Bradford Reporter

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

Towanda, Thursday, July 11, 1872.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON.

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.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

We commend the following extract to the attention of our readers. It is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia *North American*, one of the ablest, most conservative and reliable newspapers of the State. At a time when the *Press* in endeavoring to blacken the character of our candidate, and disorganize the party, the opinion and suggestions of the *North American* are peculiarly refreshing, as the utterances of a journal, unbiased by personal schemes and unaffected by private griefs. The following is the *North American's* endorsment of Gen. HARTRANFT:

"Passing from the important question of municipal administration to the somewhat broader field of State politics, we find the Republican ticket headed by a man fully deserving the respect and confidence of the people. During the larger portion of the time which has elapsed since the severance of his official connection with the armies which crushed the rebellion, General HARTRANFT, our candidate for Governor, has occupied a position of public trust, and in those years, even among those who were his political enemies, appeared no mention of his name that did not do him honor; until sprung from causes not yet fully developed, there arose the opposition which within the past few months has sought, regardless of consistency, to blacken the fame which, by the same hands, had been described as of imperishable whiteness. The story of our civil war is fast fading into a memory, but we do not believe that the grateful recollections of the protected people of this State are yet so obscured that they will refuse to recognize the loyal service of the gallant soldier, of whom it has more than once been said by the most eminent military commanders and critics that his record during those bloody years of the nation's salvation was equalled by scarcely any, and excelled by that of no man in the service of the country. Within a few weeks General BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, a man whose purity and integrity are without taint, announced to the assembled thousands in mass meeting on Broad street, that during the whole war he had watched the course of General HARTRANFT, who was generally under his command, and when he felt that a man was needed for any purpose requiring great gallantry, fine administrative or executive powers, admirable discretion, thorough unassailable honesty, his choice invariably fell upon HARTRANFT as combining these qualities, and often as he was tried he never was found wanting. In the face of such tribute as this, freely given, heartfelt and confirmed by every man who has had opportunity to judge, we cannot doubt that the people of Pennsylvania will, with a united voice, confirm our belief that they are not to be misled by the specious pleadings of 'envy, malice or uncharitableness.'"

☞ The Baltimore Convention organized on Tuesday, by the election of ex-Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, as permanent Chairman. At the conclusion of Mr. D's speech the band played "Dixie." At the time of the present writing, we have not received any news of the nomination, but there is no doubt GREELEY was nominated on the first ballot.

Since the above was in type, a dispatch announces that GREELEY's nomination was made unanimous on the second ballot.

☞ Col. PIOLLET's connection with HERDIC's division schemes seems to be understood in Williamsport. A late number of the *Epitomist* in referring to the fact that the Colonel supports GREELEY, says it is not surprised that a man who would deliberately attempt to sell out a large portion of the people of his county to HERDIC should declare himself for GREELEY.

☞ No good Republican will allow his personal preferences to interfere with his duty to his party. The best way to settle family quarrels is in the family circle, and any attempt to go outside of this line is as clearly treason in politics as was the course of Benedict Arnold during the Revolution.

☞ Noticing a prediction in the New York *Tribune* that GREELEY would carry Ohio, the Toledo *Blade* remarkes: "We consulted the GREELEY party in Toledo concerning this, and his opinion is that it can be done if the election can be postponed long enough. He has another man half converted."

☞ The STOKES trial is progressing slowly in New York.

COMMON SENSE.

BEECHER in all he says or writes never fails to be understood. Read his last paragraph from the *Christian Union* on General Grant: "At the close of the war Grant had wrought out a reputation for good sense, patient energy, trustworthiness, and safety. This reputation has not suffered. Men do not quote his speeches, for he makes none; they do not mention any political generalship—he has shown none. But he is steady, patient, honest-minded, and safe. Men do not fear that he will try experiments. Government is not an experimental laboratory; nor a professor's chair for eloquent theories in political economy. It is a business machine. Experiments are too expensive to be tried on the scale of a continent. And so, while one man calls GRANT a stick, a wooden-man; and another, an ignoramus, without genius for political leadership; and another, an idler, who rides and smokes; and others, a blunderer; yet the great bulk of considerate men see that he is conducting the Administration, on the whole, prudently, with safety to all the great interests of the country. His Administration, judged by fair business tests, has been a success, and the common people know it.

Every year our people, with growing intelligence, are less inclined to put the administration of Government into the hands of brilliant tinkers. Three and more years of practice have made General Grant a much better President than when he left the army for civil life. The business men of the country, who wish the Government to run steadily and safely, feel confidence in Grant's prudence. If, then, Grant is re-elected, it will not be by the proclamations of office-holders, nor by the grace of politicians, nor by the wild enthusiasm of the populace, but by the votes of men who believe that no other available man brings so few risks, and insures so many certainties of a sober and wise Administration.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

As the time for primary meetings approaches it would be well for every voter to remember that it is as much a duty to vote at the primary meetings as it is on the day of elections. It is at the primary meetings that all mischief is accomplished. If the honest voters would turn out and see that proper delegates were chosen there would be no possibility of having corrupt office-seekers nominated. The Republican who will not attend the caucus in his district, and use his influence in selecting the best men for delegates to the County Convention, has no right to find fault if objectionable candidates are nominated. Let every well-wisher of Republican principles give an hour or two thus in attending upon the election of delegates, and do not permit interested candidates to fill the Convention with men who will be controlled by them; rather see to it that men who have the best interests of the party at heart, are chosen, and this will be no more from fault finding after the nominations are made.

☞ This is a fair hit, and well worthy of reproduction in our columns. It is from the last Hornellsville *Times*:

> When the Hornellsville *Tribune* plumped over to the Democracy a few years ago, the New York *Tribune* said: "The Hornellsville *Tribune* has had a glorious career. It has made an illustrious record. It has stood in the advance guard for freedom and right, for a generation. Its history is connected with the achievements of the most stupendous and beneficent political revolution ever accomplished in behalf of free government and popular right. But it has turned from its lofty course to minister to personal ambition. It has sunk into the ignoble and unworthy role of a Democratic guerrilla. "Now in decency, let it change its name."

