Bradford Reporter

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

Towanda, Thursday, July 25, 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.

MEETING OF THE
Republican Co. Committee.

The members of the Republican Committee of Bradford County are requested to meet at the Grand Jury Room, Court House, Towanda, on FRIDAY, the 2d day of AUGUST, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

The attendance of every member of the Committee is earnestly requested.

J. HOLCOMB,
Towanda, July 24, 1872. Chairman.

THE CAMPAIGN REPORTER.

We direct especial attention to the prospectus for the Campaign REPORTER in another column. We hope every subscriber will interest himself enough to secure at least one new name, and forward us the money. It is unnecessary for us to refer to the fidelity of the REPORTER in past years, nor allude to the urgent necessity of giving circulation to a journal which has stood by the Republican party and its principles, from the day of its organization, and enjoys the respect and confidence of true and loyal Republicans wherever it is read. An exciting State and National contest is upon us, and every good Republican must be brought to the polls on election days. To this end, no instrumentality is so powerful as the newspaper, as it meets and combats the errors and misrepresentations of the enemy, which, if left unproven, might mislead valued friends, honest men, and cause division in our ranks. Therefore every good Republican is earnestly requested to aid us in circulating the REPORTER.

"NOT AN ORGAN."

The *Tribune* does not confine its opposition now to Gen. GRANT, but to the whole Republican party. In its weekly issue of the 10th inst, in an article entitled, "A few more figures, we find the following:

> We certainly are thankful that the Army and Navy have been reduced in size since the year 1868; that they are less burdensome to the nation, at least in a pecuniary sense, and that the money which might have been lavished on idle ships and idle regiments remains in the Treasury. We rejoice that the country has been prosperous, the revenue large, the debt diminished, and the nation's credit sustained; but when we are called upon to give President Grant, or even the Republican Congress, credit for these blessings, we respectfully demur. There is a middle ground between an economical and a corrupt administration. Economy is a positive quality. To administer a great public trust with wise economy is not simply to abstain from embezzling the funds. If the claim which is put forth in support of the economy of the President and Congress has any foundation, we are to look for it in the ordinary matters over which the President and Congress have control. Had the Government maintained the Army and Navy on a war footing, they would have committed an outrage. Much money has been saved by reducing the military and naval establishments, but whether more could not be saved we have no means of knowing. We wish to find out whether or not the Grant Administration has been economical, and to do this we must select proper objects for comparison.
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> The expenses of Congress itself seem to fulfill this requirement. Now we find that the cost of the XLth Congress, from June 30, 1867, to June 30, 1869, was $6,651,074, including books, and that of the XLIst Congress from June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1871, was $11,223,012. We find no evidence of economy here; but, on the contrary, a startling increase in the bill. We are at a loss to conceive what we have had for all these millions. It scarcely seems possible that the XLIst Congress was worth five millions more than the XLth.

The *Tribune* knows that during the XLIst Congress, the Southern States which had not been represented for several years, sent members and Senators to Congress, which accounts for the increase in expenses. What do the very consientious men who now feel constrained to give their support to GREELEY because he is honest, think of such misrepresentations on the part of the *Tribune.*

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* says, Chief Justice THOMPSON's friends are defending his record during the war. The Judge was then, as he is now, a thorough-going Democrat, siding with his party on all questions, and among them the denial of the right of the soldiers to vote. The position of the Democracy on this point is unpardonable—that of the Judge indefensible.

☞ We are pleased to observe indications that a more general interest is to be manifested in the Republican caucuses this season. The people are determined to have a good ticket nominated, and to this end will turn out to the primaries, and select the best men for delegates. The welfare of the party is paramount to the interests of any of the various candidates for the several offices.

☞ Every Republican should inform himself in regard to the candidates seeking nominations, and make no pledges. Let the merits of all be discussed at the caucus [illegible] select [illegible] the nominat[illegible] will be a credit to the county and add strength to the party.

"A MARES NEST."

