TERMS OF PUBLICATION. er'annum to advance.

Advactising in all cases exclusive of subscrip-on to the paper.

BYPCHAL NOTICES inserted at VIPTER CENTS per TWENTY CENTS a line.

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| \$1.50 | 3.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 10.00 | \$ 15

Administrator's and Executor's Rotices, \$2; Auditor's Notices, \$2 30; Business Cards, five lines, (per year) \$3, additional lines \$1 each.

Yearly advertisors are emittled to quarterly changes. Transient advertisements must be paid for is adverse. All Resolutions of Associations; Communications of Hunted or individual interest, and notices of Exercises and Deaths, extending aveilines, are charged the Centry per line.

The Reventra having a larger circulation than all the papers in the county combined, makes it the best advertising medium in Northern Pennsylvanis.

JOB PRINTING of overy kind, in Plain and Pancy colors, done with neathess and dispatch. Exambellis, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, Billheads, Statements, &c. of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The Executive Office is well supplied with Power Presses, a good assortment of new type, and averything in the Printing line can be executed in he most artistic manuler and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVABIABLY CASH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WALLACE KEELER HOUSE, SIGN AND PRESCO PAINTER, Towands. Sept. 18, 1870-yr

W. DIMMOCK, Dealer in al orders for Roofing Slates, Towanda, Pa. All orders for Roofing promptly attended to. Particular attention given to Cottage and French Roofing.

R FOWLER, REAL ESTATE OF STATE, OF STATE OF STAT CAYLORD BROS., General Fire

I and Life Inturance Agency. Policies covering loss and damage caused by lightning, in Wyoming and their reliable companies, without additions and their reliable companies, without additions and their reliable companies, without addition charges.

H. B. GAYLORD,
Wysineing, May 23, '71.

B. C. GAYLORD. TOHN DUNFEE, BLACKSMITH MONROFTON, PA., pays particular attention to routing Buggies, Wagons, Bleigha, &c. Thre set and repairing done on short netices. Work and charges guaranteed satisfactory. 12,15,69. A MOS PENNYPACKER, HAS again established himself in the TAILORING

very description done in the latest styles.
Towards, April 21, 1970.—if ERAYSVILLE WOOLEN MILI the public that he keeps constantly on hand Wooler this, Cassimeres, Flannels, Tarus, and all kinds a whitesie and retail. HAIGH & BROADLEY.

CLINTON HOUSE. ITHACA, N.Y. S. D. THOMPSON, Proper

Ommbas at the Depot free for the House March 6, 1872 6m

O S RUSSELL'S

INSURANCE AGENCY TOWANDA, PA THE UNDERSIGNED ARCHI-TECT AND BUILDER, wishes to inform the citizens of Towards and vicinity, that he will give particular attention to drawing plans, designs an specifications for all munner of buildings, private and public. Superintendence given for reasonable of the property of the prope

Second and Elizabeth streets.

J. E. FLEMMING.
oct571 Hox 511, Towards, Pa. NEW PARLOR OF FASHION. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, Done in the Latest Style. Also particular pains taken in Cutting Ladies' and Children's Hair, Shampeoing, Curling and Frizzing.

Go to GAUSAWAY & LINCHCOME, National Hotel, Main Street, Towards, Pa. March 6, 1872.

W. W. KINGSBURY, REAL ESTATE, LIFE; FIRE, A ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY. cells a corner of Many and State Streets.

TOWANDA, PA CASH, HOORS, AND BLINDS. I am prepared to furnish Kiln-dried Doors, Sash and bloods of any style; size, or thickness, on short notice. Hand in your orders ten days before you want to use the articles; and be sure that you will, at they that will not shrink or swell. Terms cash Towanda, J.d. 11, 1871. - 4EO. P. CASH. DAYTON & BROTHER. WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, CALF-

SKINS, FURS, &C., For which the haghest-cash price is paid at all times. Office in M. E. Rosenfield's Store, Main-st., * 4 A DATIONAL TOWARDA, PA. TOWANDA, PA. NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES! AT MONEOETON, PA TRACY & HOLLON

Actail Desters in Grocories and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerossue Oll, Lamps, "Chimneys, shades, Dye Studis, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Nothers, Tebacco, Cipare and Soud. Pure Wines and Liquers, of the best quality, for medicinal purposes only. All fixeds set hat the very lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the Jay and night. Give us a call TRACY & HOLLON.

Monroeton, Pa., June 2s, 1869—by. CHARLES F. DAYTON, Sucressor to Humphrey Bros.

