News From all Nations.

—Beef Slough is the name of a locality in Iowa.

—A Chinese colony will locate at Council Bluffs.

—Half the land in Virginia is in the market at low prices.

—Maine factories are doing a large business in canning lobsters.

—Prince Napoleon is disposing of his property in Switzerland.

—The western wool clip is pronounced finer than for fifteen years before.

—There will be a small crop of cotton in Florida.

—Memphis has attempted a Dolly Varden ball.

—A. T. Stewart talks of retiring from active business.

—Mexico is to have a new harbor on the Pacific coast.

—A London firm advertises Dolly Varden pewnipers.

—Whisky, distilled from sawdust is the latest Wisconsin enterprise.

—The whole number of registered voters in Great Britain is 2,538,423.

—The French Academy proposes that drunkards shall be disfranchised.

—There are said to have been 926 earthquakes since the year 1800.

—About one hundred visitors passed the winter at Saratoga for their health.

—Woonsocket, in Rhode Island, contains five times as many women as men.

—The preparations for rebuilding the Vendome Column in Paris have commenced.

—Nachitoches, La., has been made a city, after an existence of one hundred years.

—It is stated that over two millions of persons visited the Crystal Palace, London, last year.

—Lithographs and photographs of the Boston Coliseum are coming rapidly into the market.

—Shaw's block, one of the largest buildings in Bidseford, Me., was burned Monday night. Loss heavy.

—An incendiary fire destroyed the papermache works at Springfield, Mass., last Wednesday. Loss $70,000.

—A baker of Hoboken has been committed for the alleged sprinkling of poison on the bread he sold.

—It is a curious fact that in the United States the ratio of insanity is greatest among our foreign residents.

—It seems that some thirty persons have been more or less injured by the explosion of the tug Epsilon, Monday.

—The Montana Legislature has enacted that no alien shall hold a hen on any mining property in that Territory.

—Cotton is a native of India, from whence it was first brought to this country in 1789.

—A Compendium of the census is to be published by the government for popular use.

—The ruins of a Normal arcade were recently discovered while excavating in London.

—The Belgian government has bought the library of the late historian Fetis, for 152,000 francs.

—St. Louis is discussing the propriety of introducing railway tracks and elevators upon the levee.

—The Excelsior Manufacturing Company of Rock Island, Ill., turn out a Charter Oak cook stove every four minutes.

—News comes from Persia of dire distress in consequence of the famine. Cannibalism has been practiced in some districts.

—The California journals are advocating the propriety of making the office of State school Superintendent eligible to women.

—Vigorous efforts are to be made for the admission of New Mexico as a State. The constitution is similar to that of Illinois.

—The Ohio Legislature has passed an act creating an insurance department, fixing the salary of the Superintendent at $3000.

—The wines from grapes grown upon the old Duke of Wellington's estates in Spain are among the best imported into England.

—Some one says that a strong argument against suicide is that it is the height of impoliteness to go anywhere until you are sent for.

—The extensive ale brewery of Swartz and Kurtz, in Chambersburg was burned last Thursday. Loss over $10,000 insurance $8000.

—The Historical Society of Iowa has received from Governor Carpenter the last rope made for hanging purposes prior to the abolition of capital punishment in that State.

—San Francisco has forty foundries and iron-working establishments, employing 1291 hands. The capital invested is $1,494,900, and the product last year was $3,013,000.

—The St. Petersburg *Golos* says that the personal expenses of the Grand Duke Alexis Russ, during his travels in the United States, amounted to upwards of $200,000.

—A Virginia paper advocates a tax of sixteen cents per pound on tobacco, liquors, dogs, old bachelors and members of the Legislature.

—One million four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in double eagles, were coined at the United States mint in San Francisco in April.

—It is now said by astronomers that the planet Jupiter is in a red-hot state, and that it is itself the sun and centre of a system of dependent worlds.

—The compositor who set up type upon the notice of George Washington's death is the latest applicant for fame of antiquity. He is William L. Berry, of Nashville, aged ninety-two.

—The New York *Star* growls because people will not confine the burial of their off-spring to their own ash barrels instead of using their neighbors. No less than five were found thus quietly inured last week.

—The harem of the Khedive of Egypt in his new palace at the Abbasiyah, near Cairo, was burned April 9. The wives were rescued, and conveyed to another place, where the royal polygamist followed them the next morning.

—Travelers say that next to Brigham Young the Utah barbers are the greatest fraud in the Territory. They charge fifty cents for rasping the beard off your face, and leave it feeling as if you were the victim of a powder explosion.

—Prince Kamehameho, brother of the reigning King of the Sandwich Islands and brother-in-law to Queen Emma, who visited the United States some years ago, has passed through San Francisco en-route to the Jesuit College, at Utica, N. Y.

