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CARLISLE, PENN'A.

J. M. Weakley. O. L. Haddock

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL U. S. GRANT.
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR.
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SUPREME JUDGE.
HON. ULYSSES MERCUR,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GEN. HARRISON ALLEN,
OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland.
Gen. Charles Albright, of Lehigh.
Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia;
J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia;
Gen. Harry White, Indiana;
Gen. Wm. Lilly, Carbon;
Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'Callister, Centre;
William H. Armstrong, Lycoming;
William Davis, Monroe;
James L. Reynolds, Lancaster;
Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne;
Geo. V. Lawrence, Washington;
David N. White, Allegheny;
W. H. Abney, Lehigh;
John H. Walker, Erie.

EXPECTATIONS AND REALITIES

Ever since the nomination of Greeley at Cincinnati, the "Liberals" have been indulging in the most extravagant boasts, as to the number of Republicans who would support his election. Lately these boasts have been collated and sent to the Tribune for the purpose of publication, in order that they might give the semblance of Republicanism to the movement that is intended only to give power to the Democracy. Every issue of the *Tribune* contains items from different places throughout the country, and these ordinarily represent more nearly the hopes of the Liberals than they do any calculation based on existing facts.

A very recent issue of the *Tribune* contains the announcement that 500 Republicans of this county are warm supporters of Greeley, and as this statement is evidently intended to create capital among the Republicans here as well as elsewhere, it may be better to give as nearly as possible a statement of the situation.

It may be that some two or three hundred good, faithful Republicans, of Cumberland county, preferred that Horace Greeley should have received the nomination of the Republican party for the Presidency. There are many men who have for many years read the *Tribune*, and relied implicitly on it, not only for their information, but for their political convictions. We understand how difficult it is for such men to part company with one from whom they received daily their ideas concerning the political questions of the day. That they should have announced themselves at the first as favorable to Greeley, was to have been expected. That they should still look toward their old spokesman and counsellor, is not marvellous, nor is it strange that they should resent abuse or disparagement of his character and abilities. Nor do we doubt, that if called upon now to vote, perhaps in Cumberland county, one hundred conscientious, reliable Republicans could be found, who would vote for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. This we are willing to concede, and this statement includes the entire strength in the Republican ranks in this county, were the vote to be taken now.

But this condition of things will not last throughout the campaign. These men who are the admirers of Greeley, are such for his Republicanism, and not for his apostacy. They have not yet fully realized the character of the company into which they must enter when they propose to elect Horace Greeley to the Presidency under the present condition of affairs. They will awaken to the fact that Greeley's success means the restoration of the Democracy to power; that it includes the surrender of the entire South to the unrestrained control of rebels; that it brings change into the management of the financial affairs of the nation; that it will give the Democratic politicians the control of the lower House of Congress, the government of several of the most important States of the North, and that it will take however from the Republican party, until the blunders and crimes of Democracy shall again bring the country to the verge of anarchy and overthrow. Before they will be called upon to cast their votes this fall, they will have ample time to read and ponder well the warnings which Greeley himself has uttered within a year, against the restoration of the Democracy to power. When the votes are counted next November, not only good and true Republicans will be found in Cumberland, to have cast their ballots for the candidates of the Baltimore convention.

Nor is how is it on the other side. There is not a Democrat in this county who takes to Greeley, except as a necessity. For only Republican who has intimated an intention to vote for him, ten Democrats have roundly sworn that they would not support him. He is their traditional foe, the terror of their childhood and the source of affliction of their maturer life. He has denounced them continuously and vehemently. He has branded their most cherished principles, as the quintessence of folly and infamy. He has told the full truth concerning their actions and principles, in more offensive forms than any other man living ever did. This the Democracy have not forgotten, nor will they forget it in time to work harmoniously for Greeley's election. In every township there are scores who assert squarely that they will not support him, and there is not a man among them who is hypocritical enough to pretend that Mr. Greeley is his choice for President. While we fully appreciate the power of their organization to compel their voters to act with the party, the Democratic leaders cannot give to Greeley, by several hundred, the votes they gave Seymour or McClellan.

