

# The Hammonton Item.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I--NO. 36.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

## Hammonton Business Cards.

**M. R. RANDALL, M. D.,**  
8439-11  
HAMMONTON, N. J.

**EDWARD NORTH, M. D.,**  
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS  
FOR VIRGINIA & NEW JERSEY.

**DR. D. O. STOKING,**  
DENTIST,  
10a19-1y  
HAMMONTON, N. J.

**EDWARD NORTH, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
HAMMONTON, N. J.  
Residence on Central Avenue, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Bowles.

**GEO. W. PRESSEY,**  
AGENT FOR THE  
**CUMBERLAND**  
Fire Insurance Co.,  
21-1f  
OF BRIDGETON, N. J.

**BUILDING LOTS**  
For sale cheap. A number of desirable building lots near the station, with or without fruit. Inquire of  
**H. A. TREMPER**  
Hammonton, N. J.

**HAMMONTON HOUSE.**  
The subscriber having leased the Hammonton House, at Hammonton, N. J., and furnished it in the best order, is prepared to give excellent accommodations to  
TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS,  
at reasonable rates.  
Good Stabling for horses.  
**J. R. CAROTTER.**

**MARY E. SAGER,**  
Dress-Maker,  
(With E. O. RANDALL, JEWELER,) in  
**CLARK'S BLOCK.**  
This Ladies' Fitting Room and Dressing Room is located in the best order, is prepared to give excellent accommodations to  
TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS,  
at reasonable rates.

**Watches, Clocks,**  
And Jewelry, for Sale and Repaired at  
**ELOISE O. RANDALL'S**  
(Clark's Building)  
HAMMONTON, N. J.  
Also, a choice assortment of Mouth-Organs, Spy-Glasses, Steel-Bowed Spectacles, Silver-Thimbles, &c., &c., for sale cheap for CASH.

**Barber Shop!**  
The undersigned has opened a Barber Shop in  
**CLARK'S BUILDING,**  
and is prepared to Cut Hair, Shampoo, Shave, &c., in the best manner.  
A Clean Towel to Every Man!  
Open every day. On Sunday from 7 to 10 in the morning.  
**JOSEPH COAST,**  
Hammonton, April 10, '72.

**GERRY VALENTINE,**  
UNDERTAKER,  
Has a good Horse and will attend to calls for Funerals in Hammonton, or in the neighboring towns and villages.  
Coffins of every style, finished at short notice, at reasonable prices.  
ALL KINDS OF  
WHEELWRIGHT AND CARRIAGE WORK  
Done to order and warranted to give satisfaction.  
Shop on East Harbor Avenue,  
(adjoining Blacksmith Shop)  
HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY.

**E. J. WOOLEY,**  
DEALER IN  
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.  
Repairing of all kinds, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction given and prices as reasonable as at any other place.  
Special attention given to repairing Fine WATCHES. Also, dealer in  
**BOOKS & STATIONERY**  
of all kinds.  
TOYS, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES,  
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., at his  
**OLD STAND,**  
Southeast side of Bellevue Ave.

## Hammonton Business Cards.

**A. J. KING,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND  
**SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,**  
HAS OPENED AN OFFICE  
near his dwelling in HAMMONTON, N. J.  
Having been appointed COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, special attention will be given to CONVEYANCING, writing CONTRACTS, &c., &c. He will also act as agent for the SALE AND RENTING OF LANDS and the payment of TAXES. Prompt attention paid to COLLECTIONS.  
14-1f

**HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTING!**  
Every description of PLAIN & FANCY Painting promptly executed in the best style. Particular attention given to  
GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING,  
& PAPER HANGING  
Furniture repaired and varnished, and made to look like new. Give me a call.  
**M. H. ROBINSON,**  
(Opposite K. E. Depot.) Hammonton, N. J.  
Orders for GRAINING from all parts of the County promptly attended to.  
7-14-1v

**O. J. FAY,**  
DEALER IN  
**Drugs and Medicines,**  
N. E. Corner Bellevue and Railroad Ave's  
HAMMONTON, N. J.  
Paints of all colors ground in oil. Zinc and White Lead, Vermilion, Brimstone, Window-Glass, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, Neatfoot Oil, Sewing Machine Oil, Lard Oil, Paragon Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Benzine, &c., &c. Also Ayer's and Chamberlain's Remedies, Domestic Dye, and all such articles as are usually kept in a Country Drug-Store.

**PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS**  
filled and put up with  
**SPECIAL CARE.**  
The subscriber is the only authorized agent in this town for the sale of Brandreth's U. V. Pills, Alcock's Porous Plasters, and Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. N. E. Corner Bellevue and R. E. Avenues.  
**O. J. FAY.**

**O. F. Moore's**  
**WHEELWRIGHT**  
AND  
**JOBGING SHOP,**  
IN THE  
**"Bee-Hive"**  
HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY.  
All kinds of Carriages, Heavy Wagons, &c., made or repaired.  
**JOBGING**  
of all kinds, promptly attended to, at lowest cash rates.  
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED.  
Orders received for "PICTURE" FRAMES



**PIONEER STUMP PULLER**  
This is the best and most reliable machine for pulling stumps. It is made of heavy iron and is capable of pulling any stump, no matter how large or deep. It is a great saving of time and labor.  
For particulars send for circular.  
**G. W. PRESSEY,**  
Hammonton, N. J.  
Lyonette & Main St.  
20-1f

**PAINTS! PAINTS!**  
**THE PLACE**  
TO BUY PAINT,  
OIL, TURPENTINE,  
JAPAN, VARNISH,  
Paint Brushes of all Kinds!  
Ld AT

**A. G. Clark's**  
Everything Warranted as Represented.  
Prices as low as the lowest.

## Letter from Wendell Phillips to the Colored Citizens of Boston.

GENTLEMEN:—You ask me to address you on the questions involved in the canvass between President Grant and Mr. Greeley. I thank you for the confidence implied in your request. Among you I see many who have been workers with me in the anti-slavery cause for years. My residence here makes it inconvenient for me to attend a public meeting in Boston; and indeed I think I can state my views more satisfactorily in a letter than in a public address. If you please, therefore, I will communicate with you in this way, rather than in the one you suggest.

Of course the first thought that occurs to you and me just now is, that one of your best, ablest and most watchful friends, Mr. Senator Sumner, advises you to vote for Horace Greeley, and believes that your rights will be safe only in his keeping. I touch with reverent hand everything from Mr. Sumner. I can never forget his measureless services to the anti-slavery cause, and to your race. Whenever I read his words I read them overshadowed by the memory of his early and entire consecration to the service of impartial liberty—of that zeal which has never flagged—that watchfulness which has seldom been deceived—of that devotion which has so rarely shrunk from any sacrifice—which no opposition could tire and no danger appal. From such a counselor I venture to differ with great reluctance, and only after mature deliberation. I should hesitate to publish my dissent if I was not sure that I was right, and that he was wrong—that the occasion was very important, and his mistake one which leads to fatal results.

My judgment is the exact opposite of Mr. Sumner's. I think every loyal man, and especially every colored man, should vote for Gen. Grant; and that the nation and your race are safe only in the hands of the old regular Republican party. Some may ask how I come to think thus, when I was one of the few loyal men who protested, in 1868, against Grant's nomination, and seeing that I have since then advised that the Republican party had outlived its usefulness.

His tray original, statesmanlike and Christian policy towards the Indians is admirable, and, standing alone, is enough to mark him a statesman. His patience and immovable difficulties in our foreign relations is wonderful in one bred a soldier. The aid the administration has given to the industrial and financial prosperity of the country is a great merit. Gen. Grant's prompt interference for justice to working men in defiance of those about him, relative to the execution of the eight-hour law, I shall always remember. The crime of the Republican party in tolerating the Ku-Klux is fragment. But the President and his immediate friends deserve our gratitude for their efforts and success in that matter. His services to the fifteenth amendment I shall never forget. When some, even of the foremost abolitionists, doubted and were lukewarm, I wrote to Senator Wilson asking him to urge Gen. Grant to put three lines into his first message, commending that message to Congress and the country. The answer came back, "You are too late." Gen. Grant's message was finished before your note arrived; and the recommendation you wish is in it. It still remains lamentably true that the colored man has no full recognition at the north and no adequate protection in the South—shame to the Republican party? But their friends may fairly claim that during the last three years the negro has steadily gained in his self-respect and quiet enjoyment of his rights.