—A small Biddeford boy put a lighted match into a nearly empty powder keg to see what would happen. He won't do so again, as his curiosity is entirely satisfied, but the girl who sat next to him in school thinks he looked better with his nose on.

—A young lady, seeking a situation, was interested in an advertisement for some one to do light housekeeping. So she wrote to the advertiser asking where the lighthouse was, and if there was any way of getting to shore on Sundays.

—Not long ago, in a place not a thousand miles from Hadley, a woman died, and on the occasion of the funeral, when the procession arrived at the cemetery, the grave was not in readiness, whereupon the bereaved husband took a shovel and finished the job.

—In response to an advertisement of a Brooklyn church committee for an organist the following was received: "Gentlemen, I noticed your advertisement for organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

—No one need pride himself upon genius, for it is the free gift of God; but of honest industry and true devotion to his destiny any man may well be proud; indeed, this thorough integrity of purpose is itself the divine idea in its common form, and no really honest mind is without communion with God.

—The *Churchman* objects to the "trade mark" system in literature and religion. A merchant may order a case of goods of such a brand, it argues, and be confident of satisfaction, but when the public trusts to reputation for fine writing they often encourage laziness and praise trash.

—The result of Mr. Greeley's sojourn at Chappaqua is that a late *Tribune* has an article on the adulteration of milk. He thinks that if the cow was better under-drained, and the control of its internal revenue regulated by the Congressional districts, it would lay cocoanuts of better quality with fifty per cent. more cream to the acre.

Bradford Reporter

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

Towanda, Thursday, June 6, 1872.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HON. ULYSSES MERCUR.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. HARRISON ALLEN.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD.

THE READING CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democracy assembled at Reading, last week, and nominated Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW for Governor, Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and WM. HARTLEY of Bedford county, for Auditor General. The elector for this district is DANIEL LOWENSBERRY, and the delegates to Baltimore, V. E. PIOLLET and WM. M. PIATT.

The nominee for Governor, is not unknown, at least by reputation to our readers. A resident of Columbia county, he has filled several important public positions, and has wielded a controlling influence in the councils of the Northern Democracy. He has not however, been a favorite to the Democrats of this county, owing to the absence of those qualities that usually attach adherents to the fortunes of public men. Cold-blooded, selfish and aspiring, his name will not arouse enthusiasm amongst his supporters, while his public career has been such as to deserve the reprobation of all honest and patriotic citizens.

Mr. BUCKALEW is a political charlatan of the first magnitude. He has managed to secure a character for ability and candor which he never deserved. Transferred from the State Senate to the U. S. Senate, he sank at once from notice, and contented himself during the rebellion, by voting against the country, or more frequently, by dodging the questions and issues of the war. A more thorough, bigoted, dyed-in-the-wool partisan does not exist. There has never been any measure, however vile, proposed to advance the interests of the Democracy, or promote the schemes of the leaders, that he did not support. This subserviency to party is the more notable, in Mr. BUCKALEW, because of the professions of honesty and candor he so profusely and universally puts forth. We challenge contradiction, when we assert that during the time he has been in the Senate, whenever the Democratic leaders have desired to do anything particularly obnoxious to the moral sense of the public, Mr. BUCKALEW has been selected as the willing instrument to violate justice, and to clothe illegality and wrong doing with the cloak of his ill-deserved reputation of fairness and honesty. If he is himself free from corruption, he has been the supple and knowing tool in the hands of the vilest men who ever disgraced the legislation of any State. He has habitually done violence to the right, has set aside, without scruple, precedents established by himself, to promote party purposes, or the personal ends of corrupt party leaders, and shown himself so hypocritical in his professions and unfair in his practices, as to be unworthy of confidence and not entitled to respect.

If Mr. BUCKALEW is all his most enthusiastic friends would claim for him in personal and political integrity, he stands in the position of those,

"Who know the right, approve it too,
Condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue."

His blindest partisan cannot point to an instance where he has ever risen above party ties or party considerations, notwithstanding the fact, that he is everlastingly making speeches, which are intended to convey the impression that he is bound to no party and above partisan prejudices.

The nominee for Supreme Judge is the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He is a man of ability, chiefly distinguished by a partisan course on the bench, and some ugly decisions during the rebellion, calculated to aid the rebel cause, and embarrass the operations of the Government. He has, moreover, already arrived at the age when Judges should retire from the bench, and if elected for another term of fifteen years, would be useless and superannuated long before the expiration of his term of service.

The Auditor General, is unknown to fame; but has the reputation of being a millionaire, and is probably expected to supply the "sinews of war" for the campaign.

