## Democrat & Sentinel.



c. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher. EBENSBURG, WEDNESDAY ......NOV. 24.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME. The present number commences the 6th Volume of the "Democrat & Sentinel," and as we are now about taking a "fresh start," we propose having a little sociable chat with our readers, not doubting that they will grant us a patient hearing. Since the retirement of Mr. DEVINE, a few months after the commencement of the Volume which has just closed, the entire control of the paper has develved on us. We entered on the discharge of our duties with but little experience as an Editor, and none as a Publisher, and at a time when the spirit of faction distracted the ranks of the Democratic Party, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Of course we could not avoid taking, or rather, we let it to be our duty to take a part in the controversy between the friends and enemies of the administration, and defend what we believed to be the cause of right. That controversy is new over, and the Democracy, forgetting past differences, are fast uniting beneath the banner which in days gone by so often lead them to victory. In reviewing the part we took in the controversy alluded to, we find nothhaving sustained and defended the President of our choice, when assailed by a formidable facto power; being fully convinced that in sustaining him we sustained the principles of Democracy. But enough about politics. Our readers had doubtless a surfeit of that during the late campaign. It may not be improper, however, to state that so far from injuring the prosperity of the paper by the course we took in the Lecompton con:roversy, our subscription list is

much larger than it was a year ago.

The custom is becoming too common at the present time to decry and underrate the importance of the Country Press. Indeed, only a few days ago, we heard a gentleman of considerable reputation for ability and intelligence assert that advertising. This is certainly a great mistake. called upod by a man, apparently a foreigner, In almost every town in the United States two who desired to sell him some Austrian bank or more political newspapers are printed and notes or bills. The stranger produced the circulated through the surrounding country .-It is impossible that such a vast number of newspapers, all containing articles which come home to the "business and bosoms of men," and which are perused at the fireside of the poor as well as the rich man, should not wield a powerful influence -more powerful than that of the city Dailies, which are seldom perused in the country but by extensive business men and leading politicians. It is impossible for a party to long preserve its power and strength in a county without a Newspaper organ. Neither city Dailies or Weeklies, Lowever ably edited, will supply the deficiency. Nothing but a local organ will answer. Many a 'distinguished statesman,' who struts and spouts in Congress, and who feels that if he is not the next President of the United States he ought to be, is indebted for the position he occupies to some obscure country Editor, who never visited Wash ington; although, in the vanity of his heart, he attributes his success to his exalted abilities and pure and lofty patriotism. The local news of the county and neighborhood form an interesting feature of most country Newspapers, and in this they possess not a little advantage over their eity cotemporaries.

We allude to this subject because it is a notorious fact that but few country Newspapers receive the support to which they are entitled .-Their Editors receive at best but a meagre compensation-often insufficient to meet the ordinary wants of life-while such mammoth city Weeklies as the "New York Ledger," filled with trash disgusting and repulsive to all persons of any taste or refinement, count their subscribers by tens of thousands! Did it never occur to our country brethren that, in publishing the proapectus' of "The best and cheapest Paper in the World," "The Monarch of the Weeklies," &c,, and giving them gratuitous puffs, they were really abstracting money from their own pockets, and assisting a set of sharpers to fleece their subscribers. If country Newspapers are not generally edited with sufficient ability, is is because their Editors are not sufficiently compensated. No man will devote all his time, talents and energies to a business which does not promise to afford him a reasonable compensation .-However, it is gratifying to know that the men who are in the habit of encering at country Newspapers are generally about as well qualified to point out the merits or defects of an editorial article, as a Jackass to criticize the Nightingale's

To return to the "Democrat & Sentinel," we respectfully request its patrons to give it forthwith all the aid and comfort in their power, by promptly furnishing the Editor with a supply of she needful, and by increasing the circulation of the paper. Our subscription is large, but it is not so large as we wish it to be. We beg leave to assure those of our friends who bestir themselves in our behalf, that we will be duly grateful, and long continue

" To wear them in our heart's core, Unmixed with baser matter.'

