby those convictions have been overborne, and that this majority could have just as easily been given to either of the two undoubted gigantic speculators who were pardoned out of felons cells, where they had spent but few months, in order that their testimony might smooth the way to Hartranft's election.

A contest is now forced upon us between money and manhood. All the expenditures of all parties in former presidential elections do not equal in aggregate the vast sums with which every contested state is stuffed in order to make them seem to desire and consent to the retention of the present rule at Washington. Not only are the office holders, land grant jobbers, subsidy mongers and government contractors of all kinds assessed to promote the re-election of General Grant, but we are well assured that European bond-holders and fund mongers who never saw this country, whose rights we never questioned, whose interests we never assailed, have been induced to subscribe and contribute bounteously to this end. We cannot raise dimes to meet the dollars thus poured out against us. No credit mobilier has dexterously transferred millions to our pockets and fastened a corresponding debt upon the industry and property of the toiling masses. No secretary of the treasury stands ready to help us fill our pockets or our campaign chest by stock gambling, in which he loads the dice so as to make it certain that we shall win. In short, we have nothing but the few dollars proffered us by those who have honestly earned them, and we must make therewith the best fight we can, while the venal, the sordid, the rapacious eagerly supply their tens of thousands to antagonist s, confidently expecting their return with large usury through the legislation and jobbery whereby the few are enriched at the cost of the many. Of course they are all shouting in chorus that we are already beaten. But we are not beaten. There are twenty states, casting nearly 200 electoral votes, that we can still carry if we only will. We are in danger of defeat mainly because some faint hearts are discouraged. A large majority of the American people realize that we stand on the right platform, and they at least desire our success. They desire, as we do, a perfect national reconciliation on the basis of universal amnesty and impartial liberty. They desire, also, national purification and a genuine civil service reform, whereby the freedom of election shall be protected and shielded from the enormous corruption patronage of the federal executive. If we shall be overborne in this election it will be generally conceded within a year that the reforms for which we struggled were genuine and necessary. In every contest between money and manhood the latter is certain of ultimate if not instant success.

Brethren, we must not be beaten. Our country has too much at stake on the issue of this contest. Resolve with us this day that by your stout hearts and strong arms the liberal cause and candidates shall be resistlessly borne onward to a decisive, beneficent triumph.

On behalf of the liberal republican state committee. JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman.

ALFRED WILKINSON, Secretary,
JAMES B. SWAIN, Assistant Secretary.

GREELEY'S ELECTION CERTAIN.

Plain Facts and Figures.

[Correspondence of the Harrisburg Patriot.]

WASHINGTON, October 14.—Ever since the State elections which came off on the 8th inst, I have availed myself of every opportunity to learn the opinions of the leading men of both parties on the "situation," and more especially to learn the probable tactics of the Grantites during the remaining few weeks of the campaign.

THE LEADING DEMOCRATS AND LIBERALS DETERMINED AND CONFIDENT.

As regards the supporters of Greeley and Brown, I find that the more intelligent and better-informed they are the less discouraged they also are. The very best and wisest men of the democratic party—those who have sustained the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominations most ably and heartily by voice, pen and money—telegraph and write encouragingly to the congressional committee from all parts of the country, counselling increased activity and expressing confidence in the election of Horace Greeley in November. And so do the leading Liberal Republicans. On the other hand,

THE GRANT LEADERS APPEAR MIGHTY SERIOUS,

when they get together in secret conclave although they have agreed to assume, as a matter of course, that the late elections have virtually settled the Presidential question, and that the vote in November will be a mere matter of form. This, of course, for the treble purpose of encouraging their own rank and file, discouraging the liberals, and enticing to the standard of the party of hate, revenge, and general discord, the timid, the wavering, the ignorant, and every unprincipled scoundrel in the land, who regardless of his own convictions, if he has any, makes a point of always voting for the most probably successful candidate.

AN AWKWARD POSITION FOR A GREELEY NEWSPAPER MAN.

