Bradford Reporter

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

Towanda, Thursday, August 1, 1872.

National Republican Ticket.

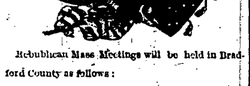
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON.

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.

Republican Mass

MEETINGS!



Republican Mass Meetings will be held in Bradford County as follows:

TOWANDA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1872,
Afternoon and Evening.
LERAYSVILLE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 14, 1872.
Afternoon, 2 o'clock.
ATHENS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1872,
Evening.
CANTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872,
Afternoon, 2 o'clock.

These meetings will certainly be addressed by

HON. JAMES POLLOCK,

Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, and by such other speakers as will be announced hereafter. It is determined that there shall be no disappointment, but such speakers as are, or may be announced, shall positively address the people.

It is hoped there will be a full attendance upon these meetings, where the truth will be faithfully and clearly stated relating to the political questions involved in the present canvass.

SWALLOW THE LEEK.

We have it from one who has been there, that the Democratic side of the GREELEY and BROWN Club of this place insist that all GREELEY Republicans must vote for BUCKALEW and the whole Democratic State ticket in October, in order to carry Pennsylvania for GREELEY and BROWN in November. Will the eyes of Republicans ever get opened to the real purpose of these Liberal Republican Democrats, and Democratic Liberal Republicans? GREELEY Republicans will be urged by the nice brace of Reformers, McCLURE and LANDON, who speak for GREELEY here to-day, that they must vote for BUCKALEW. We once had a canal here, but BUCKALEW's bill—urged by PIOLLET—passed the Legislature for giving it with lands and every other right of the original owners over to a corpration, and now we have none. Republicans had better draw out of that crowd."

☞ Discussion of the merits of the several candidates for the various offices to be filled this fall, is becoming somewhat animated, and we are glad to see such an evidence that the *people* are fully awakened to the importance of nominating a strong ticket. We shall, before the meeting of the caucuses, publish the names of all persons mentioned in connection with the nominations, so that every Republican can act understandingly when he comes to vote at the caucus; and the expressed will of the majority should, and we have no doubt will, govern the action of the convention in the selection of candidates. While we deem it out of place for the REPORTER to take part in the campaign before the nominations are made, we may be allowed to express the hope that none but pronounced and unequivocal Republicans will be selected.

AN INSULT TO CATHOLICS.—At the GREELEY and BROWN Club meeting the other evening, one of the speakers prefaced his remarks by repeating an anecdote ridiculing the Catholic belief, and when an intelligent Irishman arose to request that the speaker desist, he was hooted down with the cry, "He's a GRANT man—put him out," whereupon several Irishmen left the room. It was in vain that some of the more discreet of the party told the insulted men that the speaker was a d——n fool, and unworthy of notice. His remarks savored too much of the GREELEY style.

CAUGHT.—An extensively signed call for a GREELEY and BROWN meeting in Elmira was published on Tuesday in the *Gazette*. Fifty-four voters whose names appeared in the list, published a card in the *Advertiser* yesterday stating that their names were used without their consent, and repudiated the whole thing. They also state that thirteen other names in the Northern Central Railway shops are minors. The largest portion of the men signing the protest are Irishmen. The GREELEY fever is certainly subsiding.

☞ The *Argus* last week published two notices to the effect that Gen. BANK's had come out for GREELEY. The editor knew the statement to be false, as Gen. BANK's had publicly denied the report, and joined in calling a convention of soldiers at Pittsburg to advance the interests of the Republican party.

☞ The Lion and the Lamb lying down together. Rev. GEO. LANDON and Col. PIOLLET are announced to speak in this place to day. If they tell all they know about each other, it will be a rich time.

