The Bradford Reporter.

S. W. ALVORD, Publisher. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. $2 per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME XXXIII. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., JUNE 27, 1872. NUMBER 4.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted according to the following table of rates:

	1 w	4 w	2 m	3 m	6 m	1 yr.
1 inch	$1.50	3.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	$ 15
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Administrator's and Executor's Notices, $2; Auditor's Notices, $2 50; Business Cards, five lines, (per year) $5, additional lines $1 each.

Yearly advertisers are entitled to quarterly changes. Transient advertisements must be paid for *in advance*.

All Resolutions of Associations; Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

The REPORTER having a larger circulation than all the papers in the county combined, makes it the best Advertising medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, Billheads, Statements, &c. of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER Office is well supplied with Power Presses, a good assortment of new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. WALLACE KEELER,
HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTER.
Towanda, Sept. 15, 1870-yr

DAY, HUDDELL & SANDERSON
Miners and Shippers of the SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE COAL,
mar.1'71 Towanda, Pa.

WM. H. MORGAN, Dealer in Real Estate, lots from $100 upw Office over the B. S. Russell & Co.'s Banking House.

L. W. DIMMOCK, Dealer in all kinds of Roofing Slates, Towanda, Pa. All orders for Roofing promptly attended to. Particular attention given to Cottage and French Roofing. mar26'71

TAILORESS.—Try Mrs. FESSENDEN'S work and prices. Shop in first yellow house between Ward House and Bakery, opposite Post-Office. Towanda Oct. 22, 1871.—6m*p

R. FOWLER, REAL ESTATE DEALER, No. 278 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois, Real Estate purchased and sold. Investments made and Money Loaned. May 16,'70.

SAMUEL POWELL, SON & CO have leased the Barber Shop one door west of the Elwell House, and respectfully ask a share of public patronage. mar.20'72

JOHN O. HUFF, AUCTIONEER, Will cheerfully attend all sales of real estate and personal property. All orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to in any part of the county. Post-office address, Standing Stone and Wysoxing, Bradford County, Pa. mar.20'72

GAYLORD BROS., *General Fire and Life Insurance Agency.* Policies covering loss and damage caused by lightning, in Wyoming and other reliable companies, without additional charges. H. B. GAYLORD. Wyalusing, May 23, '71. S. C. GAYLORD.

JOHN DUNFEE, *BLACKSMITH*, MONROETON, PA., pays particular attention to ironing Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, &c. Tire set and repairing done on short notice. Work and charges guaranteed satisfactory. 12,15,69.

AMOS PENNYPACKER, HAS again established himself in the TAILORING BUSINESS. Shop over Rockwell's Store. Work of every description done in the latest styles. Towanda, April 21, 1870.—tf

LERAYSVILLE WOOLEN MILL
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he keeps constantly on hand Woolen Yarns, Cassimeres, Flannels, Yarns, and all kinds at wholesale and retail. HAIGH & BROADLEY, Apr 10,'70. Proprietor.

CLINTON HOUSE,
ITHACA, N.Y.
S. D. THOMPSON, Props.
One of the Best Inns for the House.
May 6, 1872-6m

C. S. RUSSELL'S
GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENCY,
may 27,'70—tf TOWANDA, PA.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, wishes to inform the citizens of Towanda and vicinity, that he will give particular attention to drawing plans, designs and specifications for all manner of buildings, private or public. Superintendence given for reasonable compensation. Office at residence N. E. corner of Pine and Elizabeth streets.
J. E. FLEMMING.
1871 Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

NEW PARLOR OF FASHION. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, and HAIR DYEING done in the Latest Style. Also particular pains taken in Cutting Ladies' and Children's Hair, Shampooing, Curling and Frizzing.
Go to GAUSAWAY & LINCHCOME, over the National Hotel, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. May 6, 1872.

W. W. KINGSBURY,
REAL ESTATE, FIRE, FIRE, & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENCY.
Office, corner of Main and State Streets,
May 13, 1872. TOWANDA, PA.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS.
I am prepared to furnish Kiln-dried Doors, Sash and Blinds of any style, size, or thickness, on short notice. Hand in your orders ten days before you want the articles, and be sure that you will not shrink or swell. Terms cash exclusively.
Towanda, July 19, 1871. GEO. P. CASH.