AN HONEST OPINION OF FORNEY.—The *Sunday Transcript*, good Democratic authority, expressed its opinion of FORNEY as follows: "The *Press* yesterday proceeded to give its "Reasons" for opposition to HARTRANFT. They were eight in number and not one of them hit the nail on the head. Why not have the real, solid truth? Is not the enmity of the *Press* founded upon the fact that General HARTRANFT (who, on April 5, 1872, was pronounced by that journal to be "a good soldier and a worthy man,") would not lend himself to the "hushing up" the infamous Evans fraud by which the State Treasury was most outrageously plundered in the way of War Claims? We paused for a reply.

☞ MR BUCKALEW has been in office over twenty years, and has drawn over $70,000 of the public money, in the way of salaries, to say nothing of incidentals and pickings. And notwithstanding this liberal *draw* from the public treasury, he had nothing to say for the imperiled Union, when the rebels were trying to destroy it. He sat calmly and complacently by, apparently as indifferent as to who whipped as was the old woman when looking on the conflict between her husband and the bear. Is this the kind of a man the old Keystone wants for a Governor?

☞ An Albama man, "of the real old stock," declares: "I am tired of following after the Democracy and getting whipped. They can promise like everything, but when it comes to the performance you look around for them and they are not there."

☞ Three hundred millions of the National debt paid since GRANT has occupied the Presidential chair.

JUDGE THOMPSON.

An exchange in speaking of the democratic nominee for Supreme Judge, says: "On all questions where the supposed [illegible] of his party were concerned, [illegible] son has been a strict [illegible]. Patriots of all parties will not [illegible] forget that, in the dark days of the war, Judges THOMPSON, LOWRIE and WOODWARD did their best to bring the war to a disgraceful termination by declaring the draft law unconstitutional. Fortunately there was an election almost immediately after this decision; AGNEW took the place of LOWRIE on the bench, and the decision was reversed. Although a Democrat, Judge STRONG had patriotism enough to rise above party, and he, with READ and AGNEW, formed a majority of the court. Judges THOMPSON, LOWRIE and WOODWARD also declared the legal tender act unconstitutional. The Democratic Judges were wonderfully tender about the Constitution in those days. Everything was unconstitutional that would help to put down the rebellion; and Judge THOMPSON served the rebels to the best of his ability in trying to embarras the Government by withholding men and money to carry on the war. The people have not forgotten these incidents in Judge THOMSON's career, and are unwilling to trust with fifteen years more of power a man who cannot on any occasion rise above party, who was willing that the rebels should conquer, if thereby the Democrats could regain power."

Judge MERCUR's record, not only during the dark days of rebellion, but throughout his entire life is such as to commend him to the hearty support of every patriotic citizen. Besides his age, experience, and education, point him out as the man for the Supreme Bench.

WHAT H. G. THOUGHT NINE MONTHS AGO.

On the 28th of Dec. 1871, HORACE GREELEY wrote the following platform endorsing the Republican Administration of President GRANT:

"It abolished slavery.

"It led in the suppression of the "rebellion.

"It preserved and enlarged the "Union.

"It promptly reduced the enor-"mous forces thus required to a peace "footing.

"It has reduced the debt over two "hundred and fifty millions of dollars "in the last three years.

"It has simultaneously reduced "public taxation over two hundred "and fifty millions of dollars per "annum.

"It has preserved peace on the "frontier.

"It has won a friendly adjustment "of the threatened troubles of Great "Britian."

Mr. GREELEY to day stands opposed to the Republican party and to GRANT, on a personal issue only. It is Mr. GREELEY, who in his mid-summer madness has changed.

The Republican party is the same. Men temporize and vascillate, their fame goes into decay, but the achivements of principle are imperishable. The Republican party will triumph. It is only the GREELEY that will disappear.

MISSOURI FOR GRANT.

We quote from the Missouri *Democrat*, which reports a conversation between a Grant man and some shouters for Greeley as follows:

Vote in Missouri for Grant in 1868	85,671
Vote in Missouri for Seymour in 1868	59,793
Majority for Grant	25,833

"Now, gentlemen, you see, you had 59,788 votes in 1868. Since then you have gained by enfranchisement of rebels 15,000 votes. We will allow that 10,000 of the Grant German vote of the State goes for Greeley, and that's a big allowance—and gives you 81,788 votes for Greeley. Since 1868 this State has gained 65,000 votes by immigration. Twenty-five thousand of this new vote will go for Greeley, which brings the Greeley vote up to 119,000; and let me tell you, gentlemen, that's every d—gged one you'll get. Now for the Republican showing. First, get the Grant vote of 1868, less 10,000, which makes it 75,671. According to the census of 1870 we have 180,000 colored people in Missouri. At least 25,000 of these are voters, and they will vote for Grant. To this I add our proportion of the new immigration, say 50,000, which gives Grant over 150,000 in the State.

These are some figures for the enthusiast Mr. Grosvenor to consider.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington, at a recent meeting, endorsed the Philadelphia nominations. The following resolutions in relation to our State candidates were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington, D. C., cordially indorses the nominees and platform of the Republican State convention, held at Harrisburg on the 10th and 11th of April, 1872, and that collectively as an association, and individually as members thereof, we will use every honorable endeavor to secure the election of the said nominees.

Resolved, That in Gen. John F. Hartranft, as our candidate for Governor, we believe we have not only a pure patriot and brave soldier, but an honest man who will bring to his position, if elected, a character and reputation that stand unsullied after the most bitter partisan attacks, and that he will lead us to victory and success if we remain true to our principles as Republicans.

Resolved, That in Hon. Ulysses Mercur we recognize a sound and unflinching Republican, an able, learned and experienced judge, whose undisputed reputation and legal ability fit him to adorn the supreme bench, as he has every other position which the people have called him to fill.