We have no new features to announce for the ensuing year. We have not succeeded in securing a host of authors such as Edward Everett, Sylvanus Cobb and G. P. R. James, to contribute to our paper, and we regret to state that we have failed in completing an arrangement with female figure with a spinning wheel and im-Jonathan Oldbuck to finish in our columns "The History of Cambria County," which he commenced publishing in the "Alleghanian" several years ago. Our readers must rest contented with selections from the best literature of the day, a faithful chronicle of all news of importance, and editorial articles, written, to use a common phrase, "as well as we know how." As here-

tofore, we will continue to support the timehonored principles of the Democratic Party, and labor faithfully to promote the election of its nominees. We confidently anticipate being efficiently sustained by the noble hearted Democracy of the Mountain County.

## CONDITION OF MEXICO.

Our sister Republic of Mexico is in a wretched condition at present. Such things as law and order are unknown, and everywhere the work of civil war engages the attention of the people,-This we all know has been the condition of that country for years. Without a permanent government, controlled by a lawless and mercenary banditti. she can hardly be called a Nation .-During the last session of Congress, Gen. Houston, of Texas, proposed the establishment of a protectorate as the only means for relieving our neighbors from the sufferings and horrors of anarchy and civil war. The suggestion was then received with but little favor. It is said, however, that President Buchanan will recommend the measure to the favorable consideration of Congress in his next message. But this of course is nothing but a mere rumor. The successful leader at the present time is a demagogue named Junrez, who calls himself a constitutionalist. Of course his success will be only temporary. - Apprehensions are also entertained of an invasion from Spain. It is said that three Spanish vessels left Havana on the 18th of October, to attack either Vera Cruz or Tampico. The Washington "Union" of a late date says :--

"Anticipating a victory and an early control of the central authority, the constitutional Presdent has issued, it will be seen, a violent proclamation, calling upon all Mexicans to be ready to resist the proposed invasion by the Spaniards,-It will be a curious page of American history that shall record the events of a Spanish invaing to regret, erase or recall. We are proud of sion of Mexico; and we are greatly at fault if it does not effect some wonderful changes in the condition of Spanish American interests. We do not, of course, speak with reference to any known tion in the ranks of the party that elevated him | or anticipated movements of our own people, but it will take little time, in the midst of a war waged by a European Power against an American State, to produce great changes in the condition of public sentiment on this side of the water. But we have no faith whatever in the proposed Spanish invasion of Mexico, and no dea, should it ever take place, that it will extend pronunciamentos."

Forgery of Austrian Bank Bills.

Within a few days past an extensive forgery of Austrian Bank notes has been discovered in this city, the particulars of which are as follows as nearly as our reporter could ascertain: It appears that about six months or more ago, Gustavus Speyer a banker, doing business at No. 72 Broadway, was bills, and Mr. Speyer, considering them genuine, purchased about \$1,500 worth of the money, which was in one hundred guilders notes on the National Bank of Austria. Subsequently, Mr. Speyer sent the notes to Europe for redemption, but his astonishment can be better imagined than described when, a few days since, upon the arrival of the steamer Vanderbilt, he received information city which will be of easy settlement. He was of the fraud at police head-quarters, where the matter was placed in the hands of Capt. Leonard and Detective Officers M'Dougal and Wilder, who forthwith proceeded to work up the case. After making several inquiries, the police ascertained that some \$8,000 or \$10,000 of the spurious money had been sold to brokers in Wall street and the vicinity. Mr. Speyer gave information to the police that led to the arrest of one John Keagie, a native of Hungary, at his place of business, No. 22 West Broadway, where he professed to be engaged in a sort of brokerage and forwarding business, Keagie being taken into custody on suspicion of complicity in the affair. Thence the officers proceeded to No. 20 City Hall place, and there apprehended a Swiss, who gave his name as John Sturzenegger. The prisoners, by being questioned concerning the matter. stated that they received the Austrian money from a German named Menry Robner, who resided in the same building with Keagie, in West Broadway. After the lapse of some little time, Robner was taken into custody, and upon being questioned by Capt. Leonard, stated that he had received the bills from a fellow-countryman named Gilbert Neschmesser, recently arrived in this country, and whom he accidentally met one evening at a house in Forty-fourth strret, while visiting there. Robner gave a minute description of Neschmesser's appearance and his place of residence. Minute inquiries were instituted and diligent search made, but no such person as Neschmesser was to be found, and the police came to the conclusion that Robner had fabricated the story. Robner was informed of the suspicions of the officers, but he insisted that he had got the money from Neschmesser, and further stated that he (Neschmesser) had offered one of the bills for sale at the office of Mr. Bernheimer. broker in Greenwich street, when Mr. Bernheimer offered him \$40 for it, which amount he refused. Subsequently he sold the note at a much higher price to Mr. Belmont. Robner was still further questioned, but his answers were very unsatisfactory and evasive. Keakie also underwent a private examination in the hope that some facts would be elicited, tending to show who were the originators and getters up of the fraud, but his answers to all questions propounded were

