News From all Nations.

—Fremont will recuperate on the coast of Maine.

—Only ten democratic papers in Kentucky support the new departure theory.

—One of Barnum's anacondas shuffled off thirteen feet of mortal coil, in Worcester, Sunday.

—It is said that Phil Sheridan was made an LL.D., on account of his knowledge of cannon law.

—Those muscular Christians, John Morrissey and John C. Heenan, were recent visitors at the Round Lake Camp Meeting.

—Some of the Massachusetts politicians seem to think still that Governor Claflin will accept the nomination for re-election.

—A lady in Pickway, Ohio, packed away her silver ware in an old clothes bag, and forgetfully sold the lot for three cents a pound.

—Jubilee Gilmore is going to Europe to talk up the great international musical splurge he has in contemplation for next June.

—Charles Gifford, a physician of South Wilson, Niagra county, suicided Thursday morning by jumping from a bridge at Niagra Falls.

—A little girl wants to know if fleas are white, because her uncle told her that "Mary had a little lamb, with fleece as white as snow."

—A Utica man sat on his umbrella at a lecture to prevent its theft. When he got up it was gone, and he wants to know where [illegible].

—Miss Nella S. Hubbard, daughter of Judge Hubbard of Genesee, was among the graduates of the Genesee Musical Institute at Lima last week.

—A seven mile panorama of the St. Lawrence was sold at an auction of unclaimed goods in Boston, last week, for $500. It is said to have cost $20,000.

—The sand is filling up the Suez canal so rapidly that a screw steamer, towed by a tug, grounded seven times on her way through.

—The public schools of Boston gave their exhibitions on Tuesday and Wednesday, closing with an afternoon festival in the Music Hall.

—The United States owns eight hundred shares of stock, equal to about two-fifths of the entire amount, in the Dismal Swamp canal.

—The Amateur Dramatic association of Richmond has presented $132.30 to the Female Humane association and the Male Orphan Asylum of the city.

—"I am delighted to see you, boys; but which is Mr. Mendelssohn?" was the question of a committee-man to the Boston Mendelssohn Quartette Club.

—Mr. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, denies that he is a candidate for the office of Chief Justice in Utah, and says he does not want any office in the gift of the President.

—A Cleveland merchant lately received a package labelled, "1 box Tom Cats." It took him some time to decipher the fact that the inscription meant a box of tomato catsup.

—A heartless old bachelor schoolmaster the other day unmercifully flogged a little girl eight years old, because she said her sister wouldn't have him because he had such a [illegible].

—An Ohio inventor claims to have devised a process for converting iron into steel of so high a quality that it can be cast into [illegible] and ready-sharpened edged tools all [illegible].

—The commissioners appointed [illegible] in consequence of [illegible] that the coal would be exhausted [illegible] that there is enough [illegible] the next [illegible].

—A Bridgeport man who impulsively sold his horse to a peddler for a [illegible] of matches, is disgusted at learning that the animal is [illegible] and bids fair to regain his original value.

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says it is estimated that each Ku-Klux witness costs the country about two hundred and fifty dollars, and many of them much more.

—The French gentry are adopting the plan of inviting guests by series to their chateaux. Each invitation sets forth the exact length of time the guest is expected to stay, as well as the day he is to come.

—Governor Geary has signed the bill passed by the late legislature of Pennsylvania, appointing the annual elections of city, ward, borough and township officers on the [illegible] April, beginning with 1872.

—A rustic serenader, who mournfully warbled "I'm lonely tonight, love, without thee," had his loneliness alleviated by a number of dogs, who made it lively enough for him the rest of the night.

—Mr. James Savage is the oldest [illegible] who has been a Fourth of July orator [illegible]. He delivered the oration in 1811, [illegible] Gray was the city orator in 1822.

—Colonel Thomas W. Higginson [illegible] Newport is "the most agreeable, [illegible] healthful, and beyond all comparison [illegible] watering-place in America."

—There is a family resemblance [illegible] the various branches of the Latin race. [illegible] during twenty-three days, 379,823 persons were "denounced." In Mexico, during [illegible] about the same number.

—A member of a minstrel troupe who endeavored to introduce himself to two [illegible] in the streets of Louisville, the [illegible], was bailed out just in time for the performance that evening.

—The losses by fire in the United States during 1870 are estimated to have been [illegible]; the marine losses $20,000,000, and the death claims actually paid by the life insurance companies were $20,000,000.

—All the lawyers of San Francisco [illegible] a paper recommending Judge [illegible] for re-election. It is said that both [illegible] will nominate him, and that the vote in [illegible] will be unanimous.

—Napoleon, relieved from the cares of empire, has turned to writing for the press, and is said to contribute some of the most vigorous editorials in the *Situation*, the London organ of the Imperialists.

—The last rail upon the Peoria and Rock Island road was laid about six o'clock on the evening of the 7th inst. The rolling stock is all on the ground, and trains will be running within thirty days.

—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of New York, in a recent interview, denied that he and Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, were about to secede from the Episcopal church and set up an independent Protestant Episcopal church.

—Says the Baton Rouge *Gazette*: Some idea of the heat may be formed from the fact that on Wednesday last five mules were sunstruck on one of the plantations of this parish and killed while harnessed to their plows.

—[illegible] warehouse, the Lake House and twenty other buildings, were burned on Saturday at Fond du Lac, Wis. Several firemen were more or less injured, and one child is supposed to have been burned to death. Loss [illegible].

—A pair of runaway lovers were overtaken at Cincinnati by a flinty-hearted [illegible] who not only administered personal [illegible] to the [illegible] lady, but levied for his travelling expenses on the funds of the young gentleman.

—Some clever fellow has invented a new kind of ink, called "love letter ink." It is a sure preventive against all cases of breach of promise, as the ink fades away and leaves the sheet blank in about four weeks after being written upon.

—The democratic State Central Committee of Arkansas have adopted resolutions against calling a state convention or publishing a platform until after the National Democratic Convention of 1872 shall be held. They [illegible] of the new departure.

