Auburn Weekly News.

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Auburn Weekly News,

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Auburn Weekly News.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1872.

Democratic State Conventions.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held at Saratoga on the 13th of August, it was resolved that a State Convention be called, of One Delegate from each Assembly District, to meet at Syracuse on the 4th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Canal-Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the State-at-large, and thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

At Large. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, DELOS DE WOLF, JOSEPH WARREN, ELMORE E. ROSS, GEORGE J. MAGEE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1st.	JOHN KELLY.	5th.	GEO. A. DAYTON,
	JAS. S. THAYER.		JAS. B. HASKINS.
2d.	WM. A. FOWLER,	6th.	S. T. ARNOT.
	JAS. M. NELSON.		WM. W. GORDON.
3d	W. CASSIDY.	7th.	C. C. B. WALKER,
	ISAAC McCONIHE.		GEO. W. CUYLER.
4th.	SMITH M. WEED,	8th	H. A. RICHMOND,
	SAM. W. BUELL.		JAS. JACKSON, Jr.

Democratic State Central Committee.

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Liberal Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

The Liberal Republicans of the State of New York, who support, on the Cincinnati platform the nominations of Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President of the United States, are requested to send delegates to represent their respective Assembly Districts in a State Convention, to be held in the City of Syracuse, on the 4th day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating 35 Presidential and Vice Presidential electors, and a ticket of candidates for State officers to be elected at the coming November general election, and for the purpose of transacting whatever other business shall properly come before it. Each Assembly District is to be represented in the Convention by three delegates.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman.

ALFRED WILKINSON, Secretary.

First Assembly District.

The Democrats of the several Wards and Towns comprising the First Assembly District of Cayuga County, are requested to send, each the number of delegates they are entitled, to a Convention to be held at Cato Corners, on Thursday, August 29th, at 12 o'clock M. to select a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, delegates to the Congressional Convention, and to nominate a candidate for Member of Assembly; also, to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.

By order of District Committee.

ELI GALLUP, Chairman.

First Assembly District Convention.

The Republican supporters of Greeley and Brown in the First Assembly District of Cayuga County, are requested to send the following number of Delegates from the respective Towns and Wards comprising said District, to a District Convention to be held at the village of Cato, on the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing three delegates to attend the Liberal State Republican Convention, to be held at Syracuse, the 4th day of September next, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention:

Auburn, 1st Ward	6	Ira	4
" 2d "	4	Moravia	5
" 3d "	4	Montezuma	3
" 4th "	4	Sennett	4
" 5th "	4	Sterling	6
" 6th "	4	Throop	3
Brutus	6	Venice	5
Conquest	4	Victory	5
Cato	5		

BY ORDER OF LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Second Assembly District.

THE Democratic electors of the Second Assembly District are requested to send their usual number of delegates to attend a District Convention to be held at the house of Heald and Allen, at Moravia, on Saturday, the 31st August, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the district in the ensuing Democratic State Conventions, and to transact any other business.

R. R. POMROY, Chairman,
V. A. KENYON,
R. D. WADE,
} Committee.

August 19, 1872 2w

Second Assembly District Convention.

The Republican supporters of Greeley and Brown in the Second Assembly District of Cayuga County, are requested to send the following number of delegates from the respective Towns and Wards comprising said District, to a District Convention to be held at the village of Moravia, on the 31st day of August, at the Heald and Allen House, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing three delegates to attend the Liberal Republican State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 4th day of September next, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention:

Auburn, 1st Ward	6	Niles	6
" 3d "	6	Owasco	3
" 7th "	2	Scipio	6
Aurelius	4	Sempronius	3
Genoa	5	Springport	5
Ledyard	4	Summer Hill	3
Locke	5	Venice	5
Moravia	5	Fleming	4

BY ORDER OF LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Mosby for Grant.

Col. John S. Mosby, the ex-General of the Rebel armies, in charge of the most blood-thirsty of guerillas, whose exploits during the war are well remembered by our soldiers, is stumping Virginia for Grant. It is a little singular that the Grantites should be pleased to accept the aid of a Rebel General like Mosby, when they profess themselves so unwilling to clasp hands across the bloody chasm.

Grant's Civil Service Reform.

We hear a great deal about the civil service reform of the Administration, but when looked for, it is something to take place in the future.