HARNESS MAKER, over Mosely's Store Keeps on hand a full assortment of DOUBLE an SINGLE HARNESS, and all other goods in his litt

Repairing and manufacturing done to orde low anda, August 23, 1871 MISS GRIFFIN'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT STILL IN OPERATION

house, insured seasons tra charge.
A superior quality of Old Euglish Bass Ale, just
T. B. JORDAN, Massimities returns her thanks to the ladies of Loganda and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, and begs losve to call attention to her Towanda, Jan. 24. 71. WARD HOUSE. NEW STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS

Indirectived, which she is offering at the lowest rates, Towards, April 18, 1872. MRS. E. J. MINGOS (formerly Mos Kingsley, this now on hand SPRING MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS a stand variety, each in real and finitation Laces, which lows. Ribbons, Lace Collars and Neck ones and mediatest needless. She has also the ones these in hair goods real and initation. Kid there, shell and Straw enuments, DOLLY VARDEN JEWELRY,

In Brieff ets, Combs &c. &c. She has given special strendon to old Ladies Bonnets and Dress caps, also Infants Caps, Ruches, &c.

Liants Caps, Ruches, &c.

Liants Sayured the services of a first class stray
Milippe, and their

MERCURS BANK. TOWANDA, PA.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS same as an incorporated Bank. Fig. 15 desiring to send money to any particle to the States, Canada or Europe, this Ban 25 to be thoughties and the lowest torms. PASSAGE TICKETS

To aid from Nova Scotis, England, Ireland, Scotial or my part of Europe and the Orient, by the CELEBRATED INMAN LINE

CHAMBER SETS, cheaper than FROST & SOKE January 23, 1866.—On the passage of the bill to provide for the suppression of the rebellion.

In a window, the statement laying the week of the suppression of the rebellion.

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In a window, the statement laying the wind the s Burg and sells Gold, Silver, United States Bonds TROST & SONS make the best

S. W. ALVORD, Publisher.

ENGLESCES OF DESCRIPTION FROM ANY QUARTER

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., AUGUST 22, 1872.

89 per Annum in Advance

VOLUME XXXIII.

PROPERSIONAL CARDS

DR. S.M. WOODBURN, Physician

L. P. WILLISTON
ATTORNEY AT LAW, TOWARDA

STREETER,

South side of Mescar's New Block, up stairs. April 21, '70—K.

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY
Low and Coursellon at Law. Towards, Particular attention paid to business in the Orphane
Court.

WELLY & STANLEY, DENTISTS

Office over Wickham & Black's Store, Towards, Pa. Gas for extracting tech.
W. B. Keller. [mar.20'72] C. M. Stanler.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTOR-

DR. L. U. BEACH, PHYSICIAN AND

Busgeron, Permanently located at Towards.
Pa. Particular attention paid to all Chronic Diseases.
Cancers and Tumors removed without pain and without use of the knifes. Office at his residence on State street, two doors east of Dr. Pratit. Attendance in office Mondays and Saturdays. May 16,772.

TOHN N. CALIFF, ATTORNEY

ar Law, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention given to Orphans' Court business, Conveyancing an Collections. Agr Office in Wood's new block, sont of the First National Bank, up stairs.

Ech 1, 1821

VERTON & ELSBREE, ATTOR

ELY'S AT LAW, Towards, Pa., having entered nto copartnership, offer their professional services of the public. Special attention given to business the Orphan's and Register's Courts.

OVERTON. JR.

N. C. ELEBREE.

MERCUR & DAVIES, ATTOR-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

A. KEENEY, COUNTY SU

ill be at the office the last Saturday of each mont d at all other times when not called away on bus se connected with the Superitendency. All letter onid hereafter be addressed as above. dec.1.70

TOHN W. MIX. ATTORNEY AT

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

Furticular attention paid to Collections and Orphans tourt business. Office—Mercur's New Block, north id: Public Square. apr. 1, '59.

DOCTOR O. LEWIS, A GRADU-

DOCTOR U. LELY VII., at of the College of "Physicians and Surgions New York city, Class 1843-4, gives exclusive attentions of his profession. Office and resider

DR. D. D. SMITH, Dentist, has purchased G. H. Wood's property, between

purchased G. H. Wood's property, between Moreur's Block and the Ewell House, where he has located his office. Teeth extracted without pain by use of pas.

Towanda, Oct. 20, 1870.—yr.

Hotels.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE BAKERY,

We are prepared to feed the hungry at all times of the day and evening. Oysters and fee Gream is their seasons.

March 30, 1870.

D. W. SCOTT & CO.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA

RUMMERFIELD CREEK HO

Having purchased and thoroughly refitted this of and well-known stand, formerly kept by Sherif Grif fis. 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—tt.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA,

TOWANDA;

Mansion House,

eep6'71

BRADFORD COUNTY, PENN'A.

This popular house, recently leased by Mesars, one & Mesars, and having been completely refitted, emodeled, and refurnished, affords to the public il the comforts and modern conveniences of a first-ass Hotel. Situate opposite the Park on Main treet, it is eminently convenient for persons visit-

LERAYSVILLE, PA.

This House is conducted in strictly Temperature Principles. Every effort will be made to make guests comfortable. Good rooms and the table will always be supplied with the best the market always be supplied with the best the market affords:

TEMPLE OF FASHION

Where can always be found a complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS.