☞ GRANT and his policy deserve the very highest credit.—*Greeley.*

POLITICAL HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

The Scranton *Republican* has a copy of a Democratic paper, dated August 24, 1864, the first page of which is more than half filled with a pronunciamento, headed as follows: "*Protest of the leading Republicans against Lincoln's usurpations; the misdeeds of a bad executive held up to the scorn of the freemen of the United States!!*" This document is signed by BENJAMIN F. WADE, and HENRY WINTER DAVIS, (the latter a relative of Judge DAVID DAVIS, of Missouri.) A glance at the bitter, unfair, and malignant sentences in this production, is all that is necessary to convince one that, in the present opposition to President GRANT, the history of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's experience is only being repeated. In the paper before us, LINCOLN is charged with being a tyrant, and "law defying President, unworthy any longer to be confided in by the Republican party or the country. He is charged with having usurped the powers belonging to Congress, and of vesting in himself the law-making functions in addition to the dictatorial powers of a President. We find in it even the base charge that he refused to sign a certain measure of Congress in order that "he might hold the electoral votes of certain States at the dictation of his inordinate personal ambition!" And in this, wise, prominent Republicans like Messrs. WADE and DAVIS—one a leader in the Senate and the other in the House of Representatives—in 1864, arraigned the then President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In every possible way, regardless alike of truth and patriotism, a daring and unscrupulous attempt was made to break down the prestige, character and influence of LINCOLN, and that too, at a time when an additional hundred thousand volunteers were called for to re-inforce the struggling armies in the field. Had he not been a candidate for re-election, the Republicans who, led by Messrs. WADE and DAVIS, then made such an assault upon him, would never have dreamed of such a shameful attempt to undermine him before the people, by charging him with being an usurper and ambitious tyrant. Before the war closed and LINCOLN was laid in his grave, Senator WADE confessed, in shame and penitence, that never had a great and good man been wronged as LINCOLN had been by him.

To-day, we see a repetition of such foul political work. The Republican enemies and revilers of Gen. GRANT are neither more respectable nor influential than were those of LINCOLN in 1864. Nor are they more unscrupulous. The followers of Messrs. WADE and DAVIS, in 1864, did not hesitate to reflect upon the private character of LINCOLN. He was called a low jester, a buffoon, an uncouth flatboatman, and a vulgar boor. His wife nor his children were not spared any more than are those of President GRANT to-day. The whole Democratic press of the country was then, as now, supplied by Republicans with all the materials for their cowardly and brutal assaults upon the President of the United States. Even after he had become the regular candidate of the Republican party for re-election, the opposition did not cease, (for the document of Messrs. WADE and DAVIS was issued *after* the re-nomination). The Democratic press eagerly seized it as an electioneering document, and presented it to the public as an evidence that the Republican party was going to pieces—that the people were deserting LINCOLN and the Republican party. We turn to the editorial columns of the Democratic paper before us, and read as follows:

"We have never known an administration from whose cause its supporters are so anxious to withdraw their adhesion, as that of Lincoln. Never did rats desert a *sinking ship faster*. On all sides, in every quarter, they are leaving him by scores—so rapidly, indeed, that it is even now regarded as extremely doubtful whether he will continue to be a candidate many weeks. Read the manifesto of those old political sinners, Winter Davis, of Maryland, and Wade, of Ohio—both defected abolitionists—arraigning Old Abe for his *unconstitutional acts!*"

Disaffected Republicans and Democrats alike discounted the prospects of LINCOLN; they represented for months, that the army and the people had lost confidence in the party and its President, and that LINCOLN was a bad, corrupt tyrant and usurper. What was the result? When the electoral college assembled, every State was for LINCOLN, except Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey! So in all probability, the States which voted for GRANT in 1868, will do the same thing again. The confidence of the masses of the people is not impaired in the present administration, any more than it was in that of LINCOLN in 1864.

The following which we accidentally find in a Copperhead paper of 1863, reads so much like the same papers in 1872, that we copy to see how "history repeats itself." The article enumerates among those who should vote against the Republican ticket:

"Every honest man who knows all *the corruptions* practiced by Curtin and his *friends*, which were so *gross and numerous*, that his Attorney General, Purviance, was forced to resign his office.

"Every *naturalized citizen* of Pennsylvania who recollects that Andrew G. Curtin was the High Priest of Know Nothingism in 1854-5, when he was Secretary of State to Governor Pollock.

"Every man who had a son, brother or friend *drafted*, or who was drafted himself, when Governor Curtin permitted Pennsylvania to be compelled to furnish by draft a surplus over her quota, when other States which had furnished their full number were exempted from conscription.

"Every man who believes in *personal liberty*, free speech, and a free press, that great trial of *rights*, which *Governor Curtin* has suffered the General Government to trample under foot in Pennsylvania, in defiance of the Constitution of the Commonwealth and of the United States.

"Every man who believes that this Government is a Government of WHITE men, and is opposed to negro suffrage and negro equality, the great end and aim of Curtin and the Abolitionists.

Nevertheless, Governor CURTIN was re-elected and Judge WOODWARD was defeated.

☞ Complimentary to KIRBY and ROCKWELL.—PIOLLET tells the unterrified in the lower counties that he has no opposition in this county.

GOV. CURTIN.

For some time past reports have been in circulation to the effect that Gov. CURTIN would soon arrive in this country, and take the stump for GREELEY. The following letter shows that up to June 13, the Governor had not taken sides with the soreheads:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1872.