And the best idea of what that future will bring forth, if Grant is re-elected, may be had from what the present reveals. From the Washington *Patriot*, it appears that the entire Senate wing of the Capitol of the United States has been turned into a great Radical Republican headquarters for the use of the officers and clerks detailed from the different departments of the government. Forty boys are engaged in folding and preparing documents for the mail, and stationery, belonging to the people, is used without stint at the rate of over $1,000 worth daily. The postmaster of the city has for his headquarters the room of the Committee on Commerce, of which Chandler is chairman. Here the postmaster may be seen daily superintending the distribution of such "public documents" as the New York *Times*. Twenty bags of mail matter are sent out daily from these headquarters, franked mostly by lady clerks, in direct violation of law.

A branch office of the *Chronicle* has been established in the Capitol, and here twelve girls are employed in folding the documents printed by James Harlan, proprietor of the *Chronicle* and United States Senator from Iowa. The same paper has also an associate editor, Major Stanton, paymaster of the United States army, who draws his monthly pay from the United States Treasury, but who is detailed for this special duty. All the boys and girls employed in this business are paid by the government.

The postmasters throughout the country are made the distributing agents for many of these Grant documents, and the postoffice is reduced to a political machine. Is it any wonder that the Grantites refused to abolish the franking privilege, when by it they can make the Federal treasury help pay the expenses of their campaign.

Is this the civil service reform to which we have been invited?

Grant's Views of Slavery.

The Grant Organ thinks it is nonsense to accuse its chief of lacking sympathy for the colored people. This is regarded as an unanswerable argument by the Administration press. If there is anything they can not deny or satisfactorily explain, they call it nonsense, of no account—they deem that, all the reply necessary, and it is all the reply they deign.

Gen. Grant himself never pretended to any especial sympathy for the colored race, and in this he was no doubt honest. But now that Mr. Greeley, who has almost all his life long been the friend of that race, is nominated for President, and is supported by such men as Charles Sumner and other distinguished philanthropists, it is necessary for Grant's friends to claim for him what he never claimed for himself, and to assert that their cause is safer in his hands than in those of Mr. Greeley. If this is true, how have the almost four years of Grant's administration failed to secure the passage of Sumner's civil rights bill?

Candidates for Congress.

The Seneca Falls *Reveille* says:

At the Democratic Congressional convention of this district, held in this village in 1866, Gen. MacDougall, now the candidate for Congress of the Grant office-holding ring, was was warmly pressed for the nomination and received ten votes in the convention. He was than an ardent supporter of President Johnson, and it was on this account that his Cayuga county friends urged his nomination. The nomination finally fell to Judge Humphrey of Auburn. At the Republican Congressional convention of this district, two years ago, when Geo. I. Post, of Cayuga, generously withdrew from the contest and threw the weight of his influence in favor of the nomination of Judge Seeley, Gen. Murray and other Seneca county politicians promised Post the delegates from this county, this fall. These men have now made a bargain with MacDougall, and are laboring zealously to defeat Post. And this is political gratitude!

Greeley and the Workingmen.

The workingmen have held conventions, and have caucussed more or less in relation to a candidate for president of the United States. It is evident from their movements that they have no sympathy with the present Administration, and that as a body they cannot be induced to support it. In all their meetings they have taken ground in favor of some other candidate. If they will look to their own interests, and desire to support a man who has come up from among their number, and who has always manfully sustained their cause, they will vote for Horace Greeley. The St. Louis *Republican* eloquently and truthfully states the question as follows:

If the dignity of labor and the interests of laborers can be best subserved by the elevation to the executive chair of a man thoroughly identified with both, then Greeley should receive the enthusiastic indorsement of every one who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. No man who has ever attained prominence in American politics is so completely in sympathy with the sons of toil as he; no man, living or dead, more admirably illustrates in his own person the fruits of industry and integrity than he; no man has done more to stimulate the energies, quicken the ambition, and elevate the aims of workingmen of every grade than he; and no man by his record, his principles, and his tastes can be more solemnly pledged to the cause of labor, in the true meaning of the phrase, than is Horace Greeley.