—There is a narrow strip of country about ten miles long, in the southern portion of Marshall and Nemaha counties, Kansas, on which little or no rain has fallen since February. The crops there are parched up in the midst of surrounding abundance.

—The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says that the speculation in wool has made the [illegible] so much higher in proportion to the value of cloth, that a Lewiston woollen manufacturing company has directed the selling agents to sell no more of their goods for the present.

—The words of Frank Kiernan, the brave engineer who met his death in the Newark accident, are magnificent in their heroic simplicity: "I felt sure that I could have saved myself by jumping into the ditch; but I hoped to save my engine and the train, and hung on."

—Mr. Eli Whitney, of New Haven, Conn., has arranged to give to the wife of Mr. Bush, who was accidentally shot at Whitneyville, a permanent home and an income of $600 a year, to be derived from productive property set apart, in the hands of trustees, for that purpose.

—The trial in Chicago of Alfred Zigenmeyer for the murder of M. W. Gumbleton, in December, was concluded on Friday night, with a verdict of guilty, in accordance with the indictment, and fixing his punishment at imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary. His counsel made a motion for a new trial.

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Thursday, July 20, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
Col. DAVID STANTON,
OF BEAVER.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH,
OF SCHUYLKILL.

☞ A meeting of the Republican Standing Committee of Bradford County, will be held at the REPORTER office in the borough of Towanda, Tuesday July 25, 1871, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the transaction of important business. A full attendance is requested.

S. W. ALVORD, Ch'n.

The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee, DANVERSE BOURNE, D. F. PARK, G. W. BRINK, H. B. PARSONS, M. GUSTIN, J. M. TRACY, JAS DONAHUE, D. S. PRATT and S. W. ALVORD.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

The mighty significance of the dreadful occurrences of the past week, in New York, should awaken the earnest and thoughtful attention of every good citizen. It is not to the killing and wounding of so many men, women and children that public attention and inquiry need to be directed. The suffering and death of that occasion we would not underestimate, nor pass lightly by. They wring the hearts of relatives and friends, and shock the feelings of the sympathetic all over the land. We leave to the proper authorities the disposition of all the technical and legal questions involved, deploring the necessity which called for such carnage, and particularly that among the victims should be numbered those who were guiltless of everything except a morbid curiosity.

But the vascillating course of the city authorities, taken in connection with the outrageous demands and threats of the Hibernian Societies, the yielding up of the city government to the mob, and the final scenes of riot and bloodshed, should arouse every citizen to the imminence of the danger which threatens if the Democratic party succeeds in attaining the reins of government. Nowhere is Democratic rule or misrule, so well exemplified as in the city of New York. That city is hopelessly and irremediably given over to the Democracy. The Tammany leaders rule with undisputed sway. The results are apparent in her municipal affairs, and are an earnest of what might be expected could her rulers once get in possession of the National Treasury. The men composing the "ring," who but a few years since were humble mechanics, now count their wealth by millions, and feed and fatten on money filched from the city treasury. Peculation and corruption are open and rampant, defying public opinion, and soiling even the judicial ermine.

The upright citizens of New York recognize and deplore this state of affairs, but they are utterly powerless to remedy the evil. The power of the leaders lays in controlling and swaying the foreign element which on the 12th day of July filled the Eighth avenue with an excited mass, howling with rage and fury at the Orangemen, and assaulting the procession and its escort with paving stones and pistol shots. The ignorant and brutalized rioters of that day cast the votes upon which the Democratic leaders depend for their offices, and for their power to plunder and make themselves rich.

The inherent right of any portion of our citizens peaceably to assemble and parade, is too apparent to need argument. No sophistries can set it aside. Whether it be an Orange celebration, a Catholic demonstration in honor of the Pope, or a temperance procession, or any other method of manifesting public sentiment, the actors have an undoubted right to be let alone. However much we may doubt their good sense in parading, or disagree with their objects, they should be alike protected in all lawful and proper demonstrations, by all means and at every sacrifice.

It is not that the Orangemen celebrate a Protestant victory, that they are entitled to the sympathy and support of Americans. But it is because the same spirit that would deny them the right of parade, if submitted to, would soon strike out bolder and deeper, and make demands still further assailing the religious and political rights of Protestants, and curtailing and forbidding the free exercise of those privileges for which our forefathers fought. It is the intolerant and proscriptive spirit displayed in demanding that the Orangemen should not be allowed to parade, and the concession of the city authorities to that demand, which should awaken alarm and apprehension. The Catholic population said virtually to the Mayor and authorities: "Numerically and politically, we rule this city; this Orange demonstration is obnoxious to us; you must forbid it, or we will break it up, by shooting down and murdering the participants. We place you in office, and you dare not refuse to do as we bid you." Thus threatened, the Mayor issued his celebrated proclamation, forbidding the parade; a measure which aroused the intense indignation of the whole country. In a day or two, the city was surrendered to the brutal denizens of the Fourth and Sixth Wards. Shame and confusion fell upon every decent citizen. Law and order had surrendered to a wild, unthinking, bigoted mob, and liberty and independence were of no account.

The latent danger to the liberties of the citizen, in the free exercise of his religious convictions, which these occurrences so plainly develop, is in the fact that the mobocracy rule the

Democratic leaders, and that the latter, when occasion occurs, are powerless to control and guide the ignorant, excitable mass upon whom they depend for the very power they exercise. Plainly, the Democracy is not fit to be trusted with power, because the great and ruling element of that party cannot be depended upon to protect the civil and religious rights of the citizen. We make no war upon religions nor nationalities, but we would protect and respect all alike. And what we accord to others, we claim for ourselves. We trust the day is far distant when the religious privileges of any citizen shall be in any way abridged. We appeal to every intelligent citizen, if the recent occurrences in New York do not clearly demonstrate that should the Democratic party, once become firmly seated in power, there is great fear to apprehend that not only will our civil rights be in danger, but our religious privileges will be assailed by intolerance, ignorance and bigotry.