alike unsatisfactory. Assistant District Attorney Sedgewick closely examined the prisoner Sturzenegger. but the accused did not seem inclined to expose any knowledge he might have of the fraud. The prisoners are all still very closemouthed, and pretend to know nothing more of the affair than above stated. The evidence thus far obtained by the police is pretty strong against them, and they will no doubt be imprisoned some time to come, pending further investigation .- N. Y. Tribune, 19th

A counterfeit ten dollar note on the Merchant's Bank of Newburyport, Mass., has just been issued. The principal vignette is a plements of agriculture at her side On the left side is a spread eagle, and on the right a medallion head. The paper is of a radiant

Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Savannah, Georgia, are in circulation.

-Good-The Sleighing.

COMMUNICATION.

To J C. Noon, Editor and Proprietor of the " Mountaineer :"-

Trusty and well beloved :- With a hear full of gratitule I send you "these presents." Being one of your subscribers, I have erjoyed your last infliction on those valuable ndividuals.

It is flattering to behold that I am gradually absorbing your whole attention. The 'Mountaineer" used to let me off with a stick-ful or so-at most a column. Now, I come in for a broadside, and there is no room to doubt that you will shortly, in the humorous language of an old friend of ours, be giving me "gas in seven volumes!"

The talent of appreciation is fast developing with you. Cultivate that. Let imitation alone-the style of the distinguished writers of the 19th century is not for you. You can not attain the force, the pofundity, the grace and polished beauty of the sage of Hemlock -do not attempt it. You will be lost, like the dwarf in the ogre's seven-league boots,-Do not forget the stern judgment of the old

Servum pecus." Vos im tres,

As you deserve to be classed with th 'servum pecus" by more than one title, a little wholesome advice will be of service to A few strictures on the spread you have set before your readers will do you good-you shall have them in the directest and plainest language. We have not always leisure to don our singing-robes to

"-Converse with unrespective boys And iron witted fools,"

so here is at you.

To sustain your charges, you present a resolution purporting to have been unanimously adopted by the late County Convention. If it was carried, it cannot be shown that I was one of the "we" who passed it beyond a blockade and one or two gradiloquent If you get the Secretaries to certify that I was, I will talk to them Do not be vexed about my not putting myself right upon the record. I did that at the election.

You still keep digging at A. M. White. If you want at him, why do you not open up? you will find him or any of the name able to take care of themselves.

You say: "Mr. Myers, however, says that you positively promised not to oppose him, and the question of veracity will be decided by your neighbors of the county who know you both." There is no question between per, or at least in the "Mountain Democrat" that gentleman and myself. If he wants to say that I promised not to oppose him, let him do so over his own signature, and name the time and place when that promise was given: then there will be a question of veranot chary of his signature when it was not needed-he ought not to object to giving it

You insinuate something about re-opening the Lecompton controversy. I did not and do not intend giving an opinion on the merits of that matter, and was obliged to refer to the operations of those in this county claiming to be anti-Lecompton, in order to show up your course and character as a politician. The feeling caused by that agitation is subsiding, and doubtless the Democratic party will come out of it stronger and more united than ever; but in this county, the people cannot so soon forget the shamelessness of handfull of individuals. who, with the largest liberty on their lips, leud in their professions of love for popular sovereignty, undertook to prevent the exercise of that sovereignty for which they hallooed so strong. How they would have acted in Kansas, no one can tell. We know what they did in Cambria.