That Liberal Republicanism means apostasy to the Republican party, and leads right into the Democratic camp, is clearly proven by the conduct of its leaders, who are now, glove in hand, laboring for the success of the distinctive and pronounced Democratic ticket in North Carolina, and elsewhere, in opposition to the Republican ticket. This affiliation is not confined to the Presidential question, but extends to the entire range of party opposition, and embraces all classes of candidates from the highest to the lowest. Schurz, Trumbull, Tipton, and all the rest are leagued with open mouthed copperheads and rebels, and urge from the same stump the interests of the Democratic party. Even that fine specimen of reform and honesty, Alex. McClure, has been down in North Carolina, (taking good care, however, not to cross the border into South Carolina, where his railroad operations might prove inconvenient and restrain his personal liberty,) making anti-Republican speeches, and now proclaims his intention of stumping our State in advocacy of Buckalew. Are the men who are inclined to favor Greeley, from a Republican standpoint, ready to follow these men, and stultify all their convictions and record, by plunging headlong into the pit prepared for them? Are they willing to vote the straight out Democratic ticket, nominated by their old inveterate opponents, in the selection of which they had no voice, and on which they have no representation and aid in electing not only a Democratic President, but also a Democratic Congress, and a full equipment of State officers? If this enterprise should prove a success, where will the Liberal Republicans be? Undoubtedly lost in the vortex of Democracy, impotent to control their action, or mitigate the violence of their destructive measures. The wiley and unprincipled demagogues who are guiding this movement, are actuated solely by self-interest and malice, and are guilty of false pretenses in professing a consistent attachment to Republican ideas and measures. Such professions are a delusion and a snare, used for the purpose of concealing their own treachery and apostacy, and imposing upon the confidence of honest Republicans, who would revolt from a proposition to surrender life long convictions, and adopt in lieu thereof, the errors and lies so often by them condemned and scorned.

How can leaders who have repeatedly proclaimed that the Republican party is dead, and that its mission has been accomplished, be safe guides for Republicans who believe in the eternal vitality of these principles, and regard the mission of their party, as living as long as there are wrongs to right and noble and wider fields of public safety and individual opportunity and development to attain? Republicanism means progress, elevation, the exact application of governmental forces to the largest liberty of the citizen, so as to help and lift up the humblest and the poorest to a life plain, where competition is free to all, and success the reward of superior merit and virtue. No party with such a mission can die until millennial perfection rules on earth. That it has been beneficent and powerful in eradicating old time errors and mighty wrongs, and in introducing grand reforms, is proof of its capacity and trustworthiness, and is a reliable pledge and guaranty of its future conduct. Why then should it be driven from power in the midst of its usefulness, and another party that has confessed that its whole previous holding and course has been radically pernicious and destructive, and that has brought forth no meat fit for repentance, be substituted in its place? Surely, no Republican can give a reasonable and satisfactory answer to this question.

Washington city, sometime since, was blessed with the services of a Mayor, whose name is Bowen. This distinguished gentleman does not now occupy that position, nor do we know what regular employment is dignified with his efforts. He has, however, found time enough to write a letter, in which he states that he once had a business transaction with the President, "in which Gen. Grant cheated me (Bowen) out of $25,000 with the cool deliberation of a black leg." Mr. Bowen further intimates, that the President's associations are not first class, much to his horror and regret, and further, that he proposes to sue the President to recover the $25,000 at the coming term of Court. Now let us look at all this stuff. About the time of Grant's inauguration, this same Bowen set a story afloat that he had made a contract with Gen. Grant, for the purchase of his residence at Washington, for $25,000, and that after this contract was made, the President got a greater offer for the property, and took it. This is the transaction in which Bowen claims to have been swindled out of $25,000. Now, if he lost $25,000 by missing the purchase of the house, he must have been getting it just that much under its value. In other words, according to his story, he must have got the President into a contract in which he was to cheat him out of $25,000. The man who would insist on getting a property for half its value, cannot have a high sense of honor. Then nearly four years have passed since, and he has not yet sued to recover, but is going to at the next term. People won't need to hear the other side of such a story, to set Mr. Bowen down as a knave and a liar.

At a recent meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, at Harrisburg, Gen. Harry White resigned his position on the ticket as Congressman at large, whereupon Gen. Charles Albright, of Lehigh and Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren, were nominated. These are most excellent nominations and will contribute greatly to our success. Gen. Albright is an active Republican, a forcible and eloquent speaker, and has great popularity in his own section of the State. Judge Scofield has served five consecutive terms in Congress and is justly regarded as one of the ablest men in that body.

