The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - - - - JULY 31, 1872.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HENRY W. WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
ULYSSES MERCUR, of Bradford.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD, of Erie.
CHARLES ALBRIGHT, of Carbon.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.
J. GILLINGHAM FELT, Phila.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana.
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon.
L. BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill.
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Center.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe.
JAMES REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
SAMMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne.
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington.
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny.
W. H. AIKEN, Lehigh.
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTION,
COL. JOHN R. EDIE.
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

FOR SENATE,
E. D. YUTZY, Lower Turkeyfoot.
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

FOR LEGISLATURE,
J. R. McMILLEN, of Middlecreek.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
E. M. SCHROCK, of Stonycreek.

FOR SHERIFF,
OLIVER KNEPPER, of Somerset.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,
J. ROBERT WALTER, of Milford.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
VAL. MILLER, of Quemahoning.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
JOHN H. SNYDER, of Stonycreek.

FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB SPEICHER, of Stonycreek.

WE publish to-day a condensed statement (all that our space would allow) of the bargain and sale between HORACE GREELEY and the Democrats for the Presidential nomination, clearly exposing the most corrupt political intrigue of the age, entered into by this model *reform* candidate, whose sole stock in trade consists in the alleged purity of his character, and his desire to reform the political morals of the country.—In the light of this exposure, the Southern trip of Mr. GREELEY, his violent abuse of the "carpet baggers" in the South, his refusal to co-operate with the National Republican Committee of which he was a member, the sudden cessation of his attacks on the Ku-Klux, and the ardent support of him as their candidate by the rebel leaders and soldiers, all now stand forth clearly revealed. *Offices to the Northern Copperheads and pensions to the Confederate soldiers*, were the potent considerations for his nomination at Baltimore.

At first, although backed up with such an array of circumstantial evidence, we refused to credit the damning tale, and determined to await the *Tribune's* denial or explanation; but a careful reading of all that journal has yet said on the subject, has convinced us of the substantial truth of the revelations of the Binghampton *Republican*.

While the *Tribune* enters a kind of general denial, and says that GREELEY never wrote to any one about the Presidency unless *first written to*, and challenges the production of his letters, weich it knows are in the hands of CARMICHAEL, the originator of the plot, and declares that GREELEY never agreed in case of his election to make SEYMOUR Secretary of State, which was never alleged, it yet has not one word to say about CARMICHAEL, not one word about pensions to rebel soldiers, not a word of the particular letters enumerated by date, not a word of denial that he agreed to become a candidate if supported by HORATIO SEYMOUR. In short its answer consists of the most palpable evasions; and leaves untouched the fact, that whatever Mr. GREELEY may, or may not have written, "asked," or "invited;" he knew at least, that his friends were engaged in this most disreputable bargain for him and in his behalf, and it forces home the conviction, that while trusted by the Republican party he deliberately turned traitor to it, and used the influence of the *Tribune*, sustained by the money of Republicans, to disrupt and destroy the party; that while put forth as the representative of a grand moral uprising looking to the purification of politics, he is the mere tool of a corrupt bargain—a first class fraud, whom no pure man can support, and that the Cincinnati Convention was swindled into accepting as a Liberal Republican candidate, the already agreed upon, "set up" candidate of the Democratic leaders. There is no depth of corruption that may not be apprehended, should this man be elected to power, after this evidence of his complicity in so grave a political crime.

THE Carlisle *Herald* says: HARTLEY, the Democratic nominee for Auditor General, was so bitter a copperhead during the war, that he left the Methodist Church, because the minister prayed that success might crown the Union arms, and the Government be preserved from dissolution.

THE Buffalo *Evening Post*, for twenty years a staunch Democratic paper, has hauled down the Dolly Varden flag and hoisted that of Grant and Wilson. *Next!*

THE corrupt bargain between GREELEY and the Democrats, looking to the election of the former to the Presidency, embraces the defeat of our State ticket in October. Accordingly McCLURE, FORNEY & Co. are unceasing in their vituperation and assaults upon General Hartranft, and for months past by alternate threats and entreaty have attempted to compel his withdrawal from the ticket, with the full assurance that such a demoralization of the Republican forces would inevitably ensue, as to result in the election of BUCKALEW, and thereby improve GREELEY's chances of success in November. So hopeful were they of the success of their scheme that last week the *Press* and the *Age* both announced that HARTRANFT would be withdrawn by the State Central Committee at its meeting on Thursday last. Neither General HARTRANFT nor any of his friends ever entertained the idea of his withdrawal. He was fairly nominated, the slanders against him have all been exposed and refuted, and the people have determined to make him our next Governor. The State Committee met and received the most encouraging reports from all portions of the Commonwealth, and the little game of McCLURE & Co. did not win.