DAYTON & BROTHER,
Dealers in
WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, CALF-SKINS, FURS, &c.
For which the highest cash price is paid at all times. Office in M. E. Rosenfield's Store, Main-st.,
S. DAYTON,
C. DAYTON. nov11,'70 TOWANDA, PA.

NEW FIRM!
NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES!
AT MONROETON, PA.
TRACY & HOLLON
Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Wick, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Cigars and Snuff. Pure Wines and Liquors of the best quality, for medicinal purposes only. All goods sold at the very lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. Give us a call.
TRACY & HOLLON.
Warren, Pa., July 24, 1869—ly.

CHARLES E. DAYTON,
Successor to Humphrey Bros.,
HARNESS MAKER,
Over Mosier's Store,
Keeps on hand a full assortment of DOUBLE and SINGLE HARNESS, and all other goods in his line. Repairing and manufacturing done to order.
Towanda, August 23, 1871.

MRS. E. J. MINGOS (formerly Miss Kingsley), has now on hand
SPRING MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS
Such as real and imitation Laces, Crapes, Ribbons, Collars and Neck Ties, of the latest novelties. She has also the agency for Madame Demorest's real and imitation. Kid and Lisle Gloves, Corsets, and other ornaments.

DELLY VARDEN JEWELRY,
Such as Combs, Ear Drops, &c. She has given special attention to the latest Bonnets and Dress caps, also Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c.
Those desiring the ladies of a first class straw Maker, will shall give good satisfaction in all manner of straw work. Rooms at the old stand, next door to the store.

MERCURS BANK,
TOWANDA, PA.
(Successor to B. S. Russell & Co., Bankers.)
Receives Deposits, Loans Money, Makes Collections and Exchange.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons desiring to send money to any part of the United States, Canada or Europe, this Bank offers the best facilities and the lowest terms.
PASSAGE TICKETS
Sealed from Nova Scotia, England, Ireland, Scotland, or any part of Europe and the Orient, by the
CELEBRATED INMAN LINE
Of Steamers always on hand.
Drafts and Gold, Silver, United States Bonds at market rates.
Agent for the sale of Northern Pacific 7 3-10 Bonds.
M. MERCUR, President.
WM. S. VINCENT, Cashier. mar.15'71

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES WOOD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa.

HENRY PEET, ATTORNEY AT Law, Towanda, Pa. June 27, '68.

SMITH & MONTANYE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—corner of Main and Pine Streets, opposite Porter's Drug Store.

DR. H. WESTON, DENTIST.—Office in Patton's Block, over Gere's Drug and Chemical Store. jan 1, '68.

DAVID W. SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa. Office on 2d floor under George H. Wood's Photograph Gallery. my30,'72

DR. T. B. JOHNSON, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, Office over Dr. H. C. Porter Son & Co.'s Drug Store.

DR. C. K. LADD, PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Towanda, Pa. Office one door north of Day, Huddell & Sanderson's coal office. jan16'72.

F. G. MORROW, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, Lellayville, Pa., offers his professional services to the public. Office and residence one door north of the Mansion House.—ap18'72.1y

DR. S.M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon, Office northwest corner Maine and Pine Streets, up stairs. Towanda, May 1, 1872.-1y*

L. P. WILLISTON
ATTORNEY AT LAW, TOWANDA.
South side of Mercur's New Block, up stairs. April 21, '70—tf.

H. STREETER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
may30,'72. TOWANDA, Pa.

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. july 20, '68.

KELLY & STANLEY, DENTISTS. Office over Wickham & Black's Store, Towanda, Pa. Gas for extracting teeth.
W. B. KELLY. [mar.20'72] C. M. STANLEY.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW (District Attorney for Bradford County), Troy, Pa. Collections made and promptly remitted. feb15,'69—tf.

DR. L. U. BEACH, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, Permanently located at Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to all Chronic Diseases. Cancers and Tumors removed without pain and without use of the knife. Office at his residence on State street, two doors east of Dr. Pratt's. Attendance in office Mondays and Saturdays. May 16,'72.