Let me relate a little incident which will serve to illustrate the critical position of the Grantites, as viewed and detailed by one of their strongest men:—One day last week, as I was sitting writing all alone in a semi-private parlor of a hotel, some six or seven men sauntered in, one after the other, at short intervals, all of whom I recognized as leading administration men, and personal friends of Grant, men who originate campaign measures for the success of their party, superintend their execution, raise and distribute funds, etc., etc. Their meeting was purely accidental, but as they all knew each other a conversation soon sprung up on the all-engrossing topic of the day—the political "situation." Shortly they began to speak unreservedly, so that I was confident they took it for granted I was in sympathy with them, each thinking, I presume, that one or more of the others knew me. I assure you I felt somewhat ill at ease, but as I had neither forced myself among them nor stolen in—they having rather intruded on me—and as it so happened that my position in the room was such that I could not leave it without attracting general attention, I concluded to remain and take the few notes from which I condense the following opinion of

A LEADING GRANT MAN ON GREELEY'S PROSPECTS.

"Now gentlemen" said the speaker, who had been much deferred to during a running desultory interchange of views of some twenty minutes; and was now asked to give the *coterie* his real opinion, as among friends, and without any reserve whatever, on the respective prospects of the two candidates for the Presidency—"Now, gentlemen," said he, "let us look at what I conceive to be a few undeniable facts, which it will not be wise for Republicans to ignore in deciding upon the strategy to be pursued by the party during the remainder of the campaign. Look at the figures, and I think you will arrive, however reluctantly, at the conclusions to which I have been forced by them—that we can't afford to lose a single point in the game. If we do we're gone. We must not relax an effort. We must work up to the very last hour. Our men must be made to understand that. In our efforts to discourage the Greeley men by assuming to be invincible, we may cause some of them to desert their standard and take no further part in the contest, and a few of them to join our ranks; but there is reason to believe that these defections will be inconsiderable. Let us not rely upon them. Let us rather take care that this bragging of ours does not have the effect of making the republican masses over-confident, and consequently less active and watchful than they have hitherto been, and still ought to be. Gentlemen let us henceforth base our hopes and our valicinations upon calculations deduced from

A CALM SURVEY OF THE FIGURES.

We republicans appear to forget entirely that Greeley is morally certain of the electoral votes of all the states south of Mason and Dixon's line but two—South Carolina and Mississippi. This will give him the following electoral votes—

Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	11
Kentucky	12
Louisiana	8
Maryland	8
Missouri	15
North Carolina	10
Tennessee	12
Texas	8
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
Total, (14 States.)	123

If there was ever any doubt of Greeley's getting the vote of the above southern states, there can be none now. The Georgia election has settled that question in my mind, beyond a doubt. It is no use to tell me we carried North Carolina in August. We spent a large amount of money there, and inundated the state with speakers who cannot again be spared to go there. And, after all, our majority was insignificant. Besides, since the August election, some of the most active and influential men in the state, who were with us then, have gone over to the enemy with their personal friends and political adherents. Now, 123 votes from the south is a fearful number for Greeley to start in upon against us, when the more than possible chances of his getting the 61 additional votes necessary to elect him are considered.

I think we may safely claim for Grant every state which I have not conceded to Greeley in the list I have just read, except the seven following, which are measurably doubtful:

California	6
Connecticut	6
Indiana	15
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	5
New Jersey	9
New York	35
Total	79

Now, gentlemen, I put it to you, candidly, whether Greeley's chances of getting 61 of these 79 votes are not fair, are they not more than fair? Is he not certain to get them unless we work even harder than we have worked hitherto? New York and New Jersey were generally conceded to him before we got intoxicated over the Pennsylvania election; and I am assured that Hendricks, who has just defeated us in Indiana, is going to stump his state, and throw the whole weight of his personal influence, which has been largely increased by the prestige of his late success, in favor of Horace Greeley. New York, New Jersey, and Indiana, will give Greely 59 of the 61 votes necessary to elect him. For the other two votes he would have to rely upon California, Connecticut, New Hampshire, or Nevada. I have not kept the run of politics in the latter state, but of the three others, I shou'd say that Connecticut, judging by the recent elections in that state, will certainly go for Greeley in November, unless we leave off bragging, and go to work, and that California and New Hampshire will each give its vote to the party that works hardest to obtain it."