S. W. ALVORD, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: In view of the fact that the reports put in circulation prior to the meeting of the "sorehead" convention at Cincinnati, to the effect that Hon. A. G. Curtin, our able and honored Minister to Russia, and Hon. Henry D. Moore, ex-collector of customs at Philadelphia, now in St. Petersburg, engaged in private business—were both in sympathy with the so-called Liberal Reform movement, and would support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention—even going so far as to assert that Gov. Curtin would most likely receive the nomination for Vice President on that ticket,—are still kept before the public, by being constantly reiterated by the Democratic press of the country, although the assertion, if it has not been authoritatively denied, has not been sustained by a single fact developed by the recent extraordinary evolutions and political-gymnasticums of the Democratic party. I desire to call your attention, and that of your readers, to the following extract of a letter written by Mr. Moore in reply to a friend in this city, who had asked him if there was any truth in the reports above mentioned. His letter of June 13, 1872, is now before me, in which he says: "You are quite right in believing that *I was not in any way connected with the 'sorehead' convention at Cincinnati, and neither was Gov. Curtin, and those who used his name and mine in any way in that matter, did it without the least authority whatever.*"

No one who knows Mr. Moore, and he is well known throughout the State, will for a moment doubt the entire truthfulness of his statement, which shows that the assertions were, from the first, mere fabrications; and yet, the *Patriot* of this city, a few days since, asserted that Gov. Curtin was to return in a few weeks and would stump the State for Greeley, and the *New York Tribune* has repeatedly given utterance to the statement that Mr. Moore was in sympathy with the Liberals.

These statements go to the people, and many who read them never see them denied, and therefore take it for granted that they are true. Hence a necessity, I think, for giving the widest circulation possible to a denial so positive and reliable as that given above.

The extent to which this method of misrepresenting facts and men is being used by the Greeleyites, now, shows very conclusively that they realize to some extent at least, the strait into which they have brought themselves.

Yours truly,
J. K. P. GLEESON.

☞ The most conspicuous instance of the malady at present may be seen in HORACE GREELEY, the sage, philosopher and woodcutter of Chappaqua. Before he became a victim to the madness that now possesses him he had definite notions of the Presidential disease, was well acquainted with its symptoms, and has a clear perception of its intractable and contaminating character. At a banquet given in Montreal, in 1868, Mr. GREELEY, in speaking of DANIEL WEBSTER, made use of the following language:

"Mr. WEBSTER was not only a gentleman, but he had the elements of moral greatness; and he had faults as well. He failed only in one respect, and in this respect I differ from him—he wanted to be President, and I don't (Cheers and laughter.) But for that one misfortune he would have been the greatest man America ever produced. We have seen our greatest man, Mr. CHASE, making the same blunder. I have seen men who had the disease early, and died at a very old age. [Laughter.] General LEWAS CASS died at about eighty-two, and up to the day of his death he wanted to be President. No one ever escapes who once catches the disease, and he lives and dies in the delusion. Being a reader and an observer at an early age, I saw how it poisoned and paralyzed the very best of our public men, and I have carefully avoided it."

☞ The Sullivan County *Free Press* an independent paper of much influence in Sullivan county, refers to Judge MERCUR in the following complimentary manner:

"HON. ULYSSES MERCUR.—The name of Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR has become a household word in our State, and since his nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, he has received the highest encomiums from the Republican press on the one side, and, with a few exceptions, the tacit support of the Democratic press on the other. His name and fame are national. Possessed of all the attributes of a statesman; eminently qualified and widely known as an able jurist, it will be impossible for his enemies to assail him in a weak point. He is too strongly fortified in the hearts of the people of this Commonwealth to receive any harm from the few shafts of envy and malice that will be hurled against him; and when, in October, the vote shall be counted, it will be found that Judge MERCUR has received the largest vote of any candidate that ever run for the office of Supreme Judge in this State. "Weighed and not found wanting, will be the verdict of the people."

THE PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia *North American and Gazette*, one of the most cautious and intelligent newspapers in the country, in a thoughtful article concerning the political prospects in what are termed the doubtful States, speaks thus of our own State: So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, we believe she will be able to give a good account of herself as usual. We have just cast in Philadelphia forty thous and votes at a mere Republican primary election, and at the regular election in November we fully expect to be able to poll seventy thousand. We shall in October speak out in such a manner that New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut will be inspired to compete with us in November. The defections in our ranks are so few and feeble as to attract but little attention.

☞ The Cincinnati *Times* inquires what "soldiers and sailors" were meant by the crowd at Cincinnati and Baltimore, which united in this declaration: "We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifice of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of ours shall detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism." This is ambiguous enough to justify Mr. GREELEY, in the event of his being elected President, to advocate in his first message, the passage of a law to pay pensions to rebel soldiers, as a remembrance of their heroism and sacrifices.

