The Bradford Reporter.

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

J. W. DIMMOCK, Dealer in all kinds of Roofing Slates, Towanda, Pa. All jobs for Roofing promptly attended to. Particular attention given to Cottage and French Roofing. dec27'71

R. FOWLER, REAL ESTATE DEALER, No. 278 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Real Estate purchased and sold. Investments made and Money Loaned. May 30, '70.

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

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

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

TERRYSVILLE WOOLEN MILL. The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he keeps constantly on hand Woolen Rolls, Cheseiner, Flannels, Yarns, and all kinds at the Terrysville Mill. HAIGH & BROADLEY. Terrysville, Pa., Proprietor.

CLINTON HOUSE, ITHACA, N.Y. D. THOMPSON, Propr. Opposite the Depot (free) for the House. Ithaca, 1 Jan. '70—y.

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, TOWANDA, PA.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, wishes to inform the citizens of Towanda and vicinity, that he will give personal attention to drawing plans, designs and specifications for all manner of buildings, private and public. Superintendence given for reasonable remuneration. Office at residence N. E. corner of Main and Elm sts. J. E. FLEMMING. Box 341, Towanda, Pa.

NEW PARLOR OF FASHION. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, and HAIR DYEING in the Last at Style. Also particular pains to Cutting Ladies' and Children's Hair. Shampooing and Frizzing. GANSAWAY & LINCHCOMB, over the Hotel, Main Street, Towanda, Pa.

W. W. KINGSBURY, GENERAL FIRE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY. Office at Mercur's and State Streets, TOWANDA, PA.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS. The undersigned keeps kiln-dried Doors, Sash of every size, size or thickness, on short notice, if your order be ten days before you wish them. Articles, and be sure that you will not find the like or equal. Terms cash. Towanda, July 6, 1871. GEO. F. CASE.

WYTON & BROTHER, Dealers in WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, CALFSKINS, FURS, &c. The highest price is paid at all times. Office in Mercur's Store, Main-st., Towanda, Pa.

NEW FIRM! *New Goods, LOW PRICES!* AT MONROETON, PA. TRACY & HOLLON keep a full assortment of Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Cigars and Snuff. Pure Wines and Liquors positively for medicinal purposes at the very lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night. TRACY & HOLLON. Monroeton, Pa., June 23, 1871—1y.

CHARLES F. DAYTON, Successor to Humphrey Bros., DAGUERREAN AND FRAME MAKER, over Morey's Store, Towanda, Pa. A large assortment of MOULDING and MATERIAL constantly on hand. Pictures taken in the best manner, and warranted satisfactory. Frames made to order at the shortest notice. Towanda, Dec. 1, 1871.

MISS GRIFFIN'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT STILL IN OPERATION. Ladies will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, she hopes by close attention to business to merit a share of the same. NEW STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS! Ladies who wish to purchase will do well to call at her store, at the lower Towanda, April 18, 1872.

MRS. E. J. MINGOS formerly Miss Lindsley, has now on hand a FINE MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS STOCK, which she will sell at the lowest market prices. Among her stock may be found Marlatan Laces, Linen Collars and Neck Ties, the latest novelty. She has also the agency for the celebrated Rod Strait Straw Machine. Towanda, Pa., Feb. 1, 1871.

DOLLY VARDEN JEWELRY, Gold Chains, &c. She has given special attention to Hair Goods and Dressmaking, also Stamping. The patronage of a first class straw sewing machine is a good satisfaction in all cases. Call and see for yourselves at the old stand, Elm-st., Towanda, Pa. Towanda, Dec. 1, 1871.