The *Tribune, Argus,* and other copperhead sheets profess the greatest horror at the discovery that Mr. HOLCOMB, Chairman our county Committee, had addressed a circular to the Postmasters of the county, requesting them to furnish him with a list of subscribers to the New York *Tribune.* Not a word in the letter against the *Tribune* or its editor; nor a suggestion that anything should be done to curtail its circulation, and yet these very conscientious editors, some of whom formerly advised democratic postmasters to destroy the *Tribune,* see a great and flagrant violation of duty in Postmasters complying with the request. We fail to see it in that light. By means of a dishonest and culpable trick, many Republicans were induced at the commencement of the present year, to subscribe for the *Tribune* as a Republican paper. Mr. GREELEY having seen it fit to carry out an arrangement made with the democrats previous to receiving the subscriptions, to make the *Tribune* a Democratic sheet it is no more than right that those who were duped should be looked out, and supplied with political reading matter suited to their tastes. The following letter from Mr. HOLCOMB will answer the charges made by the democratic GREELEY organs:

TOWANDA, July 23, 1872.

EDITOR REPORTER: I see that I am assailed by Democratic papers—including the New York *Tribune*—for having, as Chairman of the Republican Committee of Bradford County, addressed a circular to the Postmasters of this County, requesting them to furnish me lists of the subscribers to the New York *Tribune* at their respective offices. I am unable to learn from these attacks what is the sum of my offending. And I care but little what the friends of Horace Greeley think about it. Let them pitch in! It is a free fight! I am confident that my defense in the minds of all Republicans is a sure justification of the object of the circular.

The New York *Tribune,* having committed a fraud upon its Republican patrons, by obtaining large clubs of subscribers while professing Republican principles, and then having declared that it "has ceased to be an organ" of Republicanism, and gone over to the enemy and become an advocate and defender of the enemies of Republicanism, and its editor a candidate against General Grant the regular candidate of the Republican party, it is thought eminently just and entirely proper to obtain lists of the Republicans thus defrauded, and take measures to have them supplied with a paper advocating Republican principles. With this I trust no Republican will find cause to complain. When Republicans make up their minds to vote for Jefferson Davis, they will prefer to do so direct, and not over the shoulders of his erratic bondsman.

J. HOLCOMB.

☞ In the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention which were telegraphed over the wires, it was stated that 15,000 Germans had asked for the nomination of GREELEY.

The New York *States Zeitung,* the German organ of New York city, pronounces the whole thing a fraud and forgery. The *States Zeitung* says:

> "The document in question, we understand, was drawn up by Messrs. Magnus, Gross, Ex-Alderman Schlichting, and some of their friends, and was presented to the convention by Governor Hoffman. In collecting and adding up these fifteen thousand signatures probably the same arithmetical tricks were resorted to as in certifying to the accounts for the new Court House in this city, the addition of a cypher being considered a very innocent thing. This supposition is the more probable, as the gentleman who had this business in hand had many opportunities of being initiated into the mysteries of these mathematical tricks.
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> It would be surprising, however, that Governor Hoffman should have undertaken to lay these assertions before the convention without further proof, were it not well known that in signing, during his term as Mayor of New York, in 1868, warrants of the most questionable character, in regard to which similar arithmetical tricks were undoubtedly restored to, he may have acquired the pernicious habit of accepting, without further examination, assertions coming from such bad sources, and of enhancing their importance by the weight of his name."

THE TRUTH IN A FEW WORDS.—The New York *Independent* thus closes a leader upon the Baltimore nominations:

> "Democracy, having nominated Mr. Greeley, and constituting nine-tenths of his popular support, if it elects him will control him. This may be set down as certain. The use to which it proposes to put him during the canvass is simply that of a stool-pigeon to entrap Republican voters; and, if the plan succeeds, then it will have other uses for him as a Democratic President. It is the sheerest nonsense in the world to suppose that having gone so far as he has already gone, he would not, if elected, be to all intents and purposes a Democrat. It is not in human nature, and especially not in his nature, for him to be otherwise. Let Republicans now defeat the Democratic party in this, its last, move by defeating Mr. Greeley, and that will be politically the end of both. This is the work to be done, and which, as we believe, will be done next November."

☞ One of the most interesting features of the GRANT and WILSON ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall was the portion of ex-Attorney General HOAR's speech in which he gave particulars of his intercourse with President GRANT as a Cabinet officer. Referring to his position in GRANT's Cabinet, he said: "I desire to testify that during the whole period I sat at the Cabinet council, I never heard any measure of administration discussed or considered except with the single reference to the public good; [applause and cheers;] and when I remember the simple, direct and modest man who sat at the head of the table there, and take up Mr. SUMNER's speech, I can but think he is talking about some one else." The testimony to GRANT's good conduct of a man of the uncompromising candor of Judge HOAR is worth a thousand stump speeches and campaign documents.