At this point the speaker was interrupted by the entrance of three or four republican magnates who had just arrived from the late battle fields in Pennsylvania, and during the noise and confusion that ensued, I picked up my note book and slipped away unobserved. A. F. B.

CONGRESSIONAL ROBBERS.

A time there was on the radical reign began, when a member of Congress was allowed to be an honorable man. But now "when vice prevails and impious men bear sway, the post of honor is a private station." Within the last sixty days the inquisition of a searching canvass has brought to light almost incredible disclosures. As far as the Presidential candidates are concerned, this may be stated as the result of these revelations, that Grant has treated the patronage of the government as his personal prerogative, and has been thereby immensely profited, while on the other hand there lives not the man who has or can successfully charge Horace Greeley with unlawful reception or retention of one single penny of the public funds. If we step into the broader pindle of official life, into the Congressional pool, the corruption is no worse, but only more of it. The main business of Congress is jobbing legislation for the personal interest of its many members. True, there is, occasionally, general legislation, but it has a venomous, partisan purpose, such as the hostile enactments against the South.

The fertile field for plunder, subsoiled by these Congressional ploughmen, is the public domain. Empires have been donated to railroad corporations, whose lines running through uninhabited sections, are twenty-five years in advance of local demand. Jay Cooke, the banker, in his prospectus vaunting the great value of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, asserts that the Congressional land grant to this company, exceeds in area the whole of New England, with Maryland included.

Can any sane man presume that Congress considering the future needs of our growing population, and the just claims of the landless settler, has the power or authority to lavish upon a single corporation millions of acres of our choicest public lands?

We are not left to presumption in these matters. Old members of Congress ventured in the New England States to brave exposure and seek re-election. An active canvass called out the proof of many discreditable acts. The most notable of the candidates was Mr. Blaine of Maine, the Speaker of the House. Hon. Oakes Ames engineered through Congress much legislation in the interest of the Union Pacific Road. In connection with this road occurs an institution borrowed from the corrupt *regime* of Napoleon Third—the *Credit Mobilier*. The rascality of this exotic, like the Syndicate, flourished for awhile on the strength of its mystery.—The jobbery that honey-combed the personal government of the Emperor, and reached from its imperial head through his whole military mass, destroyed the empire, making the aristocracy selfish and mercenary, the people jealous and lukewarm, ripe for the German sickle.

When rogues fall out honest men come by their own. The rascals of the Union Pacific quarrelled over the spoils of the *Credit Mobilier*. Litigation ensued. One paper in the suit embraces the names of Henry Wilson, K. N. candidate for Vice President, Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, and Blaine, of Maine, Speaker of the House, as recipients of the plunder. Just heaven! "can such things be, and overcome us like a summer cloud without our special wonder?" We admit that the various members of Congress implicated by the papers filed in Court, have made plausible denials. So did Tweed, so did Terwilliger. One fact cannot be wiped out. Ten years ago Mr. Speaker Blaine was a man of very moderate fortune, to-day his wealth exceeds one million of dollars. It may be said of Blaine as was said of the miller, there are two facts, one which everybody knows, and one which everybody don't, that a miller always drives a fat horse, but no one knows where he buys his grain.

Mr. Speaker, the day will come, when you will not be allowed to appoint white-washing committees. That day of wrath, that dreadful day will surely overtake you. To-day it is libellous to call a man a thief. To-morrow our people will regard it not fashionable to call a man a Congressman.—*Exchange.*

—The Sixteenth Congressional district has again returned the demagogue, Cessna, to the National House of Representatives. He and Creswell on ht to be able to put the Chorpenning claim through now.

Further Election Frauds.