GEN. HARTRANFT.—The opponents of General HARTRANFT are trying to weaken him before the people by giving the public a wrong impression of his character. They are maligning him for that for which he should have credit. On the EVANS exposure, he at once took measures to bring that individual to accountability, and to secure the State what was due it. Besides this, Gen. HARTRANFT has collected more money for the State and paid into the treasury, from laggard creditors, than any one of his predecessors. That HARTRANFT is an honest man, we do not think any fair individual will seriously question; and he has had experience to fit him to well enforce the executive duties of the State, while his services in war entitle him to the gratitude of the whole people.

SOUTHERN STATES DEBTS.

The *Argus* lately copied an article on the debt of the Southern States, which charges the Government of the United States with bringing this debt on those harmless people. Hundreds of millions of dollars saddled on the South by our cruel and tyrannical Government.

Such a publication might do for one of the benighted, ignorant counties of North Carolina. It might there be believed, but to publish it in a county like Bradford with great numbers of schools, and the general intelligence of her citizens is rather an insult to their understandings.

Will the *Argus* tell us who those States owe this money to? Is it to England and France for arms, pirate vessels and munitions of war to assist them in their treasonable attempt to destroy our government?

Surely, if the democrats elect a President, the money borrowed for such a laudable purpose, will all be made up to them with interest.

We will here give an historical fact, relative to the conduct of some of those dear democrats:

JOHN LETCHER, when Governor of Virginia, sent a message to the Virginia House of Delegates, stating that the State of Virginia had seized arms enough at the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry, and the United States Navy Yard at Portsmouth, to last Virginia through the war of the Rebellion, and that they had loaned arms valued at one million to North Carolina, and also one millions, worth to Georgia, which he had no doubt they would pay to Virginia as soon as they had achieved their independence; and further, he informed them that early in his administration, he had appointed two competent engineers to examine the situation of Fortress Monroe, and report whether it could be taken or not. Those engineers reported that it could not be taken without too great a sacrifice of life.

This the Governor lamented, as it would have given them arms enough to serve the whole Confederacy. Here was three States well supplied with arms, and a bold treasonable attempt to make a much greater robbery.

The examination of Fortress Monroe was made while Mr. BUCHANAN was President, and no doubt the two competent engineers were then U. S. Officers, making the act a bold treason.

Gov. LETCHER calculated very confidently that North Carolina and Georgia would pay, but we suppose from the great democratic lament for them that they have not been able to refund. Will the *Argus* explain this?

☞ Our neighbor of the *Argus* thinks we follow President GRANT blindly. Well, we think our neighbor of the *Argus* has been for seven years following Gen. GRANT very blindly. He has found fault with all of Gen. GRANT's conduct in the army, and gave him a shower of abuse for every battle he won. But under Gen. GRANT the rebellion was killed, traitors were closely pursued and subdued. For this democracy will never forgive Gen. GRANT. The people elected Gen. GRANT for President and the country has prospered under his Administration past all precedent, and this has vexed the democratic party almost as bad as the General's success in the field. No one but an enemy of his country or a fool would want a change. Will the editor of the *Argus* still blindly follow President GRANT with his democratic stock in trade, falsehood slander and abuse?

☞ At the commencement of the rebellion, the rebel States confiscated not only the property of the United States, in their possession but all individual property belonging to citizens of the North. A widow lady residing in Philadelphia, held stock in a Southern Railroad, which was taken by the rebels, and at the conclusion of the war, she brought suit to recover the value of her stock. The decision of the Court was, that the company must pay the plaintiff the amount which the stock sold for at the time of confiscation, but it was sold for Confederate money, and the widow got nothing. Democratic letter-writers and rebel sympathizers never notice these things, but rather choose to harp upon the great injustice done the South by the confiscation of the property of leading rebels who were attempting to overthrow the Government.

ACCEPTANCE.—HORACE GREELEY has accepted the Cincinnati nomination unconditionally. He says he did not accept the nomination until he discovered that the people were unanimously in its favor. If he believed what he said, he is to be pitied for his ignorance. Mr. GREELEY then appears to forget the dignity of the station he aspires to, and lets off a volley of abuse on his opponets, such as never was used by any President of the United States. He calls his opponents Drill Sargents and whippers in—petty officers in the army—the servants of his majesty to carry his orders into effect; common whippers in or dog whippers at a general a gentleman's hunt. Poor GREELEY, such vulgarism does not amount to educated blackguardism.

