The Bradford Reporter.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Power Presses, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

Cards.

GEORGE D. MONTANYE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*—Office corner of Main and Pine streets, opposite Porter's Drug Store.

MISS E. H. BATES, M. D. (Graduate of Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, Class 1864.) Office and residence No. 11 Park street Owego. Particular attention given to Diseases of Women. Patients visited at their homes if requested. May 28, 1868.

W. T. DAVIES, Attorney at Law, Towanda, Pa. Office with Wm. Watkins, Esq. Particular attention paid to Orphans' Court business and settlement of decedents estates.

MERCUR & MORROW, *Attorneys at Law*, Towanda, Penn'a. The undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, offer their professional services to the public.
ULYSSES MERCUR P. D. MORROW.
March 9, 1865.

PATRICK & PECK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Offices:—In Patton Block, Towanda, Patrick's block, Athens, Pa. They may be consulted at either place.
M. W. PATRICK, ap13 W. A. PECK.

H. B. McKEAN, *ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW*, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. July 20, 1866.

HENRY PEET, *Attorney at Law*, Towanda, Pa. Jun27, 66.

EDWARD OVERTON Jr., *Attorney at Law*, Towanda, Pa. Office in the Court House. July 13, 1865.

JOHN W. MIX, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, Towanda, Bradford Co. Pa. General insurance and Real Estate Agent. Bounties and Pensions collected. N. B.—All business in the Orphan's Court attended to promptly and with care. Office Mercur's new block north side Public Square. Oct. 24, '67.

JOHN N. CALIFF, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention given to Orphans' Court business, Conveyancing and Collections.
☞ Office at the Register's and Recorder's office—south of Court House. Dec. 1, 1864.

H. P. KIMBALL, Licensed Auctioneer, Pottersville, Bradford Co., Pa. tenders his services to the public. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay required. All orders by mail, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention. Oct. 2, 1867.—6m

DR. C. P. GODFREY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, has permanently located at Wyalusing, where he will be found at all times. apl.16'68.6m.*

DR. T. B. JOHNSON, TOWANDA, PA. Having permanently located, offers his professional services to the public. Calls promptly attended to in or out of town. Office with J. DeWitt on Main street. Residence at Mrs. Humphrey's on Second Street. April 16, 1868.

W. HERSEY WATKINS, *Notary Public* is prepared to take Depositions, Acknowledge the Execution of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, and all other instruments. Affidavits and other papers may be sworn to before me.
Office with G. D. Montanye, corner Main and Pine Streets. Towanda, Pa., Jan, 14, 1867.

PARSONS & CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Troy, Bradford Co. Practice in all the Courts of the county. Collections made and promptly remitted.
E. B. PARSONS, d12 W. H. CARNOCHAN.

DR. PRATT has removed to State street, (first above B. S. Russell & Co's Bank). Persons from a distance desirous of consulting him, will be most likely to find him on Saturday of each week. Especial attention will be given to surgical cases, and the extraction of teeth. Gas or Ether administered when desired.
July 18, 1866. D. S. PRATT, M. D.

DR. H. WESTON, *DENTIST*—Office in Patton's Block, over Gore's Drug and Chemical Store. 1jan68

DRS. T. F. & WM. A. MADILL, *PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS*, Office and residence in Wysox, Pa. Dr. T. F. Madill can be consulted at Gore's Drug Store in Towanda, every Saturday. Dr. Wm. A. Madill will give especial attention to diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, having made a speciality of the above diseases for the past eight years.
T. F. MADILL, M. D. WM. A. MADILL.
June 11, 1868.

BENJ. M. PECK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the office lately occupied by Mercur & Morrow, south of Ward House, up stairs.
July 16, 1868.

DRS. MASON & ELY, *Physicians & Surgeons*.—Office on Pine street, Towanda, at the residence of Dr. Mason. Particular attention given to diseases of Women, and diseases of Eye, Ear and Throat.
N. M. MASON, M. D. HENRY OLIVER ELY, M. D.
April 9 1868.

EDW'D MEEKS—AUCTIONEER. All letters addressed to him at Sugar Run, Bradford Co. Pa., will receive prompt attention.

FRANCIS E. POST, *Painter, Towanda, Pa*, with 10 years experience, is confident he can give the best satisfaction in Painting, Graining, Staining, Glazing, Papering, &c.
☞ Particular attention paid to Jobbing in the country. April 9, 1866.