THE most desperate exertions are being made by the Democracy, and their McClure-Forney allies to defeat General HARTRANFT; and the charge is hourly repeated, with the hope of having a few fools believe it, that he who forced the exposure of the Evans fraud and pursued the scoundrel to the last, was a party to the fraud, and a sharer in the theft.

It is simply the old "stop thief" cry to divert attention from themselves, by hallooing on the track of an innocent man. These political guerrilas know that every vote lost to HARTRANFT in October, is worth three votes to GREELEY in November, and the only hope of the confederates is based on the forlorn chance of carrying Pennsylvania. We say to Republicans, as the Democrats say to their friends—"Help to elect BUCKALEW, and you help to elect HORACE GREELEY.

THIS is the way H. B. SWOPE, Esq. paid his respects to ex-senator LOWRY in his speech at Erie on Tuseday evening of last week;

"Well, he's been in office about ten years, and now he says he's in favor of the one term principle. A pretty advocate of the one term principle, he is. And he fought corruption single-handed and alone at Harrisburg.—When he went into office he bought on credit large amounts of real estate, on which he had payments and taxes to raise, and got $800 a year. When he came out nine years afterwards his real estate was all his own, all paid for, no back taxes to bother, and he had $100,000 in clear cash besides. Do you think I charge him with being corrupt? Not a bit of it. I hold him up as an example of uncommon thrift and industry.—Imitate his virtuous example and you'll all get rich—out of $800 a year. He went to Cincinnati to help nominate a ticket because he wanted reform. Well, any sort of reform will do for him, for he can't be made worse."

THE New York *Commercial* thus sums up its advices from different localities in Pennsylvania. A knowledge of these facts probably accounts for the determined opposition of nearly one-half the Pennsylvania delegation at Baltimore to the adoption of the Cincinnati ticket:

"It is very evident the emetic is too strong for the stomachs of the old-fashioned Democrats. For one Republican who will vote for Greeley in Pennsylvania there will be ten Democrats who will vote for Grant, to say nothing of the number who will stay away from the polls on election day. Pennsylvania is just as sure for Grant as old Vermont."

THE Republican State ticket has at last been completed, by the Central Committee which met at Harrisburg, on Thursday. The two candidates selected for Congress-men-at-large are the Hon. GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD of Warren, and General ALBRIGHT of Carbon. Mr. SCHOFIELD is a member of the present Congress, and his term will expire with the fourth of March next. Mr. WILLIAM B. FORTEN, a colored citizen of Philadelphia, well known for his intelligence, wealth and excellent character, was nominated by the Committee for elector at large. The ticket being now complete, and being more, a strong and an admirable one, it only remains for the Republicans to work for and elect it.

WE judge the chances of the Republicans carrying North Carolina at the election held on to-morrow (the 1st) are very good, owing to the fact that the N. Y. *Tribune* and other Democratic papers, are lustily howling that intimidation and corruption are the means being used by the friends of the President. They are preparing to break their fall.

Large Fire in Frostburg, Penn'a.

FROSTBURG, PA., July 11.—At half past ten this evening a fire broke out in a grocery near the river edge, across from the Fox House, and extending along the north side of Main street enveloped and consumed three groceries, one dry goods store, the National Hotel, a restaurant, the express office, Western Union Telegraph office and part of the railroad platform. The south side of Main street narrowly escaped. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

Terrible Tornado in Ohio—Two Lives Lost.

VAN WERS, OHIO July 26.—A terrible storm accompanied with torrents of rain, thunder and lightning, passed over here last evening, carrying in its pathway buildings, chimneys, fences and so forth. One house owned by J. T. Ramsey, near the town, was blown down and completely demolished. His wife and a son, aged eight, were killed. Several buildings in course of erection and some about completed were blown down. The destruction of property was very great but the full extent is not known. No other lives were lost as heard of yet.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1872.

MORE FILLIBUSTERING.

