

The Oswego Commercial Advertiser and Times has discovered that the Republican party is founded on principle. How much so will its principles do it if those who pretend to be its friends throw their principles to the winds and sell out their candidates to the Democracy, as the Advertiser did last fall!

Unless the Post Office Department can make the registration of letters of some practical use to the public, it would do well to abolish the system entirely. To charge fifteen cents for putting a letter in a red striped envelope and recording its address in a book, is little better than a waste of money to either senders or recipients of letters, while it is always a nuisance and often an injury to the persons who seek to avail themselves of the opposition advantages. It cannot be denied, however, that registration could be made exceedingly useful and popular, provided the Government would accept the extra charge as a sort of premium of insurance, guaranteeing the safe delivery of the letters registered. Under these circumstances a higher premium might reasonably be demanded; but, as it is, the only effect of the registration of letters has been to give notice to thieves in and out of the Post Office Department that such letters contained valuable enclosures and were worth stealing.

The Press is the only paper officially recognized as having the confidence of the Republican party of this city. The Oswego Commercial Advertiser and Times claims, however, to be Republican. It is due to Republicans in city and county who wish to buy and to read the real representative of Republican doctrine, to point out the difference in the policies which the two journals lay down for the Fall campaign. The Oswego Commercial Advertiser and Times declares that all Republican candidates not agreeable to itself shall "come to grief." Its words have no other meaning than this, and its course last Fall shows that it is willing to sacrifice every candidate on the ticket if it can thereby serve any personal end.

The Press, on the contrary has frequently indicated, and now distinctly avows, its purpose to support the straight Republican ticket. The Press and those who are friendly to it will do what they may to secure the nomination of a good ticket; if it does not suit them, they will work faithfully to elect it, as they have always done, and try to make a better ticket next time.

Honest Republicans of Oswego, choose ye between these twain!

THE VOTE MUST COME OUT.
Less than a week remains for election week. The reason is one when farmers are busiest. The election is one of a character to arouse partisan feeling. Yet there are weighty reasons why the Republican vote should be got out, and the Republican ticket elected. The judges of its highest court, though to many they seem somewhat removed from the people, and from matters of every day interest, are really invested with greater power for good and evil than any other officials. Their judgment on the work of the legislative and executive departments of the Government, and overturn it at pleasure. Their decisions may be so far-reaching as to affect the monied interests and personal rights of every citizen. To the judges now to be chosen these powers are to be conferred for the long term of fourteen years. While we know some of the Democratic candidates to be apparently above reproach in point of personal character, we know that one is the attorney of Commodore Vanderbilt, who is at any moment liable to have the fate of many millions hang on the decision of the Court of Appeals; we know that the head of the ticket is a scheming politician, without judicial experience, and whose heart has long been set on the gubernatorial if not the Presidential chair, and whose election is likely to make our chief court the center of political intrigues, and thus weaken its influence and undermine its usefulness; we know that the Democratic ticket as a whole is the choice of Tweed, a participes criminis in the Erie usurpation, chief of the Tammany "ring," and the foremost organizer of corruption and "financial politics" in the State. This would seem to be a sufficient indictment against the Democratic candidates; but it is not all. Mr. Richard O'Grady, himself in the New York city "ring," and therefore possessing a potential voice in the Democratic councils, said in the denigrating convention that a "political ticket" was what was wanted, and a political ticket was consequently made. So, at least the Mr. E. Zander, the "ring" organ, and therefore the best Democratic author-

ity, emphatically asserts, and lends the weight of his name to the assertion, that Democratic interests will be sacrificed to the political influence of a dominant party. Now the people of this State are not so easily duped. They are not so easily influenced as to allow the Court of last resort—and Democratic influence least of all. For such Democrats as Messrs. Church and Allen, and their associates, hold tenaciously to theories of the Constitution and of the relative powers of the State and national governments, which, if put into practice through the agency of the courts or otherwise, would traverse the verdict of the war and make all its sacrifices worse than fruitless. These gentlemen are not of the class of moderate and reasonable Democrats, who accept the uprooting and utter destruction of the ancient doctrine of state rights as one of the results of the war—that, indeed having been the very point of difference on which it was waged, and the establishment of that doctrine in perpetuity being one of the results which must inevitably have followed the success of the rebels. These gentlemen are Calhounists, and will most assuredly, should the question ever be submitted to them in shape to render it possible, render a decision bringing State and National Governments in conflict. This may seem a remote contingency, and so we trust, it is, but not too remote to be taken into the account in constituting a court which is to stand for fourteen years as the highest authority for five or six millions of people—or even a greater number, it may be, before the expiration of the term.

