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

GILBERT S. JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER, March 29, 1876. Montrose, Pa.

AMI ELY, AUCTIONEER, June 14, 1874. Brooklyn, Pa.

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WM. H. COOPER & CO., Bankers. Montrose, March 10 '75.—tf.

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WM. J. TURRELL, PRESIDENT. G. B. ELDRED, CASHIER. Montrose, March 25, 1876.

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WHAT ELECTED HAYES.

In a letter to the Raleigh Observer, Hon Wm. M. Robbins of North Carolina, clearly portrays the important part which the U. S. Army played in the election of Hayes, and also the real cause of the submission of the Democratic House to the disgraceful decisions of the Electoral Commission.

The present Army of the United States is not large, but it bears the flag and wears the uniform of those armed millions which but yesterday overrun the continent, and it represents the puissance of that Government which they made so great, and carries with it, in the popular mind, all the prestige which they acquired.

It is this that gives it a power beyond its numbers. It is this that makes it so potent an engine of usurpation. It is this that enables a corporal's guard to seize the capitols of States and uphold in power over unwilling populations shameless pretenders repudiated at the polls.

Not only has the Army repeatedly overthrown and set up governments for States, but it is really to the Army that the present Chief Executive of the Union owes his seat in the White House. It was the Army which four years ago perpetuated Kellogg's usurpation and Madison Wells' Returning Board in Louisiana.

It was the Federal soldiery, sent there by Grant, which gave Madison Wells the courage to throw out 10,000 votes and count in the Hayes Electors in that State last November. It was the Army which emboldened the conspirators at Washington in January, to announce their daring programme to have the Electoral vote counted by the President in the Senate; and when he should thus count in Hayes, and declare him elected, Grant, at the head of the Army, stood avowedly ready to inaugurate him with the bayonet if necessary.

Thus, by an adroit and unscrupulous use of the Army, the country was driven into a most dangerous crisis, from which the only escape was an arbitration of the Presidential dispute or forcible resistance by the people. The representatives of the people saw their constituents were not only averse to civil war, on account of their recent experience of its evils, but entirely unprepared for it—unprepared even for a formidable and determined show of armed resistance, which, if it could have been made, might possibly have overawed the usurpers without actual fighting.

This, and this only, was the real cause of the Electoral Commission. The House of Representatives acceded to the plan, not because they liked it, not because they liked to submit to arbitration before any tribunal the undoubted right of Tilden against the false claim of Hayes—but because this was the only alternative except to call the people to arms, all unready for the strife, while the Hayes conspirators had all the advantages—the Army, the Navy, the Treasury, in their hands, and were wicked and desperate enough to willingly drench the country with blood to accomplish their fell purpose of usurping the Presidency.

The decisions of the majority of the Electoral Commission, as all the world knows, were inconsistent, recklessly partisan and shamelessly indecent. But it was not the Commission which made Hayes President. It was the Army. I have stated plain facts, perfectly patent to every man who watched, as I did, the movement of events and actors before and behind the scenes in Washington last Winter. In view of these facts are we not already far on the road toward complete military rule? But threatening as the situation is, the sovereign people of the United States and their Representatives have only to look the danger square in the face, and a remedy can be found.

These military tyrants who lord it so boldly over born freemen, live on the money which we furnish them. Without appropriation first made by the Representatives of the people, neither the President nor any other official can use a dollar of public money to maintain the Army, or for any other purpose. We can withhold the supplies, and thus drive these incipient masters of ours, back into their proper places as our servants. The late House of Representatives began this good work by refusing to make an appropriation for the Army,

except upon the proviso that troops should no more be allowed to interfere in State affairs. The Senate struck out this proviso but the House would not concur. So that the Army Appropriation bill failed, and an extra session of Congress is to be called in order to pass such a bill. The next House, fortunately, is Democratic like the last. Of course it must adhere without wavering, to the position taken by the late House on the Army Appropriation bill. Better a thousand fold that all support be withheld from the Army, and let it be disbanded, than that it should longer be allowed to dominate over this country.

THE SHERIFF'S BILL.

Sheriff Wright, of Philadelphia, proposes to pay no attention whatever to the law which was recently passed in such flagrant violation of constitutional forms by the Legislature and was signed in such indecent haste by the Governor, and which was only intended to rob the Democratic sheriff of Philadelphia of powers which every one of his Republican predecessors enjoyed.

By the laws of Pennsylvania the sheriff is made general conservator of the public peace and the act of 1839 makes it his duty whenever called upon by any officer of an election, or by any three qualified electors thereof, to clear any window, or avenue to any window, at the place of the general election, which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same; and on neglect or refusal so to do, on such requisition, said officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

Inasmuch as he cannot in person be present at all the election polls in Philadelphia it is necessary for him in order to perform his sworn duty, to appoint numerous deputies to aid him, and this right no Legislature can take away from him for a special occasion such as that which arises on election day; for section 7 of article 8 of the constitution says: "All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens, or for the registration of electors, SHALL BE UNIFORM THROUGHOUT THE STATE."