You say that Lecomptonites and anti-Lecomptonites unite in condemning me that be true, what is the use of all this fues? You speak of Mr. Lloyd carrying the news of an anti-Lecompton meeting to Wilmore. Will you have the goodness to tell us when and where that anti-Lecompton meeting was

You speak of the meeting held last December, and think that I do you justice. Of course I do. Yes sirree! Justice you shall have, though the heavens fall ! You think that it was wrong for me to introduce the so-called Lecompton matter into the committee meeting. That could not be avoided .-The Convention of 1857 had neglected to nominate Senatorial conferees. That duty previous impotence would not allow; so bold devolved upon the committee. The Lecompton agitation was then raging, and the subject was to be discussed and voted upon in the State Convention-bow was our delegate to vote? The question presented itself to the committee-it could not be avoided--the committee had to choose between uncle Lecompton or anti-Lecompton-"English Bill" was not then on hands to settle the difficulty. For the purpose of testing the matter, I introduced the resolutions, and the committee, including Mr. Myers, gave anti the go-by. It is fair to state that our friend Myers, for raging of every feeling, need not be astonthe purpose of being right on both sides, un who would not carry them out. He however

'busted" in both cases. You are under the impression that I threw the first stone. I do not know how that is, but if so, it must have been well aimed and have hit hard; because some of you have continued to yelp with rage and pain ever since.

are limited? Do not come the conscientious your logic is "stunnin". " Promises and

. .

over your confiding readers. They are not prepared for it

You are willing to stand on the record of your course! Certainly no one has a right to object if you are satisfied. It was made up carefully. It satisfied the public, and it is matter of special gratification to the compiler that wa are pleased.

You allude to my course toward Mr. Bu-

chanan and the Ostend Manifesto. Although it may not be deemed of importance, yet I may here with propriety make a remark or wo. It is known that for some years the Democrats of Pennsylvania were somewhat divided as to their choice for the Presidency, between Gen. Cass and Mr. Buchanan It was not a difference of principles-merely preference between statesman. I acted with the friends of General Cass, until the autumn of 1858, when the sentiment of Pennsylvania seemed overwhelmingly to point to Mr. Buchanan as the standard-bearer. The Democrat & Sentinel, then edited by me, hoisted his name. Since that time I have sustained his acts, with one exception, to

which we will allude presently. As regards the Ostend Manifesto. Although I was the responsible editor for a time of the 'Democrat & Sentinel," yet living at a distance from the publication office, my time and attention being engrossed by other pursuits, travelling much, I could not devote to the newspaper the care I could have wished It being, so to say, the central organ of the party in the county, that is, the only Democratic journal published at the county-seat the members of the party were generally invited to contribute to its columns, and many were, from time to time, secured as regular contributors. Nearly all the members of the party in your neighborhood who are in the habit of writing newspaper articles, furnished editorials. I had a partner who resided in Ebensburg, and devoted his attention to the paper. Our opinions generally coincided-I never saw but one editorial which did not repeat my sentimen's, and whose publication I regretted. That was an article containing strictures on the diplomatic paper dated from Ostend, and signed by Messrs. Buchanan,

The article was published during my absence by Mr. Devine, my then partner, who I suppose can give the author. It contained sentiments differing from those held and expressed by myself, I had in that same newspaprevious to its union with the "Democrat & Sentinel," put myself on record as friendly to the acquisition of Cuba. Those views I still hold. I endorsed the so-called Ostend Manifesto, and it may be readily understood that I could not approve of the article in

I do not know that anybody cares about my individual opinions; still, as no man likes to be misrepresented, it will do no harm to make this statement.

These are the minor points in your article which seem to deserve a passing notice. Your grand attack consists in the quotation of several articles published in the "Democrat & Sentinel" at different times, and which were doubtless applicable at the time they appeared But one of the articles quoted was penned by myself-I presume there will be no diffi-

culty in pointing it out. Although the quotations are not from my pen, yet insofar as they have a bearing upon the general subject of party organization, I endorse them. There is no one more thoroughly convinced of the necessity of party discipline-no one more aware of the importance of preserving the purity and integrity of the Democratic organization than I am. I regard its welfare as coexistent with that of the Union itself. I have studied its theory and carefully examined its practical workings, and fully understand that it carries within itself the capacity of self-regeneration; and therefore when mousing politicians attempt to trample on it or prostitute it to selfish purposes, there is no one readier than I to apply the

We have recently seen among us a deliberate attempt made by a hundful of men to strike down all that was most cherished in the Democratic organization-and when baffled, with astonishing impudence turn round and invoke the aid of that organization to give them power to inflict the wounds which their and unblushing was the attempt that it had well nigh succeeded; its very audacity, however, aroused the people to a sense of their own power, and they have given a rebuke that will not soon be forgotten

I have fully explained my position in reference to the late campaign in this county. My reasons have been stated fairly and plainly. They are sufficient for me, the principal party concerned, and I have only to add that gentlemen who calculate to drive me into their support by insult, slander, and the outished if I turn out worse than "ten Turks" dertook to "branch." He voted for the res- on their hands. Any man who has not self olutions, and then tried to vote for conferees respect, who is mean-spirited enough to elevate to power those who are trying to trample him in the dirt, is clearly not fit to belong to any decent political organization. That is my position-how do you like it?