We rejoice that the ticket has thus been perfected, and that we are now in condition to enter the campaign for State officers in earnest. It now remains for the Republicans of the State to rally in earnest to the support of their candidates; all of whom are eminently qualified to fill the positions for which they are nominated. With an active campaign a good organization and a faithful support of the ticket from all who profess Republicanism, we can make a certain triumph in October.

The many friends of John McCurdy, esq., in this county will be gratified to learn that he has been re-appointed Superintendent of Public Printing by Governor Geary. It is unnecessary to say that no better appointment could have been made.

Poor Forney will soon be left alone in his apostacy to the Republican party, and ere long the "Dead Duck" will quack his solitary note of discord without a second to vary its dismal sound. As one by one the compatriots who at first apparently sympathized with him, drop out of line and into harmony with the party, his wrath blazes out in fierce denunciation and wild calumny. Those who were, but a few days ago, the recipients of his fulsome flattery, and described as paragons of manly courage and independence, are now denounced as venal and unprincipled, and as the weak instruments of corrupt rings. For weeks the Scranton *Republican* has been quoted by the *Press*, and eulogized as the very perfection of a true newspaper. But now the music is changed, and it sings a dirge over the loss of an ally, and charges it with inconsistent and corrupt motives, simply because it refuses to follow its lead, and supports the entire State ticket.

Blinded and maddened by his own ambition and bitter jealousy, he will not tolerate any dissent from his will and opinions, and brands as cowards and rascals all who fail to swear in his words and echo the wail of his personal griefs. Upon what meat has this our Cæsar fed, that all men must subscribe to his arbitrary dictation, under penalty of being proclaimed either knaves or fools if they demur or refuse? To him, loyalty to party and its regular action is nothing when it stands between him and his passions, although its repudiation, if successful, must result in the utter overthrow and defeat of the men and principles he so loudly professes to love and honour! And because other men refuse to copy his example, and shrink from so perilous a defection, he attributes to them the meanest motives and the most abject spirit.

Resistance to his demands is stigmatized as corrupt combination, and all who spurn his self-assumed dictatorship are contemptuously styled rings and obedient vassals and creatures of personal rule. This role, that sits so slovenly on his shoulders, is about played out. His cant about honesty, combinations, rings, and all that, is pretty well understood to mean a failure on his part to manipulate political movements to suit his own purposes and attain his personal ends; and falls on the public ear without producing any other effect than wonder at the vanity and shallowness of the man who parades his individual grievances before the world, and fancies they belong to the public.

Every Democratic paper in the country from the *World* down, as well as the whole tribe of Dolly Vardens, are constantly howling about the President's want of ability. The absurdity of all this talk is apparent to any one at once. Men who have no ability, don't conquer rebellions such as the one through which we have passed, nor do they succeed in obtaining the unanimous endorsement of such a party as ours, after four years of trial, in the most responsible position on earth.

Some persons, however, are so much influenced by the opinions that others express, that we will venture here to give that of Alexander H. Stephens, who may be presumed to be as capable of judging men as any one else, and who had no more reason to love Grant, than the other Democrats of the country. Mr. Stephens speaks of him thus:

"I was instantly struck with the great simplicity and perfect naturalness of his manners, and the entire absence of everything like affectation, show, or even military air or *mien* of man in his position. * * * There was nothing in his appearance or surroundings which indicated his official rank. * * * His conversation was easy and fluent, without the least effort or restraint. In this, nothing was so closely noticed by me as the point and tenseness with which he expressed whatever he said. He did not seem either to court or avoid conversation, but whenever he did speak, what he said was directly to the point, and covered the whole matter in a few words. I saw, before I was with him long, that he was exceedingly quick in perception, and direct in purpose, with a vast deal more of brains than tongue, as ready as that was at his command. * * The more I became acquainted with him the more I became thoroughly impressed with the very extraordinary combination of rare elements of character which he exhibited. * * * Upon the whole the result of this first acquaintance with General Grant * * was, the conviction on my mind that, taken all in all, he was one of the most remarkable men I had *seen* met with, and that his career in life, if his days should be prolonged, was hardly entered upon; that he himself was not aware of his power, and that if he lived he would in the future exert a controlling influence in shaping the destinies of this country, etc."