MERCURS BANK, TOWANDA, PA. (Successors to P. S. Ross Mercur, Co., Bankers) Receives Money, Makes Collections, and transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Organized as an Incorporated Bank. Drafts drawn and money received on any part of the United States, Canada or Europe, this Bank is a direct agent for the Inman and other first class lines. PASSAGE TICKETS by the Inman Line, Nova Scotia, England, Ireland, Scotland and all parts of Europe and the Orient, by the CELEBRATED INMAN LINE. Collections promptly made on all points on favorable terms. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Government, State, Gold and Coupons bought and sold. Interest allowed on Deposits. U. S. Bonds for sale. Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, Northern Pacific 7 3-10 Bought. M. C. MERCUR, President. VINCENT, Cashier. mar.15'71

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers his farm situated about 3 miles from Towanda, on the Towanda and Wyalusing road. The farm contains about 100 acres, all improved except about 15 acres of good timber land. The land is under good cultivation, good buildings, well watered, and is in a healthy neighborhood. I will also sell all my farming utensils if desired. Towanda, Pa., Jan. 1, 1872. SAMUEL COLE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. C. K. LADD, PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Towanda, Pa. Office one door north of Day, Ruddell & Sanderson's coal office. jan18'72

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

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

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

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

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. July 20, '66.

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

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW (District Attorney for Bradford County), Troy, Pa. Collections made and promptly remitted. feb 15, '69—tf.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOCTOR O. LEWIS, A GRADUATE of the College of "Physicians and Surgeons," New York city, Class 1843-6, gives exclusive attention to the practice of his profession. Office and residence on the eastern slope of Orwell Hill, adjoining Henry Howe's. Jan 14, '69.

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. JACOBS, Has removed his TEMPLE OF FASHION To No. 2 Patton's Block, Main street, second door above Bridge street. Where can always be found a complete stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, AND HATS AND CAPS. All goods warranted, and sold at the lowest rates. may 18'71

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

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

GREAT REDUCTION IN FURNITURE first made at FROST & SONS.

LAKE TROUT, some very fine kept at FROST & SONS'.

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

FISH, PORK, HAMS AND LARD COWELL & MYER'S

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

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

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Passengers booked to and from any Railway Station or Seaport in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and the United States. Cabin fare from New York to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, and DERRY by Wednesday's Steamers, $60. By Saturday's Steamers, $65 and $75. EXCURSION TICKETS, $120. INTERMEDIATE, $35, STEERAGE, $28. All payable in Currency. Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y. or to S. C. MEANS, Central Express Office, Towanda, Pa., or N. N. BETTS, Jr. First Nation Bank of Towanda. oct18'71.

Selected Poetry.

TEN LITTLE BOLTERS.

Ten little bolters getting into line,
One of them bolted, and then there were nine.

Nine little bolters, organized by hate,
Fought among themselves, and then there were eight.

Eight little bolters claimed to be clever,
One could n't see, and then there were seven.

Seven little bolters playing silly tricks,
One got disgusted, and then there were six.

Six little bolters getting in a hive,
One got stung, and then there were five.

Five little bolters playing a game of "draw,"
One got busted, and then there were four.

Four little bolters getting up a tree,
One tumbled over, and then there were three.

Three little bolters sitting in the dew,
One got the colic, and then there were two.

Two little bolters talking very freely,
One got mad and the other went for Greeley.

One little bolter sitting all alone,
Swallowed up his own self, and then there was none.

Miscellaneous.

BLAINE TO SUMNER.

Letter from speaker Blaine to Charles Sumner.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 31, 1872.

Hon. Charles Sumner, United States Senator—Dear Sir: Your letter published in the papers of this morning will create profound pain and regret among your former political friends throughout New England. Your power to injure General Grant was exhausted in your remarkable speech in the Senate. Your power to injure yourself was not fully exercised until you announced an open alliance with the southern secessionists in their efforts to destroy the Republican party of the nation.

I have but recently read with much interest the circumstantial and minute account given by you in the fourth volume of your works of the manner in which you were struck down in the Senate chamber in 1856, for the defending the rights of the negro. The Democratic party throughout the south, and according to your own showing to some extent in the north also, approved that assault upon you. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, openly announced his approval of it in the Senate, and Jefferson Davis, four months after its occurrence, wrote a letter to South Carolina in fulsome eulogy of Brooks for having so nearly taken your life. It is safe to say that every man in the south who rejoiced over the attempt to murder you was afterward found in the rebel conspiracy to murder the nation.

