The Jeffersonian.

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FINDLAY, OHIO,
Friday, Morning, Nov. 1, :: 1872

The National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON.

Electors at Large,
JOHN C. LEE,
ALPHONSO HART.

District Electors,

DISTS.
1. Joshua H. Bates,
2. William E. Davis,
3. Thomas Moore,
4. William Allen,
5. Matthew C. Hale,
6. George R. Haynes,
7. Marcus Boggs,
8. Charles Phellis,
9. John S. Jones,
10. Christopher Columbus Keech,
11. Homer C. Jones,
12. Luther Donaldson,
13. Isaac Smucker,
14. Isaac M. Kirby,
15. Charles H. Grosvenor,
16. Jonathan T. Updegraff,
17. Joshua Anderson Riddle,
18. John R. Buchtel,
19. Aaron Wilcox,
20. John C. Grannis.

Arouse, Republicans!

Your Opponents Rely Upon Your Apathy to Secure a Victory in Ohio Next Tuesday!

By no other means can they hope to succeed. Our strength will not avail us if we fail to use it. We need every Republican vote. Activity and vigilance are necessary to secure success. With these we can give Grant and Wilson 30,000 majority in Ohio. Without them we run a great risk of an ignominious defeat—ignominious because unnecessary. Republicans of Hancock, are you ready?

TO THE POLLS.

This is the last opportunity we shall have to urge the Republicans of this county to do their full duty in the contest of next Tuesday. There is no time for argument now, and the work that is now to be done is to arouse the Republicans, and guard against the apathy which would leave thousands of our voters away from the polls. It will require activity and vigilance by Republicans in each and every township in the county to guard against this apathy. It will not do to rely upon the victories we have already achieved. We should endeavor by every legal means in our power to increase our majority in the State, and thus show that we are in earnest in our adhesion to the principles of Republicanism, as well as in our opposition to the unholy coalition which seeks to place Horace Greeley at the head of the Government. Hancock must do her duty in this work, and this will do it. Her Republicans have not wavered in any of the contests of the past, and we are certain they will not now, when so much is at stake. Then let us be up and doing. Do not leave a Republican vote at home on next Tuesday. Vote early, and if your neighbor does not come to the polls, go and talk with him and urge upon him the importance of the issue. Have a conveyance at hand to bring out the sick and the infirm. October has shown that our victory is secure if we do not foolishly let it slip from our grasp. Let us make it doubly sure by earnest work from now til the evening of November 5th.

U. S. SENATOR IN INDIANA.

The Democrats and Liberals of Indiana, defeated in carrying the Legislature in that State, are now intriguing to defeat the re-election of Senator Morton. Their first attempt was to offer their help to Col. R. M. Thompson, but that gentleman answered their overtures by declaring himself for Morton "first, last and all the time." They next tried Vice President Colfax, but the South Bend *Tribune*, Mr. Colfax's personal organ, replies: "All of Mr. Colfax's friends know positively, and we have his assurance that he is not a candidate, or an aspirant for the Senatorship, nor for any office, State or national." The same paper says that Mr. Colfax will not accept the editorship of any paper East or West, whatever may be asserted to the contrary. A dispatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that, so far as is known there, no Republican can be found who will lend himself to this Democratic scheme to defeat Morton. The Indianapolis *Journal* of a late date has a most bitter and scathing article in regard to the stories that have been put in circulation by Senator Morton's personal and political enemies in regard to the cause of the partial paralysis which afflicts him, and which these slanderers have charged was caused by libertinism. That paper says that Senator Morton moves in the highest and most respectable circles in that city, and that those who know him best know how false and unjust these reports are.

THE GREAT DAY.

Next Tuesday is the great day upon which is to be decided whether we shall have a continuation of the present prosperity of the country, by the re-election of Gen. Grant, or that "undefinable uncertainity" so aptly spoken of by Charles O'Conor, in the election of Horace Greeley. We presume that all have made up their minds as to how they will vote, and if they have done so conscientiously, we will have no quarrel with them upon the question. The time for argument is past, and the decisive act of voting is all that remains.

The right to choose our rulers is not only a right and privilege, but it is a solemn duty, and none no more to be shirked than any other duty that we owe as citizens. We owe it to ourselves and to society to perform this duty conscientiously, to the end that we may have good government, and to aid in carrying reforms in government that can only be accomplished by ballot. Let every Republican be on hand to cast his ballot in favor of Republican principles next Tuesday. Close up the ranks.