Forney on Friday last, published with evident satisfaction, a defense of his factious course, taken from the Harrisburg *Patriot*, without perceiving that he thereby damages rather than justifies himself. When a professedly Republican newspaper resorts for support to the commendations of a newspaper that thrives upon abuse of the Republican party, and has earned a notoriety by calumniating its candidates, there is sound reason for suspecting the propriety and honesty of its conduct. If Forney were not playing into the hands of the Democracy, and aiding and encouraging that party in an attempt to defeat the Republican party, is it credible that he would be bolstered up by them and applauded for his alleged independence? It is precisely because both the *Press* and the *Patriot* are laboring to accomplish the same ends, that they compliment each other. When did the *Patriot* ever before applaud Forney's labors in advancing the interests of the Republican party? When did it ever eulogize his honesty and independence, until his treachery to his party reduced it to the level of the *Patriot* and harmonized and united their aims? Instead of quoting with pride the laudations of the *Patriot* and resting upon its defense, Forney should by the profert of them, have been aroused to a sense of his false position and enabled to perceive that its plaudits were only gained by his betrayal of the trust committed to his keeping, and his lapse from a position, the maintenance of which would have honored him by provoking the censure of the *Patriot*.

"Grant owns a cottage presented to him by Thomas Murphy, the late collector of the port of New York," has been the constant howl of the Democracy and their allies for the last two years. Mr. Murphy denies that he either gave the President the property or contributed a penny to purchase it. It is known that the property was paid for by the check of Gen. Grant himself; but all this is of no consequence. The Democratic party wants power, and the fair fame of the hero of Appomattox must be tarnished in order that it may achieve it. This cottage lie will do just as well as any other for the purpose of its authors, and it will be kept afloat.

POLITICAL.

—Saginaw City, Michigan, has organized a Grant and Wilson club with over 250 members, among whom are a number of Democrats who refuse to be sold out to the Cincinnati clique.

—The address of the Louisiana reform party speaks of Governor Warmoth as the worst enemy the people of Louisiana have ever had. Warmoth is the leader of the Greeley party in the State.

—Geo. Law said recently: "Mr. B. I have about a million and a half in United States bonds, and if Mr. Greeley should be elected, I would sell them out immediately."

—An individual in Boston, who don't like either Grant or Greeley, gets out of his dilemma by predicting that the world will come to an end before the Presidential election.

—Bolting Democratic journals are multiplying. The Terre Haute, (Ind.) *Journal* and the Seymour *Democrat*, leading journals in Indiana, refuse to support Greeley. The Savannah (Ga.) *News*, of the same party, says that Grant will beat Greeley 30,000 in that State.

—There is something very sad in this announcement, from a Dubuque paper: "The reason Panora didn't have a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was because the Democrat who raised the $4 to pay expenses got drunk on the money, and had to be helped home."

—The Allentown *Chronicle* says there are two hundred and thirty-seven Democrats in that city who will not vote for Greeley. The old Democratic party is dead, and they do not intend to vote for an "expediency" at the risk of bursting up the country.

—One Southern Democratic paper, the Georgia *Constitutionalist*, is able to pick out from its exchange list one hundred and fourteen Democratic papers that refuse to support Greeley; and these papers represent the constituency that must support Greeley unanimously, or there is no show for his election.

—Gen. N. P. Banks, denies most emphatically the ridiculous story that he favored the election of Greeley. He says that he has never contemplated any change in his political sentiments, and that he has never for one moment had any idea of abandoning the administration. The statement to the contrary was wholly unauthorized by him.

—The Greeley cause has another valuable accession in Minnesota in the person of Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, who, like many of his Greeley supporters, has been "everything by turns, and nothing long." The following is his record epitomized: Free trade Democrat; high tariff Republican; Republican bolting candidate for Congress; returned prodigal and repentant Republican; deserter to the Greeley Democracy.

—Mr. Greeley's egotistic ignorance in financial matters is damaging to his very poor prospects of success. The New York *Post* speaking in behalf of the business men of the country, says of the supposed working of his pet theory of immediate resumption: "The effect of it would be a financial panic; from all changes of this kind we are likely to be completely exempt if Gen Grant remains in office."