JOHN N. CALIFF, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention given to Orphans' Court business, Conveyancing and Collections. ☞ Office in Wood's new block, south of the First National Bank, up stairs. Feb. 1, 1871.

OVERTON & ELSBREE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Towanda, Pa., having entered into copartnership, offer their professional services to the public. Special attention given to business in the Orphan's and Register's Courts. ap14'70
E. OVERTON, JR. N. C. ELSBREE.

MERCUR & DAVIES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. The undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, offer their professional services to the public.
ULYSSES MERCUR. W. T. DAVIES.
March 9, 1870.

W. A. & B. M. PECK'S LAW OFFICE.
Main street opposite the Court House, Towanda, Pa.
Oct. 27,'70.

A. KEENEY, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, Towanda, Pa. Office with R. M. Peck, second door below the Ward House. Will be at the office the last Saturday of each month and at all other times when not called away on business connected with the Superintendency. All letters should hereafter be addressed as above. dec.1,70

DR. J. W. LYMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office one door east of Reporter building Residence, corner Pine and 2nd street.
Towanda, June 22, 1871.

JOHN W. MIX, ATTORNEY AT Law, Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa.
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
Particular attention paid to Collections and Orphans' Court business. Office—Mercur's New Block, north side Public Square. apr. 1, '69.

DOCTOR O. LEWIS, A GRADUATE of the College of "Physicians and Surgeons," New York city, Class 1843-4, gives exclusive attention to the practice of his profession. Office and residence on the eastern slope of Orwell Hill, adjoining Henry Howe's. jan 14, '69.

DR. D. D. SMITH, *Dentist*, has purchased G. H. Wood's property, between Mercur's Block and the Elwell House, where he has located his office. Teeth extracted without pain by use of *gas*. Towanda, Oct. 20, 1870.—yr.

Hotels.

DINING ROOMS
IN CONNECTION WITH THE BAKERY,
Near the Court House.
We are prepared to feed the hungry at all times of the day and evening. Oysters and Ice Cream in their seasons.
March 30, 1870. D. W. SCOTT & CO.

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

RUMMERFIELD CREEK HOTEL.
PETER LANDMESSER.
Having purchased and thoroughly refitted this old and well-known stand, formerly kept by Sheriff Griffis, at the mouth of Rummerfield Creek, is ready to give good accommodations and satisfactory treatment to all who may favor him with a call.
Dec. 23, 868—tf.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA, Pa.,
COR. MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS.
The Horses, Harness, &c. of all guests of this house, insured against loss by Fire, without any extra charge.
A superior quality of Old English Bass Ale, just received.
Towanda, Jan. 24,'71. T. R. JORDAN, Proprietor.

WARD HOUSE,
TOWANDA,
BRADFORD COUNTY, PENN'A.
This popular house, recently leased by Messrs. KOON & MEANS, and having been completely refitted, remodeled, and refurnished, affords to the public all the comforts and modern conveniences of a first-class Hotel. Situate opposite the Park on Main Street, it is eminently convenient for persons visiting Towanda, either for pleasure or business.
sep6'71 KOON & MEANS, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE,
LERAYSVILLE, PA.
W. W. BROWNING, PROPRIETOR.
This House is conducted in strictly Temperance Principles. Every effort will be made to make guests comfortable. Good rooms and the table will always be supplied with the best the market affords. Nov. 1, 1871.

SPECKLED BROOK TROUT
FOR SALE
EILENBERGER'S FISHERY!
NEAR TOWANDA, PA.,
Persons purchasing trout will have the pleasure of pulling the "speckled beauties" from the pond *à la* Isaac Walton.
A neat and commodious house has been erected for the accommodation of visitors, and furnished with conveniences for cooking trout. Sportsmen and pleasure seekers will find this one of the most interesting resorts in the country. It is directly on the line of the S. & E. R. R.
P. S. Orders for trout promptly filled, and shipped to any point, securely packed in ice. Small trout for stocking Fisheries at $30 per thousand.
MOSES EILENBERGER & SON.
Laidlaburg, May 25, 1872.

CHAMBER SETS, cheaper than ever, at FROST & SONS.

FROST & SONS make the best Extension Table in the world.