☞ Will the *Argus* re-publish its reasons for opposing LANDON ten years ago.

WHY FREDERICK DOUGLASS OPPOSES GREELEY.

In a leading article in this week's *New National Era*, Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS speaks of his personal regard for HORACE GREELEY, and then proceeds to explain why he cannot aid and encourage him in his eager pursuit of the Presidency. He says: "He has united his fortunes with a party based upon personal grievances, and not upon broad grounds of national good. Personal disappointments, personal envy, personal resentments, personal ambitions, have united in personal opposition to GRANT and in personal favor to HORACE GREELEY. Now, we are utterly opposed to this sort of personal politics. A man who abandons a party because his party has not the same sense of his personal merits that he has himself, and who joins another, hoping for better luck with the new than with the old, may be courageous as well as cunning, but it is impossible to commend such a one for political wisdom and virtue. He acts upon the principle that what is good for him must be good for the country, and makes himself greater than the nation, and affirms that a part is more than the whole. He puts himself first and the country last. He may not always do this consciously, but, whether intentionally or not, the thing is done, and the whole Cincinnati movement has its foundation, its starting point, and main-spring in this sort of personal politics. They accuse General GRANT of personal government, while every department of it is as independent to-day of the Executive as under any administration since Washington."

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in a late issue of his popular and very widely circulated weekly, furnishes a brief statement of the political situation. With all his attachment to GREELEY, that has been so freely expressed through the changes of years, he hesitates not a moment to abandon his old friend, now that he finds that friend shaking hands with his life-long enemies, in a mad hope of reaching the presidency by such treachery to principles.

Writing after the meeting of the Free Traders, and the designation of GROESBECK as their candidate, Mr. BEECHER says, (and we commend his words to considerate men of all sections and names:)

"Now, then, people can take their choice of the three Gs—Grant, Greeley, Groesbeck; the brave soldier, the skillful editor, the acute lawyer; The old Republican, the new Republican-Democrat, the old Democrat. As for ourselves, we stand by our colors—Grant and Wilson, and the old Republican party, which has been tried and proved in stormy days, when the whole nation leaned upon it and found it a sure support. It went through the fire and the flood to save our country. We do not believe that the common people of America are ready to throw away an old servant and put in its place a party whose whole strength lies in the adhesion to it of the very men whom the Republican party has fought before, at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, at Gettysburg, and around Richmond. They tried to take Washington several times before. They could not do it by bullets, and we do not intend that they shall by ballots. This country is not prepared to pass the government into the hands of that party which has for fifteen years done nothing but fight these laws and that policy which they hope soon to construe and administer. It is not even pretended that the rank and file of the Democratic party have been converted to those ideas for which the war was waged. They have changed their policy, but not their convictions. They will go to Washington as Liberal Republicans, but once there they will throw off the odious name, and stand forth out-and-out Democrats. The old questions are *not* settled. It is not likely that any party will attempt to overthrow the constitutional amendments. But a law may be made nugatory without abolishing it. The spirit of an administration may neutralize a constitutional provision without attacking its letter.

"If the Republican party is defeated it will be mainly by the concentration of Democratic votes, North and South. The Democratic element will preponderate to such an extent that it will be impossible to carry on the Government except by its political and moral influence. 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 it will stand forth, no new creation, born out of past struggles, with regenerated genius to lead on a new era, 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. Now is the time to consider the *may-be's*.

"How far from possibility is it that in a year or two, should this new movement succeed, will the new administration think it best to pension the Southern wounded veterans for their service and suffering? If they are taxed to pay the national debt, why, they will say, should we not be paid for some of our own losses? There is a prodigious property interest in the South, now in silence and obscurity, that may, if fair occasion be given, bring an irresistible power to bear on the Government, and double the national debt."

THE NEW YORK POST SPEAKS.

We are glad to find that the New York *Evening Post* means to take no dubious position in this contest. This old anti-slavery organ has a host of friends throughout the country, who will rally with it against the Baltimore nominee. Mr. BRYANT thus spurns the bargain and sale, Mr. GREELEY and the Democracy:

"Having nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, and received his acceptance of the nomination, the men who managed the Baltimore Convention expect to hold a proprietary interest in him. It should be remembered as the Cincinnati Convention of Liberal Republicans it was found impossible to obtain a vote making the nomination of Mr. Greeley unanimous. There was a sullen silence on the part of many, and an indignant 'no' from others. At the Baltimore Convention no such difficulty was experienced. He was received into full fellowship with the party against which he had launched his fiercest invectives—received without a dissenting voice. He is to be rewarded for his apostacy with the post he most covets, and then he is to be owned by his new allies. The *World*, from which we have just quoted, says:

"'With the Democratic Cabinet which Mr. Greeley will be constrained to appoint, and the Democratic Congress which will be elected with him, there will be an opportunity for reform of administrative and legislative abuses.'