Republicans, Read!

A secret circular signed by Thurman, Pendleton, Ewing and McCook, is being circulated among Democrats *in this county*, frantically appealing to them to come to the support of Greeley. The circular says that "the Democrats can carry the State in November" and calls upon them, by their love of their party to make the effort. It closes as follows:

"Let the old men remember Jefferson and Jackson, and be animated by their zeal. Let the middle aged men remember the victories of '52 and '56, and emulate their results. Let the young men reflect, that so long as there is a Republic *there will be a Democratic party*, and whenever it shall have power there will be Peace and Liberty and Union."

Here, then, Republicans, is your old enemy, in the guise of Liberalism, stealing upon you. THERE WILL BE A POWERFUL EFFORT MADE TO REVERSE THE VERDICT OF OCTOBER IN OHIO. Are you ready? Organize, Work, to save the country from this calamity! Get every Republican vote in the ballot box. We MUST meet the terrible earnestness of our opponents with a like earnestness.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 28]

ATTENTION, REPUBLICANS.

A few days since we referred briefly to a report that a systematic attempt would be made by the Greeley managers to carry the election by fraud. We referred then to this county particularly. Full information, however, has since been placed in our possession, from which it appears that the organization is widespread, and that frauds are to be attempted in all the Western States, but especially in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

The conspirators in this city include some members of the Republican Executive Committee, who are now, and were prior to the October election, in confidential communication with Democratic managers. In other words, Republican committeemen have been bribed to betray the secrets of the organization with which they are connected, and to assist in perpetrating frauds upon a scale not hitherto attempted in this county.—Frauds were successfully committed at the late election, and this has encouraged an arrangement for still greater frauds in November. To prepare the public mind for the result, parties in the secret are predicting a majority for Greeley in this county of 12,000. Everyone acquainted with the people of this county knows that no such majority—not the half nor the third of it—can be honestly secured in this county. The object of this talk of 12,000 majority, therefore, is to prepare the way for the contemplated frauds.

We are writing now upon *information*, not hearsay, and at the proper time we shall be prepared to give details of this conspiracy, which, for satisfactory reasons are withheld.

The frauds are to be committed, first, by repeating, and, second, by tampering with the ballot boxes, and the plan, so far as regards Cincinnati, is to commit the bulk of the frauds in the lower wards, where the legitimate Democratic vote is large.

The election laws in this State are ample to guard ballot boxes and punish persons committing frauds, but these laws amount to nothing unless enforced, and they will not be enforced unless Republicans organize strongly in every ward and precinct. This is the first thing of importance to be taken, in effecting these organizations, to secure the services of citizens who may depended upon in any and all emergencies.

We also warn our friends throughout Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois that the organization of which we write is extensive, and that the money has been procured to carry it out. It is the more dangerous because it is secret, and because care has been taken to make it appear that Democrats have given up the contest. The Central Committees of each State should take steps immediately to put county organizations upon the guard.

The Republican party can not be defeated on next Tuesday except by gigantic frauds, and these can not be successful if our friends will do their duty in watching the polls and guarding the ballot boxes. Honest eyes should not be taken off the latter, even for a lunch, until the counting is completed. When the ballot box is left in one room while the judges lunch in another, it can easily be tampered with, and Democratic tickets be substituted for Republican.

Alleged frauds in Pennsylvania are made the pretext for the conspiracy of which we write. It is a desperate attempt to defeat the honest voice of the people, and it is being prosecuted under a loud cry of frauds, when it is very well known that the ballot box stuffers in this country belong to the Democratic party, and have had their instructions from the New York Tammany ring, which as was proven, counted thirty thirty thousand fraudulent votes in New York City alone, for Seymour, in 1868.

But Tammany rascals or Tammany pupils can not cheat the people of the West unless Republicans go to sleep, and, being now forewarned of the danger they will not be likely to sleep.

DEMOCRATIC writers have been kept busy since the election trying to console themselves and explain the cause of their defeat. It has been accounted for in many ways, but the richest one of all is the following from a Greeley paper; its correspondent is as good at figures as the *World* arithmetician:

"A correspondent writes from South Creek, Pennsylvania: Our town cast 210 votes for Governor. Hartranft's majority would have been about 28 on a fair vote, but owing to bribery and intimidation, it was doubled.—There were about 120 Liberal Republican votes cast, but these were more than neutralized by votes bought of Democrats at five dollars a vote," on which the *Miners' Journal* comments as follows:

This writer starts out by admitting that Hartranft had a legitimate majority of 28 in a total of 210 votes; that is, Hartranft was entitled to 119 votes, and Buckalew should have 91. Then he says there were 150 Liberal Republican votes cast. This mind you, in a total poll of 210, where Hartranft was entitled to 28 majority. Of course this showing leaves Hartranft 99 behind. But this genius asserts that more than 150 Democratic votes were bought to make up. The more one contemplates these figures, the more bewildered he gets. It appears that out of the 210 votes cast, the Republicans must have cast over 269, and the Democrats 241. This is a sample of all the rest.