☞ Accusations without proof are the weapons with which the Democracy now fight their political contests. Twelve years ago they began a wicked war without a cause on the Government, and failed. They now war on the men who defeated their armed treason, by accusing them of all manner of frauds, which they lack the proof of sustaining. What is called the Democratic party of to-day is but the excressence and foulness naturally cast off by all parties, gathered into a mass of foul odors and creeping vermin. The triumph of such a party would end the existence of good government.

☞ KIRBY says he finds it hard work to keep up with PIOLLET—in promises.

GEN. HARTRANFT.

How silly and ridiculous charges like the follo[illegible] in the face of the [illegible] the contrary:

"We have [illegible] testimony of Yerkes, the Philadelphia [illegible] was the active [illegible] whom Hartranft, [illegible] operated in [illegible] that Yerkes paid Hartranft various amounts of money from stock speculations with money deposited with the deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of said Hartranft. And to make the charge entirely definite and explicit, Yerkes further swears that on the 29th of December, 1870, he paid John F. Hartranft, $3,700, which sum was derived from profit on purchases of loans of the Commonwealth and sale of same to the sinking fund, which sale was made on the 29th day of April, 1870. It has been said, however, that Yerkes is now a penitentiary convict, and his statement and oath are unworthy of belief. But neither Hartranft nor the most reckless of his political friends has denied or dare deny that he was engaged in large money speculations with Yerkes, of the same nature as those for which the latter was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment; and we know of nothing in his previous history and character which renders his veracity more questionable than his partner's.

The above is part of an editorial article in the Lancaster *Express*—a sample of many more in that paper, the Pittsburg *Post* and other papers. We shall take it for granted that the editor of the *Express* is conscientious and means not to print what is not true. He probably believes that neither Gen. Hartranft nor his friends have denied the Yerkes $3,700 statement. He probably does not know that it has been denied by Gen. Hartranft under oath, and that his testimony is corroborated by Mr. Taggart, cashier of the Treasury, and others knowing all the facts. With this editor it is probably a matter of belief without knowledge, otherwise he would not make statements utterly groundless. Now for the truth. General Hartranft, examined by Senator Wallace, testified as follows:

Q. It seems that you have had transactions with C. F. Yerkes & Co.—state what they were.

A. It was a private account I had there. I had stocks on margin. I paid him interest and commissions, the same as he charged customers, and the same as I paid to other brokers who had no State funds on deposit.

Q. Were these transactions connected directly or indirectly with your control of the public funds?

A. In no way whatever.

Q. Were the purchases made at any time with funds that were put there by the State Treasurer or under the control of the State Treasurer?

A. No, sir.

Q. Your transactions were entirely of a private character?

A. Yes, sir; just as if there was no State deposit there.

Q. Was there any arrangement by which stocks or bonds, securities of any kind were carried on the State fund?

A. No, sir; I never owned any State securities.

Q. Securities of other kinds—corporation or otherwise—carried on State bonds?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you attempted, directly or indirectly, to control State funds by virtue of your position as Auditor General?

A. I have not.

Q. Were there ever any State moneys deposited with Yerkes, or any other bankers at your request, and for your benefit?

A. No, sir.

Perhaps the editor of the *Express* is so particular and conscientious that he may be disposed to say that Gen. Hartranft was swearing in his own defence, and that his testimony was weakened thereby. This is but natural, for persons whose whole case depends on the testimony of a penitentiary convict would be almost necessarily inclined to disbelieve the testimony of the public officer who sent him to the penitentiary for stealing the State's money. Therefore we will not ask the editor of the *Express* to retract what he has said on the testimony of Gen. Hartranft, but will introduce the testimony of Mr. John S. Hopkins, seven years the book-keeper of Yerkes & Co., as follows:

Q. Do you know of the account of John F. Hartranft?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what the nature of that account was.

A. Of a private nature entirely—in the shape of a deposit account.

Q. Were any of the moneys of the Commonwealth made use of in any form, and credited to that account?

A. Not at all—in no way.

Q. How were the accounts kept between Yerkes & Co., and Gen. Hartranft as to commission.

A. We charged him interest and commissions, the same as other customers, precisely.

Q. Were there or were there not any amounts carried to his credit from any account of the Commonwealth?

A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. Neither bonus nor other sums of any kind credited to his account?

A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

We might produce more, but as the editor of the *Express* means to be honest, probably this will prove sufficient to cause him to retract his slanders against Gen. Hartranft, and commence to look into the truth. There has been an amazing amount of lying, in face of the record, on the subject, and it is time that the liars should be confronted with the truth, and have a chance to clear themselves—if they can. The friends of Gen. Hartranft invite a scrutiny of the record—the more thorough the better.

[For the REPORTER.]

On a certain occasion, several ladies were being shown through a prison by the keeper. In a cell, they heard sweet and plaintive music; a convict was singing, "Home, Sweet Home." The ladies were much affected—even to tears—at the thought of the convict's grief, on account of the separation from his family. They inquired of the keeper in regard to his crime, and to their amazement, found that the plaintive singer was imprisoned for whipping his wife! Their sympathy and tears quickly vanished.

We are reminded of the above incident by the present attitude of the so-called Democratic party. From an unusual source we hear sweet, plaintive, and familiar music. We listen! Voices accustomed to another strain, are singing to the praises of Horace Greeley. They are the special friends of the Freedmen, and heartily favor the late amendments to the constitution, securing equal rights to all. They love and honor our brave soldiers, and rejoice with joy, unspeakable that slavery is abolished. That familiar old paper, the *Tribune*, is in their hands, and the name of Horace Greeley is in their mouths. But who are these new converts to Republican principles, who are running away with the great Mogul of Republicanism? What is their history, and why the change that has come over them?