Tammany rules the Democratic party, and recent events show that the mob rules Tammany. In the South, the Democracy, to say the least, are the apologists for anarchy and crime, by which the citizen, both white and black, is deprived of his rights, and in hourly danger of insult or death. South, life and property are made insecure, through Democracy. North, religious privileges and public rights are assailed by Democracy, and the Democratic leaders quietly surrender to the exactions of the mob. Shall such warnings remain unheeded? Considerations higher and graver than mere political questions are involved—considerations which affect the permanence of our free institutions, and the enjoyment of those inalienable rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

KNOCKING AWAY AT IT.

Grant's administration keeps hammering away at the public debt. Every month shows that its aggregate is lessened—it goes tumbling down in its figures like some huge pile that only needs to be periodically disturbed to insure its final removal. In financiering of this description there is nothing like persistency. It does not take a determined man long to accomplish a result—he sees what he can do—he feels what he is doing, and as he works along he can tell at a glance what the must do to keep a succession of results. This is President Grant's position. He makes a speciality of reducing the public debt. Some men cry out "reduce taxation first." We believe this would be best, but Grant thinks otherwise, and as he has the power to carry out his idea in the matter, and we have not, all there is to do is to submit patiently to what he is doing, and rejoice he does it so well. Our public debt is disappearing by the millions. It is not a spasmodic liquidation—one step forward and two backward. Nothing of the kind. It goes steadily on; it keeps coming down—one can almost hear the huge sums tumbling with a mighty crash. It is the right way to show one's honesty. The men and nations that pay their debts will always have friends, will always be able to get money when they want it. Grant understands this to be so—he means business—his acts are marked with good results, and this is all the people want. Let him knock away, then, at the debt. Its reduction is the real blessing, alike for the present and the future.—*State Journal.*

☞ The Richmond *Journal*and *Enquirer* says; "The Republicans made war on the South with enthusiasm; the Democrats had no stomach for the fight, and were forced into it by the pressure of Northern public sentiment. We know they behaved badly; they encouraged the South to secede, and flinched when the deed was done; but they like us, and have always liked us, and they were always ready to assist us in securing an honorable peace during the war. And since the war they have resisted with all their power the whole series of reconstruction measures. They resisted the Freedmen's Bureau bill the civil rights bill, the fourteenth amendment, the military bills, the fifteenth amendment, the enforcement acts, the Kuklux bill. The Republicans have been driving the 'National' coach away from the course and the old highway of the Constitution, and the Democrats have been hanging on the wheels and holding back with all their strength. Nothing but the irresistible pressure of public sentiment at the North forced them up to the mark of adopting the "New Movement."

☞ The following interpretation of the New Departure is extracted from the Gettysburg *Compiler*, which is counted among those Democratic journals which "accept" the situation: "We are as much opposed to the heresy of negro suffrage as we ever were, and always shall be oppsed to it. We believe this was intended for a white man's government, and think wrong has been done by changing the status of the negro; nevertheless this does not prevent us acknowledging that negroes actually vote. We yield to the politicial situation, and recognize as part of the fundamental law of the country what we cannot help recognizing. "We do not go a step beyond this."

☞ The National Debt was reduced during June, $7,103,349, and since the 4th of March, 1869, when Gen. Grant was inaugurated, $332,432,425. This exhibit ought to satisfy the people that Gen. Grant's administration is a wise and frugal one.

THE CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONISTS.

CALIFORNIA, June, 1871.

We have met various parties returning from the Yo Semite Valley, and our habit is to make their acquaintance at once and ply them with questions in the most unceremonious manner. We receive replies anything but reassuring. One traveler relates that it is customary for the females of each party upon arriving at their journey's end, to throw themselves into the arms of the first gentleman who comes to assist them from the saddle, and "to lift up their voices and weep." Think what an affecting sight this must be,—as the result, too, of no other emotion than that of fatigue! These exhausted beings are then carried into the hotel, where they remain several days, and when sufficiently recovered, instead of looking at the wonders of the place, they insist upon being taken out of this fearful Valley as soon as possible. Our gentlemen concluded upon hearing this, that going to the Yo Semite was a thing not to be thought of. It required a powerful exercise of feminine persuasion to convince them that *their* ladies would prove a glorious exception to the rule.

Tuesday, P. M., (June 13), the day fixed upon for our departure, found us ready, but the party was not on the whole in good spirits. A solemn aspect was visible on the *faces* of the gentlemen; and the ladies, while putting on the semblance of cheerfulness, gave one the impression that they *felt* rather faint-hearted. But to return was out of the question. The die was cast. We reached Modesto for the night, where we were roused up for a four o'clock breakfast. Here we left our trunks and the railroad for 96 miles of staging. At this point the ladies are obliged to put on their equestrian armor. In saying that this consists of a complete bloomer costume, we expect to shock the prejudices of many of our friends; but we hope to soften them a little by mentioning that our large sun-bonnets modified the garb very perceptibly, making it difficult to judge whether we were contributors to the *Woman's Journal*, or a party of berry-pickers. As we continued our ride in this dress a feeling of pity and superiority steals over us towards those of our sex who are anxious to make a fine toilette. At some future time we may be equally foolish, but now the idea seems preposterous. We pass over with a sense of weariness that long day in the stage. We rode 81 miles before stopping for the night, and we looked upon alighting, like mere receptacles of dust. The unanswered question, "Will this pay?"—frequently arose to our lips. But if the law of compensation holds good in our case, we shall see things of wondrous beauty before long. A night's rest gave us some relief and also the thought that we had only 12 miles more to make of this most barbarous mode of traveling. The country, too, began to revive our hopes, so different from that of the day previous. It was *too much* of a good thing that tired us then. After all we *do* enjoy being rattled over the stones in a stage coach. But as we look about us we forget the conveyance—we are again in the clouds. When at half past ten o'clock we descend, having arrived at "Clark's," where the horseback riding begins, we positively regret it. Will it do to own that this may partly be attributed to a fear lest in having been too boastful, some of us "weighed in the balance"—might be found wanting? We were put to a slight test the same day by a ride to "the Mariposa Big Trees." The distance from the house and back again is called 14 miles; we concluded, however, that like the trees, the reckoning must be *tall*. What a grove of giants we beheld! making us feel like pigmies under their towering branches. Imagine how like specks, we, and even our horses, appeared 130 feet below them! We walked over the "Fallen Monarch," but there was still room for hundreds of others on his mighty trunk. As our predecessors had done, we also, hewed and hacked at the lifeless remains, bearing off our trophies triumphantly; and we then descended to visit "a live brother," the Grizzly Giant—close at hand. Despite our sacrilege, his appearance was most benignant, as we stood around and wonderingly tried to "take his measure." Our guide informed us that the day before, twenty-five persons on mounted horses, occupying 100 feet of ground, were just able to encircle the huge body. Our respects paid to this forest king, we entered various excavated skeletons; "Pluto's Chimney" and the "Dining Room," giving us the most elbow room. The ruins of one, where eight horses rode abreast, were pointed out to us.