It is still safer to say that every one of them who survives is to-day your fellow laborer in support of Horace Greeley. In 1856 he would indeed have been a rash prophet who predicted your fast alliance sixteen years after, with Messrs. Toombs and Davis in their efforts to reinstate their own party in power. In all the startling mutations of American politics nothing so marvelous has ever occured as the fellowship of Robert Toombs, Jefferson Davis and Charles Sumner in a joint effort to drive the Republican party from power and hand over the government to the practical control of those who so recently sought to destroy it.

It is of no avail for you to take refuge behind the Republican record of Horace Greeley. Conceding for the sake of argument (as I do not in fact believe) that Horace Greeley would remain firm in his Republican principles, he would be powerless against the Congress that would come into power with him in the event of his election. We have had a recent and striking illustration, in the case of Andrew Johnson, of the inability of the President to enforce a policy, or even a measure, against the will of Congress. What more power would there be in Horace Greeley to enforce a Republican policy against a Democratic Congress than there was in Andrew Johnson to enforce a Democratic policy against a Republican Congress? And besides, Horace Greeley has already, in his letter of acceptance, taken ground practically against the Republican doctrine so often enforced by yourself, of the duty of the national government to secure the rights of every citizen to protection of life, person and property. In Mr. Greeley's letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination he pleases every Ku Klux villain in the South by repeating the Democratic cant about "local self-government," and inveighing in good rebel parlance against "centralization," and finally declaring that "there shall be no Federal supervision of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe."

The meaning of all this, in plain English, is that no matter how the colored citizens of the South may be abused, wronged and oppressed, Congress shall not interfere for their protection, but leave them to the tender mercies, of the "local self-government" administered by the white rebels. Do you, as a friend to the colored man, approve this position of Mr Greeley?

You cannot forget, Mr. Sumner, how often during the last session of Congress you conferred with me in regard to the possibility of having your civil rights bill passed by the House. It was introduced by your personal friend, Mr. Hooper, and nothing prevented its passage by the House except the rancorous and factious hostility of the Democratic members. If I have correctly examined the *Globe*, the Democratic members on seventeen different occasions resisted the passage of the civil rights bill by the parliamentary process known as filibustering. They would not even allow it to come to a vote.

Two intelligent colored members from South Carolina, Elliott and Rainey, begged of the Democratic side of the House to merely allow the civil rights bill to be voted on, and they were answered with a dozen so absolute that it amounted to a scornful jeer of the rights of the colored man. And now you lend your voice and influence to the re-election of those Democratic members who are co-operating with you in the support of Mr. Greeley. Do you not know, Mr. Sumner, and will you not as a candid man acknowledge, that with these men in Congress, the rights of the colored man are absolutely sacrificed so far as those rights depend on Federal legislation?

Your argument that Horace Greeley does not become a Democrat by receiving Democratic votes—illustrating it by the analogy of your own election to the Senate—is hardly pertinent. The point is not what Mr. Greeley will become personally, what will become the complexion of the great legislative branch of the government, with all its vast controling power. You know very well, Mr. Summer, that if Mr. Greeley is elected President, Congress is handed over to the control of the party who have peristently denied the rights of the black man. What course you will pursue toward the colored man is of small consequnce after you have transferred the power of government to his enemy.

Still further: the rights of the colored men in this country are secured, if secured at all, by the three great constitutional amendments—the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth. To give these amendments full scope and effect, legislation and Congress is imperatively required, as you have so often and eloquently demonstrated. But the Democratic party are on record in the most conspicuous manner against any legislation on the subject. It was only in the month of February last that my colleague, Mr. Peters, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, affirming the "validity of the constitutional amendments and of such reasonable legislation of Congress as may be necessary to make them in their letter and spirit most effectual." This resolution, very mild and guarded as you will see—was adopted by 124 yeas to 58 nays; only eight of the yeas were Democrats; all the nays were Democrats.