A few years ago, they were apologizing for and defending slavery. They were enacting and sustaining fugitive slave laws. A very large part of them were actually fighting to dissolve the Union of these States, in order to perpetuate human bondage. Their friends in the North were declaring the war a failure, and doing all they could to embarrass the Government. Wherever they had a majority, they refused to allow soldiers to vote. They steadily resisted the amendments to the constitution, and declared them revolutionary and void. They passed black codes in the South and organized bloody ku-klux-klans. They hung negroes to lamp posts, and burned orphan asylums in New York. They uttered their loudest anathemas against Horace Greeley and the *Tribune*. These things and others like them, are too recent and too familiar to be forgotten even by the children in our schools. Can we *trust* these men? Can any one calling himself a Republican aid in putting the Government in their hands? Is it to such men that we are to look for reform? The very idea is absurd beyond conception? No! The Democratic party has outlawed itself, and it must die. The people are not fools, and are not about to destroy the only party of progress and reform; and under false pretenses put in power the very men, whom for twelve years they have judged unworthy of their confidence. These men may sing their new song ever so plaintively, but the people know the voice, they know the crimes for which they were driven from power; and next November will tell them in language not to be misunderstood, to remain another four years at

"Home, Sweet Home."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1872.

MR. EDITOR: Walking down [illegible] [illegible] tion.

Like the wild geese, hundreds of our residents have taken their flight, some to settle down at northern lakes and shores, while not a few have crossed the big waters, and have sought the more aristocratic resorts of foreign lands. But these are the wealthy ducks; the less fortunate ones do not fly so far, while those who remain at home and they are many; are forced to be content with a fifty cent ride on the briny waves of the Potomac, or perhaps a clam chowder and cigar beneath the Arcadian shade of an avenue restaurant.

The government clerks—those noble martyrs—they too are preparing for flight into the country; and in anticipation of the welcome event, are busily counting up the "sick days," which Uncle Sam so strenuously insists, must be deducted from the annual thirty days leave whether it be from man, maid, or widow. The eloquent appeals, the winning smiles and the most delicate attentions bestowed upon him by the charming young widows, with which he is so happily surrounded in this respect, can make no impression on his otherwise rather susceptible heart.

The theatres and other places of amusement, have put up their shutters, and have closed for the season; and the Civil Service Commission, which, but a short time ago, opened their doors with a delightful farce, have suddenly left us. We are sorry to record their departure, as we were promised during the summer months some very charming entertainments. But the warm weather we judge, was rather too oppressive for their Civil Service stomachs; as we observe that they have taken themselves to a cooler latitude, and are about to open a short season of high comedy in New York and other northern cities.

We do not, however, despair of their return. "When the swallows homeward fly," we shall look for them with their strings of amusing puzzles, curious and wonderful tricks, and funny questions about things that are supposed to be in the heavens and in the earth, beneath the floods and beyond the seas, the rock upon which—in the future—the civil service of our country is to be built.

But in the absence of all this, it must not be supposed that we are at all despondent or lonely. We are possessed of a variety of sources, from which we can gather recreation and enjoyment. To those who have time and are fond of walking, there is the Capital grounds with Washington pointing it is said, to where his breeches are at the Patent Office; the President's grounds, with the Marine Band in scarlet uniform, rolling under the trees like so many lobsters, Lafayette Square, with General Jackson in the centre, the Botanical gardens, with their many varieties of plants and trees, and dozens of other places that are delightfully cool, shady, and pleasant. Where the ladies, if they choose, may stroll by moonlight, tie up button-hole boquets, count the stars, or flirt with their admirers, without ever dreaming of Europe or Saratoga.

The fine improvements that are being continually made, will soon render Washington one of the most beautiful cities in the Union. Each year is adding new charms to many of its already attractive features. Under the directions of the Board of Public Works, its streets and avenues are undergoing a complete and thorough change. In place of mud and dust, substantial wood and concrete pavements now stretch their long lengths in almost every direction, and over which carriages roll along as smoothly, and as noiselessly as if upon velvet. Ten millions of dollars is the estimated cost of the improvements now under way; a pretty large expenditure, and one over which the property holder most bitterly complains—but one which the health and growing business interests of the city alike, demand.

At the corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, near by opposite the Metropolitan and National Hotels, the Baltimore and Potomac Rail Road company have erected on the site recently granted them by Congress, a long range of commodious frame buildings, to be temporarily occupied for depot purposes, until the new iron one which is in process of construction is completed.

On Tuesday last, the road was thrown open to the traveling community, and the rolling of trains and the din of locomotives were heard in districts where they were before unknown. Connecting at Baltimore with the Northern Central, a direct and unbroken line of communication is now established between this and the north; a consummation that has long been devoutly wished for by those who have been forced to bear with the inconveniences and impositions put upon them by the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

The grounds surrounding the White House, are apparently receiving the special attention of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. Some very desirable changes and decided improvements are being made, among which we observe, is the removal of a large portion of the old rusty iron fence that has long ceased to be either useful or ornamental.

At the mansion—as customary during the summer months—the furniture has been placed in linen dusters the windows darkened, and a look of loneliness pervades the entire place, inside and out. Few persons are seen passing in and out at its wide portals, unless it be a party of visiting strangers or, perhaps a newly married couple on their wedding tour; who, in their round of sight seeing, occasionally disturb the drowsy door-keepers who, if not asleep, are idly catching at flies on the window panes.

The President and family, choosing a rest and residence of a few weeks at the sea-shore, are terribly berated by our local press, and the newspaper men, who make it their business to find fault with every action of the President. But we cannot help but observe that those same parties or as many of them as may have the means, are availing themselves of the privilege they would deny to others, and are taking themselves and their families to the very places that they are finding fault with the President for visiting.

At the rooms of the Pennsylvania Republican Association, a large and splendid Grant and Wilson flag has been recently suspended across the Avenue. It bears upon its folds, a life-size likeness of each of the candidates; and as it waves and floats majestically over the broad street, it presents rather a striking contrast to the *gray*, dirty looking strip of canvas that is hanging on the walls of the St Marc Hotel, a few doors distant; and which serves to indicate the Greeley and Brown headquarters for Washington.