Gen. W. A. C. Ryan, the Cuba filibuster, has returned to Washington after hair breadth escapes from the perils of yellow fever and war. He denies that any portion of the expedition of the Famine was captured by the Spaniards, and pronounces the expedition a success. He says the Famine was a floating coffin, taking seventeen days instead of six to reach the reef of rocks on which a stupid pilot ran the craft, and from which everything was disembarked and safely hidden in the woods on the Island before the burning of the wreck. He has lost thirty pounds of flesh from black vomit and exposure. He was the first man to land and the last to take to the boats on the start for Nassau, N. P. and is confident that the 200,000 slaves freed by the patriots will never yield to the Spaniards until exterminated. He adds that the withdrawal of Valmaseda is the best proof of the coming crisis. He speaks of Spanish lies in regard to the expedition, but, so far, I have seen no denial of the published charge that nine Spanish prisoners taken by Gen. Ryan were immediately executed by his order. It is to be hoped that this story is among the lies referred to. He alleges that he has good reason to believe that the two other expeditions safely landed, and speaks in glowing terms of the prospects of the patriots to ultimately free themselves from the yoke of Spain.

THE SECOND GREELEY PERFORMRNCE.

The letter of acceptance of the Baltimore nomination by Horace Greeley has afforded that ground and lofty tumbler an opportunity to put himself in still an other attitude of opposition to the Republican party and its principles. This letter is for the purpose of calling a halt upon the army of disgusted Democrats who are constantly coming out in opposition to the Baltimore Convention. Seeing the North Carolina Democracy likely to yield a tardy support and in some sections neglecting the State campaign on account of the effect it may have in his favor, he has devoted one-third of this letter to the object of pandering to the rebels of that region. He the adviser of all unemployed persons to "go West" and become carpet-baggers, takes this method of running a tilt against the carpet bagging of which he is himself an example—that of New England. Knowing that he has nothing to hope for from his native New England, after going back on everything else, it might be expected that he would, out of pure spite, strike a blow at those whose principles he has lately deserted, in order to get the favor of those who have always despised New England Yankees of which he is one and foremost. But the object of this blow, is to condole with North Carolina Rebels who, not having "shaken hands over the bloody chasm," desired to select for the U. S. Senate ex-Gov. Vance the most objectionable Rebel in that State, whose perjury in joining the rebellion while sworn to defend the national constitution especially commended him to their choice while he was yet under the ban of constitutional exception. His crocodile tears over the votes of New England which he says deprived North Carolina of the Senator of her choice is truly pitiful to contemplate. It is quite possible that this acrobatic feat of riding two horses which go in opposite directions may have the effect of driving off union men while it halts the rebels in his circus tents. At all events I hope to see him write more letters. The more he defines his position the more men will see its incongruous absurdities.

CAPITAL ITEMS.

Mr. Sumner is still in this city and has just denied writing a letter or otherwise committing himself to the Presidential fortunes of any one.

Judge Davis, of the U. S. Supreme Court, who was nominated at Columbus by the Labor Reform party is out for Grant and Wilsoo and against Greeley whose election he thinks would be a public calamnity.

The letter of Jacob Thompson to the Ex-Confederate Secretary of State speaking of Greeley's aid to the bogus peace movement of the traitorous "Sons of Liberty', in 1864 and the burning of Cincinnati and New York cities, is creating quite a sensation here where it is just published in full.

C. M.

The Work Gen. Hartranft has done for Six Years.

Gen. Hartranft, like the great party he represents, rests his claims to public consideration and confidence, not on what he says, or other people may say for or against him, but upon what he has done—what he has accomplished in the public service. He is to be judged by acts, not words.

During his first three years as Auditor General, by the direct and sole good management of John F. Hartranft, guarding the public resouscez, and closely scrutinizing all expenditures of public money, the indebtedness of Pennsylvania was reduced $4,324,055 78. During his second term the reduction aggregated $4,771,388 52; makinn a total of debt reduction accomplished by Auditor General Hartranft, in six years, *nine million, ninety-five thousand, four hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty cents.* This is practical work, the statement of which may not occupy as much space as some of Buckalew's speeches discussing points in Stuart Mills' theories of political economy, yet it is more satisfactory and comprehensive to the people than any long buncome harangue. The effect of the work on the securities of Pennsylvania, is shown by the rate at which State securities were and are now quoted in Philadelphia. In May 1st, 1866, when General Hartranft went into office, our bonds were quoted at 88½; at the present time the quotation is, 3d series, 107; 1st series, 103, and all other series at 102@103. Such are the results and the effsets produced by Hartranft's management of the Auditor General's office.

When General Hartranft took charge of the Auditor General's office, the debt of Pennsylvania aggregated $37,495,455 41.

At the close of General Hartranft's six years as Auditor General, he reduced this debt to $28,380,011 11; having, as already stated, in six years, without any increase of taxation, and with the tax on real estate removed by a Republican Legislature paid *nine million, ninety-five thousand, four hundred aad forty-four dollars and eleven cents.*

Such are the results produced by the labors of a faithful and competent official, and such the merit on which we rest John F. Hartranft's claim as a candidate for Governor.—*State Journal.*

One Missouri editor fraternally remarks of another: "His ears would do for awnings to a ten-story wholesale hog packing establishment."