I know the defects of Gen. Grant's administration as well as any man. I think, in that respect, as I was of him, I am able to see the good service he has unexpectedly rendered the nation. But no matter for those defects. At the most they are not fatal; and events have lifted President Grant into being today the symbol and representative of loyalty. The conspiracy between Southern secessionists and Northern copperheads, of which, very naturally, Mr. Greeley is the tool and organ, is a crime of the first order and I think, the dependence for the nation and the world, as we are, is in it. I hate no jot of my brotherly regard and sincere esteem for Mr. Sumner; but thus holding him decided. The entire faith I have in his honest and purposeful character is that I am disposed. The only wonder is how this is possible when the South is so insolent and scandalous in proclaiming her intentions. The South has long been her mistake and often confessed it. The Tribune itself makes this statement as late as June 1871. That mistake was to content for her ideas with muskets, and outside the Union—leaving us the Government and taking herself the part of a rebel. She has often announced—in the last instance by the lips of Jefferson Davis—that the cause was not lost, and must be won by getting possession of the Government and leaving us in the position. Such is the present plot.

That Mr. Greeley sees it would never prevent his siding it. That Mr. Sumner does not see it is to me matter of profound astonishment. At such a moment the regular-republican party becomes again the accepted and only instrument of resistance, and Grant represents loyalty as Lincoln did in 1861. I do not care for his defects were they ten times greater.

To stop now for criticisms for such faults as those of General Grant is like blaming a man's awkwardness when he is defending you against an assassin. In proof that the conspiracy I charge is real and not a fiction, I need not cite Jefferson Davis's speech or the confession of Mr. Greeley's adherents. Every impartial witness who comes to us from the South bears witness that the mass of Southern whites are wholly unchanged in opinion, and ready for another revolution whenever the way opens. The wide-spread organization of the Ku-Klux shows the same thing. That organization existed only because public opinion there cheered it on, and in supporting it our Government had no title of help from former rebels. All this was to be expected. It would be contrary to history and experience were it otherwise. To put the slightest faith in the protestations of copperheads and secessionists, made only to get office, is building on a quack-sand. With the exception of Mr. Sumner, no Liberal republican does really put any faith in those protestations. There is not a case of delusion. They are hypocrites and dupes. They know well the plot, and for the sake of office are willing to help in it and risk the consequences. They know that Mr. Greeley's election means the negro surrendered to the hate of Southern States, with no interference from the nation in his behalf; that it means the constitutional amendments neutralized by a copperhead Congress; our debt trampled with, and our bonds falling two per cent. in every market. The democratic millionaire who is willing to risk this has already "held." It holds millions of Confederate bonds, and is plotting to make on them more than enough to pay four times over for all he loses on the national securities, and then to laugh at the small householders he has duped.

Observe that I do not say Mr. Greeley's allies only the copperheads of the Democratic party; it is those who talk to you he has joined the Democrats. Such a statement is an insult to the Democracy. The exact truth is, he has joined the copperhead wing of the Democracy—the worst element. They are his reliance. I know some honest war Democrats wish to change their base and accept heartily the result of the war. All honor to them. But their place is not with Greeley, but with Grant. They fought at his side; there they should stand to-day. I know it is hard to confess mistakes, but I must confess mine.

If General Grant set aside, why should he be in his place? Horace Greeley. I need not tell you, my friends, what Horace Greeley is. We abolitionists is a kinsman only too well in the weary years of our struggle. He had enough of clear moral vision to see the justice of our cause. But he never had courage enough to confess his faith. It events had ever given him the courage, he never would have had principle enough to risk any thing for an idea. A traitor by nature and purpose, he has abused even an American politician's privilege of trading principle for success. But for the lack of ability he would have been the chief time-server of his age. I never knew till now any of his eulogists so headless and undiscriminating as even to claim that he was a sincere man. As for his honesty—for twenty years he has been a byword with us, that it would be safe to leave an open purse in the same room with him; but as for any other honesty, no one was ever wiser enough to connect the idea with his name.