—A clergyman writes to the New York *Times* as follows: "It may be of use and satisfaction to you to know the following political facts: On the question of Grant *vs.* Greeley, I have yet to find a minister of any denomination who is out for Greeley. I have taken a deal of trouble to find out the sentiments of a large number of these men with whom I am acquainted, living in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and nearly every one is pronounced in his sentiments for Grant."

—Admiral Semmes made a speech at a political meeting in Mobile, the other evening, in which he said: "It is Horace Greeley who has come to the captain of the Alabama, and not the captain of the Alabama who has gone to Greeley. He stood where he had always stood. He preferred him to any war Democrat. Baltimore could only have nominated a war Democrat. We would not destroy the integrity of the Democratic party by voting for Greeley. Let the dead past bury its dead. Let us shake hands over the chasm."

—In its unswerving loyalty to the old Democratic party, the Detroit *Free Press* steadfastly refuses to support Greeley, anticipating a speedy desertion of true Democrats from the Greeley ranks, as soon as the sober second thought and reaction set in. Greeley's chances of success, it predicts, will in this way grow daily beautifully less, and as soon as it is seen that success is impossible, the floating and easily moved or deluded element will join the unwavering, honest men, who cannot be sold to Horace Greeley, or to any other Radical."

—Consenting, with not very good grace, to make a square meal of "biled crow," the Louisville *Ledger* protests, nevertheless, that it is "tired of the silly twaddle that the Greeley ticket is the result of a ground swell of the people, and that the politicians had no part in the matter. The truth is, that with the Greeley movement the people had absolutely nothing to do. Traverse the land from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf, and not one man in ten can be found who will say that Horace Greeley was his personal choice in this contest."

—The Ogdensburg *Journal* says that the nomination of Greeley by the Democrats, is having a good effect for the Republican cause in St. Lawrence county. Old Republicans have had their old spirit aroused by the appearance of their old enemy under a dese rter from their ranks as its leader; while the Democrats are demoralized, and the growling committee, self-appointed, is becoming so large that it promises to outnumber the acquiescing party. "There are more than a hundred Democrats in this town," says the *Journal*, "who have never wavered in their devotion to their party, who openly denounce the Baltimore candidate, and declare they will never support him."

—The Fulton, Illinois, *Democrat*, a strong Democratic paper, has been discontinued. The editor says: "We cannot consistently support these nominations (Greeley and Brown), and therefore withdraw from the canvass. It is useless to fight the inevitable. Greeley and Brown have been almost unanimously indorsed at Baltimore, and a large proportion of those who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party are enlisted in their support. From our standpoint we are unable to sympathize with their advocacy of these candidates, and we yield to the wishes of the majority in discontinuing the *Democrat*. Policy at this time cannot gain the ascendancy over principle, in our mind."

—An ancient darkey created some amusement on Broadway, New York, a few days ago. He had a lump of ice in his hands, and was rapidly changing his dripping burden from one hand to the other. Somebody more curious than polite asked him where he got it? "I jest made a bet of a quarter dat I'd carry it from Broom street to de Battery—an' I reckon I'll drap the thing an' pay up," he replied; and down went the lump, not far from the Pine street corner. Some of the good people who are trying to lug the Democratic-Liberal Chappaqua candidate are changing him from hand to hand as the darkey did the ice. They may find it convenient to drop him before long and "pay up the quarter," before the November election. Shouldn't wonder if they did!

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING GRANT.

The following is taken from the N. Y. *Post*, one of the ablest journals in the country. It was opposed to Grant, and one of the earliest supporters of the Liberal movement:

Whatever may be the opinion of the reader as to the administrative capacity of General Grant, who has shown such illustrious ability as a military chief, he will not deny that there are certain specific dangers attendant upon the chance of Mr. Greeley's election, which cannot be looked for if Gen. Grant is re-elected.