J. K. VAUGHAN—*Architect and Builder*.—All kinds of Architectural designs furnished. Ornamental work in Stone, Iron and Wood. Office on Main street, over Russell & Co.'s Bank. Attention given to Rural Architecture, such as laying out of grounds, &c., &c. April 1, 1867.—1y.

J. J. NEWELL, COUNTY SURVEYOR, Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa., will promptly attend to all business in his line. Particular attention given to running and establishing old or disputed lines. Also to surveying of all unpatented lands as soon as warrants are obtained. my17

F. B. FORD—*Licensed Auctioneer*, TOWANDA, PA., Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Charges moderate. Feb. 13, 1868.

W. B. KELLY, *Dentist*. Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa. All the various styles of work scientifically done and warranted. Particular attention is called to the Aluminum Base for Artificial Teeth, which is equally as good as Gold and far superior to either Rubber or Silver. Please call and examine specimens.
Chloroform or Ether administered under direction of a Physician when desired.
Aug. 6, 1867.—tf.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY. H. B. McKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, offers the following Farms, Coal and Timber lands for sale:
Fine Timber lot, 3 miles from Towanda, containing 52 acres. Price $1,325.
Farm in Asylum, containing 135 acres. Good buildings. Under a fine state of cultivation. Mostly improved. Price $6,000.
Farm in West Burlington—on the Creek.—New house and barn. Under a fine state of cultivation. 95 acres. Price $5,450.
Farms in Franklin. All under good cultivation. Good buildings. For sale cheap.
Several very desirable Houses and Lots in Towanda.
A large tract of Coal Lands in Tioga county, Towanda, July 18, '67.

Cards.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA. On Main Street, near the Court House.
C. T. SMITH, Proprietor.
Oct. 8, 1866.

AMERICAN HOTEL, TOWANDA, PA., Having purchased this well known Hotel on Bridge Street, I have refurnished and refitted it with every convenience for the accommodation of all who may patronize me. No pains will be spared to make all pleasant and agreeable.
May 3, '66.—tf. J. S. PATTERSON, Prop.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA., JOHN C. WILSON. Having leased this House, is now ready to accommodate the Travelling public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give him a call.
☞ North side of the public square, east of Mercur's new block (new building).

PUBLIC DRAY. The subscriber having purchased the *DRAY* formerly owned by O. W. Delano, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line and will attend promptly to all orders. Household goods carefully handled. Charges reasonable.
G. B. ALVORD.
Towanda, June 1, 1868.

MYERS' MILL! SPECIAL NOTICE. Myer, Foster & Co., will deliver Flour, Feed, Meal, Graham Flour, or any thing else in their line in any part of the village. Customers will find an Order Book at the store of Fox, Stevens, Mercur & Co. All orders left in said book will be promptly attended to. Any inquiries in regard to Grinding, or other business of the Mill, entered in said Book, will be answered.
MYER, FOSTER & CO.
Towanda, June 24, 1868.—tf.

SOLOMON COOPER—Has removed from the Ward House and has opened a SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON Two doors south of the National Hotel, and adjoining Patton's Block, on Main Street, in the basement. This shop is open constantly from 6 a. m., to 9 p. m., to accommodate all that will favor him with a call. Two experienced workmen in this saloon, always ready to wait on customers in a satisfactory manner. Gents and Ladies' Hair Cutting in the latest fashionable style. Razors honed and set ready for use and warranted to suit. Ornamental Hair Work, Switches, Waterfalls, and Curls, made to order. Wigs made and repaired.
Towanda, Aug. 18, 1868.—tf.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE opened a Banking House in Towanda, under the name of G. F. MASON & CO. They are prepared to draw Bills of Exchange, and make collections in New York, Philadelphia, and all portions of the United States, as also England, Germany, and France. To Loan money, receive deposits, and to do a general Banking business.
G. F. Mason was one of the late firm of Laporte, Mason & Co., of Towanda, Pa., and his knowledge of the business men of Bradford and adjoining Counties and having been in the banking business for about fifteen years, make this house a desirable one, through which to make collections.
G. F. MASON, A. G. MASON.
Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866.

BRADFORD COUNTY REAL ESTATE AGENCY, H. B. McKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT. Valuable Farms, Mill Properties, City and Town Lots for sale. Parties having property for sale will find it to their advantage by leaving a description of the same, with terms of sale at this agency, as parties are constantly enquiring for farms &c.
H. B. McKEAN, Real Estate Agent.
Office Montanye's Block, Towanda, Pa. Jan. 29, 1867.