LAKE TROUT, some very fine ones, at a very low price, by
June 13, 1872. FOX & MERCUR

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, FISH, &c., wholesale and retail.
July 1. McCABE & MIX.

Several Powell, Son & Co., have opened form "
a lady Hair Dresser, and will be pleased to have the ladies of Towanda call and examine her work.

Miscellaneous.

J. O. FROST & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
FURNITURE!
Our ware-rooms at all times contain an
UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF CHAMBER SETS
Of all styles and prices, combining with the Rich and Elegant, the Medium Priced, suitable for all, and so cheap that any can afford to have them. Also the finest and most
FASHIONABLE BLACK WALNUT PARLOR AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.
Of new and original designs and of the most superb style and finish. Also a choice assortment of
TABLES, WARDROBES, DRESSING CASES, SIDE-BOARDS, LIBRARY AND BOOK-CASES.
Also a complete line of Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Sounges Rocking, Easy and Parlor Chairs, in the greatest variety of styles and prices. Also an endless variety of
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, CHAIRS TABLES, MIRRORS, FEATHER PILLOWS, MATRESSES, & SPRING BEDS,
Of every description, and in fact everything to be found in a First Class Furniture Store,
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
We pay Case for Lumber, or will take Lumber in exchange for Furniture. Also a large stock of
COFFINS
Of every description from the most common to the finest Rosewood, always on hand. We are sole agents for
FISK'S METALIC BURIAL CASES,
Which are now conceded by all parties to be far the best Metalic Case in use. We have the
FINEST HEARSE
In this section of country, and will furnish anything in the UNDERTAKING line AS LOW as the same quality of goods can be got at ANY PLACE, either in Towanda or elsewhere, and from our large EXPERIENCE and thorough acquaintance with the business, we can save persons many annoyances to which they are always subject when dealing with incompetent parties.
STORE 107 MAIN STREET.
☞ Do not forget the place.
J. O. FROST & SONS.
Towanda, April 2, 1872

PHOTOGRAPHY!
The undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the
GALLERY OF ART,
of
HARDING & GUSTIN,
on Main street, first door south of the First National Bank, and mean, by strict attention to business, and by the addition of every improvement in the Art of Photography, to make the place worthy of patronage. Mr. GUSTIN is to remain with us, and give his whole time and attention to the making of
IVORYTYPES,
PAINTINGS IN OIL AND WATER COLORS,
As well as PENCILING IN INDIA INK,
Particular attention given to the enlarging of pictures, and to the finishing of all kinds of work, so as to secure the best results, and as much time as possible given to making negatives of small children.
Those wanting pictures will please give us a trial, and we think that they will be satisfied.
GEO. H. WOOD & CO.
jan11'72y1

M. E. ROSENFIELD'S
CLOTHING EMPORIUM!
OPPOSITE THE MEANS HOUSE.
(Formerly occupied by H. Jacobs.)
The rapid growth of Towanda requires the expansion of business, and the undersigned, realizing this want of the community in the
READY MAYE CLOTHING LINE
Has opened a new store in Beidleman's Block, (formerly occupied by H. Jacobs,) and is now prepared to offer to his old customers and the public generally, a better stock of
MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING
Than can be found in any other establishment outside the cities.
My stock has all been purchased from the manufacturers this season, so that I have no old stock to get rid of, bought at high prices. I have a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
of the finest quality and latest styles, which I am Offering at low figures.
REMEMBER!
I have no connection with the old stand, and when you want anything in the clothing line, for yourself or boys, call on me in Beidleman's Block.
M. E. ROSENFIELD.
Towanda, March 28, 1872.