The whole of his long life is nothing less than a eulogy upon labor!—and what a eulogy it is! Beginning at the very lowest round of the social ladder, with no powerful friends on whose aid he could rely, with no capital save health and good habits, he has gone upward, step by step, slowly but surely, until he has reached the summit of his profession, and stands forward to-day as the chosen champion of a great and growing party, and a candidate for the first office in the gift of his countrymen. It is no exaggeration to say that he has never wasted an hour in idleness, or gained a dollar by dishonest means. What he is and what he has, are the legitimate results of systematic, persistent work, backed by economy and a liberal supply of hard common-sense. He is not the creature of accidents, owing fame and competence to a series of fortunate circumstances over which he had no control; he has been pre-eminently the architect of his own fortunes, and his career, unstained by a single spot or blemish, is a noble example of those simple, all-sufficient virtues which in every age and among every people have been rightly deemed the indispensible foundations of a genuine manhood. Not a few men who have climbed from obscurity to renown, think that renown increased by concealing as far as possible the lowliness of their origin; but Greeley has ever felt an honorable pride in recalling the memories of his earlier years, and recounting the struggles of the poor printer boy in the sharp battle of life. He has pointed out the rugged path which he himself followed, not for the purpose of vainglorious boasting, but as an incentive to others as poor and obscure as he was to go and do likewise. From the instant he assumed the editorial pen he has zealously advocated all measures having for their object the advancement of the working classes, and has never permitted an opportunity which could be used for their advantage to pass unimproved. At all times and places, in season and out of season, he has fought their fight, and given them the full force of his influence and his reputation. If elected president, he will pursue the same course, and whatever tends to the amelioration of the laborer's condition in a moral, social, or financial point of view, will obtain from him cordial approval and substantial assistance.

As between Grant and Greeley the workingmen of the United States surely cannot be at a loss to decide. The former is a well-paid and highly honored soldier; the latter, in every bone and sinew of his body and every instinct of his nature, is—a workingman.

Greeley as a Peace Commissioner.

The Grant Organ of Friday, published the Report of C. C. Clay, Jr., rebel commissioner, dated Aug. 11, 1864, addressed to Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate States. This is one of the important documents that was to convict Mr. Greeley of complicity with the rebels, in an attempt to overturn the government. It would just as soon convict him of burning Chicago. We have read the document with due care, and if it contained anything new, of interest to the people, we would publish it in full. We have not the least fear of any or all the documents of this character that can be exhumed from the moldy chests of the Rebellion.

The report is duly embellished with large headings, "The Canada Peace Fiasco," Greeley "*believed* by rebels to be in favor of peace with separation," &c., &c.

Suppose the Rebels *did* believe all this and more, there was nothing in Mr. Greeley's intercourse with them, or in his correspondence, that would warrant such a belief. It is the merest bosh in the world, to expect to convict Mr. Greeley of complicity with the Rebellion, by printing such glaring head lines over this or any other report.

The Grant Organs would have us believe Greeley was a rebel sympathizer during the rebellion, conspiring to burn Northern cities, an original secessionist, in favor of paying pensions to rebel soldiers, in favor of paying the Confederate debt, in favor of returning all the negroes, Sorth and Nouth, into slavery, a well poisoner and a yellow fever spreader, and guilty of every known crime except lying, stealing and selling offices for money.

They must have known all these things for years, and yet they ran Mr. Greeley for office, and almost universally acknowledged his paper as the best exponent of their principles in the United States.

Consistent—are they not?

General Banks Interviewed.

A representative of the *World* called upon General N. P. Banks, at his rooms at the St. Nicholas, for information as to his announced discourse to the Wall street bankers and brokers, and his political plans for the future. In reply to a question when he would speak in Wall street, the General said:

"I am really not in a position to give you a positive answer. The matter is in the hands of a committee named by the Wall street gentlemen who invited me to address them, and it has not as yet fixed a day. The speech, however, will surely not be made before next week—probably to-morrow (Tuesday week. That day will suit me very well."

"Will the speech be a political one?"

"Yes; at least partly so. As you must, of course, know, I am for Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, and intend to do all I honorably can to promote their election; but for all that I do not propose, by any means, to turn the contemplated speech into an electioneering discourse. Should it in any way prove beneficial to the cause, it will do so incidentally, not directly, and because the financial policy of the administration is open, in my judgment, to attacks. I shall fairly and fully criticise, but in no captious fault-finding spirit. What I shall advance I shall prove with figures and facts.

"Of course, General, you will take a prominent part in this canvass, and deliver many speeches additional to that of next week?"

