

THE DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA., BY HAWLEY & CRUSER, EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

At two Dollars per Year in Advance. TO ADVERTISERS:—The Democrat as an advertising medium is unsurpassed in this section.

JOB PRINTING:—Our office is supplied with four printing presses, together with a large variety of type, borders, fancy inks, etc., with which we are prepared to do work in the best style and at prices lower than any competitors in any section.

M. B. HAWLEY. W. C. CRUSER.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Congress, HON. JOSEPH POWELL, Of Bradford County.

For Senator, EUGENE B. HAWLEY, Of Montrose. (Subject to Senatorial Conference.)

For Representative, H. W. TYLER, Of Jackson.

WAKEMAN C. HANDRICK, Of Jessup.

For Prothonotary, ALEXANDER W. ROWLEY, Of Susquehanna Depot.

For Jury Commissioner, STEPHEN E. CARPENTER, Of Harford.

For Auditor, COLUMBUS C. MILLS, Of Dimock.

At the election in Arkansas last week the Democrats carried the State by about 50,000 majority. Vermont went Republican by about 20,000.

BLAIN! MALNE!! WANE!!! To indicate anything but a waning fortune in Radicalism, it has been conceded by Republican journals that Maine, which voted on Monday last, should give about 18,000 or 20,000.

The senate did not feel like taking any steps toward economy during the late session, although the Mortons and Camerons are now engaged in trying to fool the people by telling them that if Grantism is perpetuated they will practice retrenchment hereafter.

"The senate consists, when full, of seventy-four members. The House has two hundred and ninety-two members and nine Delegates, in all three hundred and one. By an examination of the appropriations, printed in the Sun, which are collected from the law, it will be found that the senate voted for their side \$300,930 80, and the House voted for their side \$322,023.

"In point of fact, the Senate increased the number of its employes largely, and adhered to the highest scale of salary. The House, on the other hand, reduced the number and reduced the salaries. This contrast tells the story between the Republican Senate and the Democratic House and it marks the dividing line between the two parties.

Grant, with his cohorts of Babcocks, Belknap, Shepherds, Colfaxes, Chancellors, Robersons, et id genus omnes, could never enlist the sympathies of honest patriots at the present crisis in our national affairs, but the very same influence which elected him at the outset, and has kept him in power ever since, now asks the public to support such second-rate nonentities as the Cincinnati nominees.

There is but one grand, all important issue in the present contest, namely, the re-establishment of an honest, capable, and patriotic government at Washington. Republicans of the school of Lincoln, Chase, Greeley, Sumner, Wilson, and Seward, must surely be aware they cannot even hope for any such result from the associates of Messrs. Grant, Hayes and Wheeler.

GRANTISM DEFINED.

The Republican Weekly Journal of Harpers Civilization speculates editorially on "PROBABILITIES," and announces that "As the campaign advances, the Democratic argument becomes constantly weaker. [.] Indeed, the only assertion that has even the form of an argument is, not that the Republican candidate [HAYES] is not an honest and able man, nor that there is anything wrong in his public career, * * * but solely if elected, he will be controlled by its worst element. * * * The influence which it is said will overpower him is what is called "GRANTISM," by which is meant the mercenary and narrow partisan element in the Republican party."

The same Journal continues: "GRANTISM," in the offensive sense intended, is the prostitution of official influence to merely personal ends. But if it be so supreme a force in the Republican party as the Democrats assert, why is it that the president [GRANT] with all the power of patronage at his command, and bent—as the Democrats insist—upon a third term, could not procure a renomination? Simply because of the Republican protest against it. In other words, the good sense and patriotism of the party were more powerful than what is called "GRANTISM."

Stuff! If GRANT failed to secure himself a nomination for the third term, it is not because he did not strive hard to get it; it is not "because of the Republican protest against it;" it is not because "the good sense and patriotism [.] of the Republican party were more powerful than what is called "GRANTISM." It is simply because the independent press throughout the country denounced the infamous attempt to violate the time-honored custom, that brought "the mercenary and narrow partisan element in the Republican party" to their sense.

And now the good sense and patriotism of the people will turn the corrupt Republican party out of office, and settle "GRANTISM" forever!