MESSRS LAZARUS & MORRIS,
OPTICIANS ANEOCULISTS, HARTFORD, CONN.,
Have with a view to meet the increasing demand for their
CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES
appointed
W. A. CHAMBERLIN,
Watch Maker and Jeweler, dealer in Swiss and American Watches,
TOWANDA, PA.,
Sole Agent in this Locality. They have taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their agent to meet the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure at all times, Spectacles Unequalled by any for their Strengthening and Preservation Qualities. Too much cannot be said as to their Superiority over the ordinary glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but on the contrary, from the perfect construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight. They are the only spectacle that preserve as well as assist the sight, and are the cheapest because the best; always lasting many years without change being necessary.
CAUTION.
W. A. CHAMBERLIN,
TOWANDA, PA.
Sole Agent in Towanda, Pa.
☞ We employ no peddlers.
March, 28, 1872.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Passengers booked to and from any Railway Station or Seaport in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and the United States,
AT LOWEST CURRENCY RATES.
Cabin fare from New York to GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY or QUEENSTOWN, $75, and $65, INTERMEDIATE, $35, STEERAGE, $28.
DRAFTS ISSUED FOR ANY AMOUNT.
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS 7 Bowling Green, N. Y. or to S. C. MEANS, Agent Express Office, Towanda, Pa., or N. N. BETTS, Jr. First Nation Bank of Towanda. octl7'71.

Selected Poetry.

A DANGEROUS MAN.

BY CORPORAL DUMP.

Mr. Sumner says that Grant is a bold, bad, dangerous man.—*Newspaper.*

"A bold, bad man is Gen. Grant,"
Said Floyd one gloomy night,
As out from Donelson he crept,
And took his hasty flight.
From Pillow's trembling lips there came
An echo sounding much the same,
And Buckner thought his chief was right,
Nor longer durst maintain the fight;
And then came down the rebel "bars,"
And from the fort hung stripes and stars,
"That Grant's a dangerous man!" said they;
And doubtless think the same to-day.

"A bold, bad man is Gen. Grant,"
Said Beauregard one morn,
As from the haughty traitor's brow
The victor's wreath was torn;
And from the field his legions went,
By orders Gen. Grant had sent.
Then Shiloh's field was ours again,
Despite the host of rebel men,
Who came an army boasting loud,
And went a panic-stricken crowd;
For Beauregard and all his men,
Perhaps thought Grant was dangerous then.

"A bold, bad man, is Gen. Grant,"
Said Pemberton one day;
"Entreaties are of no avail,
He will not go away,
A stubborn, mulish, dangerous man!
He wants our rebel hides to tan."
And still Grant's cannon raked the town,
Until the rebel flags came down;
And then our banners rent and torn
Were through the streets of Vicksburg borne,
The "bold, bad man," that glorious "Fourth,"
Sent gladsome tidings to the North.

"A bold, bad man, is Gen. Grant!"
And poor Bragg's eyes were dim
With tears; said he, "I know
'Tis useless fighting him."
And soon the cheers from Grant's brave men
On Lookout crest told where and when
The rebel general had to run,
And what that "bold, bad man" had done.
"That Grant's a dangerous man!" he said,
As from the field his army fled.

"A bold, bad man, is Gen. Grant,"
Said Lee, "that's plain to see;
He must be very bold, indeed,
To think of whipping me!"
Then Petersburg and Richmond fell;
Then Appomattox may be—well,
At last our hero's work was done:
The final victory was won.
Perhaps the people may forget
These things, but then they haven't yet.
They needed then such "dangerous" men,
And think perhaps they may again.

"A bold, bad man, is Gen. Grant!"
Jeff Davis thought the same,
When running off in crinoline,
He to the "last ditch" came.
A Ku-Klux's gentle voice is heard,
And—"Grant is dangerous!" averred.
It needs must be that *this* is so,
For all the rebels ought to know;
Then Hall and Tweed—good honest men,
Say "Grant is bold and bad," and when
Such men declare it, then, forsooth,
Folks know that Sumner tells the truth.

Miscellaneous.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following are the letters written by President GRANT and Senator WILSON, accepting the nominations for President and Vice President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1872.

To Hon. Thomas Settle, President National Republican Convention, Paul Strabach, Elisha Baxter. C. A. Sargent and others, Vice Presidents:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of this date, advising me of the action of the convention held in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the Presidency, by it, is received. I accept the nomination, and through you return my heartfelt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support. If elected in November and protected by a kind Providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. My past experience may guide me in avoiding the mistakes inevitable with novices in all professions and in all occupations. When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust by the election of a successor, whether it be at the end of this term or next, I hope to live to him the country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity. With the expression of a desire to see a speedy healing of all bitterness of feeling between sections, parties and races of citizens, and the time when the title of "citizen" carries with it all the protection of privilege to the humblest that it does to the most exalted, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1872.