When we look at your quotations, and reflect that thus does a faithless representative detected in deceit and treason, attempt to You then give us a little interlude on con- cover his retreat, we are reminded of the old science. Now, my dear fellow, don't you saying that the devil can quote scripture to know that the powers of human endurance suit his purpose. If your quotations are apt,

conclusions and ergos are scattered over your Mr. Seward to be the Opposition Canal production like flies over a molasses trap .-Your argumentation rivals the school-boy's famous demonstration that an eel ple was a pigeon, or that a horse chestnut was a chest-

Admiring your literary taste in selecting the "Democrat & Sentinel" for careful study, approving your industry in exploring that mine of Democratic truth it seems funny that you did not at an earlier day take to heart the lessons quoted at me. They might have influenced your conduct upon an occa-

sian not long passed. I spoke above of endorsing all Mr. Buchanan's measures but one. You refer to that when you say, "Even after his election you boldly plunged into him before he had been inaugurated President." It is evident that you have not forgotten, nobody has, that ep- to be checked by those who had start isode in the career of that George Villiers of the Democratic party-John W. Forneywhen he undertook to jump into the U. S. Senate. You have not yet forgotten how that meteoric adventurer succeeded in obtaining the regular nomination from the Democratic party. You recollect that very many Democrats set their faces like flint against this attempt-and no where was he resisted more determinedly than in the good county of

Among those opposing him, were not you and I found standing shoulder to shoulder? Did we not, both of us, oppose Forney and approve the course of Foster and Cresswell and Smith and Hill and Fausold and Calhoun and Nicholson ?- did we not give them the strongest endorsement in our power ?--did we not base our action on our regard for the welfare of the Democratic party? We did ; and when you and I come to be laid in "the narrow house," it will be found that neither of us ever performed a moro righteous act. We were then sustaining, as we thought, the vital interests of the Democratic party, and those interests required that Forney should be demolished; a position which subsequent events has shown to be the true one.

Now, my most sapient, did it occur to you when you were opposing Forney, the regularly nominated candidate of his party, that you Old Line Whigs, or believers in were a "traitor" - "worse than ten Turks" - ereignty, must se iously cons "not a Democrat from principle"-false to they will remain in an organization e vital interests of the party" - "committing strength, to the end that Wm an unjust act"-"no sincere Democrat ?"-or had you not at that time dived into the pages | ately leave the ranks of the On of the "Democrat & Sentinel" in search of being evident that the author of Democratic truth?

Old Will says:

To see the engineer hoist with his own petard." Let us turn the stick, and apply your system of reasoning to your own case, and see where your playing at logic will land you.

You cannot deny that you opposed Forney, the regularly nominated candidate of the party, and that you approved the course of Foster and his friends in refusing to vote for him. I new call your attention to an extract from an author by whom I know you swear

Noon (J. C ) in his "Mountaineer," No. 40, page 2, column 4, lines 61 et segg. from the top, says: "No sane man would for a moment hold the doctrine, that to strike at any man who is regularly nominated, is not a stab at the vital interests of the party."

This is high authority. You fix the altitude at "some three inches over six feet." Pity you did not at the same time establish the weight and ponderosity. Now when you were opposing the "regularly nominated" Forney, you certainly did not think that you were striking at the vital interests of the party. Yet look for a moment at the interesting fix in which your own logic will leave

As you are a scientific reasoner, versed in all the tricks of the trade from Aristotle down to Hedge and Whately, we will go at you with a syllogism, with its major proposition and its minor proposition and conclusion, constructed as regularly and artistically as circumstances and the rules of the schools will

Major Prop .- "No sane man would for a moment hold the doctrine that a strike at any man who has been regularly nominated is not a stab at the vital interests of the party."

Minor .- J. C. Noon struck at Forney, who was regularly nominated, and did not think that he was thereby stabbing at the vital interests of the party.