HARDING & SMALLEY, Having entered into a co-partnership for the transaction of the PHOTOGRAPHIC business, at the rooms formerly occupied by Wood and Harding, would respectfully call the attention of the public to several styles of Pictures which we make specialties, as: Solar Photographs, Plain, Pencilled and Colored, Opaltypes, Porcelain Pictures, &c., which we claim for clearness and brilliancy of tone and Artistic finish, can *not be excelled*. We invite all to examine them as well as the more common kinds of Portraits which we make, knowing full well that they will bear the closest inspection. This Gallery claims the highest reputation for good work of any in this section of country, and we are determined by a strict attention to business and the superior quality of our work, to not only retain but increase its very *enviable reputation*. We keep constantly on hand the best variety of Frames and at lower prices than at any other establishment in town. Also Passepartouts Card frames, Card Easels, Holmes' Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Vies, and everything else of importance pertaining to the business. Give us an early call.
N. B.—Solar Printing for the trade on the most reasonable terms. D. HARDING, Aug. 29, '67. F. SMALLEY.

A CARD.—Dr. VANBUSKIRK has obtained a License, as required, of the Goodyear Vulcanite Company, to Vulcanize Rubber as a base for Artificial Teeth, and has now a good selection of those beautiful carved Block Teeth, and a superior article of Black English Rubber, which will enable him to supply all those in want of sets of teeth, with those unsurpassed for beauty and natural appearance. Filling, Cleaning, Correcting Irregularities, Extracting, and all operations belonging to the Surgical Department skillfully performed. Chloroform administered for the extraction of Teeth when desired, an article being used for the purpose in which he has perfect confidence, having administered it with the most pleasing results during a practice of fourteen years.
Being very grateful to the public for their liberal patronage heretofore received, he would say that by strict attention to the wants of his patients, he would continue to merit their confidence and approbation. Office in Beldleman's Block, opposite the Means House, Towanda, Pa. Dec. 20, 1867.—3m.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN DENTISTRY. J. S. Skinn, M. D., would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Bradford County that he is permanently located in Towanda, Pa. He would say that from his long and successful practice of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS duration he is familiar with all the different styles of work done in any and all Dental Establishments in city or country, and is better prepared than any other Dental operator in the vicinity to do work the best adapted to the many and different cases that present themselves oftentimes to the Dentist, as he understands the art of making his own artificial teeth, and has facilities for doing the same. To those requiring under sets of teeth he would call attention to his new kind of work which consists of porcelain for both plate and teeth, and forming a continuous gum. It is more durable, more natural in appearance, and much better adapted to the gum than any other kind of work. Those in need of the same are invited to call and examine specimens. Teeth filled to last for years and oftentimes for life.—Chloroform, Ether, and "Nitrous Oxide" administered with perfect safety, as over four hundred patients within the last four years can testify.
Office in Patton's Block. Jan. 23, 1868.

CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!! AT THE BURLINGTON CARRIAGE EMPORIUM! The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, and is prepared to build to order,
OPEN AND TOP BUGGYS,
Democrat and Lumber Wagons, at reduced prices. I have enlarged my shop, by adding a superior Paint and Varnish room. The different departments are under the charge of
FIRST CLASS MECHANICS.
I would inform the public that I have secured the services of Mr. JAS. W. TUNISON, formerly of Waverly, who has charge of the Painting Department, we are now prepared to do all kinds of Painting, having just received the largest and best selected stock of paints and varnishes ever brought into the county. Orders solicited and all work warranted. Repairing done on the most reasonable terms
MORTIMER VOSBURGH.
April 25, 1868.—6m*.

CHOICE TOBACCO AND CIGARS at *Brownhall & Cowell's Cheap Store.*

Selected Poetry.

HURRAH! HURRAH! FOR GEN. GRANT.

From Maine to Oregon we send
The welcome, welcome word,
And northward rolling to the South,
The swelling cry is heard;
And men of every age and race
Have caught the glorious shout,
Hurrah! Hurrah for General Grant,
And fling his banner out.

Hurrah! Hurrah, we'll join the fight,
As it is our intent
To hoist the name of General Grant,
And make him President.

We'll swear upon the sword of Grant,
Beside our Lincoln's grave,
To battle only for the men
Who did the Union save.
By all the blood the war has shed,
By all we hope to be,
We'll rally to the standard now
That made the people free.

Hurrah! Hurrah, &c.

They're rallying North and East and West,
And rallying in the South,
With ringing shouts for General Grant,
Upon each patriot's mouth.
Hurrah for Grant the shout does roll,
From every Union lip,
And freemen all must rally now
To save the Union ship.

Hurrah! Hurrah, &c.

Miscellaneous.

The Little "Arrangement."