To the Hon. Thomas Settle and others, President and Vice Presidents of the National Convention, held at Philadelphia, June 5 and 6, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 10th inst., conveying to me the action of the Convention in placing my name in nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States, is before me. I need not give you the assurance of grateful appreciation of the high honor conferred upon me by this action of the Republican party. Sixteen years ago, in the same city, was held the first meeting of the men who, amid the darkness and doubts of that hour of slave-holding ascendency and aggression, assembled in National Convention to confer with each other upon the exigencies into which that fearful domination had brought their country. After a full conference, the highest point of resolve they could reach, the most they dared to recommend, was the avowed purpose to prohibit the existence of slavery in the territories. Last week the same party met, by its representatives, from thirty-nine States and ten Territories, at the same great centre of wealth, intelligence and power, to review the past, take note of the present, and indicate its line of action for the future. As typical facts, heralds of the nation's recent history, there sat on its platform, taking prominent and honorable part in its proceedings, admitted on terms of perfect equality to the leading hotels of the city, not only the colored representatives of the race which was, ten years before, in abject slavery, but one of the oldest and most prominent of the once despised abolitionists, to whom was accorded, as to no other, the warmest demonstration of popular regard and esteem—an ovation not to him alone, but to the cause he has so ably and for so many years represented, and to the men and women, living and dead, who had toiled through long years of obloquy and self-sacrifice for the glorious fortunes of that hour. It hardly needed the brilliant summary of its platform to set forth its illustrous achievements. The very presence of those men was alone significant of the victories already achieved, the progress already made, and the great distance which the nation had travelled between the years 1856 and 1872. But, grand as has been its record, the Republican party rests not on its past alone. It looks to the future, and grapples with its problems of duty and of danger.

It proposes as objects of its immediate accomplishment complete liberty and exact equality for all, the enforcement of the recent amendments to the National Constitution, reform in the civil service, the national domain to be set apart for the homes of the people, the adjustment of duties on imports so as to secure remunerative wages to labor, the extension of bounty to soldiers and sailors who in the time of duty became disabled, the continued and cheerful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration, and the guarding with zealous care the rights of adopted citizens, the abolition of the franking privilege, the speedy reduction of the rates of postage, the reduction of the national debt and the rates of interest, the resumption of specie payments, the encouragement of American commerce and of ship-building, the suppression of violence, and the protection of the ballot-box. It also placed on record the opinions and purposes of the party in favor of amnesty and against all forms of repudiation, and endorsed the humane and peaceful policy of the Administration in regard to the Indians. But while clearly defining and distinctly announcing the policy of the Republican party on the questions of practical legislation and administration, the Convention did not ignore the great social problems which are pressing their claims for solution, and which demand the most careful study and the wisest consideration. Foremost stands the labor question, concerning the question of capital and labor. The Republican party accepts the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure the full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

To woman, too, and her new demands, it extends the hand for grateful recognition, and proffers its most respectful inquiry. It recognizes her noble devotion to country and freedom, welcomes her admission to wider fields of usefulness, and commends her demand for additional rights to the calm and careful consideration of the nation. To guard well what has already been secured, to work out faithfully and wisely what is now in hand, and to consider the questions which are looming up to view but a little way before us, the Republican party is to-day what it was in the gloomy years of slavery, rebellion and reconstruction—a national necessity. It appeals, therefore, for support to the patriotic and liberty-loving; to the just and humane; to all who would lighten the burdens of the sons and daughters of toil. With its great record the work is still to be done, under the lead of the great soldier whose history and renown, and whose successful administration for the last three years, begat such popular confidence, the Republican party may confidently, in the language of the convention you represent, enter on a new march to victory.

Having accepted thirty-six years ago the distinguished doctrines of the Republican party of to-day, having during years of the period for their advance subordinated all other issues, acting and co-operating with political organizations with whose leading doctrines I sometimes had neither sympathy nor belief, having labored incessantly for many years to found and build up the Republican party, and having during its existence taken an humble part in its grand work, I gratefully accept the nomination thus tendered, and shall endeavor, if it shall be ratified by the people, faithfully to perform the duties it imposes.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY WILSON.

