

The Democrat.

STAND BY THE RIGHT AT ANY COST.

VOL. 34. MONTROSE, PA., FEB. 28, 1877. NO. 9.

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M. C. SUTTON, AUCTIONEER, Feb. 7, 1877.

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BANKING HOUSE OF WM. H. COOPER & CO., MONTROSE, PA.

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THE DEMAND FOR DELAY.

The only question upon which prominent Democrats disagree, is, whether taking into consideration the unprecedented decisions of the Joint Commission and their evident intention to pronounce the judgment of the Tribunal in favor of Hayes, the House shall by its action so delay the count, as to let this week, which is as long as the commission, as such, can have an existence, pass by, and leave the count unfinished?

Upon this subject Washington dispatches inform us that Representatives from nearly every State in the Union have held formal and informal conferences to determine upon a united course of action. Of the New York delegation, it is believed that with one exception, none are committed to a policy of delay for the purpose of defeating the count, and nearly all have agreed to vote down any proposition for a recess made for this purpose.

Thompson, and possibly, Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, are the only Democrats from New England who will support these propositions for delay. Landers, of Connecticut, voted Saturday in favor of a recess, but it is not believed that he will continue to do so, especially as Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, is opposed on general principles to revolutionary measures.

The New Jersey delegation, with the exception of Ross, whose position on the National Committee gives him personal importance, is strongly opposed to delay, and will vote in opposition to dilatory motions. Both Hardenburgh and Cutler stand committed to an immediate completion of the count.

In Pennsylvania, Randall defined his position but is understood to be ready to abide by the decision of the majority in its general policy. Cochrane is the only member who is outspoken in favor of delay, and is willing to push all measures tending to this, to the utmost.

Nearly every other member of the delegation, men like Maish and Powell, are throwing the weight of their influence to-day in favor of an acquiescence in the result. The single Representative from Delaware follows the advice of his Senator, and has voted against all dilatory motions.

Crossing the Alleghenies, the stronghold of those who propose at all hazards, by all means, and on every occasion to delay the count to the utmost, is the Ohio delegation. With the exception of Payne and O'Neil, all the members of this delegation favor delay, and of this number only two, Bancroft and Saylor, hesitate.

They have received strong remonstrances against such a policy. All the other members of the delegation are in receipt of letters, despatches and telegrams urging them to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. Senator Thurman, of Ohio, is, however, exerting his influence in opposition to such a course, and in spite of his illness, has conferred with some members of the delegation, and has, at least to one gentleman who called upon him, expressed his decided opinion that the party has everything to gain by going to the people upon the issue made up before the tribunal.

An issue upon which he deemed success as certain as it would have been had the Representatives sought their constituents after armed expulsion from the capital. In spite of his opposition, however, fully one-half of the active, persistent canvassing in the interest of delay and dilatory motions, has been conducted by members of the Ohio delegation.

Senate, with insignificant exceptions, the Democratic minority favors the uninterrupted progress of the count.

The party press, as a general thing, though bitterly denouncing the partisan character of the Commission's decisions, are in favor of allowing the count to proceed to the end; but will favor any measure looking to quo warrant proceedings after the inauguration of Hayes.

HAYES' CABINET.

With the decision of the presidential contest in favor of Hayes, eager speculations have sprung up in regard to the next cabinet. No President ever went into office under so heavy obligations as Hayes. He must not only satisfy those who gave him an honest and conscientious support, but he must satisfy the conspirators who worked up the plot to put him into the Presidential office after his defeat.

This imposes on him a double obligation of which he will be unable to acquit himself. Gratitude will incline him towards the conspirators who clung to his fortunes after defeat, rather than to the men whose labors ceased with the November election. As to the minor offices Hayes has pledged himself in his letter of acceptance to make no changes except for cause, and the postmasters will hold him to his promise.

Chandler and Cameron expect to be recognized as the leaders of the administration, as they were the chiefs in the nefarious plot to make Hayes President notwithstanding his defeat at the ballot-box. Against this programme it will be urged that no President has ever continued in office the cabinet of his predecessor.

But there are exceptions to all rules, and this is one of them. No President ever went into office before by means of fraud. How will it be possible for Hayes to set aside the pretensions of the man who gave him the Pennsylvania votes at Cincinnati at the decisive moment, who sent troops into the South to oversee the elections, and who summoned a military force to Washington to inaugurate him with the bayonet?