☞ "Brick" POMEROY writes an article in a late issue of his *Democrat*, stating that Hon. WM. M. TWEED, of New York, gave $10,000 toward effecting the nomination of HORACE GREELEY, and also that several other Tammany politicians gave in proportion to their means till $50,000 were given for the above purpose by the old ring of New York plunderers. This statement, taken in connection with that of the New York *World's*, viz: that Mr. GREELEY has the support of all the corrupt rings of New York State, looks very singular.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH.

The malignant and unjustifiable attack of Senator SUMNER upon President GRANT, has had the effect of calling out the denunciation of some of the distinguished Senator's warmest friends, and failing to be the hearty support of the President those who have been disposed to give him a lukewarm support.

Senator LOGAN, who has been counted upon by the opponents of Gen. GRANT, as unfriendly to his nomination, in referring to the uncalled for and calumnious remarks of SUMNER, made use of the following strong language, which indicates the popular indignation of the loyal people at the course of the Senator from Massachusetts. The great achievments of Gen. GRANT on the field, cannot be forgotten or overlooked even by those who do not entirely approve his policy as President. Gen. LOGAN says:

I am not surprised at the exhibition of virtue made by the Democratic Senators, or at their anxiety to adjourn now, as the Senate has listened to a deliberate, malignant, and cruel attack, put forth in their interest, and the benefit of which they expect to receive. Well may the Senators on that side be satisfied with what has been done. Well may they say they desire to cease the public business and return home, now that this attack has been prepared and put forth for their benefit—better prepared, better delivered, and put before the country in better shape than either one, in my judgment, is capable of doing it. Your side of the case has been made, gentlemen, and made by Senators claiming to be on this side of the chamber. I came here this morning determined to defend, in my feeble way, an old soldier, with whom I was in camp for years, but I saw that the pressure of public business was such that if I attempted to do so I would be accused of interfering with it and making a called session, necessary, and therefore I refrained. And now I say that if the adjournment must take place on Monday, and if a called session is to result it cannot be laid at the door of the friends of the Administration; it cannot be laid at the door of the true Republicans in this chamber; it cannot be laid at the door of the men who were desirous of performing their duties here without wasting time in political discussion; but it can be laid at the door of the two Senators who night after night have been studiously preparing attacks upon the Administration and upon one of the organized committees of this body. It is no harm, however, if the result shall be that a called session shall be brought about by their action. I presume they are responsible at this time to nobody, and hence no one is affected by it. They can take the responsibility, and I am willing that they should take it, but if the session should be extended I will, at the proper time, in my feeble way, attempt a defence against one of the most malignant assaults ever made against anhonest man—the assault made here yesterday against the President of the United States. [Applause.] Such an assault was fitted, not for the Senate Chamber nor for the lowest branch of Congress. It was fitted for no deliberative body on earth. It was fit only for the huskings, and it should have been uttered only from the lips of some stump orator who knew not the courtesies or decencies of the Senate Chamber.

An attack so brutal, so evil, and so malignant could never have been made except after cool, calm preparation, and then only by a man calculated to make such an attack. I intend to defend the President of the United States against it. I may be forced to do it on the stump, but I assure you, sir, that I will do it, and I will defend him, not because I endorse every thing that has been done by this Administration, but because I believe that an attack of this kind is intended to destroy him with the people of this country, whose liberties have been saved by his own strong arm, which, in the van of the loyalists of the land, severed the chains of slavery and preserved the Union, a thing that all the silvery words ever uttered by the tongue of the Senator from Massachusetts [Sumner] never effected and never could effect. This attack has been made upon a man to whom the country is more indebted than to any other. He has short-comings, perhaps, like other men, but he is entitled to the gratitude of the people; he is entitled to much at their hands; he is entitled to be justified in all things that are right; he is entitled to be secure from aspersion, from villification, from falsification, and from slander [subdued applause in the galleries]; and I tell the Senator from Massachusetts, now, that he will find a responce to that malignant speech of his in every crutch that aids a wounded soldier to wend his way through the world; in every wooden arm; in the grieved heart of every widowed mother, mourning father, patriot son. In these, and in the hearts of all the loyal people of this country, he will find response that will overwhelm him, and all his oratory. All these will speak in thunder tones in defence of one of the most gallant soldiers that ever lived in any nation on earth. [Loud applause in the galleries, which was with difficulty suppressed.]

This is all I shall say now on this subject, because I did not intend to occupy much of the time of the Senate on this occasion, but let me say further, to the Senator from Massachusetts, that when he prepares a speech, and delivers it here only twenty-four hours before the expiration of the Senate, if he is not afraid to have it announced, he ought to let it appear in the *Globe*. The next morning I looked in the *Globe* for the Senator's speech, in order that I might to-day reply to it paragraph by paragraph, but it was not there.

Mr. SUMNER. The Senator knows that I am not responsible for that. My desire was to have it appear.

