



FOR PRESIDENT.

OLYSES S. GRANT,

OF MISSOURI.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has defeated and never will be."—HORACE GREELY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammelled choice of a candidate, I venture to predict that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1876 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELY, speech on 24th January, 1871.

CAMPAIGN WHIG.

4 Months for 40 Cents.

We will send THE WHIG as a Campaign Paper for \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

We propose to send the Democracy in this paper to the white and colored people of the South.

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Greely's Reasons for Grant's Second Term.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

"Population has prospered in the public service," said the Tribune of July 3, 1872, in a labored and lame attempt to prove President Grant a corrupt and infamous man. But no longer ago than Dec. 4, 1871, the Tribune declared as a rigid inquiry concerning the public funds:—

"It will elicit facts proving that the sum total of recent losses by defaulters and speculators is far less than is generally supposed—that it has been collected by General Grant under his immediate predecessor. In either case, false popular impressions are produced by the fact that a collector of the public revenue, by him deducted, and a balance struck, which makes him a debtor for many thousands, when most of this consists of sums which he could not or at least did not collect."

The Tribune having answered the Tribune so conclusively on this point, let us see further: July 2, the one-tune organ says:—

"The friends of Gen. Grant, when they ask us to vote for him a second time, ought at least to show that he has done him to the benefit of the country. The Government with advantage to the country."

We admit that it is absolutely essential that the friends of General Grant should do this, and we propose to do it by short extracts from the Tribune. That journal on Dec. 4, 1871, having said that Gen. Grant had effected a great reform in the keeping and disbursements of the public moneys, on the next day, in reviewing the President's last Annual Message, proved that on all recent issues the President had done honor to his office.

After a fervent eulogy of the tone of the Message on Impartiality, it said:—

"The fact that the President who thus nobly emboldens the nation by the better impulses of our people, was himself a part of slavery down to the outbreak of our great civil war, is so far from weakening the force of his demonstrations against the same, that it only intensifies and emphasizes that testimony."

The Tribune has done honor to his office in his recent devotion to impartiality. Next are told:—

The President's recommendations that the Internal Revenue be swept away, except those known as Stamps, and those levied on liquors and tobacco, will meet with general approval.

So here again the President was administering his office to the advantage of the country. As the Tribune said:—

"As to tariff reform, the President reflects very nearly the average sentiment of the people. Unless the people were dishonored themselves he could not be dishonored by his office. He is in accord with them upon this important question."

But the Tribune testimony becomes even more direct when it treats of the financial success of the Administration. It said:—

"The fact that the debt has been largely and steadily reduced, has done more than anything else to make the Administration strong and popular. So many millions have been paid off each month, and the Administration what Union victories on hard-fought fields were to Mr. Lincoln's. No financial difficulties beset a rule which thus simply restores to the people, and is using it for such a purpose. The fact stated by the President that the annual burden of the debt is now seventeen million dollars less than it was in 1869, is a perfect victory to his supporters."

And we may add that General Grant has gone on doing this same thing. But it also appears from the Tribune of December 5, 1871, that on the leading issue of the pacification of the Southern States the President has administered his office with advantage to the country, for it said:—

"With regard to the Ku-Klux outrages in certain localities at the South, the President's policy is wise, moderate and will be heartily approved by a large majority of the people. Those outrages must be suppressed; peaceable citizens, however numerous, are to be protected in their humble homes, and if the States cannot or will not do this, the Union must and will."

These things you will perceive by the dates were uttered but little more than six months ago. Now it abuses General Grant and denounces him for the things which he has done since that time. It either then or it slanders Grant now. Then its chief editor had no expectation of stepping into Presidential shoes through the aid of the Democratic party. Now he is the full fledged, which of its statements is most reliable?

LOATHING IT.

Our old friend Vanderford, of the West-Minister Advocate, a staunch Democrat of the old time, can't stand Greely. He says:—

"As to the platform, we reject, in toto, the latter clause of the second article, while the 'protection' clause in the full article is a frank and open avowal of Mr. Greely's epitome of the platform is even more objectionable than the Cincinnati instrument itself. He cannot uphold his article, in its full form, and respect his oath of office as President of the United States, at the same time."

The clause in the second article of the platform above referred to opposes "any re-opening of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution."

"It is worthy of remark," continues the Advocate in the same disgusted strain, "that this allusion to the veto, in the full article of its platform, is nowhere found in the Cincinnati platform. And yet he says: 'These propositions, so ally and so forcibly presented to the people, have, in our opinion, already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen.'"

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

GREELY, Colorado, June 20th, 1873.

In this way, and to Eastern eyes, marvelous country, there is so much of interest that the difficulty is to choose which to write about. In the world's most interesting relation to this colony but much is interesting still that has been overlooked by the gleaner. The colony of which Greely is the principal and only town, is called Union Colony, situated on the delta formed by the Cachea-potero and Platte rivers, on the Denver Pacific Railroad, midway between Denver, Colorado, and Cheyenne, Wyoming, in full view of, and 35 miles from the foot of the snowy mountains whose white tops are always in sight when obscured by clouds.