COWELL & WIRE

JACOBS.

KOON & MEANS, Proprietors.

PROPRIETO

Having purchased and the

DINING BOOMS

OR. J. W. LYMAN,

Towanda, June 22, 1871.

Office our dupr east of Reporter

INTENDENT, Towards, Pal Office with second door below the Ward House

Miscellaneous.

O. FROST & BONS TAMES WOOD, ATTORES AND HENRY PEET, ATTORNEY AT MANUFACTURERS CMITH & MONTANYE, ATTO ?-

FURNITURE O KITS AN IAW. Office—corner of Main and Pine Streets, opposite Poster's Drug Store. DR. H. WESTON, DENTIST.— Office in Pation's Block, over Gees's Drug and ten 1. '68. UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF CHAMBER SETS DAVID W. SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-

Law, Towards, Pa. Office on 2d floor under leerGe H. Word's Photograph Gallery. my30, 12 PARTHWARD WLACK WALNET PARTOR AND LIBRARY FURNITURE DR. T. B. JOHNSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over Dr. H. C. Poeter Bon DR. C. K. LADD, PHYSICIAN TABLES, WARDROBER DRESS nd Surgeon, Towanda, Pa. Office one do f Day, Huddell & Sanderson's coal office.

ING CARZE, SIDE-BOARDS, LIBRARY AND BOOK-CARES.

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, CHAIRS TABLES. MIRRORS. FEATHER PILLOWS. MATRESSES, & SPRING BEDS CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST We pay Case for Lumber, or will take Lumber exchange for Furniture. Also a large stock of

COFFINS FISK'S METALIC BURIAL CARPS. Which are now conceeded by all parties to be best Metalic Case in use. We have the

PINEST HEARSE

STORE 107 MAIN STREET. Be Do not forget the place.

GALLERY OF ART

J. O. FROST & SONS.

HARDING & GUSTIN, on Main street, first door south of the First National Bank, and mean, by strict sitention to business, and by the addition of every im-provement in the Art of Photography, to make the place worthy of patronage. Mr. Guerra is to remain with us, and give his whole time and attention to the making of

PAINTINGS IN OIL AND WATER COLORS As well as PENCELING in INDIA INE.

Particular stiention given to the enlarging of pictures, and to the fluishing of all kinds of work, so as to secure the best results, and as much time as possible gives to making negatives of small children.

Those wanting pictures will please give us a trial, and we think that they will be astisted. GEO. H. WOOD & CO.

E. ROSENFIELD'S

OPPOSITE THE MEANS HOUSE. (Formerly occupied by H. Jacobs.)

CLOTHING EMPOBIUM

rapid growth of Towards requires the expan-if business, and the undersigned, realizing this

READY MAYE CLOTHING LINE

MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

Having teased this House, is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give astisfaction to those who may give aide the cities.

My stock has all been purchased from the max binared to give attaination to those who may give him call.

13 North side of the public square, east of Mescar's flew block.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

the flucet quality and latest styles, which I am

REMEMBER!

M. E. BOSENFIELD. Towanda, March 28, 1872. MESSRS LAZARUS & MORRIS, OPTICIANS ANEOCULISTS, HARTFORD, CONS.

CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES W. A. CHAMBERLIN.

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 apportunity will be thus afforded to procure at all times, Speciacles Unequalled by any for their Strengthening and Preservation Qualities. Too much cannot be said as to their Superiority over the ordinary giasses work. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, distincts, or other unpleasant sensation, but on the contrary, from the perfect construction of So Lanses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of railed to the waster, and producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the askersi, healthy sight. They are the only spectacle that preserve as well as anoth the sight, and are the cheapest because the local atways lasting many years without change be

W. A. CHAMBERLIN, TOWANDA, PA. Sole Agent in Towards, Pa. We employ no peddiers.

March, 28, 1872.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS BAIL EVEBY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked to and from any Bailway Sta-tion or Seapert in Great Britain. Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Benmark, Germany, France, Holland: Pel-gium and the United States,

powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, Miscelluneaus.

February 2, 1866.—On the passage of the "civil rights bill," Mr.

March 20, 1866.—On the passage

the destitute colored people in the

April 6, 1866.—On the passage of

July 25, 1866. - On the increase of

the salaries of Senators, Mr. Bucka-

January 7, 1867 On the passage

franchise in the District of Columbia,

lew voted aye.

Buckalew voted nay.

veto, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

February 12, 1867.—On the pas-

March 2, 1867.—On the passage

March 16, 1867.—On the passage

March 21, 1867.—On the passage

of the act suspending all proceedings

January 15, 1868 .- On the passage

January 17, 1868 .- On the passage

June 25, 1868.—On the passage

President, Buckslew voted nay.

July 20, 1868.—On the passage

over the President's veto of the joint

resolution excluding from the electo-

rebellion, etc., Buckalew voted nay.