Mr. LOGAN. I am sorry that your desire was not accommodated, but I am only stating the fact. The same is true of the speech of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Schurz] last night, attacking the arms committee. It is not published to-day, so that the committee have no record of it upon which they can reply, and now we are told that the needs of the country are such as to demand an adjournment at the earliest moment. Be it so, if the cause of those Senators is so weak to-day before the people that when they vomit forth their venom upon the head of as good a man as either of them they cannot afford to give an opportunity for replying to it—be it so. The country will understand it. The honest-hearted men, women, children of this land will read the purpose of these gentlemen as plainly as you and I can read it. The people of this country have become too intelligent to be deceived any more. It is an impossibility. They understand the whole programme. They know that the road out of the Philadelphia Convention is the road right into the arms of the Democratic party, and they understand that a speech making an attack on the man who is certain to be nominated at Philadelphia is a speech made in the interest of the Democratic party. Everybody understands that. The course of the gentlemen remind me of the war times. There were plenty of men who were very loyal, but they were opposed to the war. They were in favor of the Union, but opposed to prosecuting the war to preserve it. So it is in this instance. All the efforts of the lifetime of the Senator from Massachusetts, all his learning, all his statesmanship, all his knowledge of international law, all his knowledge of national affairs, all his opposition to slavery, all his past work, he is now attempting to undo. From the high estate to which his past efforts had raised him, the Senator fell yesterday. He attacked indirectly and not directly, every act of his life; indirectly, if not directly, he assailed the party which he says he made; indirectly, if not directly, he stabbed his own child. I know the Senator will not receive advice from me, and I know I am not capable of giving it, but in conclusion I will say this: He spoke yesterday of the lifeboat of the nation is the Republican party, which, freighted with the hope of mankind, has passed in safety and triumph through one of the most terrible wars that ever was known since nations began. That is the true lifeboat, and outside all is sea; inside is life; and when you attack the pilot and sow dissension among the crew, that moment you do what the Democratic party has never been able to do—you sink the Republican ship.

REDUCTION OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS.—The announcement of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania, that the outstanding balances of the State war loan of May 15th, 1861, will be redeemed upon presentation at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, is made the occasion of some very complimentary references by the New York *Bulletin* to the credit and standing of the State. The amount of bonds thus called in is one million eight hundred thousand dollars, with accrued interest, making, when added to the bonds already called in, a total reduction of two millions of dollars in the State indebtedness during the present year, and effecting a permanent saving of interest to the amount of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. Exclusive of assets in the sinking fund, amounting to from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars, the indebtedness of the State, at the close of the year, will be about thirty millions dollars, which, at the present rate of liquidation, will take but a very few years to discharge. Interest on the bonds thus called in will cease on the 30th of next September, a fact of which holders thereof should take notice.

☞ If huckstering in politics is desirable, there is no better way to bring it about than to encourage infidelity to party attachments. The men who talk the loudest about being independant of party, are nearly always found to be the worst specimens of political adventurers, who are willing to enter into any expedients that may promise the advancement of their individual interest. Parties, well organized, based on sound principles, and honestly conducted, exercise a most healthy conservative influence; indeed, it is not exageration to say, that without them political anarchy and general distrust would soon prevail. Men disappointed in getting office are generally the ones to cry out against party tyrrany, and to urge a new deal in which they hope for more success in advancing their own aspirations. That they have their own advancement in view, and not the public interests, is manifest. The political observer will see daily illustrations of these facts.

☞ Mr. GREELEY's anti-slavery services are sometimes alluded to. He was not an original Abolitionist, although he always maintained the right of free discussion. There was other anti-slavery papers long before the *Tribune*, the Boston *Liberator*, the Utica *Friend of Man*, the Pennsylvanian *Freeman* and the Montrose *Spectator* were among those which were battling Slavery for years before Mr. GREELEY's paper aided. We presume the editors of those papers are all comparatively poor men, and demand not the Presidency for their early trials. Mr. GREELEY has a fair supply of this world's goods, and has received many honors for his very efficient services. They would appear more disinterested if he were not so clamorous for compensation.

☞ The defeat of the Ku-klux bill as originally introduced by Senator Scott, is the first victory in favor of whipped traitors gained since Lee surrendered at Appamatox court house, and will prevent the investment of at least FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF NORTHERN CAPITAL IN THE SOUTH THE COMING SUMMER, for the reason that the marauders who have been murdering the defenceless and robbing labor of its earnings will now be let loose to riot and ruin. The Republicans who joined the rebel Democracy in their ill-advised defeat of Senator Scott's bill will bitterly regret their folly before thirty days have elapsed after the adjournment of Congress, and the South will be made the most uninhabitable part of the country for those who have been and still are loyal to the government.