GREELEY AND THE SOLDIERS.

The key-note sounded by Horace Greeley at Pittsburg has been taken up by his press all over the country. The case is briefly stated thus: A large number of the men who bared their breasts to the bullets of the rebellion, saw fit to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, at Pittsburg, and saw fit, also, to declare their preference for the great leader of the Union Armies as their candidate for the Presidency in 1872. Mr. Greeley, a few days after, in the same city of Pittsburg, uttered this calumny upon this grand assemblage of the heroes of the war:

"The city of Pittsburg has recently witnessed a rehearsal of the pomp and pageantry, the blazonry and circumstance of civil war. A very large number of men were collected at vast expense with the *single purpose of rekindling the bitterness and hatred, the animosities and antipathies, the fears and exultations of civil war, for the advantage of a political party.*"

Mr. Greeley knows when he made this statement that it was false. He knows that the soldiers of the North were magnanimous to their conquered foes, when the rebellion ended, and that they are to-day ready and willing to extend the hand of friendship and peace to their former enemies. But it matters not to Mr. Greeley. No man, however pure and patriotic dare oppose Mr. Greeley's election to the Presedency and expect to escape his ire. And, as we have said, his organs have taken up the strain, and are harping on it, all over the land. Witness the following from the Washington *Patriot*, the Democ-Liberal National organ:

"The mob of little Generals and ex-deputy provost marshals, who took part in or sympathized with the Pittsburg Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, is giving daily evidence to the country that its members have not ceased to regret those palmy days when, with fighting and marching armies well in their front, they revelled and grew rich in petty tyrannies of posts and garrisons. It is the nature of such valiant Bobadils to feel the weight of their shoulder-straps more than the pressure of reason or cogency of common sense, and they have consequently been deeply resenting the plain words which Mr. Greeley so manfully spoke of and to them, as during the war they would similarly have resented a challenge to battle, or an interruption of their cotton saving industries."

And this is the man and the party that asks soldiers to clasp hands over a chasm filled with the best blood of the nation!

THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

The long disputed question of the Northwest Boundary line has at length been definitely settled. Under the provisions of the treaty of Washington, King William, of Germany was requested to decide the case, and he seems to have given the matter a fair and careful consideration. As a result it is now announced that he has decided the American claims in the case to be most nearly in accordance with the treaty of 1846, which fixes the Canal de Haro as the boundary line.

The fixing of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude as the boundary was the result of a concession by the United States, as before that treaty, we had claimed considerable territory north of that line. This line passes directly across Vancouver's Island, and as a further concession, the boundary line was here made to deflect to the south. In the language of the treaty the dividing line should continue along the forty-ninth parallel "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly, through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean." As the intermediate space between Vancouver's Island and the main land is full of islands, of which San Juan is the largest, and as there are at least three separate water routes between these islands from the forty-ninth parallel to the Pacific Ocean, the British government put in a claim that the treaty referred to the channel known as the Rosario Strait, which is the most easterly of the three, and therefore lies nearest to the continent. The United States, on the other hand, declared that inasmuch as the deflection from the forty ninth parallel was made to prevent dividing the sovereignty of Vancouver's Island, the treaty clearly referred to the Canal de Haro, the most westerly channel and nearest to Vancouver's Island. The British government thereupon offered to make a compromise on the middle channel, which runs to the west of the island of San Juan, an adjustment by which Great Britain would therefore gain possession of this island. This was refused, and when the Treaty of Washington was made an article was inserted referring the question to the arbitration of the Emperor William.

The decision is eminently in accordance with the facts in the case and with the American idea at the time and since the consummation of the treaty. This vexed question has, on more than one occasion, threatened to involve us in a war with England, and the present administration is to be congratulated on its peaceful solution.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for November has an article discussing the Presidential question with unusual fulness and ability. Referring to Mr. Greeley's swing around the circle, it says:

His electioneering makes us forget the vulgarity of Johnson, and destroys all lingering hope that if the worst comes to the worst and he is chosen President, the cares of office will bring gravity and decorum with them. The responsibilities of leadership have brought him nothing of the kind, and there is no reason to suppose that halting wisdom would overtake him by the 4th of March.