Constitution, Buckalew voted nay.

ported copper and copper ores,

An analysis of the above record

Buckalew voted may.

roted aye.

Buckslew voted nay.

voted nay.

voted nay.

[From the Pitisburg Commercial]. record of Charles R. Buckalew His Steadhol Support of the Robellion, and Consistent Opposition to Messares for the Suppression of the Robellion and Restaration of the Ropublic.

o examine attentively the record of Charles R. Buckalew as a member of the United States Senate for six not subject to any foreign power, ex- fibm. years, presented to-day, and decide cluding Indians not taxed, are here-from it what claims he has now on by declared to be citizens of the Unit-them for the highest honors within ed States, without distinction of col-pay one hundred day volunteers, or or." Mr. Buckslew voted nav. their gift.

Charles R. Buckslew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, served as a United States Senator from Buckalew voted nay.

February 20, 1866.—On the pastysburg.

The voted against the bill to respond to an arrange of the collection.

comfort to the enemy. He was not admit Senators or Representatives the service, his representatives must pay adversary, who, whenever it was possible, would move in diagnise and cover up his tracks.

In the the tenent House of Congress shall the service, his representatives must pay as dearly as possible for collecting his claims, the service, his representatives must pay as dearly as possible for collecting his claims, the service of the service, his representatives must pay as dearly as possible for collecting his claims.

6. He voted for paying rebel slave owners for slaves drafted or received. He was, to all intents and purposes, a rebel in the ranks of the brave men sion of Colorado into the Union, and and would to-day vote for compenwho were fighting against tresson. again April 25, 1866, Mr. Buckalew sating the rebels for the loss of all He was, therefore, a fit and trusty voted nay. emissary of the Confederacy—one who could be relied on to impart any imformation that might damage the the destitute colored people in the Union cause and help the rebels; one District of Columbia, Mr. Buckalew who was willing to consult with the

rebel agents in Canada, and encourage them to persevere in their efforts o overthrow the republic. At home he was in the confidence f those organizations formed to refront of the powerful opposition in Habeas Corpus, etc., March 3, 1863, his own county - a combination Mr. Buckalew voted nay. whose acts were as treasonable as June 25, 1866.—On the amend-was the firing on Fort Sumter, ments to the bill to reduce internal have voted otherwise.

When men were most needed to fill taxes, "That no tax or duty should decimated ranks, and conscription be assessed or paid on manufactured providing that neither House of Conhad to be resorted to, Buckalew not cotton, which may be grown or pro- gress should admit Senators or Reponly tacitly counseled resistance to duced after the passage of this act," resentatives from the rebel States, the process of the law, but aided and Mr. Buckalew voted aye. encouraged it by welcoming deserters. July 16, 1866.—On the passage of such State entitled to such representand fugitives from the draft. So the bill to continue in force the ation. firmly and steadfastly was he com- Freedmen's Bureau, over the Presi-

mitted to the cause of disunion, that dent's veto, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
he never permitted himself to say or July 19, 1866.—On the passage of do aught that might injure the the bill for the relief of the sufferers rebel cause. When forced to act by the Portland fire, Mr. Buckalew he was always found helping the en-voted nay.
emy, whether as a private citizen or July 22, 1866.—On the passage of a public officer. His record as a the joint resolution admitting the mitting the second States.

United States Senator, is in complete State of Tennessee to representation 6. He voted against the res

the people of Pennsylvania may judge nay.
this man by his acts, we append the Jul record of his votes while Senator: REPORD OF CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, AS SHOWN BY HIS VOTES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE 1863-69. December 22, 1863. On an amendment to the Deficiency Appropria-

tion Bill, "that no bounties except such as are now provided by law Mr. Buckslew voted nay. On the motion to exempt from the draft all clergymen, etc., Mr. Buckalow voted nay. January 14, 1864.—On the motion

clause in the act of March 3, 1863. Mr. Buckalew voted nay. On the motion to raise the maximum of the commutation to four tion of the amendment that all anihundred dollars, Mr. Buckalew voted mals imported for breeding purposes vote and hold office in Montana. be admitted duty free, Mr. Buckalew 3. He voted for an amendment On the motion that ministers of voted nay

to repeal the three hundred dollar

the gospel drafted into the army may be employed in hospitals, Mr. Buck- of the act of admission of Nebraska alew voted nay. January 18, 1864. On the passage of the enrollment act, Mr. Buckalew

January 25, 1864.—On the adoption of the resolution requiring Scnvoted nay. ators to take the oath of July 2, '62, February 16, 1867.-On the pas-Mr. Buckalew voted nay. February 23, 1864.—When the bill o equalize the pay of the soldiers Buckalew voted nay.