"Here is a declaration of what the men who nominated Mr. Greeley at Baltimore expect of him. He is to be 'constrained' to appoint a Cabinet of their selection—forced to administer the Government through their agents—compelled to place in office men of their choosing. When a Frank becomes a Musulman in Turkey, the rite of circumcision is first administered, and then the new convert is led to worship in one of the mosques of the false prophet. Mr. Greeley has submitted to the ceremony which marks the renunciation of his old political faith, and has now only to conform—either willingly, or, if not willingly, then by compulsion—to the practices of political association into which he has been solemnly received."

☞ In July 1871, the Hartford *Times* contained the following left-handed compliment to HORACE GREELEY. At Baltimore, the editor of the *Times* seconded the nomination:

"Greeley is a clumsy and impolitic manager, and utterly without the means of bringing his own party to his support. He is what the first Napoleon called an idealogist—a man with a busy, teeming brain, but with an infirm, erratic and impeachable judgment! With all his experience it is safe to say that he is the poorest judge of character of any prominent man in this country. He is forever being gulled and imposed upon, as he has repeatedly shown by his Quixotic support of public and worthless characters of his own party."

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Nominations for Congressmen at Large—Corrections in the Historical Tables—Report of Meeting Here from all Parts of the State

The Republican State Committee met on Thursday in the hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg.

The attendance was large—78 of the 96 members answering to their names, and every part of the State was fully represented.

The chairman called the committee to order shortly after 2 o'clock p. m., and presented a letter from S. FREEMAN, of the Fifteenth Congressional districts, declining the nomination of elector for that district, tendered him by the State convention.

He also presented the following letter from Hon. HARRY WHITE, declining the nomination for Congressman-at-large.

HARRISBURG, July, 25, 1872.

Hon. Russel Errett, Chairman Republican State Committee:

Without any previous knowledge or solicitation, the last Republican State convention nominated me as one of the candidates for Congress at large. I value highly this voluntary and generous compliment. I should esteem it a distinguished honor and privilege to be one of the advocates of the manifold interests of our State at large, in the great popular court of the nation. The same convention, however, with equal generosity, nominated me as one of the delegates at large to the proposed convention to reform our State Constitution. While the duties of these positions do not conflict—those of the one ending in all probability, before those of the other begin, yet I prefer to decline one of these nominations so cheerfully given, and allow the selection, in my stead, of one of the many suitable and competent Republicans in our great Commonwealth. It is quite proper then for me to remark here, that for some years past, as a member of our Senate, I have advocated the calling of a convention, and having, at the last session of the Legislature, had the honor to be chairman of the State committee on constitutional reform, gave special interest to the passage of the act authorizing the proposed convention. In view of these facts, I feel I could possibly render more efficient public service to my native and much loved Commonwealth as a member of the constitutional convention than as a Congressman-at-large. Allow me, then, through you, to tender to our State Committee my declination of the nomination as Congressman-at-large.

Let me here assure you of my earnest hope for the success of our State and national tickets, and if any efforts of mine can aid their triumph, they are at your command during the campaign.

Very truly,
HARRY WHITE.

He also informed the committee that the act of Congress giving to Pennsylvania an additional member of Congress, necessitated the nomination of another Congressman-at-large and an additional Electoral-at-large.

On motion of Hon. Lucious Rogers, of M'Kean, S. S. Colegrove, of M'Kean, was nominated as Elector in place of Mr. Freeman, declined.

Hon. Wm. Elliott, of Philadelphia, after paying a high tribute to the loyalty and devotion of the 15,000 colored voters of the State, and after referring to the expediency of giving a friendly recognition to them, moved that Wm. D. Forten, of Philadelphia, be nominated for Elector-at-large.

Mr. Miller, of Venango, nominated A. S. Anderson, of Mercer.

The chairman presented a long letter from the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League, in favor of Mr. Forten.

Messrs. Mann and Bingham, of Philadelphia, spoke very highly of Mr. Forten; and, after an informal expression of views and preferences, Mr. Forten was nominated unanimously.

The committee then proceeded to nominate two Congressmen at large.

The chairman presented a resolution of the Bucks County Republican committee in favor of Hon. Geo. Lear. Also, a dispatch from Mahlon Yardley to the same effect.

Mr. Long, of Allegheny, nominated Hon. A. C. Shannon, of that county.

Mr. Hoyt, of Luzerne, nominated Hon. Chas. Albright, of Carbon, and read a despatch from Hon. W. W. Ketcham, declining a nomination for himself, and urging the selection of Mr. Albright.