The radicals scoundrels who have been engaged in the pollution of the ballot-box in Lancaster are being brought up to the rack, an example which should be followed in this every without delay. Let the parties who have been guilty of bribery, repeating and other election frauds be immediately arrested and the groundwork laid for their vigorous prosecution. Evidences of fraud are numerous, and many of the perpetrators are known.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* refers to the last arrest made in that city as follows:

We have already mentioned the charges brought against Jacob Sampson and Dr. Henry H. Muhlenburg, the former of an attempt to bribe an election officer. And now another of our radical officials is charged with uttering false naturalization papers. The following affidavit was made before His Honor Mayor Pyfer last evening:

Lancaster ss:

Before me, Fred. S. Pyfer, personally came Fortunatus J, Frey, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that Elias M'Mellin did, on or about the 30th day of September, come to your deponent and obtain from your deponent his declaration of intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, stating at the time that he would get his naturalization papers and furnish the same to him. That on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1872, said Elias M'Mellen sent to your deponent a naturalization paper, which purports to have been issued by the court of quarter sessions of the city and county of Philadelphia, which declares that your deponent has been examined in said court and admitted to be a citizen of the United States. Your deponent further says that said certificate of naturalization was fraudulently furnished him for the purpose of being fraudulently used. That your deponent was not examined and sworn in open court; that he never was in the court of quarter sessions of the peace in and for the city of Philadelphia; that he never was sworn in any court to obtain said certificate of naturalization; that he knew nothing about said certificate until it was handed to him on the day of election.

FORTUNATUS J. FREY.

Sworn and subscribed before me, October 15, 1872. FRED. S. PYFER, Mayor.

Mr. M'Millen, it will be remembered is the select councilman for the Third ward, who was never selected to the seat whose title to the seat will be considered by select council when it reorganizes this afternoon. He was held to bail in the sum of $500 for a hearing on Monday evening next, of the charge brought against him by Mr. Frey.

Dr. H. E. Muhlenburg and Benjamin Sharbel, the first charged with attemping to bribe Reinhart Reiner, judge of elections of the Eighth ward, and the second charged with acting as the doctor's agent in the matter, appeared before Alderman Amweg yesterday, waived a hearing, and entered bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge at court.

DUTY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Williamsport *Standard* contains the following sensible and patriotic views concerning the duty of the Democracy in the present contest. To fail in the support of Greeley and Brown, and to give an impracticable vote for impossible candidates would merely increase the triumph of an insolent partisan foe:

The officers of the Liberal Republican committee, and, indeed, the whole organization, work d with the most determined energy for Buckalew and the whole ticket. The Democratic party, therefore, if for no other motive, should make every effort for Greeley and Brown. As the liberal republicans voted for all our candidates, the Democracy owe it to them to vote for their candidates. It is hoped every Democrat in the country will recognize this honorable obligation, no matter how any one may have felt about the propriety of nominating Mr. Greeley.—The editor of the *Standard* is one of those who did not approve the policy of accepting the platform or nominees of the Cincinnati convention—he did not and does not believe that it was wise or proper to do so, but, over-ruled, felt that duty bound him in such case to yield to the judgment of the majority. Now he feels more inclined to yield to the action of the Baltimore convention, because of the good-faith of the liberals of Lycoming county in the recent contest. The democracy owe it to the liberals to be as generous to them as they were to us.

The electoral ticket in opposition to Grant was nominated by the democratic convention at Reading. It is composed of democrats. It ought, therefore, to be supported by every democrat in Lycoming county.

Let the disaster of October 8th, deter no man from discharging his duty to his country and to himself. If no other good can be accomplished, let our votes be recorded as a standing protest against the wrong-doing of the Grant administration. Let our united vote stand as a pillar of fire to warn our countrymen against the destructive action of the present federal authorities. Let every man, and especially every democrat, do that which is right, and then if ill consequences follow the action of the majority, he at least will not be to blame.

Rally, democrats, for your electoral ticket! Show the Grant men that though you are defeated, you are not dismayed, and that if you are in a minority, you still have the manhood and the courage to discharge your duty.

—Why don't the gentlemen in McComb's list on the back of Oakes Ames's letter refer to the latter persons in their denials? They have any amount of abuse for the newspapers and the "Greeley slander," but not one word against Ames, who is the real father of the charges against all of them.

—Sydney Smith said Macaulay talked like a book in breeches.