"I shall indeed take a part in this canvass, but as to its prominence I prefer not to say anything. I see by the papers that I am mentioned as engaged to soon deliver speeches in Maine in support of the Liberal Republican party and its candidates, Congressional, State and National. Such announcements are unauthorized. I have as yet entered into no engagements to speak in Maine. It may well happen, however, that before the next election comes off in that State I shall go there and address the people in favor of the Liberal Republican cause. But my plans for this canvass not being as yet formed and completed, I cannot to-day say with any definitiveness what I am going to do or where I am going to speak. One thing, however, is sure; and that is that I am not going to remain silent after having delivered my Wall street speech. I will at least make Greeley and Brown speeches in my own State—Massachusetts."

"I suppose, therefore, you will especially arraign the powers that be for their foreign policy in the speeches you will make during this campaign?"

"I am dissatisfied with the foreign policy of the administration, particularly on the important subject of Cuba, and therefore will have something to say in my speeches against what has been done and left undone by President Grant. My position of chairman of the house committee on foreign relations has afforded me many excellent opportunities for learning and studying the foreign policy of the administration, and given me means, too, for seeing and ascertaining that it has often been faulty and wrong. From the very inception of their struggle for independence in 1868, the Cubans won my sympathies and good wishes, and in and out of Congress I have repeatedly labored to obtain for them from our government that recognition they have shown themselves clearly entitled to, and which our position as the leading Republic of the world made it wise on our part to grant them; but so far I have labored in vain.

The claims of Cuba have been most strangely disregarded by President Grant. During the last session of Congress I received what I considered reliable intimations that the course of the administration would in due time be in accord withmy views on the Cuban question, and this induced me to forego pressing the question on the House for action. The session, however, closed without the intimated "due time" arriving, so that I now regret having paid any heed to the intimations. There are other portions of the foreign policy of the administration—unnecessary to now mention—that are also vulnerable, and therefore will very possibly, and probably, too, be arraigned, as you say, in the speeches I may make during the canvass, but hardly in that of Wall street, which will be devoted to questions of finance."

"What are the prospects of Greeley and Brown in Massachusetts?"

"I consider the prospects of Messrs. Greeley and Brown in Massachusetts to be good and daily improving, and in the whole country as magnificient. I have no doubt of their triumphant election by the people. I do not say this because the wish is father to the thought, but because my source of information and a careful survey of the field so instruct me. Massachusetts, as you know, gave General Grant, in 1868, an overwhelming majority, and it is no easy matter, only four years later, to overcome such a large preponderance; but I have hopes the task can and will be accomplished next November. The results will, no doubt, be much affected by the nominations yet to be made for State offices and Congress. Should the partisans of the administration make certain nominations deemed to-day quite possible, our task will undoubtedly be rendered thereby much lighter and victory easier. A not improbable nomination of theirs for Governor, would in particular greatly aided us. But whether thus aided or not, I feel confident that Messrs. Greeley and Brown will, next November, poll a vote in Massachusetts, that will greatly astonish our opponents."

The Tribute of an Old Antagonist

The latest political wonder is a letter from Gen. James Watson Webb, Minister to Brazil under Lincoln, containing an earnest argument for the election of Horace Greeley. Gen. Webb was the editor of the old *Courier and Enquirer*, of New York, and between him and the editor of the *Tribune* the hardest kind of hard knocks were constantly interchanged for years. A sentiment of genuine respect for Mr. Greeley has, it seems, outlived the memory of that bitter warfare in the general's mind, and he now pays a warm though discriminating tribute to the great qualities of his old adversary. He writes:

Now, when approaching threescore years, Mr. Greeley's knowledge, his wisdom, and his experience have all increased and ripened into a well developed character, in which there is far more to admire and respect than in the editor of the *Tribune* some fifteen years ago. Being by universal admission both honest and capable, and having, as I believe, acquired the experience which comes with matured wisdom, and study, and much mixing with the world, I not entertain a doubt that if elected he will prove as able and as safe a President as the most patriotic advocates of reform could desire. I believe, too, that if there are politicians who think that Greeley, when elected, can be easily moulded to their wishes, they are destined to be greatly disappointed. Right or wrong, he will, if elected, be President; and hemmed in as he is on all sides, by a public life in which he is fully committed upon all questions of national policy, he cannot go astray if he would; and I believe him too honest to entertain any such desire. He is committed to the "one-term principle," and therefore he can have no purpose but to build up for himself the reputation of having faithfully served his country, and ably and honestly discharged the duties of chief magistrate. Above all, he has neither a ridiculous admiration of rich men, nor the desire of getting riches for himself and family, and the absence of these petty vices and meanness is precisely what has become a necessity in purifying the atmosphere of the White House. Four years of faithful and patriotic Administration of the office of chief magistrate, and four years of such legislation as a reform President should and would insure, could not fail to give to the administration of affairs an impetus in the right direction, which a quarter of a century of corruption could not overcome.