On the 25th day of April, 1870, the first sod for the town of Greely was turned, on the wild prairie, with several hundred hands, with several hands and other large establishments of the same kind going up. A large brick school building is in progress of erection. There are three churches, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian. The town is handsomely laid out with a park and two artificial lakes filled from the irrigating ditch, in the center. The streets are planted with young Cottonwood trees, which are growing rapidly and in a few years will add much to the appearance of the town. The society is composed of an educated and industrious class of people mostly from New York and other Eastern States, who cordially welcome strangers who least a good character and come among them to find a home. Everybody is pushing out with a park and two artificial lakes filled from the irrigating ditch, in the center. The streets are planted with young Cottonwood trees, which are growing rapidly and in a few years will add much to the appearance of the town.

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HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an enquiry which every one should have truthfully answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C. & B. Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galena to Burlington, and the "I. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the R. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington Route they run direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Cecil County, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

This line has published a pamphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

The trial of "Boss" Tweed, king of the New York ring and chairman of the Greely American club was begun in the Supreme Court at Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 16, 1873. The case is called, in 27 miles long. The present season there are under cultivation 5,000 acres irrigated by these ditches, which, we believe, have a capacity to supply with water much larger area of land. The soil of Colorado, apparently dry and semi-barren, through the magic touch of water is supplied with the most luxuriant growth of grain and vegetables. It is claimed that 97 bushels of wheat have been raised on one acre of land on the South Platte within 40 miles of Greely.

At the Denver Fair in 1871, among trophies on exhibition one was found which measured forty-two inches in circumference, and cabobage which weighed fifty pounds were common.

But leaving out these exceptional yields, the average crops are stated to be 250 bushels of wheat, 55 of oats; 30 of corn, 250 of potatoes, 200 of onions, turnip, radish and beets 20 tons each to the acre. The soil is of a dark gravelly loam, easily broken up, and when brought under the plow is as mellow as an ash heap," very rich in crop constituents, and moisture being supplied for the growth of the crops by artificial means no failure from drought can effect the prospects of the farmer. Large crops are a sure thing in Colorado, and failure scarcely within the bounds of probability except by insects. The grasses of this region sometimes and devour every green thing in its way. Salt Lake has been scourged severely by this Egyptian plague, but we have not heard that Colorado has ever suffered from their visits. The potato bug, however, is very troublesome, and if not checked will in a few days destroy the crop they attack. The settlers have discovered a poison remedy which destroys the insects, and by dusting the tops of the potatoes with this poison their depredations are soon checked.

The demand by the mining regions of the Rocky Mountains and fruit which can be raised in Colorado at remunerative prices, and this will overtop any consideration that for all that can be raised in the territory, larger crops of country are situated too high for irrigation and will remain the pasture fields of the plains, which their dried grasses afford the richest food for stock the year round. The wheat of this territory is particularly fine and makes the choicest flour in the United States.

In 1871, 750,000 bushels of this grain was produced in the territory; 700,000 of corn, 650,000 of barley; and 500,000 of vegetables and potatoes, while the hay and dairy produce was estimated at four millions dollars. From my observation of the short grass and sweet herbage of this region in connection with the dry mountain atmosphere, I consider that it will make one of the best sheep countries in the world. Sheep raising is already receiving some attention and will doubtless be rapidly extended. At one of the railroad stations near Greely a large lot of wool was being put into the depot for shipment, which was the clip of a flock of sheep a few miles back in the country. The climate of Colorado has been praised so much for its health that anything I could add would be considered superfluous; but to properly appreciate it, it must be tried. The mid summer days are hot, but nights are always delightfully cool, so that a blanket is indispensable. The winter weather is bright and clear, and warm enough to admit of labor in the open air in the coldest seasons. The winds that blow from the snow covered mountains are not piercing and chilly as might be supposed, but bland and pleasant. The roads of this country are the best natural roads in the world. The soil, composed of fine gravel mixed with alluvial deposit packs beneath the wheels of vehicles or the hoofs of horses like a cinder road, and remains free from mud and smooth and hard alike through the seasons, the terrific infliction of mud being comparatively unknown. In Greely and other colonies land is comparatively cheap, and can be purchased for \$50.00 an acre, but as emigration flows in, the price is steadily on the increase.

Realty being very high in Denver the metropolis of this region and the great centre of the Rocky Mountain trade, a project is on foot among the managers of the Denver and Pacific Railroad and leading men of this place and Denver of run-

ning light trains between Denver and Greely morning and evening to accommodate merchants and other business men of Denver, who to avoid the high fares established by the Denver and Pacific Railroad, such facilities would encourage the trade. Such facilities would encourage the trade by a class of wealthy and cultivated people, which its unsurpassed advantages of climate and soil invite to make here permanent homes. The mining business of the mountains points to Denver and the other cities and towns of Colorado, as great business centres which must acquire a substantial growth.

Timber is floated down the Platte and other streams from the Rocky Mountains and saved into lumber and a bountiful supply of good building material is here at hand, but little if any higher here than in our own markets of Maryland, Hallroads and the plan of colonizing have robbed these regions of most of the privations which attended emigration in earlier times, and the settler has but to reach any of the railroad towns to procure any of the necessities and even luxuries of life found in the States; and at but a small advance in cost; while the colony system has excluded the rough element which used to make the frontiers so undesirable a place for persons accustomed to the refinements of civilized life. In Greely no spirituous liquors are allowed to be sold as a beverage, grog selling being excluded by the laws of the colony. Here as elsewhere through all this region the eastern man meets with a superior class of society in morals and intelligence, who welcome him as a desirable acquisition to the new country, while he only misses the old familiar faces of the lake-life-early leavers which infest society at home. The latter likes ease and home, and has never reached the busy lively country of the far west.

See the Advertiser's