Mr. Sumner trusts him as a "lifetime abolitionist." This is certainly news to you and me. You and I know well when abolitionist was a term of reproach, how timidly he held up his skirts about him, careful to put a wide distance between himself and us. You will find few working abolitionists who stood in the trenches from 1850 to 1860, willing to trust the negro to Horace Greeley. I can remember the day when he and his fellow-republicans quoted our criticism upon them as certificates that they were not abolitionists. We can give him just such a certificate with a clear conscience. Judged by the files of the Tribune itself, there never was an hour when Horace Greeley could have been trusted with the care of the black man's rights.

No man has known better than he how to manufacture political and pecuniary success out of the convictions of other men. For himself he never had a conviction. Men contrast his former praise of Gen. Grant with his fault-finding now. Neither his praise nor his blame is of any account. Neither came from the heart. Both are measured and weighed out with shrewd calculation for effect. Perhaps the files of the Tribune and you will see that whenever men's convictions on any subject are a keen edge, Mr. Greeley was always ready to blunt them with a compromise. He is only acting now the part he has always played. How laugh when the stirring and loyal sentence is quoted from the Tribune of 1862 or 1864, and Horace Greeley immediately proves that he did not write it. But you and I always knew that three quarters of the loyalty of the Tribune was smuggled into it in his absence, or in spite of him. In his letters and conversations he is in the habit of saying that he would do anything for a good cause, but that he would not do anything for a bad one. He would do anything for a good cause, but that he would not do anything for a bad one. He would do anything for a good cause, but that he would not do anything for a bad one.

It is Mr. Sumner says, Mr. Greeley is a "lifetime abolitionist," how comical that, till within three years, Mr. Sumner hardly got a kind word and never had any hearty support from the Tribune? How often has Mr. Sumner's friends heard him expatiate at length on this point? On the floor of Congress he has at one time for many a year, the recognition of the anti-slavery movement. But he has been a man unshaken, that, instead of giving his support, the Tribune has constantly belittled his efforts and put obstacles in his way—checking his opportunities and carrying at his expense, or at best, damping them with faint praise. My recollection of those well-grounded complaints is so fresh that I look of Mr. Sumner as a partner of Mr. Greeley's wicked neglect and abandonment. Even the supposed conversion of the Southern Rebels is not a wonder as that of the Tribune into a supporter of Charles Sumner.

Doubtless we could find a man who would, even if elected by rebels, still use them for his own purposes. And that it is possible that, in rare moments of exceptional courage or virtue, Mr. Greeley may dream of doing so. But in cool and sane moments, he knows he is their tool, and is contented to do so. Every man of common sense sees that, of course, if copperheads and secessionists lift Mr. Greeley into the White House, they will claim—and it is now understood that they shall have—their full share in shaping the policy and filling the offices of the administration. They are no bunglers, but shrewd and cunning, and sure to get good security for a number of years. The copperhead policy is to repudiate our debt for as long a time as we can. We shall all be as poor as the rebels. We shall probably see Jefferson Davis in the Senate, and certainly have his agent in the Cabinet. No doubt he will be consulted in the construction of the Cabinet. This is to put in peril all the war has gained. I am not ready for such an experiment. An old friend, now residing in Georgia, who stood, rifle in hand, in Kansas all through that fight, told me just after the Cincinnati Convention: "Sir, before Grant arrested those twenty Ku-Klux in North Carolina, I never slept without a loaded musket, at my bed-head, and never ventured into the village unless fully armed. Since that stern interference in North Carolina, I ever fear off in Georgia, sleep and walk about as safe, careless and free as you do."

"If Greeley is elected, I suppose, said I, 'you'll load those revolvers again.'"  
"Never. I know by Southern boast what that election means. I'll never risk living in Georgia under Greeley. I'll sell out and come North."  
Such is the testimony of a loyal man in the South! That is how it looks in Georgia!  
Gentlemen, I have another interest in Grant's election. The anti-slavery cause was only a portion of the great struggle between capital and labor. Capital undertook to own the laborer. We have broken that up. If Grant is elected, that dispute and all questions connected with it sink out of sight. All the issues of the war are put beyond debate and a clear field is left for the discussion of the labor movement. I do not count much on the recognition of that movement by the Republican Convention, though I gratefully appreciate it. But I see in the bare success itself of General Grant the forcing of old issues and the securing of a place for new ones.