WATER AND OIL.—Will water burn? And if so, can burning water be used at a moderate cost for fuel? The public mind of Peoria, Ill., has been of late much exercised upon these questions. A stranger, and a Yankee, came to the city and claimed that, by burning mixed water and oil in it, he could heat a common cooking stove red hot in five minutes. The proportions four gallons of oil to five gallons of water and with this quantity the inventor declared that he could run a steam engine for thirty days, heat twelve furnaces, or light a whole city with gas. The oil is worth fifty cents a barrel, and the cooking and heating and lighting were thus to cost almost nothing. A stock compay was started to push the enterprise, and it was found that "by the aid of twelve gallons of oil, two gallons of water could be evaporated." It didn't promis overwhelming dividends. The corporation disembodied itself as fast as possible, and the inventor, packed up his gas pipes and oil cans, left Peoria to enlighten and warm some other region.

RESOLVE on the course of life which is most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

FAITHFULNESS and sincerity are the highest things.

WHAT BECOMES OF COMETS?

Prof. G. B. Donati, whose name is already famous in connection with comets, has just issued a paper on this subject, from the Royal Observatory of Florence, which appeared in the *Beaming Post* in full, and of which the following is the substance: He denies that any astronomer has recently seen a large comet, and affirms that none at all are visible at the present time. As for new comets, no astronomer can tell whether they will or will not appear. As to periodical comets, that of Biela, which completes its circuit round the sun in six years and nine months, is due next August. The earth and the comet of Biela, travel different ways and their paths cross each other at a certain point. A collision is, therefore, not impossible. The comet and the earth have, however, hitherto passed the point in question, at very different periods. Should Biela's comet arrive, it would traverse the terrestrial orbit on August 26; but on that day the earth would be distant from the comet almost half as far again as it is distant from the sun. As to whether any other comet may encounter the earth, Prof. Donati holds it to be possible, but infinitely improbable. "The comets," he says, "have masses so small that if one of them were to approach to within even a short distance from the earth, the latter perhaps would have nothing to fear, and, in all probability, in such an event, the comet would become a satellite of the earth." As for the comet of Biela, he says there is great probability that it no longer exists; although it should appear every six years and nine months, it has not been seen since 1852. From 1826, the time of its discovery, to 1852, it appeared regularly. In 1846 the comet presented a most extraordinary appearance. Instead of appearing single, as was the case on all preceding occasions, it appeared double—that is, composed of two parts, separated by a distance of more than 100,000 miles. When it appeared in 1852, the separation was still more complete, the interval amounting to 1,200,000 miles. Its non appearance in 1858 was attributed by some to its immersion in the solar rays; but in 1866 it should have re-appeared in a position so far from the sun, that it would have been visible at night; but it was impossible to discover it. Nor is the comet of Biela the only one which has failed to appear when due. That discovered by Prof. De Vico at Rome in 1814, and which should return every five and a half years, has never since been seen. What becomes of them? Kepler held that they may be dissipated, and said that as the silk-worm consumes itself while spinning its cocoon, so comets may consume themselves, and die while generating their long, interminable tails; and Newton thought that they might fall directly into the sun. But Donati conjectures that the material of Biela's comet has already fallen in part, and is still falling upon our planet. Prof. Schiaparelli, who has just got the gold medal of the London Astronomical Society for his study of comets, maintains that they are resolved into shooting-stars—meteors which traverse the earth's atmosphere. It is well known that on August 10 and November 13 many such falling stars are seen; and this is explained by supposing that the earth passes through two great belts or bracelets of meteoric matter, and draws some of the fragments or corpuscles toward itself. Prof. Schiaparelli has demonstrated that there are several comets which move round the sun, in the direction of these meteoric bracelets; and Prof. D'Arest has noticed that every year, on December 5, shooting-stars are seen that irradiate from that part of the celestial dome in which the comet of Biela would appear, if it came at all. It seems probable that the comet of Biela forms part of a bracelet of cometic corpuscles which move round the sun. It may have here been exposed to a mechanical influence, which broke it into two parts, and it is quite possible that many other breakings may here take place, reducing it to fragments so small as not to be visible, except as falling meteors.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON MR. SUMNER.