Chorpenning.

Details from its inception to its end, of one of the Greatest Swindles ever Attempted. Grant and the Postoffice Department.

One of the promises currently made immediately after Philadelphia, was that the President would lighten the ship for the campaign voyage by throwing overboard the Cabinet ministers who had come so near foundering it. The crew heard the announcement with the greatest pleasure, and accepted it with candid faith. To this hour there has been no sign of keeping the pledge, and it is now clear that President Grant intends to stand or fall with the men that surround him—with Mr. Robeson, who paid the Secor claim without authority of law; with Mr. Fish, who truckled to Spain, abandoned our citizens in Cuba, and blundered his way through the Alabama negotiations at a rate never witnessed in the whole history of blundering diplomacy in all nations of the world; with Mr. Boutwell, who absurdly claims increased economy when the figures show increased extravagance; with Mr. Delano, whose complications with Southern railroads are notorious, and the bulk of whose time is given to them rather than to Government business; and, finally, with Mr. J. A. J. Creswell, with whom this Chorpenning fraud was attempted. We have the following details from the *N. Y. Tribune*:

In 1851, Mr. George Chorpenning entered into a contract with the Postoffice Department to carry the mails from Salt Lake City to San Pedro, California, for which he was to receive $14,000 per annum. In 1854, Mr. Chorpenning received a second contract with an increased compensation of $12,500 per annum, and as all mail contracts are made for four years, Mr. Chorpenning would have been entitled, upon the full performance of both contracts, to the sum of $106,000, as stipulated compensation. It appears from the records of the Postoffice Department that upon the written application of Mr. Chorpenning, and for his own benefit, some change in the original route was made by which he was enabled to avail himself of a road more passable in Winter. In 1867, Mr. Chorpenning received a new contract which was subsequently annulled by Postmaster-General Holt for the reason—as declared in his own handwriting—that Mr. Chorpenning "has not performed, or caused to be performed, the service in compliance with the terms and requirements of his said contract, but has repeatedly failed to do so." In 1857, Mr. Chorpenning first turned up before the Postoffice Department as a claimant for increased compensation over and above the stipulated price in the contract, and was allowed the sum of 79,000 and some odd dollars. He then set up a claim to be paid for increased distance up the coast, caused by the change of route made at his request and for his benefit, and also an additional allowance of $30,000 per annum from the 1st of July, 1853. The case was, therefore, reopened, and new claim denied. Subsequently, however, Mr. Chorpenning did receive an allowance of $29,000; the last sum being for increased weight of mail, although the contract specially provided that the mails were to be carried without regard to weight. Mr. Chorpenning having succeeded so well, next appealed to Congress and succeeded in getting a resolution passed, under which he received $223,617 95 more, and thus the celebrated case was supposed to be closed forever.

Not so, however, for Mr. Chorpenning turns up with another claim of $81,000, which having been examined by Postmaster-General Brown, that officer decides that his former action was final, and that the case was *res adjudicata*. Mr. Chorpenning next presented this new claim to Postmaster-General Holt, who refused to entertain it. It is next presented to Mr. Blair, who, after examination, reaffirms the action of Postmaster-General Brown as final. Chorpenning next appears before the Court of Claims, where he asks for $176,000. The Court of Claims again reaffirms the action of Mr. Brown as final, and the case is closed. Mr. Chorpenning next appealed to the Congress Committee on Claims, and, notwithstanding the pressure of an extensive lobby, was again unsuccessful—the amount asked for being still $176,000. Mr. Chorpenning's next attempt was upon Postmaster-General Randall. Gov. Randall examined the case, and declared it finally settled by Postmaster-General Brown. President Johnson was next appealed to, and, having requested Mr. Randall to re-open the case, Mr. Randall declined to do so. It having been well known that the action of Mr. Randall was based upon the report made in the case by his second assistant, Mr. Geo. W. McLellan, the next movement of the Chorpenning ring was against Mr. McLellan; and at this stage Gen. Grant first appeared as an active co-worker with the promoters of this job. The relations between Mr Johnson and the General-in-chief were most friendly and cordial. Gen. Grant had just returned from an extended Southern tour, undertaken at the request of President Johnson, and had made a report in which no mention was made of Ku Klux, but, on the contrary, the Southern people were represented sufficiently loyal to warrant the reconstruction measures of Mr. Johnson.