A FRIENDLY WORD WITH HONEST REPUBLICANS.

THE ISSUES OF THE WAR ARE DEAD AND BURIED, never to rise again. Our country stands to-day united, one, indivisible; the Palmetto and the Pine wave lovingly beside each other o'er the brow of Bunker Hill; while Southern chivalry and Northern manhood clasp each other's hands on the threshold of a new century. "Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS DEAD.

Two short years ago, this was the emphatic declaration of an innocent American statesman and jurist who belonged to that organization when it numbered patriotic, disinterested men in its ranks; men whose voices have seldom been heard of late on national affairs, and then only to overwhelm with withering contempt the incapables and thieves who together have controlled the destinies of our Union during the past ten years. The Republican party is dead to-day de jure and de facto, dead as the issues that gave it being and which have long since passed into history; but in its place there stands an organization calling itself by the same name, whose chiefs and rank and file are banded together by the mere cohesive power of public plunder.

The platform of the Republican party was originally confined to the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, and the consequent prevention of other slave States being added to the Union. That object accomplished, the party had virtually no logical reason for continuing

its organization; but the spolia opima of the South, added to the sweets of federal office-holding, were irresistible arguments against disbanding; and as an excuse for continuing in power, a new-fangled plank was added to the old platform with the high-sounding name of "Reconstruction." We were gravely informed that "the party which had carried on the war to a successful conclusion should be allowed to 'Reconstruct' the South in its own way," and a pretty mess they have made of it during the last ten years! The assertion that they, the Republicans, had preserved the Union is about as impudent a piece of lying assumption as can be found in the records of political history. The officers and privates of the national armies belonged to our various political organizations without distinction; and as the Democratic party has for long years been the most numerous and influential political body in the United States, it must readily be conceded, that the soldiers of the Republic were mainly Democratic. This fact is indisputable with regard to the generals and subordinate officers; and it will be found equally true in regard to the privates who served under them. What then becomes of the unblushing effrontery of the Republican leaders who dare to assume that they and theirs saved the Union?

RECONSTRUCTION TO-DAY IS A JOKE.

RECONSTRUCTION TO-DAY IS A JOKE, notwithstanding the insidious opposition of the party now in power. "Flaunt aloft the bloody shirt, keep open the bleeding wounds! widen the yawning chasm, embitter public feeling in the South; clog the wheels of government and justice! trail the fasces in the dust and let the gleaming bayonet flash over that symbol of authority; do this, ye more; do anything, so that we may retain the helm of State, or 'Othello's occupation is gone.'" This has been the policy of Grant's administration from the inception of his Presidential career; and the same policy will continue to rule our national affairs if the hope of succession be transmitted from the Jack Shepherd of to-day to the Jonathan Wild of tomorrow. It is the same old school, and instilling the same old lesson of divide pro imperare, which met lately at Cincinnati; but these arch-tricksters are blinded by success, and little knew the firm, set determination of the sovereign American people.

RECONSTRUCTION EXISTS TO-DAY IN SPIRE OF THEM.

The various State Governments are quietly conducting their local affairs as they did twenty years ago, wherever Federal bayonets do not overawe the voters; the representation of that action in Congress is complete, active, and loyal; and an absolute fraternization of all our citizens exists, thank God! throughout the Union, unless rendered impossible by Grant and his myrmidons. It is therefore clear as the sun at noon day, that the Republican party has no pretext whatever for continued existence on account of any undecided issues of the war. Nevertheless it refuses to disband, although according to the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, "its term of enlistment has expired," and, with consummate effrontery, actually seeks permission from the citizens it has outraged to retain its hold of the reins of government during the next four years. Such a terrible eventuality would go far towards absolutely destroying the liberties of this Union and its repute with foreign nations; and it is time, therefore, that honest Republicans take stock of the position to which we are reduced, examining carefully the records of the candidates submitted to them for office.

JOHN ADAMS A FEDERALIST IN FAVOR OF STATE RIGHTS.

[From a New York paper printed at the time.]