But the sinking sun warned us to return. Pondering over what we had seen, we tried to forget that we were intensely weary, and desired above all things to dismount and fortify ourselves for another day. Twenty-four miles are between us and the Valley. We feel very grateful when our gentlemen tell us that the journey is to be divided. Twelve miles to the "Half-Way House," and we shall remain there until the next A. M. Fancy us starting forth towards the trail. Jacho, loaded down with satchels, shawls, etc.,—the collected baggage of the party—leads off in the procession. How comical he looks trudging along so independently! Dan, the guide, follows, and the rest of us file on in line. With comparative ease, this much of the distance is overcome; still, the Half-Way House is by no means an unwelcome retreat. Built of rough boards without paint, paper or plaster, its primitive air has a peculiar charm. The gentlemen wash hands and faces out of doors and have a partnership towel; the ladies are given a room in common, and take turns at the small looking-glass and wash-bowl. We met many travelers, either going or coming, and we spent the evening sitting around a large bonfire talking, or listening to those who could tell more marvellous tales than we.

Before Breakfast, several of us visited some wigwams inhabited by those wretched, degraded beings, the Digger Indians. They eat for meat, grasshoppers, crickets, and even dead horses; their vegetables are roots and acrons. The latter they pulverize and knead into bread. From the Manzenita berry, so common through the woods, they make a kind of tea or beer. We had done the Chinese quarters injustice—they become clean by contrast to these hovels.

We are to-day so courageous, that instead of retreating at once into the Valley, we conclude to use the forenoon by going to Glacier Point—where a bird's eye view of the land of promise is afforded. We strike a trail and go up, up, indefinitely, breathing rarified air again. The summit attained, we leave our horses, to clamber over stupendous rocks. At last, from a greater than Pisgah's height, "we view the landscape o'er." We have scaled one of the walls of this vernal amphitheatre. How perfect, yet how tiny the picture: distinct yet minute, are orchard, meadow and glittering stream. In the attitude of Sea Lions, we stretch ourselves over the mighty cliffs and wonder how a half day's journey can possibly conduct us to this Arcadian vale 2,000 feet below us—"so near and yet so far." Returning to the hotel we dined and rested for an hour. Again we are in the saddle; donkey, guide, bloomer costume, coat, hat and sun-bonnet in motley array. Our guide beguiled the way by many laughable stories. One was about his trials connected with an ambitious lady of advanced age, whose weight of over two hundred pounds did not discourage her from wishing to visit the Yo Semite. At the Half-Way House, her friends left her to the tender mercies of Dan, who agreed to take her as far as Glacier Point, and then conduct her back to Clark's, there to await her more fortunate relatives. He had reason to repent of his promise, as not only her strength but his own gave out, occasioned by the frequent necessity of rolling her off upon logs to rest her, and then rolling her again into the saddle. He thought the poor woman was seeking pleasure under difficulties. Ascending for a few miles, we came to Inspiration Point. While the valley is not here as at Glacier Point, in full view, we began to comprehend the magnitude of these mountain ramparts, and ceased to wonder why strangers from every clime were attracted thither. Under the shadow of that grand old rock, "El Capitan," which sentinel-like, beckoned us onward, our ascent began.

We pass lightly over this part of the way, simply stating that we reached the Valley in time to catch a glimpse of its "Bridal Veil," which we all thought much too long for the width; that no scenes were enacted upon alighting; if bruised, no bones were broken. Laughter, not weeping, crowned the eventful day, and we retired exultingly. We shall never forget our fourth Sunday from home spent in the Valley. The sound of rushing water which we heard on awaking, came from the Yo Semite Falls opposite our window. Entirely unlike Niagara, superior by far in height, yet like a thread by comparison in breadth. We went out on horseback to attend an open air service, but missed it owing to a mistake in the hour. Before returning to the hotel, we take a survey of our surroundings. Here are royal arches, domes and cathedral spires. What works of art can compete with these mighty chiselings of Nature; faultless but in one respect, that we find no doors of access. As we proceed the "Three Graces" glance down lovingly upon us—"Charity" as ever being the greatest.

Thoughts of home and letters to be written there, fill out the day. Morn is devoted to the work and labor of sight-seeing. The Vernal and Nevada Falls are only accessible by steeps greater than any we have yet seen. But such hardy equestrians had our [illegible] miles riding made of us, that we felt prepared to look unflinchingly from the dizziest eminences. The feat accomplished and the return begun, we are given a choice between a half mile walk under the Vernal Falls, or a much longer horseback descent as we came, on the *perpendicular*. Differingin opinion,our forces became divided. At Inscription Rock, our meeting place, we compared notes and found it difficult to judge which party had the advantage. The one in mud-stained boots, and garments covered with spray, or the other pale with the fear that the riderless horses anxious to reach the rendezvous, should crowd their own and dash them over the precipice. The question is still open for discussion.

High up among the Nevadas, a stream has its source, which gathering strength from the melting snows increases with resistless power, till at last dashing and roaring from heights where it is impossible to distinguish cloud from spray, it forms those mighty waterfalls,—the only invaders able to assail the impregnable battlements of this secluded Valley. The angry waters re-unite again at their base and form that most beautiful river, the Merced. Transparent and clear as crystal, it winds its way by meadow and field through the entire length of the Valley.