As we have intimated, we believe that all this will help to elect General Grant. At any rate it makes him appear in contrast a figure of lofty and dignified excellence. It exaggerates his good points and casts a flattering light upon his bad ones. The chooser of the minor evil may almost exult in the man who is to save us from such a President as we are threatened with in Mr. Greeley.

REMEMBER,

That on next Tuesday you will vote for twenty-two electors to cast the vote of Ohio in the Electoral College. IT IS THE ELECTORS, AND NOT THE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OR VICE-PRESIDENT that you vote for. See then, that EVERY NAME on your ticket corresponds with those published at the head of our columns this week.

COLMBUS & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

We are frequently interrogated as to our prospects for this Railroad, and can only say the we still think they are good. The people of Toledo and Columbus prefer the Western route, as it opens up a new trade for both cities. The importance of the Road to our county as a means of procuring cheap fuel, if we lay aside all other important considerations, may be seen by reading the following extract from the report of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, made Saturday, Oct 14:

W. B. Brooks, Esq., of Columbus, and now the largest operator of coal in the Hocking valley, writes that he is surprised at our city remaining so long idle in regard to the matter of a supply of coal by rail, and thinks we are late in looking after it for this season, as many of the operators have all they can deliver for at least sixty or ninety days.

He says, with a large portion of his miners on the sick list the past hot months, he has loaded an average of fifty-two cars per day, and now that the weather is cooler he can load fully seventy cars per day, and could spare about twenty car loads per day were he sure of being supplied with additional cars regularly. In ninety days he hopes to be able to load one hundred cars daily which would equal ten millions of bushels per annum. This gentleman now owns two hundred and thirty eight cars, and receives a portion of cars belonging to the Cincinnati and Hocking Valley Railroad company to assist him in filling his orders, but is not supplied, and I am informed he has just ordered the building of one hundred cars addition al. The Hocking coal is being shipped to Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and all intermediate points, and Mr. Brooks has recently received orders from St. Louis. Distributing coal to all these points scatters their cars so much that it requires double the equipment to do the same amount of business that it would were they running regularly to Cincinnati, which would be a great saving of expense in transporting coal.

Peter Hayden, Esq., also a large operator in Hocking Valley coal, advises us he is at present loading forty cars per day, and would be able to load one hundred if he was sure of procuring transportation. He says his coal is five per cent. stronger for steam purposes than other Hocking coal, and his present present price, loaded on the cars, it $1.60 per ton, or say equal to six and a quarter cents per bushel (allowing twenty-seven bushels to the ton, as is customary on the Coumbus and Hocking Valley Railroad.) At this price, however, and the present transportation, it would make this coal cost us say fifteen cents per bushel; but it is hoped by the construction, at no distant day, of a branch road ten or twelve miles in length from Lancaster, on the Muskingum Valley railroad, that this and other Hocking coal may be brought to our city at a cost of transportation not exceeding five cents per bushel, when hauled in train loads; and this coal may be purchased, loaded on the cars, most of the year at five cents per bushel, making the cost in this city ten cents per bushel.

The Ohio *Statesman* says that Chief Engineer Fisher started out on last Saturday to survey a third route which crosses the Olentangy near its confluence with the Scioto, and runs northward to Powell, from which place it follows section lines until the old survey near Delaware is reached.

LETTER FROM MT. BLANCHARD.

MT. BLANCHARD, O., Oct. 27th, 1872

EDS. JEFF;—Although everything is very quiet in the political world, in this vicinity you can rest assured that Delaware township is all right for Grant and Wilson, and we will give a good account of ourselves on the 5th of next month.

The supper given to the Grant Tanners at the residence of Mr Moore, of which I notified you in former communications, was a grand success. There were about 50 present, and we could have wished that every Tanner in the township had been there. While supper was preparing, the guests were entertained with some excellent music on the organ, by Miss Mollie Moore.—When supper was announced, a jolly party seated themselves around the table. Oysters, turkey, chicken, and the *et ceteras*, composed the repast, and we are obliged to record that ample justice was done to the viands Mr. and Mrs. Moore did all in their power to render the occasion a pleasant one and they succeeded admirably. For all of which the Grant Tanners of Delaware townships will will cherish for them a kind and lasting regard.