If Greeley is elected, we shall spend the next four years in fight over the war quarrels, constitutional amendment, negro's rights, State rights, repudiation and Southern debts. And we shall have besides a contemptuous ignoring of the labor question. It is friends word at Cincinnati. The convention ignored their appeals, and Mr. Sumner has affirmed that labor was "broken from its basis." I shall not count on peace and opportunity to agitate the great industrial questions of the day. President Greeley means the scandal and wrangle of Andy Johnson's years over again, with secession rampant in Washington.

The saddest line to me of Mr. Sumner's letter was when he warns you colored men not "to band together in a hostile camp, and keep alive the separation of races!" The negro, robbed, tortured, murdered, trodden under foot, defenceless in unresisting submission—who has the heart to charge him, with an iota of the guilt of "keeping alive the separation of races?" Surely this lurch has never shown any hate, or any undue prejudice against the wolf. The Senator used to think all the fault was on the other side.

We put aside with the scorn it deserves the insult implied in preaching to us forgiveness and reconciliation. An eronville or Libby Prison are still living horrors. Besides the thousand who were starved there, hundreds still drag out wretched lives in our streets, poisoned all through by that dread cruelty. The graves of seven white native Georgian loyal men, ruthlessly shot down in the streets, are hardly yet covered. The first born of a hundred thousand households are still freshly mourned. Till within a year, throughout half the South, the negro was robbed, tortured and murdered with impunity, the Southern press glorying in the atrocities. Meanwhile—thanks to the unparalleled mercy, the unparagonable generosity of the nation—ninety-nine out of every hundred Confederate soldiers enjoy to-day all the rights they had before the war. Jefferson Davis and his fellow assassins—the real jailors of Andersonville and Libby—

"Shame on those cruel eyes  
That bore to look on torture  
And dared not look on war!"  
all live—unhanged, in peaceful possession of every right the law can give, except that of hitting their hands against the government which has spared them. I can not fill the pages of this paper with the details of mind which upon it necessarily and constantly the duty of forgiveness!  
We do forgive. We have forgiven. But duty to the dead and to the negro forbids me to trust power to any hands without undoubted, undeniable certainty, that such hands are not worthy. If we fail in this, what shall only have degraded the negro into danger and let him doubly defenceless. I wish my voice could be heard by every colored man down to the remotest corner of the land, and I should say to him: "Vote for Grant, for Grant, as you value property, life, wife or child, if Greeley is elected, you concentrate, come in your property—but organize for defence. You will need it soon and badly."  
Working-men, rally now to save your great question from being crowded out and postponed for another four years.  
Soldiers, at the roll call in November, let no loyal man fail to answer to his name. We devote our loyal graves with worse than empty ceremonies, if over them we clap hands with still revengeful enemies. When parties and politicians betray us, do you rally, as you did before, and under the same great Captain, to save the State.  
Grant is defeated; I am not sure we shall see Grant in the Capitol, parading the Nation's tablet and casting lots for its flag; but we are sure to see Congress full of traitors, and in the White House their tool. Let every man who would avert the danger vote for Grant.  
W. WOOD FULTON.  
Seamscott, August 9, 1872.

HAMMONTON, Atlantic County, New Jersey.

ALLEGED DISCOVERIES IN ARIZONA.

Cloning of Precious Stones—Oil Wells—Plowing City to Study Barrels: A Day After This Week.

A special correspondent of the N. Y. World writes from Ehrenburg, Arizona...

But while the absolute truth in regard to the discovery of diamonds in Arizona can never be wrong from those who are now here, nor from those who...

Self-Dependence. No alliance with others ever diminished the capacity for personal endeavor...

How to Enjoy the Country. It is frequently remarked that women living in the country take less exercise...

A Worker's Town. On Saturday, August 30, Lord Shaftesbury laid the first stone upon an estate...

Opium Smokers.

Poor human nature is seldom seen at greater disadvantage than when discovered in a Chinese opium-smoking room...

How to Live on \$1,200 a Year. Under the heading of "Household Expenses" the New York Times has called out a long list of communications...

How to Live on \$1,200 a Year. Under the heading of "Household Expenses" the New York Times has called out a long list of communications...

Why is capital punishment like Long Branch? Because it is a summary report.

Blooded Stock in England.

One of the most remarkable scenes of the time was witnessed in London a few days since, when the most famous stud...