Col. Wm. Brown, of Frankfort, Kentucky, a delegate to the Tammany Convention, has lately made a speech in which he exposes the movement to make Mr. Chase the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Of this Col. Brown we know nothing except what his expressions reveal, and this is all against him. His speech proves many things, and none more conclusively than Col. Brown's propensity for dirty scheming. He lauds Mr. Chase for a worthless nomination, forgetting that to secure this the Chief Justice tampered with the Senate to continue in power a man whose policy of courting rebels and frowning upon loyalty causes the death of thousands annually who in their simple faith trusted Mr. Chase above all other men. It shows further that the moral laws are enduring, and that Mr. Chase, after paying the price of his treachery, failed to receive the reward, and by betraying the party which trusted him he has lost the esteem of both enemies and friends.

Our chief regret in referring to Mr. Chase is that he has fallen to that condition when abuse is flattery His assumed virtues no longer inspire respect, nor can his vices attract attention. The services he may have rendered have been obliterated by his shameful abandonment of those principles which shed on his name all the lustre it enjoyed. He is a heartless, cold, calculating, ambitious demagogue; and for the Presidency would sell his soul as freely as he has sold his fame. If he has one trait which distinguishes him above all others it is hypocrisy; and he is best described when we characterize him as a fraud.

How little the Democratic rank and file had to do with the choice of Seymour, how completely his nomination depended on trickery, and how shamefully the masses of the party were ignored in the "arrangements" which this speech exposes, we will leave Col. Brown to tell in his own words. We beg especial attention to the little "arrangement" by which Gen. Hancock was betrayed:

To retrace my path a little. I wish to call your attention to the fact that from the time the "Chase movement" assumed shape, there were two factions in the Democratic party. One was progressive, and was composed mainly of Eastern Democrats and business men of the cotton States, but it had more or less strength in every State in the Union, embracing, as it did, nearly all the German element of the Democratic party. The other was reactionary, and composed mainly of those Rebels who are still unrepentant, who learned nothing, by the sad experience of the war, and of the great mass of Western Democrats who supported Mr. Pendleton.

THE ARRANGEMENT TO NOMINATE MR. CHASE.

The progressionists met in council that night. It was arranged who should nominate Mr. Chase, who should second it, what States were to vote for him on the first ballot, and what should be said on the occasion of bringing his name formally before the Convention. A most formidable strength was developed, and every circumstance was auspicious for success. But it was considered best to have a ballot or two next morning, before the nomination was made, so as to kill off the apparent strength of General Hancock and satisfy his friends that there was no hope for him. It was known that the vote he received from this State would be withdrawn the next morning, as well as the scattering votes from several other States. New Jersey and Massachusetts were unanimously for Mr. Chase.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

Not designing to offend such friends as General Hancock had in the Convention, or to make too manifest the reason of the vote Massachusetts had given him that day, it was arranged that the vote of New Jersey only should be withdrawn on the first ballot, and cast where it would not count; and this was done. There are reasons to believe that the deliberations of this meeting were betrayed to the reactionists. Everything at this stage of the proceedings depended on the firmness of the New York delegation. *From the 4th to the 9th of July this delegation had professed to be for Mr. Chase*, and that it only waited a favorable moment to bring forward his name.

At midnight on the 8th, Mr. Horatio Seymour still protested that he was for Chase; but Mr. Chase had friends who doubted Mr. Seymour's sincerity from the very first, and who believed that he was acting with duplicity.

To be sure that Mr. Seymour was sincere, it was arranged before breakfast on the morning of July 9, that he should be put in nomination by a friend of Mr. Chase's, in order to force him from cover, and compel him to reveal his true policy. On the very ballot that he was nominated, his name would have been put before the convention by a gentleman from a Southern State. The object of this "movement" was to circumvent Mr. Seymour's treachery, if he intended any, but it was defeated by the superior strategy of the reactionists.

STRATEGY OF THE REACTIONISTS.

The only hope they had after Mr. Pendleton's defeat was to secure a weak, nervous, cowardly man the first place on the ticket, and to nominate a bold, courageous, strong-willed reactionist for the Vice Presidency; and in this attempt they succeeded so perfectly as to excite my admiration of their tact, skill and courage.