CAN'T GO GREELEY.

A few days since an old gentleman of the Democratic persuasion, in this vicinity, asked you correspondent why he voted the Republican ticket I replied by asking how many Democrats there were in the United States He answered "about 110,000 more Democrats than Republicans." Then, said I, "was there not one among all of them fit for the Presidency, without taking up an old abolitionist? The old man hesitated a few moments, in deep study, and then said: "I can't vote for Greeley; I won't go to the election." Poor old man. His party leaders have stolen away the principles of his party and left him but the empty name.

Yours for the Cause,
W. M. S.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD!

Republicans should be on their guard against fraudulent tickets. Especially beware of tickets with the names of Grant and Wilson at the head, followed by the Democratic Electoral ticket, as we have reason to believe that such tickets have been in circulation. We print elsewhere a correct copy of the Republican National ticket. Examine your ticket carefully, and be sure that every name corresponds with the one we publish.

WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?

In a speech at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in September, Horace Greeley said:

"I was in the days of slavery an enemy of slavery, because I thought slavery inconsistent with the rights, the dignity, the highest well-being of free labor. THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A MISTAKE, but it was at any rate an earnest conviction."

What can honest men think of such language? "Might have been a mistake!" A mistake to be against human bondage.

VOTE EARLY.

Every Republican should make it a point to deposit his ballot in the box early in the day, in order to give the afternoon to the work of gathering in the stragglers, and bringing the infirm and luke-warm to the polls. Our opponents are striving, by a close canvass, to over-ride our majority in October. Let them be met with equal energy.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Campaign furniture—election tables.

The stone that crushed the Greeley party—the Keystone.

Hon. John A. Bingham has gone to Alabama to stump the State.

Curtin has been intending to have a sore head for the past two years

If it is a fair question, what has become of the late Minister to Russia, A. G. Curtin?

Wm. C. Moreau, the prominent "straight Democrat" has become the editor of the Logansport *Sun*.

An Indiana Democrat gravely assures his friends that Grant is the worse nepot since the days of Benedict Arnold.

The Chicago *Daily Evening News*, established for the political support of Horace Greeley, since the great reverses of party has concluded that its assumed mission is useless, and has stopped.

Hon. M. C. Kerr is in an embarrassing predicament. The New Albany *Ledger* eulogizes him as the "acknowledged leader of the Free Trade movement in the West," and yet he is an ardent supporter of Greeley, the father of Protection.

The Grant party evidently have the Liberals at a grave financial discount. The Springfield *Republican* says that Democrats can be bought for five dollars a head! whereas it took $15,000 for the Greeley party to buy the single vote of Hassaurek. It must be confessed that the Democracy are cheap truck.—*Chicago Post.*

One of the funniest incidents of the canvass is reported in Chicago. Governor Koerner was announced in that city for a speech in German. His hearers were a ward Greeley club, not a single member of which understood a word of that noble language. After listening two hours and a half without much edification, their president called out to the Governor to "talk English."

The *Tribune* editor advertised: "Wanted—A Grant man who can look an honest man square in the face and say Hartranft's majority of 35,000 is an honest one." No less than a dozen Grant men called at the *Tribune* office, in answer to the advertisement, but failed to find an honest man to look squarely in the face.—They saw plenty of the other kind.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.

PRAIRIE FARMER FOR 1872-73—This sterling journal, now almost entering upon the thirty-third year of its usefulness, is the most popular and pre-eminently the *best* Western farm and fireside journal. It is *original, reliable and comprehensive*, each number presenting a rich variety of instructive and entertaining matter. Issued *weekly*, its contents are always fresh and seasonable, and notwithstanding its present high standard of excellence, its uniform progressiveness warrants the expectation that it will be a *better paper* next year than ever before. Though designed especially to meet the wants of Western, Northwestern and Southern farmers and industrial men, and their families, it is also just what is needed by the thousands of people at the East who contemplate *"going West,"* and hence wish to know all about Western farming, fruit growing, tree planting, cost of land, improved and unimproved, character of soil and climate, mode of cultivation average yield, &c.