Thus the wildest and grandest scenery in the world combined with the most picturesque, makes a whole of surpassing lovliness, impossible for the pen to paint. But once seeing, the eye receives from it impressions never to be effaced.

It is so be hoped that in time some of the almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of coming here may be overcome. Yet should our exit be even more fatiguing and perilous than our entrance, we shall still consider our visit to the Yo Semite Valley among our most delightful reminiscences. M.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1871.

MR. EDITOR: Reform in any branch of the public service is certainly desirable. To elevate the standard of clerical ability, should be the object of all good men. Competitive examination combined with probationary trial ought to secure the most competant men for the positions open. All this is very good, and if the civil service commision do nothing more than secure the adoption of a system having these objects for its basis, their appointment will not be in vain. But there is such a thing as going *too far* in the matter of reform, and, if the commission should fall into the fatal error of ignoring the politics of the applicant for office, the system evolved by them will fall to pieces by its own weight and the good which they propose doing will be defeated.

The principle involved in this magnanimous proposition is as defective in theory as it would be injurious in practice. The government is ruled by party, that is, certain party principles are endorsed by the people; certain party men are placed in power through this endorsement, and the people demand of these officers a faithful and honest adherance to those principles which have received their sanction. These elective officers in turn elect or appoint certain other officors to carry out in detail the legitimate work of the government, and to endorse the policy of appointing men to office under them, who differ in political sentiment, who belong to the party defeated by the people, is to insult the popular will and to act in direct opposition to the expressed wish of the majority. Thus in theory it is defective. Reduced to practice and it is injurious. The tens of thousands of officers necessary to carry out the work of the government must be filled by men who can unite in harmony with the officers elected by the people, otherwise discord will prevail and the efforts of those in charge of the government become paralized. There is no moral responsibility on the part of a Democrat to make a Republican Administration successful. On the contrary, his allegiance to his party will prompt him to throw all his personal and official influence to bring back into power the party of his choice. The Democratic and the Republican party since 1856 have been confronting each other like two well trained opposing armies. The first great battle was a drawn one, with all the substantial fruits of victory in favor of the Democrats. Buchanan represented his party. He led the nation to the very brink of ruin and *his party* endorsed him. The fierce battle of 1860 resulted in a splendid Republican victory. The Democrats were scattered, horse and foot, like chaff before the sweeping whirlwind and their rally in 1864 was the forlorn stand of a broken, demoralized army covering a disastrous retreat. The brilliant victory of 1864 should have finished the career of the Democratic party. Hardly a forlorn hope was left for the "unterrified" to rally around. But this magnanimity which has crept into this civil service commission fostered the shattered party and gave it a new life. Democrats received especial favors. Good loyal men who had shown their devotion to their country, were set aside or denied position to make room for men who did all they could not only to break the party, but to destroy the government. This mistaken policy on the part of the Republican Party has had its results. The Democratic party has grown in strength. It has perfected its ancient organization. It has reclaimed some of the ground lost, and its rank and file are sanguine of a complete victory in 1872. It is idle to say that their hopes are visionary. The signs of the times are not altogether against them. States which in 1864 were republican, have gone over to the democrats. The temporizing policy pursued toward the south has given the political control of that section into the hands of the democracy. Many states hitherto known as Republican strongholds are trembling in the balance. Why is this? Are the principles of the party less dear to the people than in 1864? Have they grown tired of loyalty, and indifferent to the nation? Not at all! The present indifference is the legitimate result of the magnanimous policy of putting democrats in power and failing to recognize the right and necessity of putting Republicans in every office under the control of the government. Throw open the patronage of the government to the democrats and republicans alike,and the result will be a democratic victory in 1872, a general turning out of republicans—and the filling of every office with the pet followers of the Democratic party. Let this civil service commission dispose of this fatal magnanimity and make devotion to the party, and past political record one of the qualifications for office. We have too many democrats already in office without inviting more by a proclamation of amnesty. When the Republican Party is ready to acknowledge that its standard of intelligence is lower than the Democratic Party, that its principles are defective and those of the Democrats sound, that the war for the suppression of the Rebellion was all wrong and the "lost cause" all right, then it will be time enough to suggest the propriety of throwing open the doors of patronage, to any one who can solve a problem or write his name to the satifaction of a Board of Examiners. M.

* * *

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* suggests that the following anecdote from a southern paper is intended to illustrate the democratic new departure: "A North Carolina negro who has been a wandering idiot from a blow received on the skull while a servant in the Confederate army, was the other day subjected to a difficult operation at the hands of a skilful surgeon. His first gleam of intelligence after the result of the operation was, as he opened his eyes, and said: 'We was done gone fo' at Manassas, yesterday; Wha' is we to day."

* * *

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY—The Montgomery (Ala.,) *State Journal* says:

> "We believe and have good reason for so doing, that there are certain counties in Alabama where no Republican can live in safety."

The *Journal* is a "conservative" or radical Democratic paper, and its testimony may be satisfactory to its brethren of the same faith in this part of the country.

TERRIBLE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

The Orangemen's Procession Attacked by the Mob—Severe Fighting—A Number of Rioters Killed, &c., &c.

A terrible riot occurred on Wednesday in New York, resulting from the procession of the Orangemen. The Irish Catholics determined that the procession should not take place. An order was issued by the Chief of Police forbidding the parade, but was revoked by Gov. Hoffman, who issued a proclamation granting protection to the Orangemen. The whole police force of the city was armed, and several regiments of the State militia ordered out. Batteries of United States artillery were brought up from one of the forts, one hundred and twenty thousand rounds of ammunition for small arms were issued and one hundred and sixty pounds of canister for field pieces. Cannon were planted at different places along the line of procession.

An immense mob collected in the upper part of the city and drove the men from their work on the streets. All over the city riots on a small scale were constantly occurring. A band of rioters attacked the Italian and Swiss laborers on 143d-st. and drove them off. The street cars were all stopped and travel suspended on the west side of the city. The mob at 4 o'clock was estimated at twenty thousand and was being largely augmented at every moment. Gov. Hoffman was in the city, and used his utmost endeavors to quell the riot and preserve the peace. The mob threatened to attack Harper's building, and fifty policemen were sent up to guard it. On Eighth avenue soldiers two deep lined it for eight blocks, and one thousand policemen were present. Pavements, windows, and every inch of room was occupied by a dense crowd. As soon as the riot began stores in the upper portion of the city were closed, and in jewelry and some other stores valuables were removed from show-windows. The Postoffice was guarded by the Sixty ninth Regiment, which, although Irish, stood ready to put down the Hibernians.