The resolution of Mr. Peters was followed a week later by one offered by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize as valid and binding all existing laws passed by Congress for the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended.

On the vote upon this resolution there were 107 yeas to 65 nays. All the yeas were Republicans, and they are now unanimous in support of President Grant. All the nays were Democrats, who are now equally unanimous in support of Mr. Greeley.

It is idle to affirm, as some Democrats did in a resolution offered by Mr. Brooks of New York, "that these amendments are valid parts of the Constitution" so long as the same men on the same day vote that the provisions of these amendments should not be enforced by Congressional legislation. The amendments are but "sounding brass and tinkling symbals" to the colored man until Congress makes them effective and practical. Nay, more. If the rights of the colored man are to be left to the legislation of the Southern States, without Congressional intervention, he would, under a Democratic administration, be deprived of the right of suffrage in less than two years, and he would be very lucky if he escaped some form of chattel slavery or peonage. And in proof of this danger I might quote volumes of wisdom and warning from the speeches of Charles Sumner.

When, therefore, you point out to the colored men that their rights will be safe in the hands of the Democratic party, you delude and mislead them—I do not say wilfully, but none the less really. The small handful of Republicans, compared with the whole mass, who unite with yourself and Mr. Greeley in going over to the Democratic party, cannot leaven that lump of political unsoundness even if you preserve your own original principles in the contact. The administration of Mr. Greeley, therefore, should he be elected, would be in the whole and in detail a Democratic administration, and you would be compelled to go with the current or repent and turn back when too late to mend the evil you had done.

The colored men of this country are not, as a class, enlightened; but they have wonderful instincts, and when they read your letter they will know that at a great crisis in their fate you deserted them. Charles Sumner cooperating with Jefferson Davis is not the same Charles Sumner they have hitherto idolized, any more than Horace Greeley, cheered to the echo in Tammany Hall, is the same Horace Greeley whom the Republicans have hitherto trusted. The black men of this country will never be ungrateful for what you have done for them in the past nor in the bitterness of their hearts, will they ever forget that, heated and blinded by personal hatred of one man, you turned your back on the millions to whom in past years you have stood as a shield and bulwark of defiance. Very respectfully, your obedient servant JAMES G BLAINE.

CAN ANY ONE TELL.—Can any one tell why men cannot pay small bills, bills can always find money to buy liquor and treat when happening among their freinds?

Can any one tell how young men who dodge their washer-woman, and are always behind with their landlords, can play billiards night and day, and are always ready at a game of cards?

Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income and do not work, while others who are industrious and constantly employed are half-starved?

Can any one tell how it is that nine-tenths of the mothers are so ready to sew for the distant heathen, when their children at home are ragged and dirty?

ANOTHER REPLY TO MR. SUMNER.

His Letter Reviewed by William Lloyd Garrison.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, who has been for many years a personal friend of Senator Sumner, has written a long letter in reply to Mr. Sumner's argument for Greeley. The larger part of this letter we print below:

BOSTON, August 3, 1872.

DEAR MR. SUMNER: Though I should be strongly induced, by the friendship subsisting between us, to avoid taking a position antagonistical to your own, under ordinary circumstances, even if I deemed it erroneous, yet all personal considerations must be subordinated to the public welfare when seriously imperilled. You do not believe in silence in a crisis like the present, nor do I. In your recent letter to certain colored citizens of Washington, you have spoken plainly, vehemently, and with rhetorical amplification (not for the first time) in utter condemnation of the President of the United States; and your advice to the whole body of the colored voters is that they concentrate their suffrages upon a rival candidate in the person of Horace Greeley. * * * *