The publishers, with their accustomed liberality, propose the following inducements, *offered by no other weekly agricultural journal in the country*, viz.: To send *The Prairie Farmer the balance of the year* GRATIS *to every new subscriber for* 1873, whose name, with the money, is received after this date and prior to January next. That is: Subscriptions will date from the time received, and expire January 1st, 1874! Therefore, if you subscribe *now*, you will receive *The Farmer* more than *fourteen months* at the regular price for a year, and *the sooner you subscribe, the more you will get for your money!*

The publishers have just issued their *New Premium List*, which embraces *One Hundred Attractive and Useful Articles*, offered on most desirable terms. They also allow Agents who prefer a Cash Commission to Premium Articles, to retain, in remitting, *Twenty per Cent.* Sample copies of *The Prairie Farmer*, and other canvassing documents, are ready and furnished *free* on application. Send for them and go to work. Address *The Prairie Farmer Company*, 674 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—Speaking of this magazine, published by Littell & Gay, Boston, the *New York Evening Post* of the 17th inst. says: "It has flourished for so long a period that in many families the memory of the children goes not back to a time when it did not come every week with the regularity of the seasons, and to its thousands of readers it is as much a part of the civilization of the country as the common school or the university, or Thanksgiving, or Yankee Doodle, or any other institution."

VENOMOUS.

From the personal manner in which the *Courier* spits out its venom this week we are rather of the opinion that we hurt the old lady's feelings in our squib of last week headed Politico-Local Notes, in which we touched up certain members of the Ring.—There are certain gentlemen in that party who may expect to hear from us occasionally. We do not propose to let "by-gones be by gones," but shall often refresh the memories of the voters of this county with regard to the ignoble parts they have acted. When we are convinced that they have become at least half way honest, we shall consider the propriety of letting them alone.

The steamship Missouri was burned at sea on the 22nd, and at least eighty of her crew and passengers perished, only twelve escaping. The disaster took place about twenty-five miles from Abaco, while the steamer was *en route* for Havana.

THE *Pittsburg Dispatch*, Oct. 28 says: The rise in Ohio, which gladdened the rivermen yesterday, promises a more effectual remedy for the stringency of the local money market than the forty four million re-issue.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

Enemies of the administration are very busily engaged in circulating stories of a change of policy on the part of the admministration, and then using their own statements as hooks upon which to hang charges of unstableness, etc., on the part of the administration. We have a case in point: George H. Stuart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, on seeing in the papers the report that President Grant contemplated a change in his Indian policy, addressed him a note, to which the following reply was received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Oct, 26, '72.

Geo. H. Stuart, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR;—Your favor of the 24th inst, saying that a change in the Indian policy of the administration is reported to be contemplated, is just received. Such a thing has not been thought of. If the present policy toward the Indians can be improved in any way, I will always be ready to receive suggestions on the subject; but, if any charge is made, it must be made on the side of the civilization and Christianization of the Indians. I do not believe our Creator ever placed different races of men on this earth with a view of having the stronger exert all his energies in exterminating the weaker. If any change takes place in the Indian policy of the Government while I hold my present office, it will be on the humanitarian side of the question.

Very truly yours,
U. S. GRANT.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Our city exchanges are full of the tails of this epizootic, which for the first time made its appearance in the United States some ten days ago, from Canada, and spread through the Northwest and threatens to overrun the whole country. The New York papers say that over 250 horses died on Tuesday, but that it was thought that the worst was over.—Some branches of business are reported to be at a stand still. Where taken in time the disease appears to yield readily to proper treatment. It has made its appearance in a mild form at Columbus and Cleveland. Horses attacked should be relieved from all work, if possible. That the occurrence of this malady will eventually result in good we have no doubt, as it will quicken the inventive faculties of our people and compel them to adopt steam more generally as a motive power. And perhaps the horse will be more appreciated.

THE WRONG MAN.

The Columbus *Journal* tell a good joke: It seems that a Mr Hartsook was named as one of the Ohio presdential electors on the O'Conor ticket. Upon seeing this, a gentlemen of that name up at Mt. Vernon hastily telegraphed to the *Sentinal*, the Greeley paper of Columbus, that he declined the honor, and that he advised all Democrats to vote for Greeley; whereupon Gen. Geiger comes out with a card declaring that nobody had ever thought of the Mt Vernon Hartsook for so responsible and honorable a position, and that the person nominated for elector is a respectable gentleman of that name residing in Gallia county. Geiger is unkind enough to put the words respectable gentleman in italics. It is probable that the Mount Vernon man will be in no haste to decline honors hereafter, at least not until he is certain they are offered him.