The Political party in our country, calling itself Republican speaking to the people through its greatest orators, is endeavoring to alarm the people by telling them that the Democratic party has nominated for President a Champion of State rights. To silence their fears, let them turn their eyes to the seat of government in the City of New York and witness the ceremony of inaugurating the successor of Washington to the Presidency, and listen to his address. John Adams, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, on the 4th day of March 1797, upon taking the oath of office, enunciated to the people the principles which would guide him while administering the office of President. He says: "Employed in the service of my country abroad, I first saw the constitution of the United States in a foreign land. I read it with great satisfaction and delight from an habitual attention to it and found in

its effects upon the peace, order, prosperity and happiness of the nation, I have acquired a veneration for it, and if a preference upon principle of a Free Republican Government; if a respectful attention to the constitution of the individual States, and a constant caution and delicacy towards the State Governments, if an equal and impartial regard to the Rights and Happiness of all the States in the Union, without preference or regard to a Northern or Southern, to an Eastern or Western portion, can enable me to comply with your wishes, it shall be my strenuous endeavor to do my duty to all the American people."

After which the oath of office was read to him by the Chief Justice which he energetically repeated. "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." He resigned himself and after a pause of a few minutes rose and bowed to all around, and retired. Thomas Jefferson, the Vice President followed in about a minute, and George Washington moved on after him amidst reiterated huzzas, huzzas, and discharge of artillery. Thus closed a scene the like of which was never before witnessed in this or any other county, which forms an epoch in our history and in the history of Republican Freedom.

What an august and sublime spectacle is here presented; The Father of a great country whose liberties he had achieved by his sword; who had given to his people a Magna Charter of these liberties signed by his own name; who, for eight years had been illustrating its principles by his own example; who, in his Farewell Address, most fervently prayed his people to see that this Magna Charter was sacredly maintained; and who is now about to commit its keeping into the hands of his successors in office, to see this great founder of a free Republic, present to hear his first successor take a solemn oath in the presence of a great multitude of free and happy people, that he would faithfully preserve their liberties! To hear him say that he had studied the Constitution and was delighted with its effects upon the peace, order, and happiness of the nation and would follow his own teachings in protecting the Freedom he had won by his sword. And how happy must Washington have been to hear his pupil in the science of a Free Government, so clearly define the principles which would continue the peace and prosperity of the nation; that the system of this Free Republic demanded from the President a respectful attention to the Constitutions of the States; that it demands from him "a constant caution and delicacy towards the State Governments; that it demands that he shall observe an equal regard to the Rights and Happiness of all the States in the Union, without preference to a Northern and Southern, and Eastern or Western position."

And who were present to witness these momentous proceedings? The four next Presidents of these United States, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and no doubt Andrew Jackson and Wm. Henry Harrison. All these were present to hear this theory of the Superstition of our government expounded in presence of one of its great architects who had put its wheels in motion and moved it onward for a space of eight years. All these Presidents graduated in the school of Washington, such the champion of State Rights, as taught by him, as well as every other President down to Gen. Grant, and it was only over the dead body of Abraham Lincoln and over the vetoes of Andrew Johnson that eleven States of this Union were overturned and trampled down by the iron-hoof of Tyranny and despotism.

Washington had been but a year in his grave, when Jefferson stood in the same Capital, and swore that under his oath to obey the Constitution it was his duty "to support the State Governments in all their rights as the surest bulwark against Ante Republican tendencies," which means monarchy. James Madison declared that his oath bound him "to respect the Rights and authorities reserved to the States and the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of the general system of Government," and in his writings says "Take away the rights of the States and what have we but a Monarchy." But now this party calling itself Republican declares that no President shall ever be elected again to rule over the people who believes in State Rights. Has this party been educated in the school of Washington? No! But in the

school of George the Third, and it was founded by the Tories of the Revolution and Monarchists in our county who offered Gen. Washington a Crown as will be proven by the testimony of the first five Presidents and the Histories of our Country.

Gold closed in New York on Monday last at 109 1/2.