The Republican party, (the product of thirty years' moral and religious agitation for the overthrow of slavery) has crushed a vast sectional rebellion for the erection of an independent slave empire; has emancipated four millions of bondmen and elevated them to the plane of American citizenship; has reconstructed the rebellious States on a common Constitutional basis, with universal liberty; has brought order out of chaos, general tranquility out of widespread disaffection, unexampled prosperity out of frightful devastation, and has advanced the banner of liberty and equality far beyond the expectation or hope of any man living ten years ago. The day has gone by, therefore, for any one to exhibit remarkable courage or conspicuity in the advocacy of any measure in behalf of the rights and interests of our colored population, except, indeed where the old slaveholding spirit still exercises mastery at the South. Nor is it pertinent to the occasion to talk of their "infinite wrongs," now that they are emancipated and enfranchised, supplied with multitudinous schools and teachers, free to make their own contracts as independent laborers, protected as husbands and wives, bound together as parents and children, voting and being voted for, pursuing successfully all professional employments, steadily augmenting their home comforts and laying up wealth, occupying stations of trust and emolument, and having their representatives in every Southern Legislature and on the floor of Congress. True, in certain localities they are still subjected to many indignities, and sometimes to horrible outrages; but these are inflicted by that class of incorrigible miscreants of the South who are just now in happy affiliation with yourself to place Horace Greeley in the Presidential chair. True, there is still throughout the country a strong prejudice against social equality irrespective of color; but this is steadily yielding, and in many cases has ceased to operate. The special time to express sympathy for the "infinite wrongs" of the colored race was when they had few to interfere for their deliverance from the auction block and slave coffle, from the slave driver's gory lash, from galling yokes and torturing thumb-screws, from the fangs of pursuing bloodhounds, from the clutches of prowling kidnappers, from inconceivable agonies at the burning stake; and when to "remember those in bonds as bound with them" led anywhere else than to the high places of the country. And I always deeply regret too, (as I am quite sure you now do), that for so many years after the commencement of the struggle to effect that deliverance, when the elements were melting with fervent heat, and mobocratic violence for the suppression of anti-slavery discussion was everywhere prevalent, not excepting in your own native city, you took no active part in that conflict, attended no anti-slavery gatherings, gave no visible sign of a lively interest in its success; for the first time bearing your public testimony against slavery in opposing the annexation of Texas. When elected to the United States Senate in 1851, you sat nearly eight months in that body speechless in respect to the fugitive slave bill, and eliciting strong remonstrances against your protracted silence, seeing that, as the successor of Mr. Webster, your election was regarded as an important gain to the cause of impartial freedom. Your silence was the more inexplicable, and furnished just cause for uneasiness, because, in a speech made by you before going to Washington, you said: "The subject will not admit of postponement or hesitation. It is the subject of subjects. From this time forward it will be entertained by Congress; it will be, as it were, one of the orders of the day; it cannot be passed over or forgotten. * * * We demand, first and foremost, the instant repeal of the fugitive slave bill." You took your seat in the Senate December 1, 1851; it was not until the 27th of July, 1852, that you rose to advocate that repeal, apologetically prefacing your remarks by saying: "Had I attempted this duty at an earlier day, it might have been said that as a new-comer and inexperienced in this scene, without deliberation, hastily, rashly, recklessly, I pushed this question before the country." Surely, no true friend of humanity would have made such a fling, and the possible sneers of its enemies were not deserving a moment's consideration. Besides, the discussion had been going on throughout the land ever since the passage of the fugitive slave bill, so that the talk of "pushing the question" upon the public attention was a misapplication of language. * * * * * * *