For more than three years a monster has been sitting in the Presidential chair at Washington. There are no lights to his character; it is all black as night without a star! Since the old Roman monster-heroes, it will be difficult to find a creature so entirely made up of faults, so devoid of excellences. This is Gen. Grant, as Mr. Sumner has painted him! Paragraph after paragraph, column after column, page after page, the rehearsal of evil goes on, without an alleviation, without a single light to the huge mountain of darkness, until we involuntarily cry out, "Why does Providence permit such a miscreant to live?"

Soberly, Mr. Sumner has not proved a wise rhetorician nor a skillful special pleader. He has overcharged his picture. Men will not believe that the silent man at the White House is an incarnate fiend. That this oration will produce a certain effect upon natures surcharged with violent feeling; that as a campaign document it will have some considerable weight, is probable. But we think it has so far overstepped the bounds of moderation that the fair-minded and the just will recoil from it. Its influence will be temporary. By and by Mr. Sumner's friends will look back upon this speech with regret, as lacking in generosity, in justice, in truth, in moderation. No man who hates is fit to judge another. Sumner has raised a monument of his hatred to Grant. We must commend to Mr. Sumner a passage in a book we fear he does not read as often as he should:

"He that saith he is in the light, and hateth his brother, is in darkness even until now. He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of stumbling in him. But he that hateth his brother is in darkness, and knoweth not whither he goes, because that darkness hath blinded his eyes."

A PART OF SENATOR WILSON'S RECORD.

Secretary Cameron said, in his letter to Henry Wilson. "No man, in my opinion, in the whole country, has done more to aid the war department in preparing the mighty army now under arms than yourself."

At the close of the called session of Congress in 1861, Lieutenant General Scott emphatically declared, "That Senator Wilson had done more work in that short session than all the chairmen of the Military Committee had done for the last 20 years."

After the first Bull Run battle, he returned to Massachusetts, and by his personal labors raised 2,300 men.

Among the numerous bills introduced by Henry Wilson was one to raise 500,000 men for three years to enforce the laws.

One to increase the pay of private soldiers.

One to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers.

One to improve the organization of the cavalry forces.

One (a second bill) to increase the pay of soldiers. [This bill caused an increase of $5 per month.]

One to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for disabled officers and soldiers.

One to accept, organize and arm colored men for military purposes, and to make free the mothers, wives and children of all colored soldiers.

One providing that all colored persons should, on being mustered into the United States service, become free.

One to incorporate a National Freedman's Bank.

He introduced the bill which abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, and which became a law April 15, 1862, thereby making 3,000 slaves free forever, and slavery forever impossible in the National Capital.

The bill to make colored persons a part of the militia, and to authorize the President to receive them into the military and naval service, and to make free the mothers, wives, and children of all such persons, was introduced by Henry Wilson, and passed July 17, 1862.

He advocated the emancipation of the slaves of the South as far back as 1835.

He introduced a provision which became a law on the 21st of May, 1862, providing that persons of color in the District of Columbia should be subject to the same laws to which white persons were subject; that they should be tried for offences against the laws in the same manner in which white persons are tried, and, if convicted, to be liable to the same penalty, and no other, to which white persons would be liable for the same offence. This act nullified the brutalizing, degrading and inhuman black code of the district.

He introduced innumerable bills securing to the soldiers their bounties, pensions, back pay, and all other rights which they so dearly earned.

In addition to his vast labors in Congress, he traveled through the States and delivered more than one hundred speeches in support of the war and in vindication of the anti-slavery policy of the Government.

During the beginning of the war he spent his time and money in franking, writing letters, and giving money to assist the wives and families of soldiers who called upon him in Washington.

For thirty-two years he has toiled in public life for the right, the culture and elevation of all men, without distinction of race or color.

CONVERSATION.

Conversational power is a gift of birth. It is men's nature to talk. Words flow out incessantly, like drops from a spring in the hill-side—not because they are solicited, but because pushed out by an inward force that will not lie still. We have known persons whose tongues