☞ In reply to an earnest invitation from a committee of the Baltimore Convention, to take the stump for GREELEY, Senator SUMNER replies that while he has the highest personal regard for Mr. G. and does not [illegible] GRANT, yet "the *Republican* [illegible]"

☞ "H. G." is now defined to mean, HATE GRANT.

CONSISTENCY.

The readers of the *Tribune* need not be reminded that that journal has more than once commended Gen. GRANT and the Republican party for economy in the administration of the Government. Since it has ceased to be an "organ" it plays another tune:

[*From the Tribune of July 5th, 1872*].

> We make the broad statement that *there is nothing in the official reports of Government expenditures from 1867 to the latest issue to countenance in the slightest degree the boast of superior economy which is so boldly made by the partisans of Gen. Grant.* It is not an easy matter for a great and unwieldy Government, such as that of the United States has now become, to make progress in the direction of economy. For the last three years, leaving out of the account the Army and Navy, the progress has been the other way. With the President's peculiar management of the Civil Service and the subserviency of Congressmen, what else could be expected? Let us hear no more, then, of this false pretence of economy as an argument for a second term of personal government.

The above paragraph is a re-hash of the stale falsehoods which the Democratic journals have not ceased to utter from the first hour of Gen. GRANT's administration to the present moment. In this indictment, the *Tribune* goes back to 1867—a year before Gen. GRANT's election. Now let us see what the same *Tribune* said in 1870:

[*From the Tribune of March 5, 1870*].

> The things, however, for which the Administration deserves *the highest credit* in connection with the improvement of our financial condition, are such as relate to the carrying out of Grant's policy of honesty and retrenchment. When Grant announced his brief and simple policy for remedying the confusion of our financial state; when he began carrying out practically the programme he had announced, it was evident that we were about to take a long stride toward the settlement of our troubles.
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> But *a year's experience of this policy has gone far beyond public expectation.* To say that the debt has been decreased during the year of his administration $100,000,000 is but to represent a small part of what has been actual achieved. To say that during the first half of the current year the revenues were increased by more faithful collection, at the rate of $30,000,000 a year over the previous year, does not indicate the actual result gained for the public Treasury. *To say that the expenses of the Government have been vastly reduced* and that the interest has been decreased by the diminution of the debt, *is only to give a hint of the retrenchment that has been carried out.* But these things have told with immense effect upon our financial condition, and *it is to the admirable policy of the Administration that we owe the improvement which is now going on to its consummation.*
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> A Democratic paper recently took the trouble to attempt to show that neither Grant nor his policy deserved any credit for the brightening financial outlook. But Grant and his policy deserve the very highest. Suppose his policy had been of a different kind from what it has been? Suppose he had collected the revenue in the reckless manner, of which we had so much experience? Suppose the debt had been increased as it was in the latter part of Johnson's administration—*suppose the wasteful expenditures of Johnson's time had been continued*—suppose we were experimenting with greenback theory and the repudiation fraud—does any one suppose that our bonds would now be at or near par, or that gold would be quoted at the present price, or that our credit would stand where it does abroad? *To ask the question is to answer it; and to show the absurdity of the reasoning of the Democratic organ.*
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> It is not by the display of any immense genius or of any gigantic or mysterious "plan" that these great results have been wrought. It is by the carrying out of a few simple principles of *honesty and economy,* which President Grant announced a year ago. *There can be no more beneficent natural genius than is found in the power to perceive and enforce those principles.* And having aided in the election of Grant, *it gives us pride and joy to be able at the close of the first year of his Administration to point the country to the results that have already been achieved;* to speak of the growth of the national welfare as shown in the financial improvement no less than in the consummation of the peaceful policy of reconstruction.