Refrigerator Cars.

The heat of the summer months does not prevent the shipment of Western produce to Eastern cities.

THE STORY-TELLER.

THE FIRE TEST. I believe it, sir—I do, indeed! There never was an evil that some good did not spring from it.

THE STORY-TELLER. I believe it, sir—I do, indeed! There never was an evil that some good did not spring from it.

POETRY.

TYWOOLO.

A double life is this of ours: A twofold form wherein we dwell: And have we not in our own souls...

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Political Points and Pickings.

The new Dolly Varden tippie is defined as being composed of Greeley and Brown stout.

The Springfield Republican admits that Grant Brown was drunk at New Haven, and asks that he be removed from the ticket.

A new locomotive named "Horace Greeley" has just been turned out of the Schenectady car shops. It ran off the track the first day.

The New York Tribune does not like Harper's Weekly, which is not to be wondered at. But the people do, and that's just the difference between them and the Tribune.

Carl Schurz is going to Europe, and will pass most of his time until after November in executing Doctor Greeley and executing "The Heart Bowed Down."

Horace Greeley says the best thing with which to lock Gen. Grant out of the White House, is a political "Bolt." And that is all H. G. knows about Pig-iron.

An exchange says the Cincinnati Convention "made one mistake." We can guess what it was the first time. The mistake was in not putting George Francis Train on the ticket with Greeley.

FOR SALE.—A fine lot of roosters, warranted to crow on the slightest provocation. Inquire at any Democratic newspaper office. N. B.—The birds have not sung for a good many years, and consequently are in good condition.

Hon. Jas. M. Scovel was at Cape May yesterday, and attracted a great deal of attention.—Phila. Press.

Undoubtedly, Jim always attracts attention. But it is a kind of attention that most men would like to avoid.

Theodore Tilton having remarked that H. G. stands for "Honest Government," somebody replies that T. T. stands for "Too Thin." Which is not bad.

Hint to Liberal organs about commenting on election returns. If the election appears to be in your favor, call it a "key note," if it proves to be against you, call it a fraud.

Tom Brady of the Muncie Times thinks that the opposition to Grant may be all arranged under three heads, 1st Serpents; 2d, Copperheads; 3d, Sapheads.

An old lady bathing at Long Branch, with her spectacles on, but without her wig, was recently taken for Mr. Greeley, and drew a large crowd.

So much wool has been used in decorating the Greeley fans that Horace dare not look a sheep in the face.

Grant Brown says that he "has practiced total abstinence for many years at various intervals." That is like the man who "left off drinking" ten times in one forenoon.

Mr. Greeley showed his good sense in visiting his native State before the election. After that event he won't care about seeing any body that he ever saw before.

The last political bon mot is this: "You will vote for Greeley, of course," said a white Liberal to Mr. Mitchell, who was a sergeant in a colored regiment, and lost a leg in the war. "My stump will have to grow first," was the retort of the crippled gorgon.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "Now all ye dead Democrats come out of that last ditch and show that ye are all good yet for a little old Bourbon." The appeal is an appropriate one. If anything could revive dead Democrats, it would be old Bourbon.—Boston Journal.

An elderly colored gentleman of this city found himself, a few days ago, in controversy with a Greeley Democrat, who assured him that Horace had always been a strong Republican and a steadfast friend of the blacks. "Very true, sah, very true," said the Ethion, "but then you know, sah, that the debil was in heaven once."—Etc.

A new trouble appears to be brewing in the Liberal camp. Scovel says that Freese first demanded \$3000 as the price of the influence of his Sentinel for Greeley, and held out several weeks, hoping to get it, but failing to secure the stamps he finally went in "to take the chances of the game." When various politicians fall out, &c.—Newark Courier.

GOSPEL TRUTH.—In the Tribune we read that "when a fixed hate once gets firm possession of an elderly brain, it plays the mischief not only with its ideas of morals, but taste as well." This was meant to hit Wm. Cullen Bryant, but it has knocked off a certain white hat—it is a boomerang.

It is a noteworthy fact, that the first news from North Carolina announcing a "Democratic Liberal" victory, sent gold up and stocks down, and the reversal of the news reversed the effect. Let business men draw their inferences from these facts.