Having at last decided to support Mr. Greeley, (why did you linger so long, in view of his extraordinary virtues and admirable Presidential qualifications?) you naturally proceed to make the most of him. 1. "He was born to poverty." So were millions besides. What then? Does Charles Sumner deem himself unfortunate for having been born to competence? 2. "He educated himself in a printing office." Thousands of others have done the same thing; is it any reason why he or they should be put into the Presidential chair? 3. "He started with nothing but industry and a character." An every-day occurrence in all parts of the country. 4. "Always beneficent with the poor." Is that a rare trait, and worthy of grave consideration in determining who shall be the next President? 5. "An honesty which no suspicion has touched." There is nothing peculiar in this. In the ordinary dealings of business life, no doubt, Mr. Greeley is honest; he will neither cheat nor pick your pocket. But in his political management he has been and continues to be far from upright, substituting a low expediency for unswerving rectitude. The great American compromiser, Henry Clay, living and dying, was alike his idol and model. He does not find it difficult to believe that the end sanctifies the means. To adhere to a fixed principle of right, come what may, he regards as fanaticism; to sacrifice it for present attainable advantage is in his opinion statesmanship. In the treatment of public affairs he is unreliable and without vision or judgment. The latest exhibition of his slipperiness is seen in his high-protection dodge at Cincinnati to reconcile free traders to his nomination. He seems to be quite destitute of moral sensibility, and when occasion favors can easily be duped. He sees no good reason why fire and gunpowder should always remain at variance, or why light and darkness should never coalesce. It is only for Southern disloyalty to put on the guise of patriotism to be accepted as a proof of repentance and regeneration. The adversary, when dressed as an angel of light, is not to be repulsed or suspected, but it will be a Christian act to shake hands with him, whether over a "bloody chasm" or the bottomless pit! His clamor for universal amnesty, and for a total oblivion of the causes and consequences of the late dreadful war, is directly in the interest of another Southern rebellion; and should he be our next President, as he has repeatedly proclaimed his belief in the right of secession, if agreed upon by a controlling sectional majority, there is reason for the gravest apprehensions as to what may transpire under his administration. There need be adduced no case for greater distrust or stronger condemnation than is found in the fact that the great body of Southern whites—loyal in form by necessity, not choice—are eager for his success, while as large a proportion of the Southern freedmen are trembling in fear of it, for they instinctively perceive what will be the sad consequences to themselves. They may not, indeed, be again reduced to bondage; but short of this, there will be little regard paid to their personal or political rights. For this reason it is that they are feeling so alarmed and indignant at the stupidity or perfidy of any of their number in voting for the Greeley ticket; and well may a wide margin of allowance be made for them if, in any case, they have attempted to prevent this by threatening personal violence. Their object is not to strike down freedom of choice, but to save themselves from a cruel betrayal. You can shed no light on their pathway; for they have a much clearer vision than your own, and a practical knowledge of men and things around them that you do not possess. Talk not to them in disparagement of President Grant; tell them not of the superior virtues of Mr. Greeley! As a matter of common sense and ordinary prudence, they only ask—they need only ask—on which side are their despisers and persecutors rallying, Kuklux and all, to come to the sensible conclusion that their safety lies in the opposite direction. Yet it is Charles Sumner who is exerting all his powers to persuade them to the contrary. By what witchcraft has this been brought about?

"O madness of discourse,
That cause sets up with and against itself
Bi-fold authority! where reason can revolt
Without perdition, and loss assume all reason
Without revolt; this is, and is not, Cressid."

The special point you press upon the grateful consideration of colored voters is this: "Horace Greeley, from early life, was earnest and constant against slavery, full of sympathy with the colored race, and always foremost in the great battle for their rights. * * * I am so much of a Republican that I wish to see in the Presidential chair a life-time abolitionist." Here again, as in the case of Gratz Brown, you make a claim that cannot be substantiated. Mr. Greeley never was and never assumed to be an abolitionist. He never denounced slaveholding as a *malum in se*, nor advocated the immediate liberation of the slaves, nor recommended a direct assault upon slavery itself, nor discountenanced all pro-slavery compromises, nor objected to a slave representation in Congress, or to the legal rendition of fugitive slaves, nor connected himself with any anti-slavery organization, nor sanctioned the abolition movement. He was a trimmer throughout the whole struggle, notwithstanding that he wrote and published much that was serviceable to the cause of freedom. He was not even a Free-soiler, but always a Henry Clay Whig until Republicanism supplanted the Whig and Free-soil parties. Even after the slaves were set free under Abraham Lincoln's proclam