The Republican Legislature and Governor can not make fish of Philadelphia and flesh of the rest of the state. It looks as if they had entirely overreached themselves in their partisan madness and as Sheriff Wright's solicitors have so advised him, the conspirators will not enjoy the fruits of their work, unless the courts should confirm the legality of the act which seems to be very doubtful. This position of Sheriff Wright is eminently satisfactory to the people of the whole state, as it will protect the purity of the ballot in Philadelphia and save the entire commonwealth from the danger of thousands of illegal votes polled under the protection of Stokeley's police.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Next to the Presidential affair, the coolest robbery on record occurred a few days since, at Pittsburg. A robber had a pocket telegraphic instrument, cut the wire and telegraphed an express messenger on a train to turn over his packages to J. H. Brooks, at a certain junction, and return. At the junction Brooks appeared, with a dispatch from the superintendent, ordering him to take possession of the stuff, which he did. He ran into Pittsburg, stole \$40,000 and returned to his constituents. Brooks has been mentioned as the Republican candidate for 1880.—Green Lake Co., (Wis.) Democrat.

The voters of Rhode Island seem to resemble those of Massachusetts in their disinclination to go to the polls. The whole number of legal voters in the state is shown by the recent state census to be 92,841, while the largest number who have voted at any election has been 56,615—about sixty-two per cent—who went to the polls last November. The largest vote ever polled at a state election was 23,343, in 1860. In Massachusetts, there are 315,113 legal voters, but only seventy-five per centum voted last November, when the largest vote ever polled in the state was cast.

A. Oakey Hall turns up in London.

LOCAL STATE GOVERNMENT OR NO ARMY.

Congress meets in just two months from to-morrow to pass an appropriation bill for the army. Whether that bill is passed depends altogether upon the conduct of the President. If he carries out his promises and pledges in his letter of acceptance and inaugural, and restores republican government to South Carolina and Louisiana there will be no trouble. He will get all the money he wants for the army. But if the troops, that prop up the fraudulent state governments at Columbia and New Orleans, are not removed before Congress adjourns, the army will not get one dollar, and it will go out of existence unless the officers and men, and animals can live on air. Is the administration prepared for this alternative? Congress will not come together in a mood to accept any nonsense on this subject, but if found necessary will make clean and quick work of the entire military establishment. We need not say that standing armies are not looked upon with the eye of affection by the people of this country. They have been, and are to day, the world over, the engines of tyranny. In every country in Europe they have been used to crush out republican institutions, and in this country the federal troops have been repeatedly the instrument to place and keep in office those who were not elected by the people. This thing has gone so far that there is almost a universal demand that it shall cease. If this condition of things be continued beyond the 4th of June, the administration may expect the popular branch of Congress to refuse to vote one dollar for the army. Constitutional liberty will be safe without it, which it has not been with it, for a number of years. The settlers on the frontiers will take care of the Indians, and the militia of the states can look after the forts on the coast. We will have local government or dispense with the army.—Doylestown Democrat April 3rd.

Ex-Governor Hendricks was serenaded in San Francisco a few nights ago, and responded in a speech. The part relating to politics was as follows: "I do not choose to-night, in addressing you, to speak upon the political question at length. They have placed Mr. Hayes in the presidential chair. I do not think that the judgment of the American people is that he was elected; but without election he has been placed in the presidential chair. He is, for the purposes of the office, the President of the United States, and you and I will give to his administration, for the good of our country, that support which is due to any officer de facto. But this wrong that you and the great body of the American people believe has been perpetrated, must not pass into precedent; to be followed in the future. It is a crime rather to be detested, and the work of the future, in part, is to correct this, and to prevent its becoming a precedent. Hereafter the man who is elected, must be President of the United States. And four years from this time it will be the business of the people of the United States to express a judgment upon this question, not to be misunderstood."

The New York Express says: "That ex-Mayor Hall left the city and country as he did, and when he did, on account of the Tweed trial, we think will be made evident to all when a proper exposure of names and dates are laid before the public. The statement is made that as much as \$800,000 was paid for getting through the Tweed charter, and that members of the Legislature, Democrats and Republicans, shared alike. We hear also of drafts as high as \$35,000, and running down from \$20,000 to \$5,000, having been paid by a roundabout process through parties who may not have been directly interested, and every draft must have borne the signature of Mayor Hall.

What has delayed Tweed's release has been the necessary reconveyance of the transferred property back to himself, and by him to the city.

The roll-call of the next house indicates a Democratic majority of about twelve. Thus far of the 293 certificates 285 have been received. Clerk Adams has not completed his list nor given any authority to any one to state its composition. His duties under the law are very plain and simple, and he proposes to execute them in deciding on the prima facie rights of the members of the next house. The questions involved in the case of the Colorado member have not been disposed of.