A Greeley fan, ornamented with the picture of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was the subject of various sportive remarks in the Pittsfield National Bank a few days since, when William M. Prince irreverently remarked that "the man and the fan were well put together; you could get nothing but wind out of the fan or out of Greeley either."

It is the outspoken theory of the Liberal Republicans that the entire Democratic party has been converted to the ultra Republican faith. Mr. Greeley, in his letter accepting the Democratic nomination, told them this. He said he was as much a Republican as ever, while the Democrats were better Democrats than before; that is, they were no longer the "slain Democracy," as he had for years contemptuously termed them, but were now true Democrats, i. e., Republicans.

PLATFORM OF THE

Union Republican Party.

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 question 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 offences, and warmly welcomed all who proved loyalty 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' right secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation 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 one 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 a law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate 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 of 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 sympathizing 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 party 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 of office.

Sixth. We are opposed to further grants of the public land 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 imports, the details of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and promote the industries, 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 nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who, in the line of duty, became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

Ninth. The doctrines of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "once a subject always a subject," having, at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthoritative claims by their former governments, and we urge careful enforcement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy production of post-ge.

Eleventh. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the most ample field for capital, and for labor—the creator of capital—the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

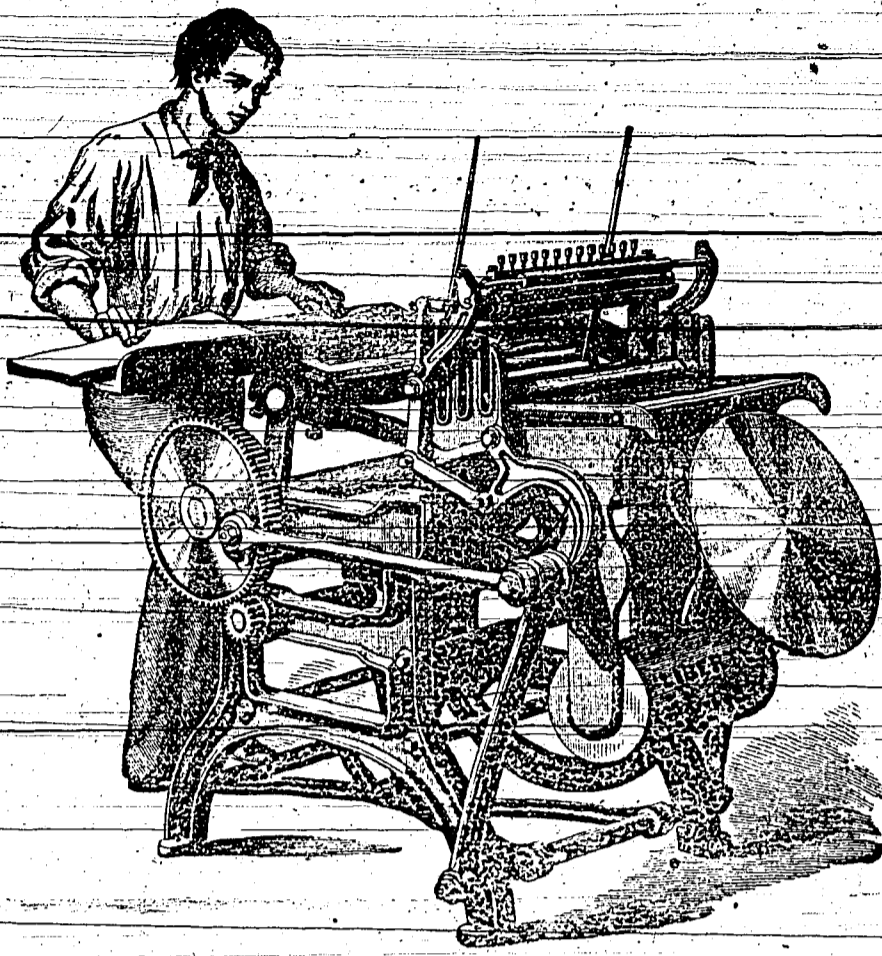
Thirteenth. We denounce repudiation of the national debt in any form or degree, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt, and of the interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth. The Republican party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demand of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth. The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to any constitutional law for the purpose of demolishing civil liberties, or for the purpose of awarding by interference with rights not surrounded by the people to either the State or National Government.

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