was under consideration, Mr. Davis, of Ky., offered an amendment to discover the President's veto of the act charge all the colored soldiers in the to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices, Buckalew voted nay. army, etc., Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Mr. Buckslew voted nay. March 10, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to equalize the pay of solois the supplemental reconstruction to abolish it. diers in the U.S. A., Mr. Buckalew act, Buckalew voted nay. voted nay. March 31, 1864.—On the motion to strike out the words "white male in relation to payment for slaves

itizens," in organic act of Montana, drafted or received as volunteers in Mr. Buckslew voted nay March 31, 1864.—On the motion voted nay. of Mr. Davis, of Ky., to se amend the 13th article of amendment to the constitution as to prohibit colored

the United States, Mr. Buckalew, vot-April 28, 1864.—On the passage of the act to increase temporarily the ed nay. duties on imports, Mr. Buckslew vot-

May 3, 1864.—On the joint resolution providing for the payment of volunteers called out for not less

than 100 days, Mr. Buckalew voted of the bill for the removal of the po-May 11, 1864. On the passage of the National Banking act, Mr. Buck-

alew voted nay. May 23, 1864.—On the bill amendatory of the act incorporating the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Buckalew vot- the above bill over the veto of the ed nay.

June 17, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to increase the duties on imports, Mr. Buckslew voted nay. June 23, 1864.—On the passage of the act to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to Military Duty by reason of payment of money, Mr. Buckslew voted nay. June 29, 1864.—On the passage of the bill for establishing the Freednam's Bureau, Mr. Ruckalew voted bill to regulate "the duties on im-Buckalew, s

January 13, 1865.—On the passage of the Joint Resolution to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, Mr. Buckalow voted nay.

Democrat he believed the negro fit

of the bill (8.88) to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims would still have had him degraded.

3. He voted against the against the second se February I, 1866.—When the "civ- have been impossible to maintain il rights" bill was under considerative efficiency of the armies, and detion, Mr. Trumbull moved the fol- feat the rebellion. When this law lowing amendment, "That all per-came to be enforced he encouraged sons born in the United States and an organization to resist its execu-

emergency men. He would rather that the State Capital had fallen into

is well known—in fact, notorious—sage of the "act to enlarge the pow-that all through the war his sympa-thies were with the rebels. He was the veto of President, Mr. Buckslew of soldiers' claims against the Gova leader among the Copperhead Devoted nay.

worsey, that wing of the party that March 2, 1866.—On the question diers only as little as possible, and the Union armies, by giving aid and that neither House of Congress shall when a soldier had lost his life in

March 13, 1866.—On the admis- as volunteers into the Union armies their slaves, and for pensioning dis-abled rebel soldiers. Such a course of the bill for the temporary relief of would be consistent with his every

act and every vote. II. That Charles R. Buckalew him dered, in every possible way, the work of reconstruction, except upon terms the "civil rights bill" over the Pres. acceptable to the rebels. 1. He was opposed to Senstors

ident's veto, Mr. Buckalew voted taking an oath renewing their allegi-April 20, 1866.—On the passage of ance and fidelity to the United sist the draft, and was the head and the act to amend an act relating to States. Having acted with the traitors himself, in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and never having renounced his treason, he could not

2. He voted against a resolution until Congress should have declared

3. He voted against admitting into Congress the loval representatives from Tennessee 4. He voted against the reconstruction acts, and the supplements

5. He voted against the bill re-adharmony with his other acts. That in Congress, Mr. Buckalew voted excluding from the Electoral College

the vote of rebel States not yet reorganized. III. Charles R. Buckaleir opposed every measure calculated to secure the political and civil rights of the colored of the act to regulate the elective race.

over the President's veto, Mr. Buck- bill, securing equality before the law to all men, without distinction of race alew voted nay.

January 9, 1867.—On the adoption or color. By this vote he declared shall be paid to any person enlisting of the amendment to the act for the that a black man should not have after the fifth day of Jaunary next," admission of the State of Nebraska, the same legal rights as other men admission of the State of Nebraska, the same legal rights as other men providing that there shall be no disproviding that there shall be no distinction as to race or color in the ex- | church :s, from schools, from colleges, ercise of the elective franchise, Mr. from railway cars, from hotels, from steamboat cabins, from theatres, and January 18, 1867.—On the passage from all public privileges. This doc-of the act to regulate the tenure of trine is now being enforced in Savancertain civil offices, Mr. Buckalew nah, where black men are shot for

> January 31, 1867 .- On the adop-2. He voted against an amend ment to permit colored citizens t 3. He voted for an amendment prohibit colored persons from becom-February 8, 1867.—On the passage ling citizens of the United States.

attempting to ride in street cars.

4. He voted against the repeal into the Union over the President's the Fugitive Slave law. 5. He voted against establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, which was sage of the bill establishing a uni- the means of bringing relief and sucform system of bankruptcy through- cor to thousands of destitute and out the United States, Mr. Buckalew suffering blacks.