THE Germans of New York city have shown their appreciation of Minister Washburne's gratuitous labors in behalf of their countrymen in Paris during the war in a manner as creditable to them as it was deserved by him. They Saurday presented him an address, highly complimentary in tone, to which Mr. Washburne made a brief reply, stating in the course of his remarks, that he acted under the express instructions of President Grant, which, however, harmonized with his own views of duty. He also paid a high compliment to President Thiers who rendered efficient aid in the humane work

DISASTROUS HARVEST IN SCOTLAND.

The harvest in Scotland is, according to the *Scotsman*, the wettest and most disastrous that has been known since the year 1816, when what was known as the Meal Riots took place. The heavy and continued fall of rain during the second week of September drenched the sheaves of cut grain through and through, which is, in many cases, an irreparable mischief. A good many samples of oats and wheat, as well as of barley, have been shown in Edinburg Corn Exchange during the first three weeks; but when compared with the grain of the 1871 crop, they exhibited an astonishing and deplorable deterioration, but even that does not show the full damage done to the crop, because all the grain that had seriously sprouted had been taken out of the samples by means of cradles and riddles. The worst fears regarding the potato crop have been realized; and an illustration of the extent of the crop is given In ordinary years a stout man, with three assistants (two woman and a boy), could easily raise and weigh ready for market eight bolls, or thirty-two cwt. potatoes every day. For the last fortnight it has taken a very active man and three assistants to one and a half bolls, or six cwt. of sound, and three bolls, or twelve cwt. of diseased potatoes per day. All this is bad news for the winter.

THE Cincinnati *Times* states that the Greeley journals are approving the letter written by their candidate and dated September 9, 1870, in the course of which he says to a lady connected with the Freedmen's Bureau in Washington: "They"—the blacks, as he calls them—"*are a lazy, worthless race*, taking no thought of to-morrow, and liking to lean on those who befriend them. Your course aggravates their weakness when you should raise their and stimulate to self-reliance. Unless you change your course speedily and signally, the swarming of blacks to the district will increase, and *the argument that slavery is their natural condition will be immeasuredly strengthened*" This is commended to the respectful attention of the colored men to whom Chas. Sumner addressed his pompous counsel to vote for Greeley as their particular friend.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

At the head of our editorial page, we publish the Republican National ticket, as published at this office, for circulation in this county. LOOK OUT FOR FRAUDULENT TICKETS. See that every name on the ticket you vote corresponds with the ones there printed.

THIS!—the Democratic State Central Committee sending Greeley tickets to Republicans in this county.

MRS. Horace Greeley is dead. She breathed her last at 4 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

HORSE INFLUENZA.

There is a great dread, at this moment, among horse owners, in view of the very rapid spread and general prevalence of the horse disease; to such an extent does this panic prevail that many fear that the number of our horses will be greatly lessened. There is no just cause for such apprehension. The disease yields readily to proper treatment, which should be as follows:

Cleanse the stables; fumigate with roll brimstone; carefully exclude any cold current of air that could strike on the extremities or spinal column of the horse; steam the animal's head and administer in a small warm bran mash sixty grains of tartar emetic and 120 grains of finely-powdered nitre. Let this be given at night, when an extra blanket should be put on; the horses' bed should be freshly made, and must be deep and warm as as to invite sleep and insure rest. If the short, dry cough that usually appears at the commencement of this peculiar form of influenza becomes at all troublesome apply tincture of cantharides to the throat, and along the line of the wind-pipe as far as the sternum or chest bone. Ventilation should also be carefully attended to, foul air, laden with poisonous gasses will inevitably strengthen the disease and reduce the physical powers of the patient. The cause of this present epidemic influenza, is doubtless due to to the presence in the atmosphere of poisonous gas: this first causes an irritation in the throat, and where the sufferer is promptly cared for the sickness is over in from three to five days. When the horses effected are not promptly withdrawn from work the consequences are more serious; the irritation in the throat spreads to the bronchial tubes, the lungs become diseased, inflammation and congestion follow, and if the patient does not die, the recovery, at best, will be slow, and the strength and health of the animal seriously impaired. However, even in aggravated cases where the chest and lungs are engaged, it is bad veterinary practice to bleed and physic, as the disease is most debilitating, and few horses can recover if further reduced In severe cases of epidemic influenza the veterinary surgeons of the British Isles prescribe the Turkish or hot air bath; in Russia the vapor bath is used and both are equally prompt and efficient in their action.