As I have said, the next Chorpenning dodge was the attempted removal of Mr. McLellan. Gen. Grant therefore wrote an autographic letter to Mr. Johnson, urging the removal of Mr. McLellan for the reason that he was an Eastern man, a Radical, and an opponent of Mr. Johnson, and asking the appointment in his stead of Mr. Giles A. Smith, a Western man, and an ardent supporter of the President. At the same time Mr. Johnson was induced to order Postmaster-General Randall to re-open the case. Gov. Randall, however, standing firmly by the position he had taken, appealed to Attorney-General Stansberry as to his right to re-open this case, and Mr. Stanbery decided that it could not be re-opened by order of the President or otherwise. Mr. McLellan was still retained. But upon the incoming of Grant, Mr. McLellan's removal was one of the very first made, and Mr. Giles A. Smith was appointed in his place, and as Second Assistant Postmaster-General became the chief of the contract office. This significant appointment was speedily followed by that of Mr. George Earle as First Assistant Postmaster-General, *Mr. Earle being the law partner of Mr. Creswell, and also the attorney of the Chorpenning Ring.* Mr. Childs, for many years chief clerk of the Contract Office, was at once removed to a remote desk, and it would seem that the Post-Office Department had thus been completely organized in the interest of the Chopenning Ring. But an unexpected danger here threatened to render the removal of McLellan, the transferring of Childs to a remote desk, and the appointment of Creswell, Earle, and Smith ineffectual to accomplish the intended swindle, for it was announced that Mr. Boutwell intended to appoint Mr. McLellan—the Ring's old enemy—to the position of Sixth Auditor, in which capacity, as the auditing officer of the Post-Office Department, he would have to pass upon the Chorpenning as well as all other claims. This calamity was, however, averted by Mr. Creswell's making a personal appeal to Mr. Boutwell, and another person was appointed. Thus, with the Post-Office Department in the hands of Chorpenning, Mr. George Earle, having remained in office until he had become familiar with the routine of its business, resigned the First Assistant-Postmaster-Generalship and presented the Chorpenning budget. The Contract Office having been fixed, the new claim was rapidly passed, and Mr. J. A. J. Creswell (Grant's Postmaster-General) signed a requisition on the Treasury in favor of the Chorpenning Ring for $443,000.

Thus far everything had worked as smoothly as with an executive department so organized in the interest of the swindle it was expected that it would. The ordeal of the Postoffice Department had been successfully passed, and the requisition for $443,000 reached the Auditor's Office. But here, alas, for Chorpenning, the organization had not been so thoroughly fixed. The perpetration of this stupendous swindle was soon whispered among the clerks, and, before the money could be paid, Mr. Dawes was informed, and, by hurrying a resolution through Congress forbidding the Auditor to pay the requisition, the robbery was prevented. And thus was defeated as outrageous a fraud as was ever attempted upon the Treasury of the United States; and, although both houses of Congress unanimously passed Mr. Dawes resolution forbidding the payment of the draft, it is most remarkable that no investigation into the action of the Postoffice Department has ever been made. It is not reasonable to expect that the caution of Grant's Congress Ring in preventing an examination into the parts played by Messrs. Creswell, Smith, and Earle, for fear of exposing the aid afforded by the President himself, will be now defeated by the removal of Mr. Creswell, and the exposure of the inner working of the Postoffice Department, at least while Grant's re-election is pending.

Yours, W. L. W.

Washington, Aug. 7, 1872.

—The positive refusal of Mr. Colfax to take the stump for Grant in the present canvass, is one of the coldest facts the present Administration has had to encounter.

—A staunch Liberal suggests that if Nasby owns a farm, as reported, he ought to let a good Grant man man have the post-office at the Cross Roads.

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