The scenes and incidents transpiring in and around the two places, bear also full as great a contrast. At the one place, confident of success and holding to the motto, "The Constitution and the Union and the enforcement of the laws." There is found no stain, of secession, or treason, or Ku-kluxism on their garments. At the other, the leading spirits like their great prototype, "With heart bowed down," are anxiously scanning the political skies, and watching the the political horoscope for some cheering sign, while the unwashed, the unterrified, and those clothed in butter-nut raiment, who come down from off the hills of the "sacred side" of Virginia, and the wild mountains of "my Maryland," are drunk in the basement; some shouting vociferously for Greeley, others swearing as loudly, that everything is going to "hell." M.

☞ Who will be appointed Superintendent of the work of tearing away the "cut stone" in the acqueducts on the abandoned canal. PIOLLET's great reverence for the work which cost the State so much money will not permit him to commit such an act of vandalism. Besides he has a great work to do in securing his nomination for Congress this fall.

☞ From all parts of the country, we receive the most encouraging reports in regard to the political outlook. E. B. C., an intelligent citizen of the western part of this county, who is now traveling in Ohio, says the sentiment in that State is overwhelmingly in favor of GRANT.

☞ Col. FORNEY, has returned from his visit to Texas.

OUR CANDIDATES AT HOME.

The Harrisburgh [illegible] Journal refers to the [illegible] of HARTRANFT [illegible] the [illegible] for the [illegible] to which they have been [illegible].

Neither in his own county, the Senatorial nor Congressional district in which he votes, is Gen. Hartranft opposed covertly or openly by a Republican journal nor by any man or men of the least prominence in politics or weight in society. There never was a man nominated for a high office, who stood so well at home, who has so few local antagonisms and jealousies to meet as has Gen. Hartranft. His associates in the Republican party all honor and respect him. He arouses no jealousy—has no private hates to contend against—is unassailed by malice, and is entirely free from the threatening of resentful jealousy. There is no public man of whom it can be as truthfully said that he is just and fair with all with whom he deals, as John F. Hartranft. He has never intrigued to circumvent the honest asperations of any man in the Republican party—never sought to pull any man down that he might rise—never struck a rival in the back; but with a loftiness of dealing becoming a chivalric character and a truly brave man, he has dealt frankly and fairly with all men, respecting the rights of each and recognizing just merit whenever it came before him for its dues. Hence the popularity of Hartranft at home. His neighbors honor him—and at his home men of all parties reject with indignation all attempts to couple his name with dishonesty or throw around him the odor of suspicion of any description. Such is Hartranft at home.

Ulysses Mercur is of a class of men whose actions never fail to attract attention. There is nothing negative in his character. He is positive in nature. What *he is*, HE IS, and those who know him, understand him thoroughly, because he strives to be understood. When such a man is popular at home, it is the proof of his qualification for high station, and on this evidence Mr. Mercur was made the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. His neighbors and constituents nominated him. It was their determined advocacy and warm endorsement which won the State Convention, and the support which he will receive in Bradford county, will prove him high in the estimation in which he is held there. Men who are trusted at home, where they are known and understood, can with safety be relied on abroad. When a man's neighbors, and those who daily come in contact with him, trust him, it is the evidence of his incorruptible integrity. In private, every day life, in the ordinary accustomed duties of individual service, is where character is made and reputation gained; and when this is made good at home it passes current abroad.

☞ Another prominent fact of the new movement is that wherever the Cincinnati ticket has been endorsed by the Democratic convention, there has also been nominated a Democrat for a state office. The principal opponents of the movement in the Democratic party are found in those who opposed the war and the cry for a "straight-out" ticket comes principally from them.

☞ The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* is now strong for GREELEY, but says: "If we were to select for the head of our columns the name that would come nearest being the exponent of our opinions, we would place there JEFFERSON DAVIS."

☞ It is always a safe rule to judge men or measures by results—by success or lack of it. This rule applied to President GRANT and his administration, settles the question among honest men as to the wisdom of risking any change at this time.

☞ Prominent democratic GREELEYITES in this place boast that Col. PIOLLET cannot secure the endorsement of the mongrel party in this county for Congress, "but we shall see what we shall see."

☞ Whatever may be said of the opposition of the Philadelphia *Press*, it has never charged Gen. HARTRANFT with being a dishonest man, on the contarary, COL. FORNEY has said he was honest.

☞ While HARTRANFT was facing rebel batteries during the war, and capturing them, Hartley was having his face slapped for cowardly and filthy language applied to Union men.

☞ The *Press* says, the excessive heat of last week, caused seven hundred and sixty-five deaths in Philadelphia, and sixteen hundred in New York.

☞ H. P. WATSON, of Ohio, has been elected President of the N.Y. & Erie R.R. company, and Gen. A. S DIVEN, Vice President.

☞ "Anything to beat GRANT." So said JEFFERSON DAVIS and ROBERT E. LEE.

TOWANDA STEAM

FLOURING MILLS!

W. H. FULLER & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public that having rebuilt on the site of the old mill, with all modern improvements, they are now prepared to do

CUSTOM GRINDING

In the best possible manner and on the shortest notice. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction. Farmers doing business in town can bring their grain and have it ground the same day to take back.

FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, FEED & MEAL,

By the car load or in quantities to suit purchasers.

GROUND CAYUGA PLASTER

AT $6 PER TON.

All kinds of grain taken in exchange for Plaster.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

G. F. MASON
W. H. FULL

Towanda, Nov. 1, 1871.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY

445

SIGN OF THE BIG BONNET ON

MAIN STREET.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

LACES,

EMBROIDRIES,

FANCY SHAWS,

PARASOLS,

GLOVES,

HOSIERY,

&C., &C.

MILLINERY GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL THE

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

B. A. PETTES, & Co.

Towanda, May 1, 1872.

EVANS & HILDRETH

Are offering great bargains in

DRY-GOODS!

Look at the following low prices:

JAPANESE SILKS, . 50 to 75c.