It was arranged at the meeting of the progressionists to which I have referred that a petition which had been prepared by a German editor from Wisconsin, and which had been signed by nearly every German editor then in New York city, asking for the nomination of Mr. Chase, should be read to the Convention by Mr. Seymour as its presiding officer, he having previously declined to nominate Mr. Chase himself, on the ground that he was the President of the Convention; but I have been told by a gentleman now living in New York city, and whose veracity I have no reason to question, that on the morning of July 9, a short time before the Convention met, Mr. Seymour read to him from the manuscript a very chaste, neat little speech which he said he would deliver to the Convention when Mr. Chase's name was brought before it, and he believes Mr. Seymour had that speech in his pocket when he was nominated.

Relying on Mr. Seymour and the New York delegation the progressionists met in the Convention on the morning of July 9, full of hope in the success of their plan. But a counter movement had been going on. I was told in Cincinnati, the other day, by a prominent Democrat, that only six members of the Ohio delegation were made privy to the nomination of Mr. Seymour. This was the game.

These men determined, with the aid of the Southern rebels, to capture Horatio Seymour from the progressionists, and nominate him, knowing that this would so demoralize that faction as to give them absolute control of the Convention, and that not a voice would be raised when they brought forward their own man for the Vice Presidency, *who had already been agreed on by the reactionists*. It was the most successful movement ever made in this country in a National Convention, but it was a forlorn hope. Any moral courage on Mr. Seymour's part would have covered the reactionists with overwhelming defeat.

But they knew well their man.—Ohio led off. Mr Seymour rose to his feet. The stillness of death filled the great hall. There, on that bright July morning, in the midst of that vast mass of humanity, in the commercial metropolis of the nation and of his own State, to which the eyes of forty millions of people were turned that day, Mr. Seymour, trembling with excitement and filled with fear, stood and pleaded for his character. It was a piteous sight. The poor man told of his promises; that when he had refused the use of his name he meant it, and that now his honor forbade it. Think of this my hearers. He stood there and pleaded for his "honor." I believe he felt what he said, for to say that, under the circumstances, he was guilty of preconcerted treachery, would be to say that by his side Judas Iscariot and John Wilkes Booth had lost the lustre of their infamy.

When he had finished his appeal he was boldly told that, after what occurred, his honor was now safe in the hands of the reactionists. Ohio returned to the charge, the rebels throughout the hall raised the same wild and savage yell with which Hampton and Forrest had so often charged the soldiers of the Union.—It was too much for Mr. Seymour.—Braver men than he had quailed before the battle cry; he hesitated, he yielded, and then fled ignominiously from the scene.

All was now over. The demoralization of the progressionists was complete, and the Rebels had it their own way. Hence, *an unpardoned Rebel soldier could rise to his feet and propose the name of Francis P. Blair, Jr.*, the very prince of revolutionists, as the Vice President of the nation this same Rebel had fought to destroy. Rebels again triumphed; the deed was done, and when the Convention adjourned, the happiest men in New York city were General William Preston, General Wade Hampton and General N. B. Forrest, and they had good reason to be so, for in the heart of the great North they had achieved the greatest political victory of the present generation, and had done their work wisely and well.

Since which nice little "arrangement" we fear Colonel Brown has left the Democratic party. We are sorry for this; but suppose he follows the antique model of gaining reputation through disaster. Xenophon is best known as the General who conducted the retreat of the Ten Thousand. Colonel Brown is only known as Mr. Chase's "great defeated." And so we leave him.

A GOOD sort of a man in Maine was recently asked to subscribe for a chandelier for the church. "Now," said he, "what is the use of a chandelier? After you get it you can't get any one to play on it."

A LIVELY urchin accosted a traveling apple-merchant in the street the other day, and cried, in an earnest voice: M——, please give me an apple; my brother goes with your sister!" He'll do.

SOME one said of a very handsome woman whose feet were immense: "She's very pretty, but she upsets completely the ordinary system of measurement, by proving that two feet make a yard."

WORK DONE AND WORK BEFORE US.

The strength of this republic in loyalty, in material recources and in commercial firmness, is not the least of the revelations of the late years of trial. That, in the face of the threats of domestic enemies and the acts of traitors, and in calm defiance of the warlike preparations made by the rebel States, we could dare to take up the challenge which they had given, and to meet them in arms, was such an act of moral courage as the history of the world cannot parallel. It was more than simple hardihood in a well-established cause. For among the political heresies which for many years had been sown was this: that the Union was such a compact that the States adhereing to the Union had no right to compel obedience of recusant States to the general laws and to the will of the majority.

Had the rebels contented themselves with passive resistance of the laws, and the refusal to comply, and thus thrown upon the general government the initiative in actual warfare, they would have drawn unto their support thousands at the north whom war arrayed against them. But the firing upon the flag of the Union and its defenders, the seizure of United States vessels, forts and munitions—in a word, the inauguration of war, on the rebel side drove from their friendship many a man who would have otherwise fraternized with them. The rebels put themselves in the wrong from the very start.