The car and stage horses of this City suffer invaribly from all possible forms of equine disese, because they exist under the most unfavorable circumstances; badly fed, worse housed, overworked, and never groomed, they are the ready victims of disease The skin of the overworked horse is as more than it should, and its internal organs are taxed until the machine is worn out, or rendered incapable of recovery from even a slight attack of illness. Farmers should withhold green food from their teams at this time be they either well or influenza A few carrots fresh dug, about one pound given with the earth adhering once a day, and a cooling diet during the illness, is all that is needed The drink should be tepid water with a little coarse wheaten bran mixed in it, or linseed tea reduced to a mucilage, or oaten meal gruel steamed to a jelly. Avoid raw oaten meal water and half cooked linseed tea, else corn in any form whatever.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

Attempts of the British Officrs to Defeat the Settlement.

Despatches from London report that the written judgment in the San Juan Arbitration has already been given by the jurists to whom the case was submitted. It only wants the signature of the Emperor of Germany. It decides in favor of the United States and of making the Canal De Haro the boundary.

The cause of the delay in communicating the judgment is that an English diplomatic intrigue is on foot the object of which is to so modify the Emperor's judgment as to cause the arbitration to become a failure. Mr. Odo Russell, the English Minister at Berlin, therefore strives to prevent the Emperor from acting on the judgment rendered by the jurists, and is endeavoring to raise a false issue.

Should Mr. Russell fail to get a declaration favoring the intermediate channel for the boundary, he is to labor for a negative judgment—that is, that neither De Haro nor Rosario is the channel described in the treaty.

Thus the arbitration will fail, like that submitted previously to the King of the Netherlands, who, instead of giving a definite decision, recommended a compromise. The efforts of the Princess Victoria, the wife of the Crown Prince, have been enlisted by those engaged in the intrigue.

Herr Von Bleichroder, a banker of Berlin, and an intimate associate of Bismarck, is very useful in the matter to Mr. Russell, it is reported, and has been appointed British Consul-General at Berlin.

DISPATCH FROM MR. BANCROFT.

This despatch was received in Washington on Wednesday night:

"BERLIN, October 23, 1872.

"*To Hamilton Fish:*

"The three experts to whom the American memorial on the Canal De Haro and the British cause were referred have made, each for himself, a very elaborate report on the question, supporting their opinions, by reasons stated with technical precision and exactness. The Emperor has also, with the highest sense of official duty, given his personal attention to the subject, and, after the most careful study and deliberation, he has arrived at a conclusion satisfactory to his own sense of justice. The reports of the experts, with ressons, have not been communicated to us. The decree of the imperial arbitrator, which has been communicated, has the form not so much of a decree in council as of a Cabinet order. It does not enter into any elaborate exposition of the decision, but, without diverging in the least from the point presented for arbitration, decrees that the claim of the United States of America is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15, 1846. I shall forward the official copy of the decree by a special messenger,

"BANCROFT."

THE spirit evinced by Col. McClure, of Philadelphia, in selling out the furniture, and closing the "Liberal" headquarters for Pennsylvania after the recent election in that State, has been imitated by Greeley and Brown campaign clubs elsewhere to a very considerable extent. The most recent case of this kind occurred at Peterborough, N. H. The members of the "Liberal-Democratic" club of that town have improved upon the McClure idea by selling out to the Grant and Wilson Club. The flag which formerly contained the names of Greeley and Brown, now hangs in front of the Grant head-quarters. Greeleyism, by this move, received its death blow at Peterborough. The Democrats are particularly disgusted at the turn things have taken, and many of them declare that the will not vote either one way or the other at the coming election.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE Greeley managers have made an astounding discovery, which entirely changes the complexion of things, and makes hope spring up like weeds in a potato patch. It seems, say these sagacious mathematicians, that Greeley may be elected by a handsome majority without carrying either New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or Indiana,—provided he carries every other State. And, they continue, "the other States *must* be carried—there is no such word as fail." They seem to think a man can lift himself by his boot straps if he will only grit his teeth hard enough.—*State Journal.*

THE PLATFORM.

The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First. During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved loyal by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with firm hand the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy toward the Indians.—The Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted, the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizens' rights secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, reputation frowned down, the national credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite annual large reductions of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of a hundred millions a year, great financial crises have been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

Second. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be entrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

Third. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political, and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Fourth. The National Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathising with all peoples who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth. Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we, therefore, favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life tenure office.

Sixth. We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh. The annual revenue, after paying current expenditures, pensions, and the interest on the public debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and that revenue except so much as may be derived from a tax upon tobacco and liquors, should be raised by duties upon importations, the details of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing renumerative wages to labor, and promote the industries and prosperity and growth of the whole country.

Eighth. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the n