GREELEY'S INTRIGUE.

How He Bargained for the Democratic Nomination—Pensions to Disabled Rebel Soldiers Part of the Programme.

The Binghamton *Republican* of Friday evening published a portion of its promised revelations of Greeley's correspondence with active Democrats of this State, begun last year, and looking to his nomination for Presidency by the Democratic party. The *Republican* says that Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, is the originator of the movement which made Horace Greeley the Democratic candidate for President. Carmichael is a farmer, probably between fifty and fifty-five years of age, who owns and resides on a tract of 240 acres of improved land, two miles west of Unadilla, in Otsego county. For over twenty years he has enjoyed the reputation of being a politician of influence and sagacity, and he was consulted in times of important political movements by Dickinson and other men. He has often attended State Conventions—sometimes as delegate; and in 1860 he attended the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions in the interest of Mr. Dickinson. The substance of his statement is given by the *Republican* as follows:

"Carmichael wrote to Mr. Greeley last September, giving his view about the then coming Presidential campaign, and inviting Greeley to become a candidate. Carmichael's letter inside was addressed to 'Hon. Horace Greeley, the next President of the United States.' Carmichael told Mr. Greeley that the time had come to 'raft over,' and he thought the Democratic leaders would drop old issues and support him."

Mr. Greeley answered the letter in a short time. He expressed (then or afterward—the writer is not certain as to the time here,) his willingness to become a candidate, but was fearful that the Democratic leaders would not support him. A letter from him invited Carmichael to an interview with him. Carmichael said he went down to New York soon after receiving that letter, and had a long talk with Greeley in the *Tribune* office. Greeley told Carmichael that Horatio Seymour was a standing candidate with the Democratic party, and that Mr. Seymour would not step aside for him.

Carmichael answered that he could not tell about that, as Gov. Seymour had not been asked, and had not said what he would do. Carmichael then offered to undertake to secure Seymour's consent and co-operation to the movement, and Mr. Greeley agreed to be a candidate provided he succeeded with Mr. Seymour, and other prominent Democrats.

Within a short time after the interview with Greeley, Carmichael saw Gov. Seymour. He was not inclined to receive the proposition with much favor. Carmichael gave him his views and left him to think the matter over. At that time Seymour thought that perhaps Hutchins could be agreed upon as a candidate.

It was not long before Carmichael saw Seymour again by appointment and he said that he had made up his mind that Carmichael was right, and that the Democrats could support Greeley; or if a portion of the Republican party preferred making a change in the Administration the Democrats should not take advantage of the movement.

Carmichael informed Mr. Greeley, as soon as convenient, of his success with Gov. Seymour, and went about the State, immediately, consulting with Democratic leaders. The proposition met with strong opposition, but the fact that it was about the only thing they could do, convinced the party leaders that they had better do it. If they should elect a prominent man from their ranks he would have political associations, and friends that he could not help serving, and they could not get such an administration as they could by taking up a man with no former political associations he would be under obligations to recognize.

The first plan, Carmichael said, was to call a convention in Otsego county to nominate Mr. Greely, and start the campaign in that manner.

Last April Mr. Greeley wrote to Carmichael saying that he believed the Democrats preferred a candidate from their own ranks, and would not unite in his support, therefore he desired to be withdrawn from the canvass. But Carmichael prevailed upon him to stick to it until they knew what the Democratic leaders would do. "It was not best to back down before they had time to work the thing up."

The *Republican* also gives several affidavits of gentlemen who were more intimately acquainted with the contents of the letters than most of the others. One of these, Mr. Charles S. Carpenter, is editor of the Oneonta *Herald*, a weekly Republican newspaper. A part of his information was of an earlier stage of the conspiracy than that of other witnesses; it did not include the Seymour branch of the conspiracy. The position of Mr. Greeley concerning the rebel soldiers he stated some time ago in his journal. Below we give the

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. CARPENTER.