The anti-political character of the judicial function was recognized by the Republican convention to as great an extent as was possible under the circumstances. Our party would not have hesitated to meet the Democracy in joint convention and make a wholly non-partisan ticket. The Democratic exigency requiring a "political ticket," and the exigency having been met to the fullest extent, there was nothing left for the Republicans but to make up a ticket from their own party. But in doing this offensive partisanship was wholly sunk. We have heretofore quoted Democratic writers who have discovered that there is "not an extreme Radical on the ticket." Nor there is a man of partisan or unjudicial bent of mind in the number, and but a single one who is without judicial experience. A fairer, a more entirely unexceptionable, ticket was never named anywhere for any office. The importance to the public interests of choosing the Republican rather than the Democratic ticket needs no extended argument, but with so little time before us, the actual work of carrying the election—the questions of what has been done, what is doing, what remains to be done, and how to do it—demand earnest consideration.

The Registry law is gone, and the Buffalo Courier, high Democratic authority, says that being "no longer hampered" by that law, the Democracy should carry the State by 30,000 majority. The Registry law had no purpose nor effect other than to exclude illegal votes. The admission, therefore, that it "hampered" the Democracy, is an admission that should be accepted by Republicans as a warning that must be heeded. The Democracy must still be "hampered" if we would have a pure and honest election. For the machinery of the Registry law we must substitute at least a thorough system of challenging. There is not time to complete for the Judiciary election the careful party canvases, voting lists, &c., &c., that we shall require for the Fall election. Systematic and unflinching challenging is the only "hamper" we can apply to the Democracy on the 17th. It will be sufficient if faithfully carried out. Mr. Charles S. Spencer, then whom there is no better authority on the subterranean politics of the metropolis, estimates that the new election law for New York city will diminish the Democratic majority there by 30,000. The charter election is held at the same time—purpose, no doubt, to call out a full vote—but if the law be administered with any faithfulness whatever, if the new Police Superintendent approach at all the efficiency of his predecessor, probably Mr. Spencer's estimate will hit the mark closely. If it does—if the Democratic ticket does not leave New York with more than 30,000 majority—there is no good reason why we should not carry the State. All depends on our getting out our vote. If farmers will go to the polls, even if it involves an hour's later work at night or an hour's earlier work in the morning; if the colored voters created by the 15th amendment are sought out and enlightened as to their new rights and privileges; if, in a word, we all do our duty for that single day, we may on the 17th put our chief Court in the right hands for a term of years during which ten thousand emergencies may arise to make true men congratulate themselves on having done their duty now or in unavailing bitterness repent the having now neglected it.

ASBOP'S WOLF PUT TO SHAME.
Asbop tells of a lamb which, drinking at a stream, was accused of rolling the water that came to a wolf drinking higher up on the same stream. The manifest injustice of the accusation did not save the lamb from destruction. The story, so far as we know, has no perfect modern parallel, but the Oswego Commercial Advertiser and Times last evening tried to furnish one, and if that journal had dignity and amiability and fairness enough to represent the wolf, and if the Republican party were as lamb-like and submissive as that journal would like to have it, the parallel might be considered tolerably complete. Having last Fall bolted the Republican ticket and defeated two of the most unexceptionable men ever placed upon it, the Oswego Commercial Advertiser and Times now denounces the defeated candidates for "disturbing the harmony of the party," and threatens them with its virtuous vengeance for their party treachery!

Asbop's wolf did very well for his day and generation, but the sheep, the lamb, and the head of the sheep, who would have made a very good sheep, are very much to be pitied. The Oswego Commercial Advertiser and Times expect to deceive by this elaborate "promise of friendship" for the party organization it has—basely—stabbed! Will—the friends of Mr. Ira P. Brown believe that the paper and the personal clique it represents, cut its throat solely for the public good? Will the friends of Mr. Benj. Doolittle ever believe it? What family do these gentlemen belong to, that they should be slaughtered? What section of country covered with coarse reedy vegetation does Mr. Brown inhabit, that he should be nakedly sold out to the Democracy by men for whom he had voted and worked a dozen times and more? Away with this pretense, Oswego Commercial Advertiser and Times! Say in plain English that you will do your best to cut the throat of every man who will not kneel and worship and grovel in the dust where you kneel and worship and grovel. Don't try any longer to make any one believe that your object is the good of the Republican party. You showed last fall, by deeds which speak louder than words, how much regard you have for the Republican party. You can't shed words enough from now till the day of your death to wash from the public mind the traces of that treachery.

The now frequent consolidation of great corporations is one of those tendencies of the times which call for watchfulness from the guardians of the public interests. Within the last three years, several transportation companies have amalgamated into about half a dozen corporations, whose aggregate capitals would amount to close upon \$500,000,000. These huge corporations, of course, constitute an immense power, affecting not only commerce but also politics and legislation; and if they should turn out to be monopolies—which their founders undoubtedly design—their influence will be anything but beneficial to the general welfare of the country. We are glad to observe that the State of Illinois is giving earnest heed to this tendency. The Constitutional Convention now being held there has before it a proposal to prohibit, within that State, the issuing of fictitious stock, bonds, or other evidences of debt or property for which no money has been paid, and also forbidding the consolidation of competing or parallel lines of railroad. This is a direct blow at the tendency indicated; and as the West has a very direct interest in preventing its great highways from going under the control of Eastern combinations, we presume there is good reason for expecting that the proposition will be adopted.