SENATOR FERRY.

Only a few days since the *Tribune* and other GREELEY papers were loud in their shouts of victory over the election of Senator FERRY as United States Senator from Connecticut. The result was trumpeted all over as a GREELEY triumph. The following letter from Senator F. causes them to smile out of the other corner of their mouths. The letter is addressed to J. B. FERRIS:

"The truth is that since the adoption of the last three amendments to the Constitution of the United States and the closing up of the war questions, our foreign relations and our domestic policy in matters of finance and revenue are again assuming their natural prominence. To entrust these great interests to an administration made up and controlled by Mr. Greeley would be mere midsummer madness. The administration of the State Department during the last three years has preserved for the nation an honorable peace, in the midst of the most delicate and embarrassing complications, both with Great Britain and Spain, while that of the Treasury has steadily enhanced the public credit and promoted the business interests of the country. I do not appreciate the wisdom of those who, instead of all this, would press an untenable claim upon England at the risk of war; would recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, contrary to every principle of international law; and would diminish permanently the specie reserves in the federal Treasury to ten or twelve millions of dollars, at whatever hazard to the public credit.

There are other matters to which I might allude, but these are perhaps enough. You and I will continue in the old Republican track. If new issues arise we will think and act as our convictions of expediency and duty require and always be hopeful for the future of our country.

Yours truly,
O. S. FERRY.

A VETO MESSAGE FROM MR. GREELEY.—The Chicago *Post* gives the following as a sample of the veto message we may expect when Horace Greeley becomes President:

"An act to raise revenue by imposing a duty of ten cents a ton on Guano."

Comments by the President.

I return this obnoxious measure without my approval. The man who introduced it is an ass; the men who voted for it are scheming British agents, and the men who say it is not the case are hars and horse-thieves. I judge that on an average, every man, woman and child in America uses a ton of guano a year in some shape or other; whether as the farmer in New York, Louisiana Colorado, Podunck, &c. in agricultural, or as C. A. Dana for editorial articles We thus consume, in round figures, forty million tons of guano annually. The arbitrary and revolutionary act which I veto to-day would thus impose a tax of four million dollars a year on our people. With what effect? It would not stimulate the production of American guano. American birds could not compete with the pauper labor of birds in debauched and priest-ridden Central America. I am not quite sure as to what I mean or why it is not so, or what is which, but the man who speaks to the contrary is a hell-hound and bribed by British gold.

H. G.

[For the REPORTER.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I am a plain country farmer, and I do not often visit Towanda; but it is really cheering to see the improvement of your borough. Your citizens deserve great credit for their enterprise, and I rejoice the more as every improvement of the town advances the value of property in the country. The interests of the borough and county are mutual. I have been led to make these remarks from seeing a very fine and substantial county prison advancing rapidly in the hands of the workmen.

This, when finished, will be an ornament to the borough, and a great benefit to the county. Every right thinking man in the county ought to pay his taxes cheerfully for such a purpose. There will always be some grumblers, and some evil-disposed men, but we must open our eyes to the fact that our neighborhood is fast becoming a great coaling region, and the experience of Luzerne, Schuylkill and other mining counties must teach us that the most humane and safe plan is a strong police force and a comfortable prison.

CANDOR.

THE WAIL OF A BOURBON.—A venerable Kentucky Democrat, sorely oppressed with grief at the thought of voting for for Greeley, gives vent to his feelings in the following pathetic strain:

"I'm getting old; I can't last long. I will soon step into the grave. I don't want to go to the other world and meet our old Democratic neighbors and tell 'em I wound up my life by votin' for a man who has abused our party all his days, and whose infamous teachings more than to those of any other man living we owe the sad, sad, weeping days of fire and sword, and desolation and ruin of the past twelve years!"

☞ Chief Justice THOMPSON's renomination at Reading was not unexpected, but it was a mistake, considering the fact of his age, he being now at a time of life when men ought to think of retiring from public duty, and not enter on a fifteen years term. He is a *good Democrat*, decided against allowing soldiers in the army to vote, oppressed the legal tender act, and carried his partizan feelings into the decision of every question of law bearing on the powers of the government. It is not possible to reelect Justice Thompson.

☞ Col. PIOLLET was not nominated for Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention. His little game of get ing his democratic friends "just to recommend him," in order to give him a better chance for Congressional nomination worked well.

☞ Gen. PATTON, should at once send a copy of his work, "The Origin and status of the White and Colored Races," to H. G., whom he now ardently supports for President.

[For the REPORTER.]

ANOTHER ARGUMENT.