JAPANESE CLOTHS, 25 to 37½c.

BLACK SILKS,

All prices.

An immense stock of

DRESS GOODS

From 20 cents upwards.

Stripe and Figured Grenadines;

From 25 to 50 cents.

Black Grenadines,

25 cents and upwards.

GRASS CLOTHS,

All shades.

DRESS LINENS, ALL SHADES.

PIQUES, VICTORIA LAWNS, and other

WHITE DRESS GOODS,

At one ½ below last year's prices.

SHAWLS,

From $1.00 upwards, also

WHITE GRENADINE, BAREGE,

AND KNIT SHAWLS.

PAISLEY AND WOOL SHAWLS,

In great variety.

PARASOLS

At reduced prices.

NOTINGHAM CURTAIN LACES,

20 cents and upwards.

Counterpanes,
Table Linens,
Towels and Crash,
Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Goods,

Hoop Skirts,
Corsets,
Gloves,
Laces,
Rufflings,

Tickings,
Denims,
Cottonades,
Prints,
Ginghams,
Checks,
Stripes,

And many other goods much below to-day's market value.

EVANS & HILDRETH.

Towanda, June 12, 1872. Bridge Street.

YOUNG WARRIOR

IMPROVED

MOWER!

The Lightest Draft, Most Durable and Easiest Controlled Machine in the World! Has receceived the First Premium wherever exhibited at Agricultural Town and County Fairs.

Manufactured by

CHAS. PERRIGO & CO.,

Groton, Tompkins county, N. Y.

THE YOUNG WARRIOR

Has two Driving Wheels, Iron Frame, Steel Cut Bar, Steel-Plated Guards, Planetary Gearing, has no Side Draft is a Close Guarded Machine. It will mow the finest grass WITHOUT CLOGGING. Can beat the world mowing on Rough or Stony ground. Its gearing is protected from dirt and grass. The Wheel on the Outer Shoe runs inside of the Swather.

Reasons why it should be purchased in preference to any other Mower: 1. Being Wider Track, holds its position on side-hill; the wheels running on the ground instead of on the cut grass; for the same reason mows wet or swale land, leaving the cut grass lying loose and light. 2. Being close guarded, the knives are protected from stones. 3. The rolling motion of the Cut Bar allowing it to pass over stones and obstructions; passing in and out of dead furrows without Stopping or Clogging.

The chief beauty of this Machine is: It can mow the heaviest lodged or fine wet Grass, without stopping or worrying the team, and no team can walk slow enough to clog it. Farmers should try this Machine before they buy.

THE AIKENS PLOW.

Manufactured by Chas. Perrigo & Co., Groton, N.Y.

THE AIKENS PATENT SIDE HILL PLOW

Was invented and patented as a Side Hill Plow, but experience has demonstrated that it is as well adapted to Level Land Plowing as the best Flat Land Plows. We claim for it superiority over any other plow in use, for the reason that it works well both on side Hill and Level Land. It is no experiment, it has been manufactured for the past eight years, and of the hundreds sold in that time not one has been returned. Every Plow warranted. Retail price $15,00. Orders promptly attended to.

For further information in regard to the Young Warrior Mower or Aikens Plow, call on or address

C. W. HOLCOMB, Agent,
May 16, 1872.-3m. Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated about 3 miles from the Borough of Towanda, on the road leading to Monroeton, at a bargain. The farm contains between 70 and 80 acres, all improved except 10 acres, which is well timbered. The land is under a good state of cultivation, good buildings, well fenced, and plenty of water. I will also sell all my personal property, consisting of horses, cows, farming implements, &c. TERMS EASY.

Monroeton, June 19, 1872. SAMUEL COLE.

STUARTS WHITE DRIPS at FOX & MERCUR'S.

Insurance.

CAMP & NOBLE'S

Insurance Agency.

DURING A FINANCIAL CRISIS prudent business men put their trust in *Banks of undoubted solvency*, avoiding all *inexperienced, weak, reckless, and speculation concerns*, so during an eruption in the business of [illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE

It becomes of vital importance to the insuring public that they put their trust in *time-honored, fire-tested, wealthy corporations*, which deal in

UNDOUBTED SECURITY,

At a *fair rate of premium* rather than a *doubtful* article, offered at *whatever price the buyer will give*. *Bearing this in mind* we have recently reorganized our Insurance Agency, discontinuing our connection with some Companies and securing the agency of others of *greater age and more ample capital*.

Therefore it is with entire confidence we present the following list of Companies for the consideration of property owners and others, and solicit the patronage of all those desiring

INSURANCE OF ANY KIND:

IMPERIAL—Capital and Assets........	$10,000,000
QUEEN— " "	10,000,000
AMERICAN— " "	1,133,800
ANDES— " "	1,733,684
TRIUMPH— " "	773,670
ORIENT— " "	500,000
WYOMING— " "	250,000
TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT.........	2,000,000
RAILWAY PASSENGER ASSURANCE CO....	300,000

DAILY ACCIDENT TICKETS.

T. B. CAMP.
A. J. NOBLE.
CAMP & NOBLE,
Towanda, March 20, 1872.-3m Agents.

THE TOMPKINS COUNTY SELF DISCHARGING WHEEL RAKE, PLASTER SOWER AND BROAD-CAST GRAIN AND GRASS SEEDER.

This is the best Wheel Rake and the best Grain and Grass Seeder and best Plaster Sower in the market.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

The attention of Bradford County Farmers is invited to these VALUABLE MACHINES, either combined or separate.

THE TOMPKINS COUNTY WHEEL RAKE

has been improved since last season, so that ALL THE LABOR IN DISCHARGING THE HAY IS THROWN UPON THE HORSE. This is done by a very simple device, and without any gears, ratchets, or brakes upon the wheels. A 12 year old boy can manage the dumping lever with ease with one finger. *I will warrant it to rake a much heavier windrow, in greener hay, and to be much more easily managed and handled* than any compeeting wheel rake.