ONEONTA, July 17, 1872

C. S. Carpenter, being sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Oneonto, Otsego county, in the State of New York, and that he is well acquainted with Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, in said county. That Carmichael has for many years been a Democrat, interested in County, State, and National Conventions, which he frequently attended; and that he has for about a year past been engaged in seeking a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. That Carmichael was last fall in correspondence with Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour, on the question of making new issues; one of which was the *payment of pensions to disabled rebel soldiers*, as well as to Union soldiers; and that deponent saw letters from said Greeley and from Seymour, on that question. That one of Greeley's letters, which deponent recognized by what he knows of Greeley's handwriting, and by the *Tribune* heading (this letter being an answer to a letter of Carmichael asking his views on the confederate pension question,) expressed the views of Mr. Greeley as *favorable to the passage of a law providing that the general Government pay pensions to Southern disabled soldiers*; although he (Greeley) doubted whether Congress would pass such a bill. That deponent read the letter carefully, and this was its true expression and meaning; and it was freely discussed between Carmichael and deponent. That this letter was, according to deponent's best recollection, dated in August, or early in September, 1871. Deponent saw a letter from Horatio Seymour on the same subject, at about the same time. Mr. Seymour expressed himself *in opposition to making the pension question an issue then.*

The deponent also saw another letter of Horace Greeley addressed to Carmichael, in which Greeley invited Carmichael to call on him in New York, to talk over political issues that had been broached between them; and a separate part of the letter, which deponent did not have opportunity of reading carefully, expressed, as deponent casually noticed, and was distinctly informed by Carmichael, the possibility that Greeley would accept the nomination for President, if the nomination was tendered to him in 1872. That Carmichael was absent from Otsego shortly afterwards and received from Greeley, as Carmichael distinctly and emphatically stated to him, *Mr. Greeley's positive consent to be the Democratic candidate for President* in 1872, if the nomination was given to him. The date of this letter was in October, 1871.

That Carmichael endeavored to induce deponent to consent to advocate paying pensions to Southern soldiers as a measure of conciliation between North and South, and to support Mr. Greeley for the Presidency.

That it was fully understood between deponent and Carmichael that Greeley was to be pressed for Democratic nomination. That deponent regarded Carmichael as a candid man, who treated these subjects with the utmost seriousness; and that deponent is fully convinced that his correspondence and interviews, and their meaning and results are described by him honestly and faithfully.

C. S. CARPENTER.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1872.

E. M. CARVER, Notary Public.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. Chatles E. Eldridge, the Democratic member of From the Fourth Wisconsin district, announces that he is "unequivocally and unalterably opposed to Greeley, and in favor of Grant.

I emphatically deny that I ever said every Democrat was a horse-thief, but I did say every horse-thief was a Democrat.

HORACE GREELEY.

Let the Democratic flrgs wave for Horace!

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.

But one German paper in the great city of New York advocates the election of Horace Greeley, and it has but little influence, having been the organ of the Tweed ring. All over the country the German journals are with but a few exceptions, earnestly supporting Grant and Wilson.

This is the way the New York *World* states the issue: "It is a contest between Greeley, with a Democratic Cabinet Congress and State governments, and Grant, with a Republican Cabinet, Congress, and State governments.

A letter from Morgantown, W. Va., says: "There is not a Greeley Republican in our county. The Democrats are generally for Greeley, but some of them say they will vote for Grant, and a large number will abstain from voting for any one.

There is no longer any doubt that for every Republican that votes for Buckalew, two Democrats will vote for Hartranft. The reason for this is, that there is no longer a Democratic party, and as Democrats have no organization, the independent men who preferred its principles, will control themselves, and not submit to being bartered away to satisfy corrupt leaders.

The Chicago *Post* says: "The urchin who sat on a rock and bobbed for whales had about as good a chance of bagging his game as the Liberals have of 'taking in' the old Democratic party. When the Bourbon anaconda and the Greeley squirrel join in friendly rivalry to see which can swallow the other, there can be little doubt of the result, and the spectators who sympathize with bunny had better witndraw."

Last thursday night a Grant Democratic Campaign Club was organized in Chicago with a starting membership fifty old-line Democrats, who pledgs themselves to "support General Grant in preference to any other candidate for the presidency." What does the Greeley organ of Pittsburg think of that? These men cannot be "read out the party," because there is no Democratic party any more, "poor soul peace be to its ashes," and its members are free to vote for whom they please.

Some of our Democratic cotemporaries refuse to hoist the Greeley flag. Misery loves company and the editor of the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Farmer* ought to have the sympathy of his Pennsylvania friends, for he says, "We perform to-day the most disagreeable and distasteful act of our whole life in placing at our masthead the name of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as the candidates of the Democratic party for President and Vice President of the United States.