About 3:30 P. M. the Orangemen formed on Twenty-ninth street, below Eighth avenue, and at the same time the Twenty-second Regiment, under Col. Porter, marched past and formed on Eighth-avenue, where they loaded with ball and cartridges. Nex came the Sixth Regiment, which took up position to the north of the Twenty-second. The police were on the east side of the street and the militia on the west, and it would seem to be the intention to have the Orangemen march between the two files. They presented a very small appearance, numbering scarcely two hundred. They had two banners, the Stars and Stripes, the other a banner bearing a picture of William of Orange on horseback, and a small one with the inscription, "American freemen, fall in." After waiting some time for a band of music, which at last arrived, the line formed. About this time the police stationed on the other side of the street made a rush on the mob, and it was feared a general row would take place, but it was quieted.

At three o'clock the signal for starting was given. The procession started, and was twice attacked by rioters, who were quickly put to flight by the police. Large numbers of rioters were clubbed and taken prisoners. At Twenty-sixth street the Ninth Regiment charged the mob with fixed bayonets, and several persons were killed and wounded, among them one woman. Col. Fisk was shot through the ankle. Capt. Spencer, of the Ninth, was killed by his own men, while firing a volley into the rioters. Lieutenant Page, of the Ninth Regiment, and advertising Agent of the Grand Opera-house, was mortally wounded. Between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets the mob fired three shots at the procession. The military returned the fire, killing eight and wounding thirteen. Two boys and a lady were shot. Sixteen citizens and three soldiers were killed. Coming down the avenue, at the corner of Twenty-third street, the Eighty-fourth regiment fired upon the mob, killing and wounding twelve. One policeman was shot dead.

The fight on Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue was more severe than first reported. Over one hundred and fifty of the mob were certainly killed and wounded. Among the troops known to be killed besides those alrendy reported, are a Captain of the Eighty-fourth, and two privates and a Sergeant of the Ninth. Five regiments are resting on their arms near Cooper Institute. Just before the Orange procession formed, three hundred Hibernians,all armed, with loud cheers took possession of Twenty-ninth street immediately opposite the police, who stood quietly waiting for orders. When orders came the street was cleared in two minutes. One detachment marched quietly down Twenty-ninth street towards Seventh avenue, and two others, one up and one down Eight avenue, and the Hibernians disappeared. No shots were fired, but here and there the dull crack of the locust showed that some unfortunate had found out the thickness of his skull. In an instant the street was empty; every shop had its shutters up and nothing but policemen were in sight with the exception of an interpid photographer who adjusted his apparatus with all imaginable coolness.

Gen. Shaler at first advised the Orangemen not to bear banners, but finally told them to carry what they pleased. The Orangemen then gave three cheers for Governor Randolph and three more for the Stars and Stripes. The master then exhorted the Brothers to keep the peace, maintain their dignity, and on no account to retaliate for blows or insults while on the march. Any Brother becoming disorderly would be expelled from the Order.

Apout forty persons were killed during the riot. The total number wounded is unknown, but fifteen are known to be mortally wounded. At Sixteenth precinct there were sixteen dead bodies. They were removed to the Morgue. At Twenty-ninth precinct, there were four dead bodies. Among the killed at the Sixteenth precinct were a woman and child. The remainder are supposed to be rioters.

* * *

☞ Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, was visited last Saturday by a tidal wave. It broke from the lake into the canal, sweeping away the pier and the crib work, and scattering the timbers and rafts in every direction. The current ran in at the rate of fifteen miles an hour for half an hour, and then ran out with like velocity for twenty minutes, and kept oscillating all the morning, alternately carrying rafts and cribs out to sea and back for hours. No explanation is given of the phenomenon.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Proclamation by the President—The Treaty Now in Full Force.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The proclamation of the Treaty of Washington, dated yesterday, commences as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning the settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, was concluded and signed at Washington by the High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the respective Governments on the 8th of May last, which treaty is word for word as follows. [Here follows the treaty.] The Proclamation thus concludes:

And wereas, said treaty has been duly ratified by both parties, and the respective raifications of the same were exchanged in the city of London on the 17th day of June, 1871, by Robert C. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Earl Grandville, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, the fourth of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y. of State.

☞ The duplicate originals of a convention establishing an exchange of postal money orders between the United States and the United Kingdom, has just been received at the Post-office Department in Washingten. The convention has been duly executed on the part of the United Kingdom, and now awaits the signature of the Postmaster General, and the approval of the President, for its consummation. Its negotiation was completed at London by Mr. Macdonald, the superintendent of the money order system of the United States, who went there for that purpose.

The 1st of October next is fixed as the date when the exchange of money orders will commence. The maximum is ten pounds, when issued in the United Kingdom, and fifty dollars when issued in the United States. Further particulars will be issued from the Department in official form when the convention shall have been formally ratified on the part of the United States. Mr. Macdonald has left London for Berlin, for the purpose of opening negotiations for a similar convention between the United States and Germany.

☞ Hon. JOHN SCOTT, as one of Pennsylvania's United States Senators, in the course of an able editorial, is thus deservedly referred to by the Bellefonte *Republican:*

Senator Scott never assumes a duty without faithfully fulfilling all its obligations. In the Senate he is as conscientious in performing the work assigned him as he is in the Courts—strictly honest in his dealings with his clients. Such men strengthen the foundations of society, and expand the boundiaries of nations. Their records are written not in what they say, but in what they perform as auxilliaries to enable others to accomplish results. A great State like Pennsylvania—practical in all her enterprises—dealing constantly with material things, and representing every variety of wealth, and engaged in all the multiplied branches of industry, will, in the future, only be satisfied by the representation of such men. Their calm judgment and pure character—their faithful devotion and tireless industry in her behalf, will continue to add to her political power in the councils of the nation, and elevate her still higher as the Keystone of the Federal Arch.