STARTLING FACTS.—The Washington *Chronicle* says that since the close of the rebellion not less than twenty-three thousand persons, black and white, have been scourged, banished or murdered by the Ku-klux klans of the South. The victims of their horrible barbarity have been Republicans. Not a single Democrat has suffered. Loyalty to the United States government brought persecution; disloyalty exemption. Since the enforcement of the Ku-Klux acts by the present administration, peace and security have reigned throughout those States infested by the Klans. The defeat of this administration will be the renewal of these organizations and a repetition of past outrages. Is there a Republican in the land base enough to be a party to so great a wrong? Millions of loyal men and women South are depending on our party and its strong arm of justice for continued protection. The government must protect them.

JUDGE THOMPSON.—Here are a few questions which we would like to have answered by some of the friends of Judge THOMPSON, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge.

During the war did he not declare the law to raise men for our armies to be illegal?

During the same time did he not declare the law to raise money to pay our armies to be illegal?

Was he not on the Bench when the position of the Prothonotary of the Court—his son-in-law being Prothonotary—was used to manufacture fraudulent naturalization papers to send over the State to aid in fraudulently carrying the State for the Democrats?

Did he not decide in favor of the State in the Credit Mobiller case, and thereafter in the same case, decide against the State, losing our Commonwealth $3,000,000?

☞ The Toledo *Blade* says: "It is a good thing to take care of one's relations, if it be done in a modest, quiet way. GRANT appointed his father postmaster at Covington, Ky., at the insignificant salary of $800. JOHN T. HOFFMAN (who is to be made United States Senator in place of CONKLING, in case the Cincinnati coalition is successful) made his father-in-law, STARKWEATHER, commissioner of the Church street widening at New York, whereby he made $650,000 in four years.

☞ The New York *Tribune* speaks of the tariff as "a mere question of detail for the consideration of a Ways and Means Committee." Which considering the past record of the *Tribune* on that subject, is about as if JOHN WESLEY had said in his old days that salvation was a mere question of detail, to be settled between the sinner and the devil.

☞ Let every Republican who contemplates voting for GREELEY, look a little beyond the November election. Will you join the Democrats in forming a ticket the following year, [illegible] Republicans, reflect where this thing is leading you!

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1872.

Mr. Editor: The weather during the past fortnight, has been excessively warm—almost beyond endurance. But the strong south-westerly breezes, which are now prevailing with an occasional shower, have had a cooling effect, and the past few days have been a little more comfortable.

The slight excitement created over the Baltimore nominations, has quietly subsided. The small groups of sad-looking politicians, who in front of hotels and saloons, were discussing the political prospects of their candidates, have gradually dispersed; mourning over the desolation of their hopes.

With many wry faces, contortions and dire convulsions of the stomach, the Democracy at Baltimore finally succeeded in their great feat of swallowing the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. But nicely as he was covered over, and carefully as he was sugar-coated with "anything to beat Grant," it is fast becoming evident that the unpalatable dose is not going to stay down. Like the gallant Kentukian, who, on a wager to eat a crow cried out in his disgust, "I can eat crow, but I'll be darned if I hanker arter it."

From every section of the country, evidence is being daily received of the repudiation of the nomination, by those who have been life-long democrats; who declare that they can no longer do violence to their feelings of consistency, and to their sense of truth and honor. They have not forgotten how—in times past—the great journalist's lash was made to wind itself so wickedly around them; and, smarting with every crack, how they were tauntingly jeered with every thing that was vile, infamous, and dishonest.

To this class of men who are doubtless honest in their convictions, and who profess to have a claim to some principle, and to some integrity of character the spoils of office present no charm. They unhesitatingly declare, that they will not be made a party to the infamous bargain and sale, and that in November next, they will show by their votes their disapprobation and loathing of the men who have thus so readily betrayed them. Allured by the glittering promises of place, of power, and of patronage, so temptingly held out to them by the sage of Chappaqua, the democratic leaders willingly consented to the surrender of their party organization; and to the abandonment and burial of every principle and issue that the honest portion of the party conscientiously believed, to have been founded in right and justice. With these facts staring them squarely in the face, there is nothing wonderful in the fact, that this portion of the party do not choose to cast their fortunes with the originators of the sore-head Liberal Republican movement. Fully awake to the humiliating situation in which they have been placed, they are earnestly protesting against being led into that destruction to which the *Tribune* Philosopher has so long and so vainly endavored to drive them.