6. He voted against furnishing temporary relief to destitute blacks in sage of the first reconstruction act, the District of Columbia. 7. He voted against admitting Ne braska with a Constitution cufranover the President's veto of the act chising the colored residents. 8. He voted against the Fifteenth

Amendment, securing the ballot to the colored men of the United States February 24, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant General of the U. S. A., reconstruction act, Buckalew voted lions to the dignity of American citizons. He is against this amendment still, and would do all in his power IV. Charles R. Buckalen opposed

wholesome financial measures, nevessary to secure stability and confidence among business men, and protect the credit of the nation. 1. He opposed the National Bankthe United States army, Buckalew ing act--a measure without which

March 23, 1867.—On the passage the rebellion could not have been over the President's veto of the sup- crushed and the financial affairs of and a puzzle to the government plemental reconstruction act, Bucks- the government successfully administered; which gave stability to the persons from becoming citizens of lew voted nay.

been so thoroughly and flagrantly istered; which gave stability to the been so thoroughly and flagrantly country, and subsequently enabled corrupt, and no other seemed so country, and subsequently enabled corrupt. the third reconstruction act over the the administration to provide for the veto of the President, Buckalew vot- payment of the national debt. 2. He opposed the adoption of a

uniform system of bankruptcy, a if the bill to suspend the further re- measure which has brought relief to duction of the currency, Buckalew thousands of business men, and was inaugurated, of which the emgreatly stimulated mercantile and ployment of non-political agents and manufacturing enterprises. 3. He favored a redundant curren-

V. Charles R. Buckalew voted uni-

formly against protection to American

industry, thus striking directly at the vital interests of Pennsylvania. He favored the passage of an act ral college votes of States lately in as to benefit his rebel friends; but when the bill to increase the duties February 17, 1869.—On the pas- on imports, and the bill imposing a sage of the amcudment (XV) to the tariff on imported copper and copper on imports, and the bill imposing a ore, were under consideration, he

> Government in its life-struggle with treason. We challenge his support-

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Considering the Republican party as an agency charged with a specific work a work of great magnitude, and beest with very great and delicate causes of embarrassment, and as cate causes of embarrassment, and as having performed its work with a commendable degree of fidelity and efficiency, though perhaps not absolutely the most wisely, and that its work is still incomplete, requiring further time for its finishing—it seems to us the plainest dictate of wisdom and prudence to give to that party a further systems of power. party a further extension of power,

that it may finish its well begun and successfully advanced, but still incomplete work. Especially it would seem to be unwise to turn over the unfinished have been from the beginning op-posed to it, and must mar rather than perfect it, if given up to them. Even if the mission of the Republican party were not wisely chosen at the first, it is now too late to undo what has

Intion. This is conceded by all partice. That party has been, thus far, the architect of our newly ordered social edifice; it, and not another of

opposing ideas and purposes, should e allowed to complete the work. But though the Republican party was originally based upon one ruling idea, to wit, antagonism to the aggressiveness of the slave power, yet gressiveness of the slave power, yet Britain could afford to leave them and published the next day. The gressiveness of the slave power, yet it has not been without other, though secondary, political ideas. The demands of the administration have compelled it to bring out a policy as broad as the requirements of the fore the American people and the sasistant invading other departments. government of a great nation. He world to attest the able and upright assistant, invading other departments civil administration of the Governstate of the Governstate of the paper, however, from time to ment began only with the accession

of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, and it is proper to judge the party, so far of Europe are looking with admira-as he is its leader, by his administration. Four principal items especially demand attention - the Finances, ly demand attention the Finances, Indian Affairs, Foreign Affairs, and learning from it a lesson respecting her. During the month encoceeding the fire she averaged more than a the ordering of the Southern States to which might be added the Civil

Service Reform. The financial condition of the country four years ago was not only bad, but really alarming. During the preceeding four years but little had been done to improve the state of things as left at the close of the war. The burdens of taxation, chiefly imposed during the war, and as special the taxes were so poorly collected, and their proceeds so largely d min-ished by frauds and defalcations, that little more than enough to meet current demands were received at the

treasury. The people were very restive under such a state of things. and, while leaders of the opposition openly spoke in favor of repudiation, conservative and patriotic men con templated the future with painful forebodings. But the new administration grap

pled the subject bravely, and the result of three years, and a quarter's work is before us. The principal of the national debt has been diminish ed \$334,000,000, and the rate of interest on the whole debt reduced by the funding process from six to five and four and a half per cent. The internal taxation has been reduced during the same time more than \$75,000,000, and the customs \$54, 000,000. Internal taxation, except upon spirits and fermented liquors tobacco, and a few other articles o luxury, will soon be entirely swept away : while many of the imported articles most used in ordinary life, as tea, coffee, salt, coal, and raw mate-

rial for manufactures, are to be admitted free of duty, or at greatly reduced rates. The result of this policy is seen i the greatly reduced price of nearly all ordinary articles of living, thus coming home to the homes and pockets of the people. The credit of the Government abroad, and of our States and milroads, has greatly improved. Capital is abundant, business active, and remunerative, and financial affairs prosperous beyond

precedent. Such a record was never before made; and under the same policy, with a steadily decreasing rate of taxation, the whole public debt would be cancelled, in less than twenty years. Seeing all this, is it not wisest to go on in the same way, faithful performance of my trust. rather than put the work into new and untried hands.