DWINDLING DOWN.—If we are not mistaken, the Democratic papers last winter charged that the Republican collectors of Internal Revenue had stolen over twenty millions of dollars. The following official statement shows that the amount due was over-stated *nearly ten times:* and that more than one-half of the whole amount is due from Johnson's appointees, who are nearly all Democrats:

The following has been prepared at the Internal Revenue office to-day: The cash balance due form ex-Collectors of the Government, as shown by the books of the Internal Revenue Bureau, amounts to $2,768,397 83. Of this amount there is due from collectors appointed by President Lincoln, $890,058 95; from Collectors appointed by President Johnson, $1,813,757 12, and from Collectors appointed by President Grant, $64,581 76.

TAD LINCOLN.—Thomas Lincoln, universally known as Tad Lincoln, the youngest son of the late President, died at the Clinton House at Chicago, at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, of dropsy, of the heart, aged 18 years. He was taken ill a few days after returning from Europe. During his illness his mother has been his almost constant attendant. There has always existed the warmest affection between the two.

Mrs. Lincoln is almost completely prostrated by her affliction. When his father occupied the Presidential chair at Washington, "Little Tad," as he was generally called, was the favorite of all who knew him, and his circle of acquaintances was not small. There will be many thousands throughout the length and breadth of the land, who upon hearing of his decease, will be as much pained as surprised.

☞ The Democrats of Philadelphia do not appear to be very successful in their choice of candidates for Senators in that city. Mr. James, the candidate chosen in the Second district, declined immediately after his renomination, not wishing to enter the political arena, and Gen Hoffman, who was nominated in the Fourth district, declined last week, on account of not being a resident of that district.

DISMANTLING WILLARD'S HOTEL.

Washington is about to lose one of its most ancient landmarks. Willard's Hotel is about to be dismatntled, and its well worn furniture sold to the highest bidder. For a long time this hostelry had been in a dilapidated condition, and it is high time it gave place to a better institution of the kind. A Washington paper says:

"There are few establishments in the country with the story that this hostelry has. For the last ten years it has been closely connected with the history of the country, and if its old walls and corridors would only tell one half of what they have heard and witnessed, the volume would be indeed an interesting one. Willard's during the war was the headquarters of the army not in the field, and of generous contractors willing to serve the country.

"It may not be generally known, but it is never the less true, that Pope's despatches and orders, headed "Headquarters in the Saddle," were written in a quiet parlor in Willard's, overlooking the avenue. McClellan, too, cut a magnificent dash there for some time. His body guard was the most splended array that any American general ever had. Fifty or a hundred men, mounted on coal-black horses, composed it while he was in Washington: and the sight of them drawn up around the hotel, with flashing swords formed a scene not easily forgotten. McClellan was a magnificent fellow at Willard's, but he was not quite up to popular expectation on the peninsula. An enormous fortune was made at Willard's during the war by the gentlemen who have now advertised the sale of its furniture. The lease under which they held it has expired, and that is doubtless the cause of the sale."

☞ The Bloomsburg *Columbian* says "the 'new departure' of a small majority in the late Democratic convention need not necessarily alarm anybody. The same trick was played by a convention that assembled at Pittsburg in 1849, whereby the Democratic party was made to declare for the Wilmot proviso. That action had no effect on the party or the ensuing election, but was promptly and unanimously repudiated by the convention that followed. Such will be the fate of the present absurd measure."

☞ The Phildephia *City Item* has the following:

Massachusetts has seventy thousand Republican majority. There, every right is guaranteed.

New York, with seventy thousand Democratic majority, robs and murders those who exercise one of the commonest rights of citizenship.

But the people of Massachusetts can read and write. The seventy thousand in New York are stolidly ignorant. That makes the difference, and the difference does the buisness for the metropolis.

☞ While the Republicans are quietly holding their own, the Democrats are disintegrating. A section of the party in Iowa, are dissatisfied with the "new departure" recently taken, and another State Convention is called to meet August 13. Another ticket will probably be put in the field. The movement is under the lead of the notorious Henry Clay Dean, so prominent as a rebel sympathizer.

New Advertisements

DURING THE NEXT

SIXTY DAYS

We will offer

GREATER BARGAINS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

THAN EVER BEFORE.

CASH BUYERS

Will do well to

INSPECT THE STOCK

As it is

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

TO THE

SUMMER TRADE,

And the goods will be sold at

VERY LOW PRICES!

HUMPHREY BROTHERS.

Towanda, May 23, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

TOWANDA MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Corrected every wednesday, by C. B. PATCH subject to changes daily.

Wheat, ₱ bush	$1 40 @ 1 [illegible]
Rye, ₱ bush	
Buckwheat, ₱ bush	
Corn, ₱ bush	
Oats, ₱ bush	
Beans, ₱ bush	2 [illegible]
Butter (rolls) ₱ lb	
do (dairy,) ₱ lb new	22 [illegible]
Eggs, ₱ doz	
Potatoes, ₱ bush	
Flour, ₱ barrel	[illegible]
Onions, ₱ bush	[illegible]

WEIGHTS OF GRAIN.—Wheat 60 lbs.; Corn 56 [illegible] Rye 56 lbs.; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 46 lbs.; Buckwheat 48 lbs.; Beans 62 lbs.; Bran 20 lbs.; Clover Seed [illegible]; Timothy Seed 44 lbs.; Dried Peaches 33 lbs.; Dried Apples 22 lbs.. Flax Seed 50 lbs.

TOWANDA COAL YARD.