It has the best clearing arrangements, and is the *best constructed, simplest, most easily operated, thorough working and durable wheel rake* now offered to the farming public.

☞ The Tompkins County Wheel Rake *will outlast outwear more Revolvers than the purchase money paid for the former will buy of the latter;* while the Wheel Rake has been more efficient and simple in every way. Send for my Rake circular, which gives fifteen reasons why a good Wheel Rake is better and cheaper, for the farmer, than the common Revolver.

TOMPKINS COUNTY SEEDER AND PLASTER SOWER

I can recommend as the best Broad-cast Sowing machine I ever saw; and will warrant it to give good satisfaction to the farmer. It will sow perfectly Plaster, Lime, Ashes and other Fertilizers; Clover and Timothy Seeds, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Peas and Buckwheat.

PRICES OF TOMPKINS COUNTY

WHEEL RAKE AND SEEDER, DELIVERED AT ANY RAIL ROAD STATION.

Wheel Rake, complete................	$40,00
Plaster Sower and Seeder, attachment extra...	25,00
Wheel Rake, Plaster Sower and Seeder combined,	65,00
Plaster Sower and Seeder, complete without loose Rake parts..................	45,00
Wheel Rake attachment, or loose Rake parts..	20,00
Ithaca Wheel Rake, at reduced prices	35,00

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

The Wheel Rake will pay the farmer.
The Plaster Sower will pay the farmer.
The Seed Sower will pay the farmer.
The farmer needs the Wheel Rake.
The farmer needs the Plaster Sower.
The farmer needs the Grain and Grass Seeder.

☞ Send for Circulars; or, call and see my goods.

R. M. WELLES.

Towanda, April 22, '72.

S. WOODFORD,

AT THE

NEW YORK BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 3, PATNON & GRIFFITHS BLOCK, BRIDGE St

Is receiving one of the largest and best stock of BOOTS & SHOES ever brought in Towanda, which he is offering at the very lowest prices for Cash, consisting of GENTS CALF, KIP & STOGA, BOYS CALF BOOTS, LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN'S Shoes of all kinds, all bought direct from the Manufacturers, and hand made, all goods warranted. A FULL STOCK OF LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Thankful for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same.

Towanda, May. 1, 1872.

BLOOD & CO.,

Still continue o manufacture their celebrated

HORSE POWERS & CLEANERS,

and will sell a better machine, for less money than can be had elsewhere in the world. We claim for our machines that they will do as much, or more, than any other, and are more durably built. We personally superintend our work and see that it is well down. We will send

DISCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES,

of our machines, on application.

ONE AND TWO HORSE POWERS,

One & Two Horse THRESHER & SEPERATORS,

THRESHER and CLEANERS,

FANNING MILLS,

CIRCULAR AND DRAG SAW MILLS,

SAW AND GRIST MILL work done to order.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ATHENS, BRADFORD CO., PA.

BLOOD & CO.,

Aug. 2, 1869.

THE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

This machine is considered by mechanical men to be the

BEST CONSTRUCTED, MOST DURABLE

Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. Its

SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, EASE OF RUNNING, VARIETY OF WORK WITHOUT CHANGE

And its unparalleled success wherever it has been introduced, speaks wonderfully for it as being the most complete Family Sewing Machine now in use. Its adaptation to

LIGHT OR HEAVY WORK

Is truly beyond competition. These machines are for sale by

WILLSON & MAXWELL,

OF TOWANDA, PA.

And their manner of conducting their business is fast winning for them the confidence of the public. You can examine this machine at their office in Mercur's Block, or they will cheerfully show it at your house without charge or grumbling. Don't let other agents sell you a machine out of date or behind the times before examining the AMERICAN.

Orders by mail, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Towanda, May 1, 1872.

Miscellaneous.

TOWANDA MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

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

Wheat, ℔ bush.....................	$1 60 @ 1 20
Rye, ℔ bush.....................	80
Buckwheat, ℔ bush.....................	65
Corn, ℔ bush.....................	75
Oats, ℔ bush.....................	37
Beans, ℔ bush.....................	@ 1 50
Butter (rolls) ℔ lb.....................	16 @ 17
do (dairy,) ℔ lb new.....................	@ 13
Eggs, ℔ doz.....................	18
Potatoes, ℔ bush.....................	18
Flour, ℔ barrel.....................	10 00 @ 12 00
Onions, ℔ bush.....................	75

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

PRICELIST—CASCADE MILLS.

Flour, best Winter wheat, pr. sack............	$2 80
" " " " hundred lbs............	5 00
" " " " barrel............	10 00
Feed, per cwt............	1 75

Custom grinding usually done at once, as the capacity of the mill is sufficient for a large amount of work. H. B. INGHAM.

Camptown, May 22, 1872.

PA. & N.Y. CANAL & R.R. CO.—

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,

To take effect Monday, June 10, 1872.

SOUTHWARD.			PRINCIPAL	NORTHWARD.		
No. 25.	No. 9.	No. 7.	STATIONS.	No. 34.	No. 2.	No. 4.
P M	P M	A M		P M	P M	P M
2 45	1 00	9 10	......Elmira......	12 45	6 13	9 45
3 20	1 30	9 45	......Waverly......	12 00	5 35	9 00
3 35	1 37	10 00	......Athens......	11 45	5 25	8 50
4 20	2 05	10 40	......Towanda......	11 05	4 57	8 10
5 22		11 30	......Wyalusing......	10 05		7 15
5 45	3 05	11 50	......Laceyville......	9 43	4 05	6 54
6 14		12 12	......Meshoppen......	9 20		6 32
6 25		12 20	......Mehoopany......	9 13		6 25
6 55	3 50	12 45	......Tunkhannock......	8 42	3 20	5 56
8 00	4 42	1 50	......Pittston......	7 25	2 32	4 50
8 25	5 00	2 16	......Wilkes Barre......	7 00	2 15	4 30
....	7 30	4 35	...Mauch Chunk...	....	11 45	1 35
P M	8 28	5 50	......Allentown......	A M	10 47	12 20
	8 40	6 05	......Bethlehem......		10 30	12 00
	9 15	6 35	......Easton......		10 05	11 35
	10 30	8 20	....Philadelphia....		8 30	7 45
	P M	9 40	....New York....		7.00	9 00
		P M			A M	A M

No. 32 leaves Towanda at 7 10 a. m.; Athens, 7 50 a. m.; Waverly, 8 05 a. m., arriving at Elmira at 9 00 A. M.