In the first place, it is as certain as anything can be that if General Grant is re-elected there will be no general sweep for offices. The civil service will remain in the present hands—not good ones, it is true, in all cases, but better than any into which Mr. Greeley is likely to give us. The administration, at least, is not Tammany Republican. And the mere fact of a general dismissal of office holders, involving as it does the change in employment of a hundred thousand people, and a revolution in the domestic life of many thousand families, is no small thing. This revolution will be entirely avoided if General Grant comes in for a second term. But omitting this consideration altogether, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Greeley's appointments will be worse than General Grant's have ever been. General Grant at least tried, when he came into office, to improve the civil service. Mr. Greeley does not know how to try. To improve the character of a civil service it is necessary to select men of better character for the civil service; and to do this it is necessary to have a knowledge and appreciation of character. Now, it is painfully well known that Mr. Greeley's knowledge of character is of the smallest. Of this we want no better evidence than the fact that he is allowing himself in the present campaign to be managed by such men as George Sanders, his guest at Chappaqua, and John Cochrane.

In the second place, our foreign relations are likely to be far worse managed in Mr. Greeley's hands than in General Grant's. To take a single illustration, any one who will take the trouble to read the extracts we gave the other day from Mr. Cushing's remarks to a correspondent at Geneva, will see that there are, even among distinguished lawyers, those who believe it would be a good plan to revive the "indirect," or, if they prefer it, the "national" claims against England. Our readers may remember that not many years ago—about the time of Mr. Sumner's "great speech" on the Alabama claims—the *Tribune* (it was at that time Mr. Greeley's organ) published two articles advocating at great length the acquisition of Canada in exchange for these claims. This idea may be revived, and if Mr. Greeley comes in the office probably will be, and if it were revived in connection with those claims which, on grounds of international law, have just been denied the right to exist by the Geneva Tribunal, it would be justly considered a grievance by England. When we recollect Mr. Greeley's warm hatred of England, his fierce accusations of the use of "British gold" to publish tracts in favor of free trade, and so on, it is impossible not to see that the English question may become at any moment during his administration a deeply dangerous one. Now the English question, if General Grant comes in again, is forever at rest. Not even Mr. Cushing will go so far as to say that the indirect claims can be revived by this administration.

Again, awkwardly as our foreign affairs have been managed by General Grant, it must at least be admitted that an administration learns something in four years. Certain mistakes which have been committed are not likely to be repeated. But with Mr. Greeley the case is quite different. He is very ignorant of foreign affairs, filled with the pernicious idea that it is the first business of Republican governments to foster the growth of Republican sentiments in other countries, without regard to their traditions or present condition; and, further than this, he is a total stranger to the European code of civilized intercourse between the representatives of nations. Mr. Greeley does not believe in and has a contempt for that dignity and urbanity of demeanor which is as necessary for peace among nations as among individuals. To put the matter plainly, General Grant has some sense of decency in manners. Mr. Greeley has none.

To this we know very well what reply will be made. It is the old reply which has always been made whenever objections are made to the want of character and training in a candidate—that we are really hypocritical aristocrats, who have no sympathy with the great heart of the people, but who are covertly bent on getting into office what are called "gentlemen" to lord it over them." Very good, let us admit the charge. We do want a gentleman for President of the United States, and what is more, we intend sooner or later to have one. By a gentleman we mean a man of character, education, delicacy and honor, disciplined in the art of government, one who feels a keen sense of responsibility, and whose actions are governed, not by a sentimental egotism, but by principle. These are the men whom the world, and this country too, have held in respect in the past, and we do not believe that they will long hold any other. Meantime, of two candidates, neither of whom measures himself by this standard, we distinctly prefer that one whose egotism is least offensive and whose ignorance least egotistic.

In the third place, there is every reason to expect the most serious financial disturbances if Mr. Greeley is elected. We do not refer to the question of protection, though the advent to power of a man who actually advised the Liberal Republicans not to nominate him on the ground that he was a "ferocious protectionist" is alarming enough. But there is another point on which Mr. Greeley is understood to hold views of the most extraordinary character, which, if he should carry them into execution, would involve the country in a frightful crash. The *Tribune* (and this, too, was before Mr. Greeley withdrew from it) has continually and persistently put forth the idea that the only thing necessary to bring about a resumption of specie payments is to post a notice on the Treasury doors announcing that on a certain day specie payments shall be resumed, and *presto*, the thing is done. The gold with which to perform this amazing feat is what the *Tribune* calls the "surplus" gold. But everybody knows that this surplus gold is only a balance, which is no real surplus, but comes into the Treasury one day and goes out of it the next. It would be no joke to resume specie payment in this way. The immediate effect of it would be a beneficial panic; from all changes of this kind we are likely to be completely exempt if General Grant remains in office. Indeed, if the administration will only let gold alone, and neither contract nor expand, in short do just what General Grant's administration has been doing, the elasticity of trade and the increase of population alone will bring gold to par, just as it has been brought from 300 to 112.