At the same time, how can our fraudulent President overlook the claims of the statesman who performed the double duty of cabinet minister and chairman of the republican committee, who put the whole official service of the government under forced contribution, and who deluged every avenue of political life with corruption in order to elect him?

Hayes may dismiss all the other advisers of Grant, and he may refuse to summon Schurz and Brewster to his councils, but he cannot shake off Chandler and Cameron. They are the chief engineers of the fraud that hoisted him into the Presidency, and they can't be dismissed without danger to the rotten machinery.

Whatever may be the cabinet arrangement, Cameron has gone to Washington with full preparations to stay, and our impression is that he will stay. Hayes, in fact, cannot do without him.—Harrisburg Patriot.

SHALL THE FRAUD BE CONSUMMATED?

Florida, Louisiana and Oregon have been determined in favor of Hayes by the electoral commission. This has been achieved by a species of trickery which would hardly be tolerated in a well regulated gambling house.

In the Florida case the commission refused to go behind the electoral certificates except to inquire into the alleged ineligibility of Humphreys, one of the Hayes electors. When Louisiana came before the commission, with two electors for Hayes clearly ineligible, the order made in the Florida case was overruled and no testimony was received concerning the ineligibility of Brewster and Levissee.

Next comes Oregon, and the commission find it highly proper not only to go behind the Governor's certificate, but to overhaul the work of the secretary of state, who is the returning board. Thus the commission contradicted and overruled itself in these three cases in order to secure the presidential end which the majority of its members evidently had in view from the beginning.

But its inconsistencies are venial in comparison with the great crime against the confidence and conscience of the American people in refusing to inquire into or consider the hideous frauds (not merely alleged but already ascertained by the two houses of congress) upon which the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana were returned for Hayes.

The unconstitutional vote of a postmaster-elect would not have been contested out to secure an honest and impartial investigation of the fraudulent returns by which the ballot box is to be overthrown. The Oregon lever having failed to pry open the seals of Florida and Louisiana, there yet remains another mode of effecting the object.

The democrats of the house of representatives need not violate the letter or spirit of the law creating the electoral commission, in order to defeat the trickery and faithlessness of the republicans. The commission denied them a fair hearing by refusing to consider testimony in regard to the fraudulent returns.

They can appeal from the commission to the two houses. There yet remains several cases of ineligible electors which ought to be considered by congress, and the South Carolina return can be and ought to be assailed on the highly legal ground that there was no registration of voters in that state as required by law.

These cases should be carefully and thoroughly investigated, and if it appears that the inquiry cannot be concluded before the fourth of March the house should in due time pass a bill providing for a temporary President and fixing an early date for a new election.

Let not the stain of this hideous Presidential fraud, blot the pages of history, but rather let the whole question be remanded, to the people who may well be trusted with its settlement.—Harrisburg Patriot.

There seems to be no doubt that those best acquainted with Senator Conkling had been led to expect that he would desert his party on the Louisiana matter, and taking the same ground as Bayard and Thurman, divide the Senate sufficiently to reject the monstrous decision of the Commission, counting the vote of that State for Hayes.

At the last moment he failed and those who would gladly have followed such a leader in a struggle for the right, quietly submitted to the party lash, and helped to fasten that great crime, the theft of a State, upon the U. S. Senate.

In this connection the Phila. Times says: Conkling might as well have jumped when he had his coat off and had swung himself to give the necessary impetus to his flight, for the Republicans will never forgive him for contemplating the revolt, and the Democrats will never forget their contempt for his failure to do what he declared was demanded of him by the violated laws of the nation.

Such opportunities come but once in a lifetime, and his was lost. He could have made a record on the Louisiana case that would have commanded the admiration of the civilized world, and he just missed doing it. In the unpromising future that is now before him, when he comes to gather the withered garlands of a party victory, he may often think of the triumph of right that was offered him, and sigh that it "might have been."

Parson Brownlow, when asked how he liked Washington, replied: "The nearest I ever was to H—, was when I was in Washington." This is probably true, but the good man should remember that he is still jogging along on the journey. Let him not despair as long as the train moves.

His Fraudulency, The President.