It is plainly evident that the race of this new party ushered into existence without a single vital principle, will be ended before it has been fairly begun. It is composed of no element which recommends itself to the consideration of the thinking and reflecting masses. Its nominations meet with no response—except from sore-head Republicans, Democrats and defeated Rebels. Its nominee has none of the characteristics, demanded in one who should represent a reforming and elevating influence; he is not the possessor of those elements which stir the heart; he cannot arouse the conscience; and in no way, can he inspire the confidence of the people.

In the reluctant step, the heaviness of spirit, and the want of earnestness manifested by even his warmest supporters, is beheld unmistakable evidence of this. In all their outward show of enthusiasm, flourish of trumpets, noise and blowing of horns over the Baltimore nomination, there is an evident want of sincerity. In the praises which they are bestowing, there is a want of feeling. The shouts and cheers, which they are so loudly uttering over the "good old soul," "honest old man," "wise old philosopher," bear in their echoes, a hallowness and mockery which plainly indicate the bitterness of their hearts and the forlornness of their hopes. They have consummated the bargain and sale; but the most difficult part of the contract remains to be completed—the votes are yet to be delivered.

Instead of the thousands, that in the most glowing language we were told, would eagerly flock to the standard of the new Republican Democratic party, that would rally to the support of Greeley and Brown, like some great tidal wave sweeping everything before it, we see only those who sanctioned, aided, and abetted all the crimes against the republic, that darken the pages of its history during the last decade. These are the men—together with a set of disappointed office-seekers, and disappointed Presidential aspirants—who are found rushing to the support of the ticket, combined with those, who, since the close of the war have entertained but one idea and one purpose, to get back into power to again obtain control of the government, that they spat and trampled upon, and persistently fought for five long years. It is quite evident, that no one is going to be deceived by the little game of brag in which they are now indulging.

M.

☞ Governor Booth, of California, thus concludes his speech at a recent ratification meeting in San Francisco: It is creditable to the Republican party that its choice should have been so nearly equal between two as pure men as Schuyler Colfax and Henry Wilson. Either would have been a nomination fit to be made. Of Henery Wilson it is great and deserved praise to say that he neither boasts nor is shamed of his humble origin—that no one realizes more than he that manhood is superior to circumstances, and that whether on the shoemaker's bench or in the council chair of State, the leather apron and the Senatorial toga are alike badges of shame or honor, as the wearer makes them. Republicans of San Francisco are you content with Grant and Wilson for standard-bearers? Then you have got a tanner and shoemaker, and in the storied East there was a time when the army that went into battle with a leather apron on its banner was never defeated. Let the device still be a symbol of victory!"

One side of the Mirror.—*Greeley Democrat to an undecided Democrat*—As you say, Horace was a Republican, an Abolitionist and a Free Trader, but he's changed. He's as good a Democrat to-day as I am.—(*Impressively*) *Look at his letter and the platform.*

The other side.—*Greeley Republican to a wavering Republican*—Horace Greeley a Democrat! Bosh; He has never changed a particle, and never will change. (*With great earnestness*) *Look at his letter and the platform.*

Governor Geary.—One of the best abused men in the State at present is His Excellency Governor Geary. Every invective which malice and jealousy can invent is hurled against him, but he keeps on the even tenor of his ways, "regardless of denunciation. While the Governor has undoubtedly erred frequently, in the discharge of his duties, yet we believe, that we have seldom had a more conscientious, able and upright Chief Magistrate. History will accord him to a high place.

☞ Grant has never been beaten and never will be.—*H. Greeley*

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

On the first day of March 1869, the public debt of the United States, less the amount of cash in the treasury, according to the official statement then published, was $2,525,460,01. Suppose that during the first four days of the month the debt was reduced by 35,573,10, which is *four-thirtieths* of the reduction for the entire month. The amount of indebtedness, less cash in the treasury, on the *fifth* day of March, 1869, was $2,525,427,686,91. On the first day of June, 1872, the total public indebtedness, less cash in the treasury, was $,193,517,378,94, showing the enormous reduction of $331,910,307,97 in the amount of the debt since the fourth of March, 1869.