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

The undersigned, having leased the Coal Yard and Dock at the old "Barclay Basin," and just completed a large Coal-house and Office upon the premises, are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Towanda and vicinity with the different kinds and sizes of the above named coals upon the most reasonable terms and in any quantity desired. Prices at the Yard until further notice:

Stove	[illegible]
Large Egg	[illegible]
Small Egg	[illegible]
Lump	[illegible]
Plymoth Nut	[illegible]
Pittston Nut	[illegible]
"Barclay" Lump	[illegible]
" Run of Mines	[illegible]
" Fine, or Blacksmith	[illegible]
Sullivan Anthracite	[illegible]

The following additional charges will be made for delivering Coal within the borough limit:

Per Ton...50 cents. Extra for carrying [illegible]

Half Ton..35 " " " " [illegible]

Qr. Ton...25 " " " " [illegible]

☞ Orders may be left at the Yard, corner of [illegible] and Elizabeth Streets, or at [illegible] Drug Store.

☞ Orders must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. WARD & MONTANYE.

Towanda, June 8, 1871—1f.

R. M. WELLES' COAL YARD.

Until further notice prices at yard are

Egg, or No. 2	[illegible]
Stove, or Nos. 3 and 4	$5 [illegible]
Nut, or No. 5	$5 [illegible]
Sullivan Anthracite Coal	$3 50
Prepared Lump	$3 25

The following additional charges will be made for delivering coal within the borough limits:

Per ton.......50 cts. Extra for carrying [illegible]

Half ton.......35 " " " " [illegible]

Quarter ton...25 " " " " [illegible]

☞ Leave Orders at my Coal Office, No. [illegible] Mercurs New Block, south side.

☞ Orders must in all cases be accompanied with the cash.

Towanda, June 7, '71. R. M. WELLES.

THE KIRBY

Two Wheel Mower.

A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!

This new machine is up with the times and ahead of all competitors in several of its leading features. It stands in the front rank among [illegible] and is of novel design, and possesses new and distinctive features which will commend themselves to the practical farmer upon examination. [illegible]

ITS LEADING FEATURES

Are the following: A jointed [illegible] pitman that allows the free play of the [illegible] position of the cutting apparatus; [illegible] no side draft; no weight on the horses' necks. Tongue can be used loose or rigid as [illegible] and the change made instantaneously [illegible] ping.

The cutting apparatus, or finger bar [illegible] raised to any angle to pass trees, stones, obstructions, or folded over for transporting [illegible] unfolded, by the sole use of the [illegible] throwing out of gear, stopping the team [illegible] driver leaving his seat. The driver's seat [illegible] sible from the rest of the [illegible] fortable, and is arranged on the principle [illegible] admitting of balancing the machine [illegible] relieving the horses' necks of all weight.

It has many other valuable points [illegible] to mention here. It is made of first-class [illegible] well-made and finished in every [illegible] durability unquestioned.

[illegible] It is light draft, cheap and just the [illegible] farmers have been looking for, and is [illegible] be the leading Mowing Machine, being [illegible] hilly or level land, and all kinds of surface.

Manufactured by

D. M. OSBORNE & CO.,

AUBURN, N. Y.

AGENTS FOR BRADFORD CO.

RUFUS B. [illegible] field and West Burlington.

CHARLES W. SCOTT, [illegible] bury and Smithfield.

JAMES B. SMITH, [illegible] Creek and Wells.

D. B. STOWELL, [illegible] mot and Wyalusing.

The subscriber will [illegible]

KIRBY MACHINES

[illegible]

[illegible] Wide-awake [illegible] ed to act as agents [illegible] Pennsylvania and southern [illegible] ning with [illegible] son river; [illegible] appointed.

Sample machines will be on exhibition at [illegible] Railroad Stations. [illegible]

R. M. WELLES, [illegible]

apl 4'71-tf [illegible]

THE YOUNG WARRIOR

MOWER!

The undersigned are Agents for [illegible] —have sold this machine for the past three [illegible] and will refer the reader on application [illegible] ers in Bradford county now using [illegible] substantiate all that is claimed for it.

THE LIGHTEST DRAFT,

MOST DURABLE

AND

EASIEST CONTROLLED MACHINE

In the World, being

WIDER TRACK.

Holds its position on side hill, the wheels [illegible] on the ground instead of the cut grass, for [illegible] reason mows yet [illegible] swath land, leaving the grass lying loose and light. Has steel cutter [illegible] plated guards, planetary gearing which [illegible] from dearth and grass.

NO SIDE DRAFT!

Can mow the heaviest lodged or [illegible] without stopping or worrying the team [illegible]

CLOSE GUARDED!

The Knives [illegible]

NO TEAM CAN WALK SLOW [illegible] CLOG IT.

To farmers intending to purchase [illegible] say please allow us to bring [illegible] with any or all mowers to prove [illegible] we have

THE BEST MACHINE MADE

[illegible] KINNEY & WATKINS

may10'71

WARFIELD'S

COLD WATER SELF-WASHING [illegible]

For sale by [illegible]

This Soap will wash all kinds of [illegible] Water, either hard or soft, as any other [illegible] the old-fashioned way of boiling, and [illegible] to injure the cloth. Remember [illegible] no boiling—quite a saving. Call, get [illegible] and satisfy yourself.

FOR SALE.—I NOW OFFER

for sale my boarding house, near [illegible] Factory and Rodgers & Co's Mills, at a [illegible] building is fitted up for a boarding house [illegible] capacity for the accomodation of 20 [illegible] My reason for selling is, my health will [illegible] me to perform the labor necessary [illegible] lishment up. There is no trouble in [illegible] boarders enough to fill the house.

MISS ANN MAHAN.

Towanda June 21 1871-tf

G. S. SMITH,

Manufacturer of

SARSAPARILLA, SODA WATER

AND BIRCH BEER,

Corner Chestnut and Water Streets [illegible]

☞ All orders promptly attended to [illegible]

apl 27'71-3m*

SUGAR IS SELLING VERY cheap, at FOX & M[illegible]

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEA, and Coffee, cheap at June 15, 1871. FOX & MERCUR'S.

LAKE TROUT, some very fine ones, at a very low price, by June 15, 1871. FOX & MERCUR.

WOOL!—50,000 lbs. wanted by W. A. ROCKWELL, for which the highest price will be paid.

TRY OUR TEAS AND COFFEE. POWELL & MYER.

THE GEM FRUIT JARS, THE best in use, wholesale and retail. July 1. McCABE & MIX.