Advertisements New This Week.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Susquehanna County to distribute the funds remaining in the hands of the Executor of the estate of Gid. Peck, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose on Saturday, Oct. 28th, 1876, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and place all persons interested, will present their claims or be forever barred from coming in on said fund. D. W. SEARLE, Auditor. Sept. 13, 1876.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to wit: that we do expose for sale at public vendue on the home farm of A. M. Stearns, in Harford Township, said county, on

Tuesday, October 10th,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described pieces or parcels of land, the estate of A. M. Stearns, assigned to us for the benefit of his creditors, to wit: The first piece known as the home farm situate in Harford, Susquehanna County, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north, by lands of J. T. Perry, on the east, by lands of D. Brewster and Alvin Stearns, on the south by lands of O. Grinnell and on the west by lands of Edward Percy the saw mill lot and lands of E. B. Goodrich, containing about 87 acres more or less on which is a good new house, barn, orchard, &c.

The second being the saw mill lot bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake and stone corner the south east corner hereof, thence north 70 degrees west 13 rods to the line of lands of Edward Percy a corner, thence along said Percy's land and lands of E. B. Goodrich to a point opposite the upper end of the pond and along the edge of the pond to a rock at the edge of high water on the east side of the pond, thence south 69 degrees east, 8 rods and 21 links to a stake and stone corner, thence south 21 degrees west 67 rods and 21 links to the edge of a beginning containing 5 acres of land, more or less, with the water privilege attached thereto, on which is a saw mill, loggery and conveniences for the manufacture of lumber. The third being an equitable lot bounded as follows: On the north by lands of Samuel Vail, on the east, by lands of L. L. Leroy, on the south by lands of Andrew Johnson, and on the west by lands of Horace Little and David Alexander containing 60 acres, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—The first piece or home farm, \$200 down, \$300 on final confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual installments from final confirmation of sale.

The second piece known as the saw mill lot, \$200 down, \$200 on final confirmation of sale, and the balance one half in 1 year and the other half in 2 years from final confirmation of sale.

The third known as the timber lot, \$100 down, \$100 on final confirmation of sale, and the balance one half in 1 year and the other half in 2 years from final confirmation of sale.

Interest to be paid from final confirmation of sale and amount on each piece unpaid on giving deed to be secured by first judgment or mortgage lien upon the premises.

ALSO at 10 o'clock a. m., of the same day, on the wood lot above described, there will be offered for sale in parcels at auction about 200,000 feet hemlock lumber in the logs. At 2 o'clock p. m. of the same day will be a large quantity of logs and lumber: Terms easy and made known on day of sale. L. W. MOORE, D. P. BREWSTER, Assignees. Sept. 13, 1876.

AGENTS MAKE \$18 A DAY.

Our large life-like STEEL ENGRAVINGS of the PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES sell readily. Send for circular. N. Y. ENGRAVING CO., 35 Wall Street, Box 3260, N. Y.

CENTENNIAL BARBER SHOP!

Call and see your old citizen and barber H. J. Webb's store, where you get shaving and hair cutting done in the most approved manner and on short notice. Proprietor, L. B. WILLIAMS. Montrose, Sept. 6, 1876.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDER-

signed having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Susquehanna County, an Auditor to distribute the funds remaining in the hands of the Assignee of Samuel K. Smith will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Montrose, on Saturday, the 14th day of October at 10 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested, must present their claims or be forever barred from coming in on said funds. W. A. CROSSMAN, Auditor. Montrose: Sept. 6, 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned overseers of the poor of the township of Harford, are desirous of appointing to responsible parties, three girls aged respectively eight, ten and eleven years, until they shall arrive at the age of eighteen years. Also two boys, aged respectively six and twelve years, until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. Application must be made to JACOBSON, INGLEY, Overseers of the Poor and J. G. ROTCHKISS, of Harford. Sept. 6, 1876.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The under-

signed having been appointed an auditor by the Orphans Court of Susquehanna County, to distribute the funds remaining in the hands of B. B. Tutbill and A. G. Brush, administrators of the estate of Mrs. B. Stoddard, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in St. Bond Village, Saturday, Oct. 7th, at one o'clock p. m., at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be forever barred from coming in on said funds. W. D. LUSK, Auditor. Sept. 6, 1876.

GOODS! GOODS!

Wm. Hayden

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF MEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

MENS' SUITS, \$6 TO \$25 BOYS' & YOUTHS' \$5 TO \$10

DRY GOODS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS.

Wm. Hayden

NEW MILFORD, Md. 201