The *Jeffersonian Democrat*, a handsome quarto weekly printed at Louisville, is the organ of the straight-out Democracy who are to meet in National Convention in Kentucky on the third of September, and nominate candidates in opposition to Greeley and Brown. The *Democrat* says "the movement means an organization of Jeffersonian Democrats and Free-Traders upon a scientifically defined creed of Democratic Republicanism, and the nomination of a Presidential ticket, composed of representative Democrats, such as Charles O'Conor, of New York, and Charles Reemelin, of Ohio."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* relates that a dealer in cattle who visited a good German farmer a day or two ago was asked the news, and replied that the Baltimore Convention was about all. Being told further in regard to that, the farmer exclaimed: "Mr. Hughes, that man Greeley has been all the while a black Republican, and make de New York *Tribune*. Ven you tells me de Democrat pary makes him for President, you bees a liar and you no buys my cattle. Ven you lies dat way, you cheats me, and I no sells him to you.

Of all the political gulps ever made by any party in this country, this swallowing of Greeley and Brown and enporsing a platform essentially republican in its professions is the greatest humbug we have ever seen. The leaders may esteem Democratic voters as so many cattle, to be driven where the owners list, but we are of opinion that thousands of Democratic voters in this State will prefer genuine Republicanism under Grant to bogus article under Greeley, who is neither 8sh, ffesh, nor fowl.

A Union soldier wants to know "How long after the success of Greeley and his rebel supporters does any sane man suppose that the pensions of Union widows and cripples will be paid without the public debt being increased by like payments to disabled rebels.

Consenting, with not very good grace, to make a square meal of "biled crow," the Louisvillee *Ledger* protests, nevertheless, that it is "tried 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 Fulton, Illinois, *Democrat*, a strong Democratic paher, 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 unaninously 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."

The following articles are from the Huntingdon *Journal*, whose editor, J. R. Durborrow, was a resident of Bedford during the war, and who is very welt acquainted with Hartley's record:

While Gen. Hartranft was facing death on the battle-field to suppress an infamous pro-slavery rebellion, Wm. Hartley, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, was furnishing the Copperheads of Bedford county with pistols to shoot enrolling officers.

When Hartley, under the teaching of the lordly Sam. Kepler, withdrew from the Methodist Church, because a loyal pastor prayed for the success of the Union arms, they started a little Secesh church of their own, but it was no go. Sam was too heavy for even Hartley, so they had another Secesh sent up to take Sam's place, but after a few Union victories Hartley advised him to "git."

Hon. Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, made an eloquent address at a meeting held to organize a Grant and Wilson Club in Dixon Ill., on Wednesday last. One little illustration that he made use of we will quote here. He said:

"Two young men go to the President of a bank, each of them desiring employment as teller, one of them with a splendid reputation behind him of faithful conduct and good services, the oiher wtth a smoky record, a little accident of robbing a till or going through a safe with a jimmy. They both have the same kind of platform. This latter gentleman points the banker to the platform and says: 'There it is sir; Ten Commandments, Christ's Sermon on the Mount, the Apostles' Creed; all the religions rolled into one; can there be anything better?' The banker says: 'Well your platform is good, but your performance is bad.' 'Well, says the clerk, 'that is a dead i ssue; I have taken a new departure.' The President probably replies: 'I hope that is so, but you must practice your new departure in some other man's bank than mine.' Now, it might be very wrong and very unkind in the banker to do that, but ninety-nine times out of a hundred I think he would do so."

HARRISBURG.

Meeting of the State Central Committee.—Resignation of Gen. Harry White as Congressman at Large.—Hon. Gleni W. Schofield and Gen. Albright Selected to Fill the Vacancies.—Distinguished Colored Gentlemen Honored.

HARRISBURG, July 25.—The State Central Committee met here to-day. Hon. Russell Errett presided. The Resignation as a candidate for the office of Congressman at large was received and accepted from Gen. Harry White. Gleni W. Schofield, of Erie county, was substituted in his place. For the additional membership, as allowed by act of Congress, General Charles Albright, of Carbon County, was placed in nomination. For elector at large, W. D. Wharton Esq., one of the most distinguished colored cititizens of Philadelphia, was placed in nomination. All the voting was unanimous and by acclamation. The Committee transacted a good deal of other business unnecessary here to telegraph. The reports from all sections of the State are very gratifying; and the indications are that Hartranft in October will have things all his own way, while Grant will make a terrible sweep of all votes in November. Certainly the present outlook presents no cause for any discouragement. The party is everywhere thoroughly organized, and look out for on old fashioned victory next October.

The friends of Judge Shannon did not present or urge his name for the Congressional nomination before the Committee, according to his own request.

Death of President Juarez.