The Indian affairs of the country

have long been a public reproach

Probably no other department has been so thoroughly and flagrantly to the Presidency, determined to sttompt something toward mitigating the evils of the case. A new policy the use of conciliatory measures were the chief features. Of course, it met tially tried, and comparatively feebly executed, for lack of the time and means necessary for a more adequate

ers to show, from his record as a the presidency, found the foreign af- my predecessors. Neither General will mock at his pleas. They will Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

I. That Charles R. Buckalem appears United States Senator, a single word fairs of the country in a most unsate Gameron nor his son are now or ever hang and slay. The negro of the January 23, 1865.—On the passenger of the government, is factory and painfully delicate conhave been upon the bond given by South will have to hide himself from

NUMBER 12. in miles manente, both desiring

concessions for the maintenance of The new administration was doubtless strongly inclined to peace. Milible realities of war, are usually least inclined to resort to it, and, as a matter of policy, a war with Great like a place among your editorial Britain was at that time a most un- writers," she said, confidently. The desirable issue. Our country was in editor seeing before him only a bux-no condition for undertaking such a om, pink-faced girl of twenty-two or conflict. Just emerging from the twenty-three, very naturally inquired, horrors of the rebellion, in which a "What can you do?" Anything million of the strong men of the nathat needs doing on a newspaper," tion had either fallen or become disabled—with an almost insupportable perience have you had?" was the burden of public debt, and with the next question. "None to speak of," industry of the country, and especialishe said, "but I can do it—I feel it ly in the South, disorganized—the in my bones. Try me." She was

ty were not wisely chosen at the first, it is now too late to undo what has taken place. Our civil organization cannot be restored to its former condition, but must be consolidated out to the consol

At what expense of skillful diplo- strong masculine editorial, and was macy this was done, how Great accepted with the words, "You may Britain was made to feel that its in- call again." The next day she walkterests in the issue were not less than ed into the office and straightway ours; the strong self reliance with hung up her bonnet and shawl and which it was effectually said that we resumed the deak. She wrote an ar-

al Administration. While the statesmen and publicists tion apon the proceedings of the Court of Arbitration at Geneva, and will it be wise for the American people to repudiate the Administration

in favor of one of another party and lies. Beadiness is her striking trait. She works like lightning, and seldom Of the greatest feature of the policy of the Administration of President Her facilities and vigor are marve-Grant we have no room to write any- lous. She is an Irish Catholic, a bigthing. Its great business has been of in theology, a radical in politics, to order the affairs of the South-a and a girl who seems to have never business of the highest possible im- yet thought of marrying. She throws still for further efforts in the same direction. Of that subject we treat

TREASURER MACKEY. DENIAL OF THE CHARGES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE CONCERNING HIS ADMINIS TRATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTS

at some future time.—Christian; Advo-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Harrishuro, August.5, 1872. the Editor of the Press : . . . Sin: The persistency with which ou reiterate certain charges affecting

my integrity in the management of the State Treasury induces me to her fingers, ready for instantaneous think that you credit your own allega tions, and to apprehend that you may induce a portion of the public to be- she will stick to it as long as she lieve that these charges are founded lives. In the absence of the editoron fact, to the manifest injury of the in-chief and his deputy, she has public credit. The charges repeatedly made in

your correspondents are in substance | ready attracts attention as the first as follows: First. That there is a large amount of worthless notes and checks in the

vaults of the Treasury—so large that, in the language of an editorial in THE Press of the 2d instant, "If the Treasury were to be transferred today into honest hands, it would be impossible for the Ring, even with all their wealth and resources, to make good all the worthless paper now in the vaults." Second. That the securities in the

of speculation. Third. That the money of the State | truthful language. He remonstrates is used by Simon Cameron and his son J. D. Cameron for their own speech against President Grant. His private purposes, or deposited in article is entitled "Charles Sumner's banks under their control where it Crisis," and he predicts the ruin of can be made available for their use, and that their names appear on the self to the Greeley nomination. He bond given by me to the State for the does not hesitate to vindicate Grant's

sinking fund are used for the purpose

To all these charges I wish to enter manner. He as pluckily reflects on an emphatic denial, and my object the opposite party. He says: in addressing you this note is to invite you and any competent and respectable bankers or business menyou may select to make an examination of the condition of the Treasury. To your first specific charge I an-

the Treasury. speculating in the securities belonging to the sinking fund, I answer, that the securities were given by the purchasers of the public works; that they carefully exclude their promises they are now and always have been from the reports of their conversaton of Alabama, Buckalew voted nay.

June 11, 1868.—On the passage of the bill to re-admit the Rebel States, Buckalew voted nay.