It was proposed last year to add one or two men to the Supreme Court. One outside argument was, that the Judges *were getting so old*, that they could not do the business. There were Judges Thompson and Read already feeble, and Sharswood not far behind; Agnew and Williams being the only hale members of the Court. I know not how it is as to the others, but Chief Justice Thompson with all his fine appearance and past efficiency, has not many more years of such labor before him.

The remedy was the wrong one. The more old, hesitating, feeble, yet captious men you have on the Bench, the worse it will be and the less business will be done. The correct way is, to put upon the Bench, none but those in the vigor of manhood, likely to live out their fifteen years, and then willing to retire; thus keeping up a Bench of vigorous, effective men.

In the Tioga District an extra Judge was provided some years since, on account of the infirmities of Judge White. At the expiration of his term, the Legislature—last winter—on motion of the members from the District, by general consent, dispensed with the unnecessary office.

The remedy for worn-out, incapable Judges, is in the peoples, hands. If they are wise enough to choose only those, in health and years likely to sustain their term with comfort and honor, they will rarely be disappointed. Too many Judges multiply rather than diminish the evils of inefficient Benches.

Since writing my former article, I notice Judge Elwell has been spoken of, and hope he may be nominated. Though I cannot support him, he is preferable to Judge Thompson on the score of age.

INDEPENDENT VOTER.

BAD FOR GREELEY.—The *Raftsman's Journal* says: During a jaunt through parts of Blair, Cambria and Somerset counties, week before last, we did not meet with a single man that would support Greeley. The Democrats "fight shy" of the old philosopher, while the Republicans are unanimous for Grant. Even in Clearfield the white-hatites are few and doubtful.

☞ The following wages are paid to mechanics and labores in Chicago: Brick-layers, $4,50 to $5; stonemasons, $4; carpenters, $2.50 to 3;50; lathers, $2 to $3, and common laborers from $1,75 to $2,25.

☞ Mr. S. P. Cummings, an original Labor Reformer and an organizer of that party in Massachusetts is out in a letter taking ground against Greeley and in favor of Grant.

New Advertisements.

BRIDGE LETTING.—Sealed proposals will be received at the house of Albert Seeley, in Wellex Twp., on Tuesday, June 25, 1872, until 2 o'clock, p.m., for the building and completing a Bridge across Millertown Creek, near the house of Albert Seeley, in said Township. Specifications for the same may be seen at the Commissioner's office, and at the house of Albert Seeley for ten days previous to said letting.

J. B. HINDS,
E. C. KELLOGG,
MORRIS SHEPARD,
Commissioner's Office, May 29, 1872. Com'rs.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED!

On account of a contemplated change in business, my entire stock of Goods, consisting of a large stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C., &C.,

Will for sixty days be offered

AT COST! FOR CASH!!

Purchasers are solicited to examine and price the goods.

E. SCHWARTZ.

One door south of Powell & Co., Main Street. Towanda, May 30, 1872.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO ARE DESIROUS OF IMPROVING THEIR STOCK.—The undersigned having purchased a fine Durham Bull, sire the celebrated Duke of Oxford, imported by Samuel Thorn, would offer him for service the present season at $2 per cow. Also RED KITE, 2nd, two years old in June, at $1 per cow. For either the money must be paid at time of bringing cow. Would also offer either of the above for sale and warrant them kind and gentle. Also cows' young cattle and six horses.

B. F. BOWMAN.
May 23, 1872.—3t* Towanda, Pa.

THRESHING MACHINES.—The subscriber has for sale a WHEELER THRESHER and Blood Power. Terms to shit purchaser.

A. J. BLAKESLY.
Mountain Lake, Pa., June 4, 1872.*.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing a note given by me to G.W. PHILLIPS, for $31 56, dated April 10, 1869, as the same has been once paid. MRS. A. PAYNE.
Shesbequin, June 3, 1872.—w3

J. G. LOVELAND & SON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, SATINETTS, STOCKING YARN, ROLLS, &C.

ALL WOOL AND

COTTON & WOOL SHEETING.

Wool received and delivered free of charge to those having wool to card, or card and spin, at the following places:

Bentley Creek, at the store of Robinson & Craig; Smithfield Centre, at G. H. & C. G. Webb's; Alba, at C. G. Manley & Son's; West Franklin, at C. F. Grincell & Co.'s; LeRoy, at B. S. Tears's; Rosville, at E. R. Becker's; Mansfield, at J. W. Wilhelm's; Mainsburg, J. M. Clark; North Towanda, Myer Mills. Wool Carded, Olled and spun for 25 cents per pound.