In reply to all this, it is said: "But we know what the defects of Grant's administration have been; Greeley's administration has not yet been tried, and he may be better." Now, the fact is that General Grant has been in office for four years, while Mr. Greeley has been discussing politics in a pretty open manner for forty years under our eyes here in New York. If we don't know him, no one does.

THE TAX-PAYER'S CANDIDATE.

We have already showed that Grant is pre-eminently the business man's candidate, because, under his administration, all sorts of business thrive, and all men are unusually prosperous and comfortable. It would be quite as easy to confirm the impression already abroad in the land, that Grant is pre-eminently the tax-payer's candidate, because, under his general superintendence taxes have been applied, faithfully to the payment of the nation's debt, and the expenses of the Government have been reduced and kept down to the minimum. The speech of Mr. Dawes is not yet answered by the Greeleyites, and it cannot be. He showed, by authentic statistics, that the actual, legitimate expenses of the Government, last year, aside from the interest on the debt, the pensions, claims and war expenditures, were only six millions more than the aggregate expenses of Buchanan's Democratic administration in 1860. This small increase in expenses is less than the increase in population and wealth. Taking into account the increase in population and tax-payers, the expenses *per capita* are shown to be $1.76 last year, against $1.95 in 1860. Thus the expenses per tax-payer are actually less under Grant than Buchanan.

But the tables show that in 1869 only $7,000,000 were expended on public works against $11,000,000 in 1871. This is, in such case, rather an investment than a disbursement for the expenses of running the Government; so both items should be deducted from the expense column. Subtract this, and it is found that, notwithstanding the enormous growth of the republic, the increase of the army, and the Pacific railroad mortgage and interest, the actual cost of carrying on the Government was considerably less, in the aggregate, in 1871 than in 1869!

The appended table shows that the present Administration is the most economical that we have had in thirty years—and in the aggregate of last year the item of $11,000,000 for public works is included:

Year.	Population.	Expenditures.	Per Capita.
1869	5,095,925	$11,813,971.01	$2.03
1870	7,239,814	8,474,753.31	1.17
1820	9,638,131	18,285,531.89	1.89
1830	12,866,020	15,142,108.23	1.17
1840	17,069,453	24,314,518.19	1.42
1850	23,191,876	40,048,385.12	1.76
1860	31,443,321	61,409,498.64	1.95
1871	38,555,983	67,851,091.48	1.76

If we deduct from 1860 and 1871 the item for public improvements, the comparison will stand thus:

Year.	Population.	Expenditures.	Per Capita.
1860	31,443 321	$58,480,047.18	$1.86
1871	38,555,983	57,717,322.43	1.48

There is no doubting the accuracy of these figures. Mr. Dawes is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, and has the accounts of the Government in his hand.

What have the champions of Chappaqua to say to this exhibit?—*Chicago Post.*

[For the CARLISLE HERALD.]

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.

Silver Spring, July 25, 1872.