The Court of Appeals—Dissatisfaction with Democratic Candidates.
There prevails among the Democracy in this part of the State a great dissatisfaction with the ticket of their party for the Court of Appeals. The German Democrats are all bitterly opposed to Judge Allen on account of his celebrated decision in the Lindermiller case. They believe that in that decision he struck a blow at the fundamental principle of religious liberty; and they know that he attacked all their ideas and opinions respecting the proper mode of observing Sunday. Accordingly, they are determined not to vote for him. The opposition against Mr. Rapallo is stronger even than that against Judge Allen, and much more general in the party. It is boldly asserted that Mr. Rapallo is not a Democrat, and has never voted the Democratic ticket; and many Democrats are resolved that they will not vote a ticket that bears his name. This impression respecting Mr. Rapallo's politics may or may not be mistaken; but about another reason for Democratic hostility to his nomination there cannot be any mistake. We refer to his identification with the Central Railroad interest. It is evident that it was this interest which gave him the nomination, and the mass of the party do not relish taking their candidates from such a source. Railroad monopolies are powerful enough without having Judges on the bench of our highest Court; and for this reason thousands of the best kind of Democrats will not only refuse their votes to Mr. Rapallo, but will take care to make their suffrages tell against him. The same cause will render Judge Pockham much weaker in the canvass than would otherwise be the case, considering his character as a Democrat and his attainments as a lawyer. Judge Pockham is a hearty, popular man, and people like to vote for him; but he is too regarded as representing the Central Railroad on this ticket, and will be opposed accordingly. He is a much stronger candidate than Mr. Rapallo, and his personal qualities, combined with the efforts of the Central managers, will doubtless give him a considerable vote; but great numbers of independent Democrats will feel it to be their duty to withhold their suffrages from him. The means that will be taken to make effective the opposition to these three candidates will doubtless be the preparation and circulation of Democratic tickets with such names as the following:

For Chief Justice—SARFORD B. CHURCH.
For Associate Justices—MARTIN GROVER, CHARLES ANDREWS, CHARLES J. POLGER, ROBERT S. HALE.

This will be voting for three Republican candidates; but it is the only way left to protest to any purpose against the wrong done to the Democracy in the selection of the Democratic candidates. We are assured also that this way will be taken by many thousands of citizens who have never before voted any but a straight Democratic ticket.—New York Sun.

To Farmers.
WHEELER, FORT & Co.—MILLERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE ATLAS MILLS.
Manufacturers of best brands of FAMILY FLOUR.

WALL PAPER WAREHOUSE
At this establishment will be found
Ten Times as Much
WALL PAPER!
as at any other store in the city, and at Low Prices. Also, a large stock of
Window Shades, Carpet Wares, Tapestries, Grain Bags.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WRAPPING PAPERS, Etc., Etc.
Also, the Agency of the celebrated
CHICAGO ENAMEL PAINT;
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PAINT IN THE WORLD—ALL COLORS.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
104 EAST FIRST ST.,
next north of Hart's Dry Goods Store.

WALL PAPER!
NEW SPRING STYLES!
Hamilton, Coe & Co.,
Have just received a large invoice of new styles of paper for the spring trade, consisting of
Elegant Gold Papers,
CHOICE SATIN PAPERS,
WITH COMMON WHITE AND BROWN PAPERS
BORDERS AND CURTAINS.
Dry Goods and Carpets.

DRY GOODS,
ROBERT GORDON,
CORNER WEST FIRST AND BRIDGE STREETS,
FULL LINES OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS' PRICES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
SPRING, 1870, SPRING.

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Manufacturers.
A MES' IRON WORKS
OSWEGO, N. Y.
Are now prepared to
DO ALL KINDS OF WORK
In their line promptly and
AT PRICES AS LOW
as any other first class establishment.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
DENTON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Owen and Top Carriages,
Democrat and Market Wagons,
OPPOSITE MIDLAND R.R. DEPOT
OSWEGO, N. Y.

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Insurance.
MORGAN & PADDOCK
151 WATER STREET,
AGENTS AND ADJUSTERS,
Represent
Pacific Insurance Company,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Occidental Insurance Company,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Roger Williams Insurance Company,
OF PROVIDENCE.
Narragansett Insurance Company,
OF PROVIDENCE.
Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.,
OF CLEVELAND.
Western Insurance Company,
OF BUFFALO.
Imperial Insurance Company,
OF LONDON.
North British and Mercantile Ins. Co.
OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
Manhattan Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.
Phoenix Insurance Company,
OF BROOKLYN.
Underwriters' Agency,
OF NEW YORK.
Charter Oak Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD.
Fire, Lake, Canal and Life Insurance
Promptly attended to at our office, in the
Doolittle Block.
CHAS. R. PADDOCK. W.M. MORGAN.

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Hardware.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
Doolittle, Dunn & Co.,
(Successors to Charles Doolittle.)
HARDWARE STORE,
No. 75 East First Street, Oswego, N. Y.

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