J. G. LOVELAND & SON.
Troy, June 6, 1872.—1m*

DR. URQUHART'S

CHOLERA CORDIAL

Has been favorably known for years, and used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It is warranted to give immediate relief in

CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,

Nervous excitability from Alcoholic Stimulation, and in painful periodical female ailments it is a sovereign remedy.

Read the circular and testimonials inside of wrapper.

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CHOLERA CORDIAL

Is prepared at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co., Pa. PRICE 50 CENTS.

May 3, 1872.-6m

THE KIRBY

TWO WHEEL MOWER.

A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

THE COMPLETE SUCCESS of the Kirby Two-Wheel Mower has never been equalled in the history of mowing and reaping machines. From every part of the country there comes united testimony in regard to its perfectly satisfactory performance in every possible kind of work. Last year I sold forty of these Kirby mowers nearly all to be used in this county. It was the first season of introduction into this territory. During the season's use, the Kirby has established for itself an enviable reputation for itself as a complete and valuable mowing machine.

Its reputation as a *light draft* and *powerful cutting* mower, for *adaption to all kinds of grass* and *surface*, and for the COMPLETE CONTROL OVER THE CUTTING APPARATUS, have never been equalled, without being what is called a "high geared" machine, it has nevertheless exhibited WONDERFUL CUTTING POWER when driven at a VERY SLOW walk;—securing thereby all the advantages of a "high geared" machine, without *its every attendant disadvantage*; namely: wearing out rapidly and being short lived, in consequence of extreme high motion. Send for circulars. B. M. WELLES,
Towanda, Pa., June 5, 1872. General Agent.

New Advertisements.

BRIDGE LETTING.—Sealed proposals will be received at the house of Joseph Hilton, in Burlington West, on THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1872, until 3 o'clock, p. m., for the building and completing a Bridge across Sugar Creek, near the house of Joseph Hilton in said Township. Specifications for the same may be seen at the Commissioner's office, and at the house of Joseph Hilton, for ten days previous to said letting.

J. B. HINDS,
E. C. KELLOGG,
MORRIS SHEPARD,
Commissioner's Office, May 21, 1872. Com'rs.

A LIST AND CLASSIFICATION of persons engaged in the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, in the county of Bradford, for the year 1872.

	CLASS.	LICENSE.
Athens twp—Wm Ryan	14	7 00
J King	14	7 00
J R Wall	14	7 00
David Gardner	14	7 00
A Beidleman	17	7 00
F W Knowles	14	7 00
Athens boro—Corbin & Co	13	10 00
Potter & Chaffee	14	7 00
J. E. Williston	14	7 00
Hine & Prescott	14	7 00
John Carroll	14	7 00
D. F. Park	9	25 00
A. A. Kinner	9	25 00
Mitchell & Brothers	13	10 00
F T Page	13	10 00
J W Comstock	13	10 00
Frazer & Drew	9	25 00
G A Perkins	13	10 00
William Carner	14	7 00
Mrs Drew	14	7 00
Fitch & Kinney	12	12 50
G L Eastabrook	14	7 00
P H Lyon	14	7 00
Alba borough—Reynolds & Andress	14	7 00
C G Manley	14	7 00
Asylum twp—U Moody	14	7 00
Albany twp—J E Patch	14	7 00
S Garey	14	7 00
Starrigere Tracy & Co	14	7 00
Miller & Heated	14	7 00
Barclay twp—W J Thompson	5	50 00
Fall Creek Coal Co	8	30 00
Burlington boro—W H D Green	13	7 00
G P Tracy	13	10 00
Burlington twp—Mortimer Knapp	14	7 00
Burlington west—E E Loomis	14	7 00
Canton boro—Smith & White	9	25 00
M M Trout	14	7 00
J Kenny	14	7 00
A Doty & Son	14	7 00
E L Manly	14	7 00
J G Scudder	14	7 00
E Newman	14	7 00
G H Ezrell	13	7 00
J H Baldwin	14	7 00
Burk, Thomas & Co	9	25 00
Mix & Whitman	14	7 00
Pierce, Tripp & Pierce	11	15 00
Spaulding & Dartt	11	15 00
W S Cranmer	11	7 00
H Tuttle	14	7 00
H Morgan	14	7 00
A J Merritt	14	7 00
J S Manly	11	7 00
Canton twp—C E Biggs	14	7 00
VanDyke & Landon	14	7 00
S A Allen	14	7 00
Columbia twp—Fairchilds & Billins	14	7 00
Austin & Watkins	14	7 00
Morgan & Ferguson	14	7 00
C G M'Clelland	11	7 00
Franklin twp—C F Grencll & Co	14	7 00
McKee Brothers	14	7 00
Granville twp—L D Taylor	14	7 00
E W Learned	14	7 00
Her