Still, though our duty was to a great degree made plain by the violence of the rebellious section, and though insult and contempt thrown upon the flag, the symbol of the national fame and honor, fixed the determination of many who would have otherwise hesitated, or went into the war not only to coerce rebels into submission, but to fix the disputed principles that we had a right to coerce them—a point to this day denied by certain political Dogberrys—we went to the field not simply to defend a nation, but to prove that a nation existed. And, until success fixed and finally settled upon our banners, we had this difficult part to carry, unfriended and alone. The victory was accomplished in falsification of foreign prophecies and hopes, and in despite of domestic treachery.

In material resources our strength was shown. If we had gone abroad for loans we should have been humiliated by insult and refusal. But the appeal to the loyalty and patriotism of our own countrymen was enough; and the confidence of the nation in its government made the national credit unlimited.

The commercial firmness and prudence the sagacity and stamina of the great business community, trading, financiering and manufacturing, has been exhibited. War, being an abnormal condition, disturbs all business relations. A continued state of hostilities makes the exceptional condition to the rule, so that the advent of peace, disturbing business contracts, is often even more disastrous to trade and industry than the beginning of war had been. Through all this we have passed. There certainly have been failures and commercial disasters. But the average returns of labor and capital have been as good as during any other eight years of our history. We have not had a "panic" or a "crisis" equal in its disturbing effect to those trade convulsions which have occurred at periods of profound peace. Indeed we can scarcely be said to have suffered from "panic" at all.

"Fore-warned, fore-armed," has been vindicated as a true proverb. While political complications have occurred which in France would almost have shut up the Bourse, and in England would have made John Bull button his pockets, starve his tenants and send his laborers to the nearest Union workhouse, the population of the loyal United States, usually reported mercurial and excitable, have been phlegmatic to a degree. The apathy of the people during this impeachment trial passed the step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

The threats and bluster of the southern rebels, and their allies, the northern Democrats, are passed by as the idle wind which men regard not. Commercial and other business interests go on, and all the usual intercourse of life proceeds as if there was no possibility of any serious political disturbances. Business men move cautiously, as they have long been in the habit of moving, and are ready for any contingency, so far as caution and wisdom can make them ready. The secret of this confidence in the future is confidence in the strength of our institutions, so sorely tested, so gallantly defended, and so triumphantly victorious.

But it must be remembered that the defence and the victory in the late contests were due to the establishment and recognition of the principles of the Republican party, which are the principles of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. Normal friends become foes, exerted upon us an alien influence during the war, which crystilized patriotism into efficiency. We had no leisure to dispute among ourselves while an outside foe occupied us. It was enough to silence any northern sympathizer that his speech had a southern twang.

Now that license is restored to treasonable utterance north and south it will not longer answer to remain calm and indifferent to the threats of the enemies of all that has made the Union victorious. The Democratic party (so called) means revolution. The northern Democrats are partly in full accord with this treason, and are partly, as in the days of "the Union as it was," simply the servile tools of their southern masters. At the polls the votes of tools count, as well as the votes of those who handle these human implements.

The thinking portion of the loyal public, now that the summer vacation is over and business is to be resumed, must consider all other business second in importance to the securing of a Republican President, and a strong Republican majority in the next Congress. Give us four years more of safe administration of the government, and the years which close the first century of the republic will be the most wonderful in our annals. They will afford the record of powerful foes baffled as a giant might resist an army of pigmies, without the exercise of his full strength. They will be signalized by the history of a great war fought, but a rebellion conquered, and the government credit raised instead of injured in the struggle. The last years of our first hundred will show the national currency fixed; for before 1876 the specie payments will be resumed, under the aid of the best paper we have ever had. The last years will bear the remarkable history of a long war without serious commercial convulsions, of improved domestic industry, and of the wonderful railroads connecting the two great oceans, and making this continent as the world's centre and thoroughfare. And "time's noblest triumph" will be seen in the actual freedom of all men, of whatever race, under the shelter of the starry flag of the United States.

But, by negligence, suffer Seymour and Blair to be elected, or be content with a bare escape from their rule, and who can predict the evil consequences!

THE OUTLOOK AHEAD.