Mr. Benson, of Erie, named Hon. G. W. Scofield, of Warren.

Mr. Mann, of Philadelphia, presented the name of Charlemagne Tower, of Schuylkill.

Mr. Mattern, of Huntingdon, nominated D. S. Morrell, of Cambria.

Mr. Jenkins, of Berks, presented the name of H. L. Eckert, of that county.

After several speeches from various members, urging the claims of their candidates, a vote was taken as follows:

Hon. G. W. Scofield, Warren	50
Hon. C. Albright, Carbon	38
Hon. P. C. Shannon, Allegheny	18
Capt. C. Tower, Schuylkill	20
Hon. H. L. Eckert, Berks	8
Hon. Geo. Lear, Bucks	2

Mr. Morrell had two votes, but before the ballot was announced they were changed to Scofield.

The chair announced that Messrs. Scofield and Albright having received a majority of all the votes, were duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. Passmore, of Schuylkill, the nominations were made unanimous.

After a little routine business and an interchange of views by the members from the different counties, giving the state of the canvass in their respective neighborhoods, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

The intelligence from the various counties was of the most cheering kind; the best of feeling prevailed, so every one was in good spirits, and the committee separated in every way satisfied with the result of their day's work.

LET US HAVE PEACE.—Two Union officers sent to arrest a man by the name of MARONEY, in Shelby county, Alabama, upon an indictment for Ku-klux crimes, were shot dead by the brigand. "Let us have peace" and "clasp hands over the bloody chasm," by all means.

☞ Gov. SALSBURY, of Delaware, says there are two thousand Democrats in that State who will not support the no-principle ticket.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CORRUPTION FUND.

Since the finding of a mare's nest in the shape of an administration corruption fund in North Carolina, by that sharp-sighted, keen-scented, prying member of Congress, BECK, of Kentucky, the astounding discovery has been proclaimed in all the Democratic and Liberal papers in the Union, accompanied with comments severely reflecting upon the rascality and rottenness of Gen. GRANT and all his administrative surroundings. But the story is spoiled and the vituperations of the opposition press shorn of their intended effect by the simple fact that there is no such fund at all and never has been—and that BECK either wilfully or ignorantly has grossly misrepresented both facts and figures. A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* gives the facts of the case as follows:

The Greeleyites are still hard at work manufacturing outrageous lies about the alleged expenditure of $200,000 from the public funds to affect the election in North Carolina. They are simply preparing the way to explain their forthcoming defeat. Your correspondent has investigated this matter thoroughly, and no one, not even the malignant Mr. Beck, for he is a member of Congress and was partly responsible for it, that owing to the failure of Congress to pass the deficiency until late in the session, the month of May, I believe, the operations of the courts in every section of the country were greatly embarrassed, and in some cases entirely suspended. Many of the marshals hired money at liberal rates of interests, in order not to impede the course of justice, and reimbursed themselves when the deficiency bill had passed.

This accounts for the fact that the requisitions of the Marshals, both for the last half of the last fiscal year as well as for the current quarter, are so close together. They are all thrown into the last sixty days, instead of being distributed according to the terms of the courts as usual, and this is not alone in regard to North Carolina, but in regard to the Marshals of all the districts. The expenditures of the courts for North and South Carolina, as everybody knows, for the past year have been about double their usual amount in consequence of the Ku-Klux trials, and who will say that the suppression of these infamous outrages by the strong arm of civil authority has not been cheaply as well as thoroughly achieved? Now at no time within the past year has the Marshal for North Carolina drawn more than $25,000 in any one requisition.

Before he can get that money his requisition must be approved by the Attorney General. Then it must pass the Secretary of the Treasury, which it only can do after an investigation of the state of his account. After he gets it he is required by law to deposit it in a designated national depository, which reports every two weeks the state of his balance to the United States Treasurer. When he checks it out, he must state in his check the precise purpose to which the money is applied. He is required to present regular vouchers for every expenditure, and these vouchers must have the aproval of the Judge of the court. They then pass the Auditor and Controller, so that it is impossible that any money should be improperly applied to the first instance, without the direct collusion of the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury, or properly expended in the second intance, without the collusion between the Marshal, the Judge, the Auditor and the Controller.

A Marshal may draw money and fail to render his accounts and thus become a defaulter, but this is not yet charged, even in North Carolina, though it is true of one or more ex-marshals who are now loud mouthed for Greeley. The statement that heretofore not more than $5,000 has been checked from the Treasury at one time for the purposes for which marshals draw is a transparent falsehood, for which there is not even Mr. Beck's warrant. Mr. Beck put it, "until within a few years," and an examination shows that for many years past the requisitions of marshals have reached $25,000 or $30,000, according to the necessities of the courts.