MATAMORAS, July 22.—Gen. Rocha telegraphed from Monterey this afternoon that President Juarez had died on the night of the 20th inst. from an attack of apoplexy, which had seized him at five o'clock P. M. of that day, and directed that the flags of the government should be placed at half mast. The news was received by all classes with astonishment, and was not credited until it was confirmed by a second dispatch from Rocha. The Presidency of the Republic will devolve upon Lerdo de Tejado (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and until recently, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in President Juarez's cabinet, but lately in opposition to the government, and regarded as sympathizing with the revolutionists, although remaining in the City of Mexico, and taking no active part with the insurgents), until Congress shall order an election to fill the vacancy.

Alderman M'Mullin's Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—No tidings have as yet been received of Mara, the man who shot Alderman M'Mullin. A reward of $2,000 for his arrest is offered by the Philadelphia hose company, and an additional reward of $500 is offered by the Square association. It is also stated that Mayor Stockley will, on his own responsibility, offer a reward. Mr. M'Mullin passed a comfortable night and is reported as being in a much better condition than at any time since the shooting.

Shops of the Erie Railroad at Jersey City Burned.

NEW YORK, July 24.—About eight to-night a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of the Erie Railway Company near the shore end of Long dock, Jersey City, which shop formed the eastern end of a parallelogram of shops covering an area of 300 by 250 feet, the western end fronting on Prevost street. Within the space thus enclosed were the repair shops, machine shops, blacksmith's, carpenters' and paint shops, and general storerooms of the company. Before the firemen could get at work the flames extended along the roof of the machine shop and bursting out every window for three hundred feet. In less than an hour the whole block of shops was in ruins. Within the repair shops were thirty-three locomotives, about half a dozen almost new. The most of them were freight engines, but there were several fine express locomotives in the repair shop. The machine and blacksmith shops were full of costly machinery, boilers, trip-hammers, furnaces, etc. One of the trip-hammers alone cost $30,000 within a month. The buildings also contained copper, tin and wooden patterns, and a full supply of the best tools for railway purposes. The shops were of brick, two stories high, with slate roofs, and only completed eight months ago at a cost of about $80,000. Some workmen state the fire was occasioned by fire left unbanked in the blacksmith shop when the men left at six o'clock. The loss is very heavy, but cannot be estimated tonight.

Skunks.

NEWBURG, New York, July 26.—About two months ago Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, of the village of Highland Mills, in this county, had a fight with a skunk, which attacked her, and seizing a finger held on so tenaciously that his jaws had to be forced open to release the finger. The wound healed, and nothing more was thought of the affair until Tuesday of this week, when the arm commenced swelling. Soon afterwards symptoms resembling those of hydrophobia were manifested, the woman frothing at the mouth, snapping and biting, horrified at the sight of water, etc., and requiring force to hold her. She died in great agony at an early hour yesterday morning, leaving a family of five small children.

More Mob Law—A Murderer Hanged.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 57.—James Sharpe, who murdered John Erskine a week or two ago, was taken from jail at Warrensburg, Mo., at two o'clock yesterday morning by a mob of about three hundred persons, who represented themselves to be leading citizens from all parts of the vicinity. They hung him. The Sheriff resisted, but the mob attacked the jail front and rear, scaled the wall and took the prisoner out. He confessed the murder. His body was delivered to his family. He left a family and three children.

A Complete Answer.

The charge made by designing men and political demagogues, for selfish and partizan purposes, that Grant's administration is a corrupt and extravagant one, is fully and completely refuted by an examination of the official records at Washington. From an examination of these it is found that during the three years of Gen. Grant's administration, already past, there have been five hundred and fifty-three millions collected from customs, and out of that immense amount only twenty-eight thousand dollars were lost to the Government, *which is just one cent out of every two hundred dollars of collections!*

The loss to creditors through the insolvency of national banks for three years, has been $5 37 in every $100,000. During eleven years the books of the Treasury show money entries amounting to $55,104,232,283, and losses averaging one dollar in every one million.

In the Internal Revenue department during three years, the loss has been a fraction less than two in every ten thousand dollars.

If any private individual, we care not how good a business man he may be, can show as little loss in his collections as the above, we would like to have a peep at him.

Boy Drowned—Terrible Hail Storm.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A dispatch from Marquette says that as the steamer Pacific was under way off Saginaw Bay a son of Julius Sumner of Akron, Ohio fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

A small section, eight miles wide, in Sioux county Iowa, has been visited by a terrible hail storm, which literally destroyed the crops and stripped the foliage from the trees. Two farmers named Lee and Strubbs, at Raper's, lost about 230 acres of grain. Hail in some places was found heaped to a depth of twenty inches.