It thus appears that during a little more than three years of President Grant's administration the public debt existing at its commencement has been reduced *by nearly one-seventh of its entire amount.* European journals commenting upon this achievement, have spoken of it with astonishment, as something wholly unparalled in financial history. To appreciate its full value to the people, however, we must consider the immense saving which it involves in our public expenditures; *for the interest on the debt existing on the first day of June*, 1872, *was less by* $22,002,519 *a year than that on the debt existing on the first day of March*, 1869. Had administration adopted the policy of postponing the payment of the debt to an indefinite time in the future, as some persons have censured it for *not* doing, this twenty-two millions a year would still have to be drawn out of the pockets of the people. The money they would thus be compelled to sink forever in the payment of interest, would in ten years without compounding amount to the enormous sum of $220,000,000, and in twenty-five years would exceed one-fourth of the entire national debt. The true economy of the policy of prompt payment adopted by President Grant and his excellent minister of finance is thus made manifest. Already he has produced annual saving, as we have seen, of more than twenty-two million dollars, a monthly saving of $1.833,543,25, and a daily saving of $611,181,08. Other plans of relieving the people from taxes, which have, from time to time, been put forward, have been mere temporary expedients whose sole effect would have been to prolong the period, and greatly augment the aggregate amount of taxation; but this plan brings permanent relief, and is accompanied by no haunting thought of evil days to come.

Moreover the process of a reduction is still rapidly going on, and every year the diminution of the amount required for interest, renders it possible to apply so much the more to the payment of the debt. Even the twenty-two millions a year already saved, if deposited annually in a sinking fund, at five per cent. interest, compounded semi-annually, would alone suffice to pay off the entire National debt in thirty-six and one-quarter years, and compounded at six per cent, would pay it in thirty-three years. Well might President Grant cherish the sanguine hope, expressed in his letter of acceptance, of leaving to his successor, at the end of this term or another, a country with credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity.

GREELEY AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

The Springfield *Republican*, the leading Greeley organ of New England, says:

"That some of the worst men in the country have donned white hats and are hurrahing lustily for Greeley, is a fact patent to all who have eyes and ears. This is especially true of his own State. *Hardly anywhere has his nomination commanded more demonstrative favor or at more zealous support than among the New York politicians of both parties who whilom sat at the feet of Mr. Tweed and ran at his beck.*"

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, the ablest supporter of Greeley in the West, says:

"It is true, we believe, that the Democratic party machinery in New York, including Tammany, is at work for Greeley. *It is true, also, within our own knowledge, that some of the worst men in this community, those who have lived and fattened upon public plunder, and are notorious schemers to empty the pockets of the many into the hands of the few, are Greeley men* and most anxious to be known as such, evidently pushing themselves, hoping to have profitable recognition. *That in Cincinnati which corresponds more closely to Tammany, is for Greeley. Our Boss Tweed is a Greeley man.*"

☞ Speaking of the party that is expected to elect Mr. Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher says:

"In six months there will not be the shadow of a doubt that the Democratic party has swallowed and digested all the erratic Republicans that helped it, and will stand forth, no-new creation, but from inevitable inward necessity it will be the old Democratic party. The voice may be Jacob's, but the hand will be Esau's."

And the end will be as when Joab took Amasa by the beard with the right hand to kiss him:

"But Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand; so he smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his bowels to the ground, and struck him not again; and he died."

Debt of New York.—New York affords a fair sample of Democratic honesty and financial skill. The Mayor reports the neat little sum of $127,000,000 as the debt of the city. The taxes to be raised this year are stated at $30,437,000, besides $900,000 for streets. With this pretty picture under our eyes, the questions arises, Is it desirable to elect Greeley and "transfer the domination of Tammany to Washington?"

☞ Truth not all in jest—On the order of proceedings at Cambridge General Grant was described in solemn Latin as *U [illegible]*—*Boston Transcript.*

THE EFFECT OF A JOURNEY SOUTH ON A GREELEY LIBERAL.