"THE HOUR HAS COME."

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES TO CO-OPERATE WITH AND LABOR FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—The *Democrat and Chronicle* contains an appeal, of which the following is a synopsis:

To the Women of the United States:

The hour for political action has come. For the first time in the history of the country woman is recognized in the platform of a large and dominant party. Philadelphia has spoken, and woman is no longer ignored. This is the thin edge of the entering wedge which shall break woman's slavery in pieces, and make us at last a nation in which caste of sex shall fall with caste of color, and humanity alone shall be the criterion of human rights.

The women of the country have long looked to the Republican party in hope, not in vain, for to-day we are launched into the political sea. It must hereafter fight our battles. This great party, this progressive party, having taken the initiative step, will never go back on its record. Many Republican leaders and Republican candidates extend their sympathy, while the other party gives no promise either in its platform or letters of its nominees. Horace Greeley has for many years been our most bitter opponent. Both by tongue and pen he has heaped abuse, ridicule, and misrepresentation upon our leading women, while the whole power of the *Tribune* has been used to crush out our great reform, and now he continues his hostile course. Woman and women speakers are earnestly needed to co-operate therefore with the Republican party.

The appeal is signed on behalf of the National Woman's Suffrage Association by

SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
President,
MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE,
Chairman Executive Committee.

☞ The democrats of the county are imitating the tactics adopted by the leaders in the State, in reporting that certain prominent men in the Republican party have come out for GREELEY. Among the number mentioned, are the names of JOHN A. CODDING, N. C. ELSBREE, E. T. FOX, and other influential business men. We need hardly say there is not a bit of truth in these reports. Brag appears to be the game of the democratic Greeleyites.

☞ Col. WILLIAM SEWELL, a life-long Democrat of Indiana County, indignantly refuses to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, in that District, because he is resolved to support GRANT, and feels it his duty to keep the present leaders of the Democratic party out of power.

SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH.

The venerable GERRIT SMITH, leader of the old anti-slavery guard, and one of freedom's truest champions, delivered a very able address to his friends and neighbors at Peterboro', N. Y., on the 22th ultimo. He said many things worthy of serious thought. We quote two or three paragraphs to show the spirit of the effort:

"The Democratic party is my dread. The Republican party is my hope. What is this party of which I am so much afraid? I need not say that it is not the original Democratic party—the party of my childhood and youth. That was a worthy party—a party for human rights and human equality. It was the reform party of its day. It favored universal suffrage and the abolition of imprisonment for debts, and many other beneficent changes. But this modern party—this degenerate Democratic party. It is utterly unworthy of the name it has so falsely, not to say so knavishly, assumed. It had, for many years before our accursed rebellion, sympathized with and served the slave power of our land. Hence, when, a dozen years ago, that might power became so infatuated as to fall upon our nation with the purpose of breaking it up entirely and forever, it found the Democratic party ready to help carry this malignant purpose into effect. Indeed, but for the well-known pro-slavery spirit of that party, the rebellion would not have been. It was the slave power's reliance on that spirit and on the impliedly, if not in fact expressly, promised aid of tens of thousands of Northern Democratic troops, which supplied what that power lacked of encouragement and boldness to plunge into the rebellion. * * * * *

"Another Presidential election is at hand. Whom shall we vote for? In the light of what we have said, we can not vote for candidates of the Democratic party, however worthy they may be. GRANT and WILSON are my own choice—first because they are the candidates of the Republican party and the upholders of its righteous principles; and, secondly, because they are wise and honest men, and have especial claims to our votes. WILSON is eminently the friend of the laboring men and the black man. Ably and faithfully, and for many years, has he fought their battles, and they will rejoice in this opportunity to vote for him. Admirably qualified is Mr. WILSON to take President GRANT's place should it be made vacant by resignation or death.

* * * * *

"Is there a black man, either at the North or the South, who is inclined to vote the Democratic ticket? He had better die than do it. He had better die than so wrong his race, and so wrong us, whose lives have been lives of suffering and sacrifice for the redemption and welfare of his race. Will not WILLIAM LOYD GARRISON and his fellow-laborers have lived in vain if now, at the last, the black man, for whom they have lived, shall turn against them, and go over to their and the black man's enemies?"