Reports from all quarters of Pennsylvania are encouraging. The interest, with which the great issues of the canvass are regarded by all the friends of the Union in this State, has hitherto been manifested rather in their calm but vigilant observation of the efforts of the party of rebellion to obscure those issues and hoodwink the people on collateral questions. But it would have been a great mistake to have imagined that our friends were sleeping, because there were but few external indications of their readiness for the trial. We have drawn the enemy's fire; we have "felt" their lines, centre and wings; we know their strength, in men, guns and position, and we are now ready to move at once on their works. As in former canvasses, so now, September wins the fight in Pennsylvania, and Vermont gives us the word to "go in." The strong point of the opposition tactics is to be in fraudulent naturalizations and colonizations, supported by the lavish expenditures of the Whisky Ring. We have only to foil that game, and we shall whip them out of their boots on a fair poll.

Ohio will be Republican from the Lake to the River. Their majority will range from 25,000 to 40,000 on the State ticket in October, with sixteen of the nineteen members of Congress—a gain of one—and Grant will have at least sixty thousand in November. The signs in that State are so unfavorable to the Rebels, that Mr. Pendleton telegraphed on Tuesday last to J. A. M'Clernard at Chicago, withdrawing his appointments for Illinois, in consequence of "*the condition of the canvass in Ohio!*" and M'Clernard, who claims that his brains furnished Grant with the plan for the capture of Vicksburg, was foolish enough to make the text of the dispatch public. Mr. Pendleton thus confesses the situation in his own State to be a desperate one.

The Union men of Indiana propose to swell their majority of 14,202 in 1866 to 25,000 in October next. We believe they will do it.

And then will come the grand stampede for Grant and Colfax, the Union and Peace, which, in four weeks more, *will sweep every Northern State.*

PLAIN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Somebody has grouped in six paragraphs a perfect refutation of about every one of the numerous counts made against the Republicans by Democrats. The statistics are from official scources, and are incontrovertible.

I.—The ordinary expenditures of the Government for the present fiscal year are only $102,818,446 in paper whereas ten years ago, on a gold basis, and before the era of high prices, they were $70,000,000 under the Democratic administration of James Buchanan.

II.—Since the war closed, in a period of about three years, the public debt has been reduced between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000.

III.—The Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Republican Congresses have removed $191,000,000, of taxes, that but for this action the people would be called upon to pay.

IV.—In three years the army has been reduced from 1,005,516 men to about 40,000, and a proposition is now pending for its reduction to 25,000.

V.—The taxes removed have been all from domestic industry, from cotton, from agricultural products, from petroleum, and the tax upon whiskey has been reduced 75 per cent. and upon tobacco 15 per cent.

VI.—Of the eleven States which went into rebellion, eight have been restored to their old relations to the Union under loyal governments, and are now represented in Congress.

As billions of Confederate notes and bonds are held in the South it is but just to suppose that every effort will be made to legalize their payment by the United States Government if the rebels are restored to power through the election of Seymour and Blair. The party in the North that continually complains of the burdens of a debt contracted in defense of the Union would not have the least hesitancy in shouldering the rebel debt upon us, provided the rebels would divide the spoils and thus fill the pockets of Northern copperheads. The immense sum at stake is a great temptation to Seymour and Blair, and it behooves those who have to pay the taxes to keep that temptation beyond their reach, by voting for Grant and Colfax.

WE often mix our zeal for Christ with a great deal of our own wild-fire.

NATIONAL ISSUES AND LOCAL ISSUES.

There are many questions and considerations which form local issues in our elections, but which have nothing whatever to do with national politics. There are personal likes and dislikes which affect our choice of individuals whose official life will bring them, if elected, into immediate personal contact with ourselves. Under ordinary circumstances these things may be permitted due weight in the canvass for minor municipal officers. But the State Legislature ought to be in accord with Congress, and how important the office of a State Governor or the chief Executive of a city may be was demonstrated in the times of trial from which we are just emerging. Fancy what would have been the condition of the national Executive during the war if all our Governors had been of the type of Horatio Seymour.—Imagine how the rebel element in our cities would have rioted if the Mayors had been of the stripe of Fernando Wood, who proposed that New York should secede; with a reserve of Seymours behind the city governments to hail the voters as "friends," after having indicated to them how convenient the interference of mob power would prove and how formidable it might be made.

The strict drill of the old Democratic party maintained its ascendency, almost uninterrupted, for years. Even success, which is apt to demoralize, did not cause the managers to relax their vigilance. The Democrats might have been paramount today, had it not been for the audacity and wickedness of their southern masters, who precipitated a rebellion upon the country, and drove out of their ranks in the north all who had any claim to loyalty, any regard for republican and genuine democratic principles, and any reverence for the proud fabric of freedom which our fathers reared. The fatal mistake of firing upon the flag which is sacred to all patriotic hearts made thousands of Democrats utterly repudiate the party allegiance which had already been weakened by the impudent nomination at Charleston, and the insolent pretensions of the southern oligarchs that slavery was a national institution.