Premature Explosion.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 24.—By the premature explosion of a cannon at Rushville, this morning, several persons were seriously injured. Frank Ridenbough was hurt in several places it is thought fatally. George A. Wilson lost an arm and John M. Cain had his hand blown off. The cannon was being fired for a Republican meeting to be addressed by Governor Oglesby, and is the same piece which during the last campaign, killed men at Liberty and Connersville the same way. It is a piece of State ordnance and will now be retired from active service.

Outrages in Southeast Missouri—Political Kukluxism.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Deputy United States Marshal Bierstadt, who arrived to-day from Southeast Missouri, brings reports of the whipping and driving from home of several men in Stoddart county. The outrages were committed by disguised men, and it is asserted for political purposes. The names of the sufferers were given, but reports are vague and require confirmation.

During the heavy storm last night the iron skeleton of the roof of the Laclede glassworks, in the upper part of the city, were struck by lightning and thrown to the ground, involving a loss of $5,000.

Effective Temperance Argument.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A plucky woman entered a saloon on Saturday evening, kicked over a table, drew a revolver on the bar tender, and led her husband out by the ear.

In New Hampshire, the following is posted on a fence: "Nottis—Know won is alloud in these medders, enny men or women letten thare keows run the rode, wot gets inter my medders aforeseed shall have their tail cut off by me, Odadiah Rogers."

An Insane Editor.

MONTROSE, PA., July 24.—A strange event has occurred here. Homer H. Frazier, editor of the *Independent Republican*, is reported to be insane. He imagines himself to be a woman, and insists on wearing a Grecian bend and a Dolly Varden hat. It is with the greatest difficulty that he is prevented from appearing in this costume in the street. At times he remains at home for days, declaring that he is afraid the people will discover that he is nothing but a woman.

On Wednesday he appeared in his printing office in his bare feet, and asked his type setters to count his toes. He declared that he had twelve toes, and flew into an ungovernable passion when told that he had but ten. On the same evening he attempted to cut off two of his toes, but was prevented by his wife. Mr. Frazier's brother died in a lunatic asylum about three months ago.—Mr. Frazier himself will probably be sent there within a few days. He thinks that he owns the whole of Susquehanna county, and expressed willingness to deed the whole of it to Gen. Grant. The report of his craziness has but just leaked out, and is causing much comment among the sturdy old farmers of Northwest Pennsylvania.

A Raid by Women.

KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., July 24.—The little town of Carthage was thrown into a commotion last evening by the breaking up of the saloons in that place by about sixty females, who formed themselves into a committee for that purpose. They first visited the owners and pleaded with them to quit the vile and unlawful business. Failing in this, they warned them to quit or they would have to abide by the consequences. Still they persisted in selling the liquid, and last evening, like brave soldiers, they marched to the dens of iniquity and slayed things in a frightful manner. I understand that the ringleaders were wives of drunken husbands, and they took this way to crush the accursed traffic.

Shooting of Billy McMullen.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Last evening about eleven o'clock, Alderman McMullen, a well-known Democratic politician of the Sixth ward, was shot in the breast, by Hugh Marra, during the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Moyamensing Hose Company. His wounds are pronounced dangerous, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

LATER.—Alderman McMullen was reported by physicians in attendance this afternoon, as unchanged for the better. It was impossible to locate the position of the balls.

A Mine Accident.

SCRANTON, July 22.—The surface of the earth near the Baltimore shaft of the Wilkesbarre mine caved in this morning, and swallowed up a house occupied by two families. All the inmates escaped except two little girls, who were buried with the house. The mine was being worked at the time of the accident.

Boiler Explosion.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—About seven o'clock this morning a boiler in Price's foundery exploded, killing a lad named Moore, aged 12 years. His skull was badly crushed and both his legs literally smashed. The building is badly damaged. Nearly all the workmen had commenced labor, and their escape seems miraculous.

CURRENT NOTES.

A farmer near Keokuk turns 40 acres of land to clover and garden flowers for the benefit of his bees. He sells 4,000 pounds of honey annually, and $700 worth of bees.

Every person arrested, convicted and sent to the penitentiary in the United States costs, on an average, $1200; while every boy educated at the expense of the State costs only about $400.

Maine, by act of her last Legislature, exempts from taxation for twenty years each acre of land upon which the owner plants and maintains in thriving condition 200 forest trees.

A report having been circulated that President Grant had made a bet on his own election, he has caused a letter to be written to the editor of the Daily Wisconsin at Milwaukee, denying the report, and also stating that he