☞ That among GREELEY's strongest friends are the members of the late Tammany Ring, there is no longer any doubt. When the news of his nomination was received in New York the Tammany thieves put up a large banner, inscribed "TAMMANY RESPONDS TO THE NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE." Upon Tammany Hall a large flag was raised. Other indications were given of the delight of the worst set of thieves that ever disgraced a city, over the nomination of "Honest" old HORACE. If these men are Mr. GREELEY's friends now they will be after he is elected, for he has said he will treat all his supporters alike in the distribution of offices. There is no doubt that they are his friends any more than there is that he will give them a chance to deplete the National Treasury, if the people are foolish enough to put him in a position where he will be able to do so. With GREELEY in the Presidential Chair, and HOFFMAN in the Senate, crushed Tammany would rise again and be mighty. Let us hope the country may be spared.

"A GREELEY RUMOR.—That Fred Douglass is rapidly changing his complexion to suit the taste of the white-hatted man of Chappaqua. Who next? The cry is still they come."—*Chronicle.*

When Frederick Douglass shall change his complexion, rapidly or otherwise, to suit the taste of the white-hatted man of Chappaqua, or the taste of any other man, the *Chronicle* shall have due notice of a fact so important to science if not to party politics. It shall certainly not be required to depend upon Greeley rumor for information. There is about as much danger of a change in the complexion of the editor of the *Chronicle* as in that of Frederick Douglass, though, unlike the *Chronicle*, I have not felt called upon to warn the public of the latter danger. But laying aside by-play, please allow me to say that this Greeley rumor to which you have given currency in your columns, like most of the Greeley rumors, is groundless, and its circulation can not in any way help the Republican cause.

Truly yours for the election of Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, 18th of July.

☞ BUCKALEW is unpopular at home, among his own people. He has none of those kindly virtues, which have endeared Gen. HARTRANFT to the people of Pennsylvania, but is a cool, unsympathizing politician, whose personal qualities are none of them calculated to win the love of the people. His friends are the leaders of the party in Pennsylvania, whose principles have been notoriously unsound and unsafe to follow on all public questions. He is no friend of the laborer, and from them should receive no support.

☞ An ex-Confederate officer traveling in Maine recently frankly told a fellow-passenger that he should vote for GREELEY, confidently anticipating, in the case of his election, a restoration of the ante-bellum condition of affairs in the South as far as possible, and a payment from the national treasury for their slaves and all other property destroyed by the war, relying upon the "magnanimity" of their candidate, and upon the *Tribune's* advocacy during the war of such payment as a means of settlement.

☞ Gold closed in New York yesterday at 11.14.

MASS MEETINGS.

Gov. POLLOCK is to address several meetings in this county next week. The Governor is a very polished speaker, and one of the most candid men in the State. We hope the meetings will be largely attended. See announcement in another column.

☞ WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON says in a recent letter: "I have always regarded GREELEY as a man without any fixed principles; but he is daily revealing himself, both in what he does and through the columns of the *Tribune* (which is his special organ, and for the spirit of which he is to be held responsible, make what disclaimers or dodges he may in regard to its management), as a first-class political demagogue, unless it may be charitably suspected that he is smitten with imbecility."

☞ The *Argus*, last week, copied from that vile sheet, the N.Y. *Sun*, a list of prominent Republicans in Luzerne county, claimed for GREELEY. Judge HARDING is the only one named who supports the Democratic ticket, and there are scores of Democrats who refuse to support GREELEY.

New Advertisements.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The accounts of Geo. L. Keeler, have been placed in the hands of Nathan Tidd, Esq., for collection, and if not paid by the 15th of August, costs will be made. IRA KEELER, Assignee.
August 1, 1872:2w

WYOMING SEMINARY.
KINGSTON, PA.
SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.
Has been in successful operation for twenty-eight years; its location in the classic valley of Wyoming is very healthful and easy of access.
ADVANTAGES UNSURPASSED!
with a full corps of efficient professors and teachers
EXPENSES AS LOW AS AT ANY FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION
THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
L. L. Sprague, M. A., Principal, ranks with the very best in the country, in thoroughness and completeness. The course comprises two departments,
THEORETICAL AND ACTUAL BUSINESS.
The former includes five sets of books, with all the forms in single and double entry. It also includes all the various forms of business papers, and the laws concerning them. In the actual business department are used the books of theory by double entry, the journal, day-book, complete account book forwarding and commission, brokerage and exchange, insurance, railroad and wholesale books, also two sets of banking, theoretical and actual business; and a
COMPLETE SET OF COAL BOOKS.
There are four new telegraph instruments, two sounders and two registers, for the use of students earning telegraphy. Instruction given throughout the course in spelling, penmanship, commercial law, commercial arithmetic, correspondence, and in the art of detecting counterfeit money.
TERMS:

Commercial Course	$25.00
With Telegraphy	35.00
Telegraphy alone	25.00
Board, Washing and Room, per week	4.00

Fall Term opens Tuesday