The same old party drill is being restored. During the years of war the pseudo Democrats were under the ban of treachery. Open fraternization with the rebels who were bent on overthrowing the government and ruining the nation in every hope which we held dear, and in every interest which we cherished, was met with the heartfelt scorn of every honest man. The party adhesions could only be kept up by secret organization. The Knights of the Golden Circle preserved the traditions of the pro slavery Democracy in secret dark and midnight conclave. Now the war is over. Men are tired of strife. The loyal even venture to overlook past transactions, and to recognize again the persons to whom to speak was misprison of treason, and to take by the hand was contamination, during the time that everything was in peril. In this era of good feeling disappointed pro-rebels have crept out of their concealment, and, though they find slavery dead, they find the National Treasury still in existence, and national offices still in the gift of the people and of the Executive. No thanks to them that there is a national government left. But they want not thanks—they want office and pelf. They are striving to regain their old ascendency, and are ready to sacrifice everything honest now, and everything honorable, as they ever were ready, to regain their old position. Sharpened in their wits by adversity, they are diligently reorganizing their old system of tactics. They are making their stereotype appeals to ignorance and prejudice, and employing their mendacious pens and tongues with the glibness of a common scold who has emerged just alive from the horse pond.

They must be met by determined and persevering interest and effort. Their defeat this fall must be overwhelming. The national safety must be held paramount to all local issues Every loyal man, whether he call himself a Democrat or Republican, must vote for the Grant and Colfax electoral ticket, and if he love his country, discard any party tie that would prevent that vote. Every Republican must vote for legislators, national and State, who will uphold the reconstruction policy now thoroughly inaugurated. Governors must be chosen who will support the great cause of the country. The audacious nominations and the revolutionary platform made in New York at the bidding of southern rebels, still unrepentant, form an insult to the nation which deserves the most emphatic rebuke at the hands of the people.

The greatest danger we have to fear is in the very absurdity of the copperhead platform and programme. It may seem so weak as to defeat itself. But we have desperate men to deal with. The old rebel spirit is rampant again, and the old party chicanery is in full exercise. Let no man who desires peace and prosperity for our country fail to use his influence against the dark treachery which would bring chaos back again, and destroy the dear-bought fruits of our late fearful struggle. Let not a vote be lost; and that none may be, work from this day till the sun goes down on the day of the Presidential election.

A MINISTER, or a teacher, without boldness, is like a smooth file, a knife without an edge, a sentinel that is afraid to let off his gun. If men will be bold in sin, ministers must be bold to reprove.

IT has been thought that a very likely way to make a man serious, would be to spend one quarter of an hour every day in solemn thought of Hebrew 10: 39.—*Henry.*

COLERIDGE says that the fairest flower he ever saw climbing around a poor man's window was not so beautiful in his eyes as the Bible which was laying within.

WHEN the Breton mariner puts to sea, his prayer is "Keep me, my God! my boat is so small and thy ocean is so wide!" How like the condition of all of us!

THE WELSH FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: The Welsh people in the United States are but few in number when compared with some other nations. But, although small "among the thousands of Judah," the unanimity with which they vote the Republican ticket entitles them to much credit, and I trust that an occasional brief article touching the political canvass among these enthusiastic Republicans will not be unacceptable either to the editors or readers of *The Tribune.*

The "Drych" (Mirror), published at Utica, N. Y., is one of the best conducted weeklies in the United States. In no respect is it inferior to our well-conducted Republican newspapers. Its editors are gentlemen of education, refinement, and taste, and perfectly at home in both languages. Its political tone is neither doubtful or equivocal. It is an outspoken advocate of the principles of the Republican party. *The Drych* is in its 18th year, and never *looked* so well, and never *did* so well. It is read by the Welsh people throughout the Union, and has been greatly instrumental in shaping their political convictions.

I find that Welsh Grant and Colfax Clubs are being organized throughout the Welsh settlements. In the city of Utica, a short time ago, a very flourishing club was established and put in working order. A resolution was passed respectfully asking the Welsh clergyman of the city to write a short address to the Welsh voters of Oneida County touching the issues of the campaign. In the last *Drych* these gentlemen have cheerfully responded, and I send you a translation of the same. I am myself in the English ministry of the M. E. Church but I am deeply interested in the welfare of my own nation. E. W.

Rodman,