No. 31 leaves Elmira at 5 30 p. m.; Waverly, at 6 15 p. m.; Athens, at 6 30 p. m., arriving at Towanda at 7 15 P. M.

Drawing Room Cars attached to Trains 2 and 9 run through from Elmira to Philadelphia.

R. A. PACKER,
Superintendent.

TIME TABLE OF THE SULLIVAN & ERIE RAILROAD.—Taking effect on Monday, June 17, 1872.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
2:30	6:00	......TOWANDA......	11:45	7:35
2:40	6:10	BARCLAY JUNCTION	11:35	7:25
3:00	6:30	......MONROE......	11:15	7:05
3:25	7:00	......WILCOXS......	10:40	6:30
3:32	7:10	....NEW ALBANY....	10:30	6:20
3:40	7:20	......MILLERS......	10:15	6:10
4:00	7:45	......DUSHORE......	9:45	5:50
4:35	8:20	......BERNICE......	9:00	5:15
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.

R. F. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA.

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Shortest and most direct line to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the South.

Passengers by this route take Pennsylvania & New York Railroad train, passing Towanda at 10.40 A.M., and 2:05 p. m., make close connection at Bethlehem with Express train of North Penn'a Railroad, and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:20 P. M., and 10:30 p.m., in time to take night trains either for the South or West. Palace cars are attached to the 2:05 P.M. train.

City passenger cars are at the Depot on arrival of all trains conve passenger s to the various Depots and to all parts of the city.

RETURNING.

Leave North Penn'a Railroad Depot, corner Berks and American St., Philadelphia, at 8:30 & 9:45 A.M., arriving at Towanda 4:57 & 8:05 P.M., same evening. Mann's Baggage Express collects and delivers baggage, office No. 105 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

FREIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS.

Freight received at Front and Noble streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded by Daily Fast Freight train to Towanda, and all points in Susquehanna valley with quick dispatch.

ELLIS CLARKE,
Gen. Agt. N.P.R.R., Front and Willow Sts.
June 3, 1872. Philadelphia.

TOWANDA COAL YARD.

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

The undersigned, having leased the Coal Yard Dock at the old "Barclay Basin," and just completed a large Coal-house and Office upon the premises, ar now prepared to furnish the citizens of Towanda an vicinity with the different kinds and sizes of the above named coals upon the most reasonable terms in any quantity desired. Prices at the Yard until further notice per net ton of 2000 pounds:

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Egg, or No. 2........................	$5 00
Stove, or Nos. 3 and 4..................	5 00
Nut or No. 5........................	4 75

SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE COAL.

Broken........................	4 00
Large Stove........................	4 00
Small Stove........................	4 00
Nut........................	3 25
"Barclay" Lump........................	4 00
" Run of Mines........................	4 00
" Fine, or Blacksmith........................	3 50

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

Per Ton...50 cents. Extra for carrying in, 50 cents.
Half Ton...35 " " " " " 25 "
Qr. Ton...25 " " " " " 25 "

☞ Orders may be left at the Yard, corner of Rail road and Elizabeth Street, or at Porter & Kirby's Drug Store.

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

Towanda, Feb. 1, 1872—tf.

CENTRAL COAL YARD,

R. M. WELLES, Proprietor.

Until further notice prices at yard are, per net ton of 2000 pounds:

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Egg, or No. 2........................	$5 00
Stove, or Nos. 3 and 4..................	$5 00
Nut, or No. 5........................	$4 75

Cartage at usual prices.

☞ Orders must in all case be accompanied by the cash.

Towanda, Feb. 1, '72. R. M. WELLES.

NEW COAL FIRM

On Canal Street, fronting William Street,

TOWANDA, Pa.

We are receiving direct from the mines the very best PITTSTON, PLYMOTH, and SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE COAL, which we propose to sell at the owest market price.

We respectfully invite those wishing to purchase to call and examine our Coal.

We also keep Lime, fresh from the kiln.

We will deliver Coal or Lime whenever desired on short notice, adding only the customary prices.

sep20'71-tf L. S. CASE & CO.

CHOLERA CORDIAL

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.

DR. URQUHART'S

CHOLERA CORDIAL

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

May 3, 1872.-6m

TOWANDA MUSICAL ACADEMY

EDGAR H. SHERWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

TOWANDA, PA.

Pupils will be received at any time at the following rates:

Piano Forte pupils, per quarter,............	$15 00
Including Harmony and Vocal class, per q'r.	20 00

STRICTLY HALF QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

Recitations twice a week. No deduction or "time made up," except in case of illness of more than one week's duration.

This Music School is classified into three departments, viz: Preliminary, Primary and Advanced. There will be a certificate given at the completion of each course with the musical standing of the pupil.

Pupils from a distance will find accommodations for board and piano practice in the institution at very moderate prices.

NOTICE.—Mr. Sherwood has a progressive course comprising the best modern methods, including the prominent features and appliances of the once popular Lyons Musical Academy, of which his brother Rev. L. H. Sherwood, was formerly principal and proprietor.

Mr. Edgar H. Sherwood has decided talent, fine musical acquirements and extensive experience in teaching.—*Editor Rochester Musical Times.*

Towanda, May 9, 1872.

MISS GRIFFIN'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

STILL IN OPERATION

MISS GRIFFIN returns her thanks to the ladies of Towanda and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, and begs leave to call attention to her

NEW STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS!

Just received, which she is offering at the lowest rates. Towanda, April 18, 1872.