Ergo, J. C. Noon is not a sane man. Quod erat demonstrandum. So that your own logic proves "without fear of successful contradiction," that you are

suspected more than once latterly," I now move that some friend of humanity largest electoral vote, from make application for a writ de lunatico inquirendo, and have you "tuk up;" and that, if not sent to Bedlam, you be forthwith placed in charge of a commissioner.

Respectfully submitted, R. WHITE.

Hemlock, Nov. 18, 1858.

RED ANTS - A Long Island correspondent writes, "That his wife destroyed these troublesome pests by occasionally pouring boiling water over their haunts. It takes them a vention is worthy long time to recover from a thorough scalding, and a few applications have cleared the premises." The best remedy we have found, is to sprinkle sugar over a dry sponge, which the ants gather into, when they may be killed in hot water and the sponge 'set' again .- American Agriculturalist.

-Can anybody tell the use of these two

- The Holidays are coming

for President. The ultra Rochester speech of Seward elected Morgan Governor i

votes from Gerrit Smith, and has

nomination for Mr Seward in 180

latter was the chief motive which had: he made the very address whist ceived would insure his nomination does not often err in his calculation winter, after his return from V seemed inclined to pursue a more course, but soon discovered a rebell party which would dislodge him leadership should be deviate in pol Hale, a rival candidate for the We arraigned the New York Senator for and pronounced the case similar Daniel Wobster, when "he bowed! the imperious slave power." Sewan that the Abolition spirit, which he so much to evoke, would not subs bidding. The current had become it was necessary to float with it or merged It was apparent that if he fa Hale or some other would seize the commander. Now the opposition t ocratic party is mainly composed of cans; they have some twenty I Senators; have the control of chinery in every Stato where the are in the minority. In the great of these States the leaders hold smi as Mr. Seward avowed, and these assuredly control their national Pennsylvania may ask, through h lican representatives in the conv a different platform should be ad what will the voice of Pennsylvan cans avail against those from Xa New England, Obio. and in fact Northern State? Acting upon Mr. Seward determined upon of that portion of the Oppositi the great numerical majoritycoeded. He is the recognized organization which each year explicit in its endorsement of his friends loudly assert that in 1860 shall not withdraw his name, or. sideration, yield the nomination is tion composed mainly of friends and The delegates from Pennsylvania for men holding views which are by the Abolitionists, but cases mould a convention where the East will have the power. We regard nation of Mr. Seward as certain at to the number of many thousand clared themselves National An of these men are correct. speech must be its banner-bearer. GREELEY'S HOTCH POIN As usual, Horace Greeley his

ing up a beautiful mess, to det

est voters of this country into the

a man to whom they are hear

His proposition, as published in

runs somewhat as follows :- In

into a National Convention and single Presidential candidate, each State put its own candila of its Electoral Ticket. New l vlvania, New Jersey, &c . Seward. The States of Ohi nois. Michigan, &c., would didate, and New England sti when they come into the he one that has the largest will receive the support of the Such an arrangement mer this, that those voters at the who are the known opponents will be wheedled into voting the delusion that they are Banks or Mr. Frement or some ite candidate of their peculiar this means they hope to catch who are opposed to the Democra This they could not hope to it was the single candidate sur there are many voters, Northwest, who, remember tenets of his political creed, into his support. But now. piece of pastry, they expect only from the free traders. tionists-not only from the from their bitter opponents This is just such a mess as v to see emanate from that the Tribune office. When sary to thimblerig a man dency, Mr. Greeley is alway "do" the "little joker." Seward are conscious of the would never be able to comma the entire opposition, therei sary to patch up some kin which his enemies can be support. A better scheme could not have been consuppose the Northwest sho C. Fremont, there are thou this section who are as much Mr. Seward as they are with ministration. "But," "we are not supporting ! Fremont men; let the No Seward if they choosenot a sane man! a lunatic! "a thing we have business." But they do that Mr, Seward will he will be running in the tricts, and with even would be the strongest And this is just the poin and his masters are and overlook. He is very s ering up that portion lot of Greeley philosophy intended to hoodwink and so thoroungly as to render vious to the true tender scheme. Most immacula

> immortal Greeley!-Penns - Read new advertisemed

made a discovery worthy

gress and sin-how to

feliow-men without expet

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in their generosity, will dub

have no doubt but that the All

hydra headed monster with a

so well suits its purposes