The latest change of views from a trip through the Southern States is that of Dr. T. B. Sellen, a resident of the village of Watkins, New York. Mr. Sellen is widely known in the central part of Southern New York, and his statement with regard to these matters will not be disputed by those acquainted with him. He has just returned from Kentucky, where he had taken his wife to spend the Summer with relatives. The doctor, who is a shrewd observer, and a man of intelligence, reports that "the malignant rebels are unanimous in their support of Greeley, not as the New York *Tribune* claims, because they accept the situation and are willing to become patriotic citizens of the Republic, but, as they themselves openly assert, in order that they may obtain power, and as far as possible restore the condition of society which existed before the war." The Unionists, on the other hand, are for President Grant almost to a man, believeing that their safety depends on his reelection. Mr. Sellen left home a warm supporter of the Cincinnati nominees—his name was attached to a call for a Greeley and Brown meeting in Watkins, but he has returned, determined to do his best for the cause of Republicanism. He is convinced by what he saw and heard while in Kentucky, that the peace of the country would be jeopardized by the success of Horace Greeley. The Southern Democrats want him for President, because they know he will be in their hands all they could wish or desire. The fact that the whilom rebels are so very anxious for Greeley's election ought to be enough to cause every Union man to vote against him.

☞ The Hon. Hiram Price, of Iowa, has just started for a visit to Europe with his family. Some Democratic journal, on the hunt for Greeley signs, said he had gone to get rid of voting for Grant. Mr. Price happened to see the statement, and thus sets the seal of falsehood upon it:

"In my judgment, no greater political calamity could happen to this nation than the defeat of Grant at this time. It would place in the seats of power, and place in their hands the reins of government, the very men who say themselves that they accept the situation only until they can change it. It would give the control of the government to the men who have advocated the payment of the rebel debt, and the repudiation of the debt incurred in maintaining the integrity of the nation; to the men opposed to the abolition of slavery, and all the amendments to the Constitution guarantee, to all men, of all conditions, for all the years of the coming future, the immortal principles of the Declaration of Independence given to us by our fathers.

"So well am I satisfied of these facts that, if it were necessary to secure the reelection of General Grant and the continuance in power of his administration, I would travel barefoot to every election precinct that I could reach, and let my voice be heard from every stump and platform to which I could have access until the day of election.

"But I know, and everybody else in this State knows, that if I and a thousand more such were to leave and never return, Iowa would roll up a majority for the reelection of Grant of not less than 30,00.

☞ The Williamsport lumbermen's strike has assumed a dangerous phase. We give in another column a dispatch from Williamsport, giving an account of the situation of affairs.

Williamsport, July 22.—The strike of the mill workmen in this city has assumed a serious phase. The strikers assembled about ten o'clock this morning and moved to the upper mill-yards. At the mill of Filbert & Otto police were drawn in line, when the crowd assailed them with brickbats, charged through them, and went into the mill.

From there they went through all the mills, the men at work fleeing through the lumber piles for their lives. Several fights occurred and many were wounded. One boy was struck with a hand-spike by the foreman of a mill, and is seriously wounded. The chief of police came near having his arm broken by a club. A special policeman was severely wounded by being struck on the head with an iron bar. Policeman Foresman was hit in the face with a brick and badly wounded. Policeman Strycker was struck by two clubs thrown at him, and Officer Pratt had his clothes badly torn.

They then moved to the mills below the city, closing those at work. The military has been called out and are now parading the streets. The greatest excitement prevails. The strikers are to meet to-morrow morning at 9.30. Some shooting occurred about 7 o'clock this evening, but was not of a serious character.

☞ The New York *Times* recently published an elaborate review of the political situation in that State, returns from two counties only being missing. The conclusion of the *Times* is that New York will not only give her electoral vote to Grant and Wilson, but will do so by a majority of 25,000 or 30,000.

☞ Would Horace Greeley, if elected, suspend the writ of habeas corpus in a South Carolina district where the Ku-klux were rampant? As an editor, one year ago, he advised President Grant to perform this service for the cause of humanity. Now he denounces him for the same act. Who has changed?

Assassination.—Alderman William McMullin, a notorious democratic politician of Philadelphia, was shot and probably fatally wounded on Monday night last, by one of his friends.

☞ After November 5, Mr. Greeley will have new cause to repeat his [illegible] "General Grant has never been defeated, and never will be."

DELANO ON GREELEY.