Buckalew voted nay.

June 12, 1868.—On the passage of the gradual return to a specie buckalew voted nay.

Buckalew voted nay.

June 13, 80 and end that nuancial connimate opposition of the whole in the vaults of the Treasury; that they are not of a negotiable character, and could not be hypothecated for one dollar even had Thomas in the vaults of the Treasury; that they have not of a negotiable character, and could not be hypothecated for one dollar even had Thomas in the vaults of the Treasury; that they have not of a negotiable character, and could not be hypothecated for one dollar even had Thomas in the vaults of the Treasury; that they have not of a negotiable character, and could not be hypothecated for one dollar even had Thomas in the vaults of the party that has conquered—its ideas and its management of the party that has they are not of a negotiable character, and could not be hypothecated for one dollar even had Thomas in the vaults of the Treasury; that they have not of a negotiable character, and could not be hypothecated for one dollar even had Thomas in the vaults of the Treasury; that they have not of a negotiable character.

Buckalew voted nav. extirpation; and though only par- posed to convert them to the improp-

> experiment, it has worked well; and, immediately or through their banks, at a greatly reduced cost, the savage and that they are on my bond-I to reduce the tax on raw cotton, so tribes have been kept comparatively answer that neither General Cameron quiet. Indian wars have been avoid nor his son have at any time during ed, and the imminent extirpation of my administration borrowed's single the Indian race has been stayed, with dollar of the State money, nor have Greeley, it will still be the two and a not fanciful hope that these oldest control its disposition: and the only latter and that will control his policome an integral element of our nationality. It may at least be well to money in which they are stockhold-expected to have been elected king Buckslew, and we look in vain for to try the experiment a little fur-iny act or vote of his in aid of the ther, and for that purpose to leave it Harrishure. The amount or leave it had flatther, and for that purpose to leave it Harrisburg. The amount on deposit tered him into their power, as Sumin the same hands. In this bank is comparatively small, ner to control these Philistines if General Grant, at his accession to and less than it was under some of they succeed in his capture. They

each. The reports are open for your inspection, together with the reports of the banks, in verification of my

statements. Now, sir, I have entered a specific denial of your allegations affecting my integrity and the public credit. The vaults of the Treasury are open to your inspection, and I invite you to make good your charges. Respectfully yours, folly yours, R. W. Mackey

A SUCCESSFUL LADY EDITOR.

A Chicago correspondent of the New York World sends the following sketch of a lady writer on the Chica go Evening Post: Miss Margaret F. Buchanan seems to be, beyond comparison, the most

most expecting war. Behind our own Government stood the people, at least so considered—and, though sverse to war, yet more averse to any reliting and foreign affairs, from a stream of the stream of politics, and foreign affairs, from a playful estimate of the "Possum Policy," to a solid treatment of the Alawalked into the office of the Chicago Evening Post and handed a letter of dition, but must be consolidated avoiding an outbreak with Great gressional contest between the Respectably to the ideas of the party that has ied on this great eivil revolution. This is consoled by all party lution. This is consoled by all party lution. caustic comments thereon. It was a and has written editorials on almost every phase of American life, politics finance - nothing intimidates

column and a half a day, besides furnishing matter to two or three weekleast conspicuous qualities. Her ediaggressive, and perfectly in harmony with the spirit of the age. Without being conventionally handsome. Miss Buchanan has a most striking appearance, especially when addressing an audience. Without being weakly sensitive she is thoroughly womanly, and sho is an impersonation of the enthusiasm, the wit, the quick temper, the generosity, the fidelity, the pluck the fighting and overcoming malities of the North of Ireland She has a well trained mind and a

and all she knows is at the ends of application to the morning's news. She loves journalism, and declares sometimes been in charge of the Evening Post for a week at a time: your editorial columns and through and though only twenty-five, she alwoman who has shown a wide: familiarity with political and financial questions, and who has occupied for years, with success and honor, the

BISHOP HAVEN AND POLITICS Bishop Haven, one of the newly

elected Bishops of the M. E. Church, does not believe patriotism incompatible with his new ecclesiatical relations. In an article in a late numher of the New York Independent, he makes use of the following bold and with Senator Sumner for his famous the Senator should be commit himadministration in a pretty emphatic

"The time has come when the par-

ty that has done this work of emancipation, etc., asks a continuance of power. Its ambitious onemies have beguiled certain of its former sunporters from their steadfastness, and swer, that it is not true that there is are now seeking his co-operation any worthless paper in the vaults of They go to him with plausible words the Treasury.

They promise equality and fraternity with the negro, open courts, open schools, open churches, open inns, and equality in all places of public resort. They mean no such purpose; er use you allege.

To the third charge—that the ant men cast nearly three millions of Camerons are using the public money votes in '68. The friends of the slave, of liberty, and of Union. cast only a little over three millionshardly a quarter of a million difference. If that quarter of a million is taken away from Grant and given to