Messrs. Editors:—The annual examination of the Soldier's Orphan School, at White Hall, (or "Camp Hill,") near Harrisburg, took place on Saturday, July 20. The occasion was one of decided interest, and your correspondent can safely say that the visitors who gathered from various quarters, far and near, to enjoy the anniversary, and learn what was being done for the unfortunate were delighted beyond their most sanguine anticipations. We give but a richly merited meed of praise to all engaged in that orphan school, when we say of proprietors, teachers and pupils, that *fidelity* is evidently their watchword. We were informed by the Principal of the school, Major J. A. Moore, that 220 scholars were in attendance, and that over thirty applications for admission the following year have already been accepted. The school is furnished with a full corps of teachers, male and female, a resident physician, Dr. C. W. Moore and a Military Supt. Capt. Boll, together with all the equipments of a first-class school and the essential comforts of a home. We reached the Institute on the day in question, about 1 p. m., just in time to see the military parade under the inspection of Rev. C. Cornforth, State Inspector of soldiers' orphan schools. When we had watched the boy colonel put the little regiment through the evolutions about fifteen minutes, we were not surprised to hear the Inspector say "that is one of the best drilled schools in the State." The little fellows seemed to have caught already the spirit of the soldier. There was no shuffling, no talking or laughing, no looking or turning sideways, but the school boy seemed to have vanished, and a soldier seemed to stand in every pair of shoes. The "break ranks" was soon followed by the tap of the bell which called every one into the chapel, where interested visitors might soon make up their minds whether or not the head had been trained as well as the heels. Inspector Cornforth conducted the examination here, also, assisted by the male teachers, Messrs. Hughes, McCormick and Engle. The session was opened with singing by the school, led by the enthusiastic Engle. The singing of "The Orphan," a simple ballad, in minor strain, by over 200 children, whose fathers slept beneath the battle field, was very touching. Many a childish face grew sad as ever and anon the refrain fell like a plaintive echo—"I have no father now." After an exercise in reading in which there was nothing worthy of special remark, the seventh grade was examined in physiology, (the pupils are arranged in classes or grades, eight in number, indicative of attainment). During this examination, which lasted only about half an hour, such was the readiness of the class to answer, as if charged to the very muzzle, nearly the whole ground in Anatomy and Physiology was touched upon. One young lad deserves special mention for his scholarly manner during this recitation. He was apparently about thirteen years of age, and they called him Shepler. He manipulated the grinning skull with the *abandon* of a connoisseur, and while the others were being put through the digestion and circulation, he drew upon the blackboard an elaborate diagram of the heart, with remarkable accuracy. Indeed many of this class, boys and girls, were nearly ready for Bellevue. And here I would observe (by way of anticipating suggestions which might be made,) that this is not one of those schools in which the pupils are made familiar with a certain *beaten track*, straight and narrow, off which if taken unawares, they would instantly flounder and fall. They were not "gotten up" for exhibition day. Of this we had ample evidence in each department. Visitors, among whom were many professional men, were urged and urged persistently, to cross examine and ask any questions they thought proper. It is needless to review the course of examinations these pursued through the various branches of a thorough English education. Suffice it to say that the same sort of excellence was everywhere manifested. We must, however, take time and room for one word about the class in the *Constitution of the United States*. Mr. C. C. Hughes is the very energetic teacher in this important study. The *Execution* appears to be his favorite of the "Three Departments," and I think hanging would be his punishment of sleepy students. We heard it whispered that some of the children had swallowed the Constitution bodily; they have good digestion as their clear skin and bright eyes testified. After the examinations were over about 45 minutes were devoted to speech making. Short, impromptu addresses of congratulation and encouragement were freely given by a number of the visitors as called out by the inspector, among whom were Rev. Prof. Kennedy, of the Mount Joy school and the Principal of the Orphan's Institute, in Philadelphia, whose name I did not learn.

Thus closed the last day of the school year at "Camp Hill," and 220 orphans rushed out to begin their well earned six weeks holiday, to which we gave them a hearty God speed. In closing this brief review, let me earnestly entreat the readers thereof, not to reckon it among the indiscriminate and fulsome eulogies which are all too common upon such occasions. We are neither writing an obituary, nor indulging in stereotyped phrases. "We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen." We recommend the friends of thorough education, in Cumberland Valley, to visit the orphan school at White Hall, and they will have no further use for our testimony. Flattery is contemptible, and the indiscriminate praise of the dead, whether angels or d evils incarnate is a most fruitful source of evil; but the recognition of *fidelity to trust* whenever and wherever found, is a debt we owe. And in the unhappy days on which we have fallen, when the betray al of trus in all departments, social, political and *educational* is a crying sin and shame, we can well afford to hail the faithful discharge of duty with emphatic expressions of satisfaction and delight. G.

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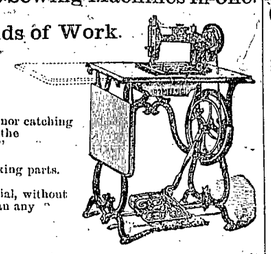

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