THE POSITION WHICH THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE WOULD BE COMPELLED TO TAKE IF ELECTED.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Delano concluded his speech at Alexandria, Va., last night by arguing that Mr. Greeley, if elected, would place himself under obligations to the Democratic party; that in some degree, at least, he would be the exponent of the principles of that party; that it could not be otherwise than so, unless Mr. Greeley designed to deceive and abuse the confidence which the Democratic party was bestowing upon him. Mr. Greeley was incapable of such deception, and therefore the conclusion was inevitable that his administration would, in some degree at least, be shaped in accordance with democratic ideas and sentiments. He disclaimed any design or desire to do injustice to Mr. Greeley, or to doubt his personal integrity; but he claimed that it was fair to argue from his [Mr. Greeley's] position that, if elected, he would be compelled to deviate from the old landmarks of the Republican party, and to fall into ways and practices in accord with Democratic ideas, and he asked therefore that the Republican party, which had sacrificed so much for the salvation of the Union and for the adoption of the Constitutional amendments, should pause and consider what they were doing before they fall into what he regards as a political trap, intended to deceive and to destroy in part the work which had cost so much blood and so much treasure.

New Advertisements.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1872!

The Bradford Reporter

FROM

JULY 11TH TO DECEMBER 1ST

FOR *50* CENTS.

To better advance the interests of the Great Republican Party, and aid in the election of GRANT and WILSON, we will furnish the REPORTER from July 12 to December 1, at the low price of 50 cents.

HORSE-RAKES,

MOWING MACHINES,

MACHINE SECTIONS,

SCYTHES,

SNATHS,

FRUIT JARS,

CROQUET SETS,

From $1 to $12 per set,

WOODEN PUMPS,

DRAIN TILE,

REFRIGERATORS,

For sale cheap at

CODDING, RUSSELL & CO.'S

TOWANDA, PA.,

Who also sell all kinds of

BLACKSMITH,

CARPENTER,

AND OTHER TOOLS;

And are Agents for

NORTHUMBERLAND NAILS!

FELLOES,

PATENT WHEELS,

SPOKES,

AXLES

AND SPRINGS

HUBS,

TRUNKS,

WAGONS,

UNIVERSAL,

NOVELTY

AND EXCELSIOR

WRINGERS.

WOOD AND STONE CHURNS!

BIRD CAGES,

CREAM FREEZERS,

KNIVES AND FORKS,

SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

Purchasers of Razors and Pocket Knives will do well to call.

STOVES,

HEATERS,

RANGES,

GAS FIXTURES

AND GLOBES.

Houses turnished with Gas Pipe, Hot and Cold Water, Closets, &c., on short notice and work guarranteed satisfactory.

NAGLEE & CO.'S CAST STEEL.

WHEELBARROWS,

LEATHER BELTING,

LIGHTNING SAWS

CODDING, RUSSELL & CO.

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

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT THE

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 much 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 receeived 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 13, 1872. SAMUEL COLE.

STUARTS WHITE DRIPS at FOX & MERCUR'S.

nov9

Miscellaneous.

TOWANDA MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

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

Wheat, ℔ bush	$1 60 @ 1 90
Rye, ℔ bush	80
Buckwheat, ℔ bush	65
Corn, ℔ bush	75
Oats, ℔ bush	35
Beans, ℔ bush	@ 1 50
Butter (rolls) ℔ lb	16 @ 14
do (dairy,) ℔ lb new	18 @ 21
Eggs, ℔ doz	18
Potatoes, ℔ bush, new	50
Flour, ℔ barrel	10 00 @ 11 50
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.

PRICE LIST—CASCADE MILLS.

Flour, best Winter wheat, pr. sack	$2 50
" " " " 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.

Camptown, May 22, 1872. H. B. INGHAM.

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, are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Towanda and vicinity with the different kinds and sizes of the above named coals upon the most reasonable terms 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 Railroad 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 lowest 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

T. B. CAMP. A. J. NOBLE.

CAMP & NOBLES

GENERAL

Insurance Agency.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite the Court House,

Insurance against

FIRE AND LIGHTNING!

None but

SOUND, FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES

Represented. Policies issued and Losses

ADJUSTED AND PAID AT THIS OFFICE!

All kinds of

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

Procured, and

ACCIDENT INSUCANCE

Affected for

FIVE TO FIFTY DOLLARS

Weekly Indemnity in case of injury,

OR $500 TO $10,000

Payable in case of Death. Having

NO OTHER BUSINESS ON OUR HANDS

To divide our attention, we are able to give strict and careful attention to Insurance—

AND WE DO IT!

All persons desiring Insurance of any kind, are respectfully invited to try us.

CAMP & NOBLE.

Towanda, July 22, 1872.

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.