Bradford Reporter

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

Towanda, Thursday, August 22, 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,
HON. GLENI W. SCOFIELD,
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican Committee of Bradford County, at a meeting held on Friday, August 2, 1872, agreed to make the following call:

The Republican voters of Bradford County are respectfully requested to assemble in their wards, townships, or boroughs, at such places as may be designated by the Committees of Vigilance hereby appointed for the several election districts for the ensuing year, on Saturday, the 24th day of August, 1872, and elect *two delegates* to represent them in the County Convention to be held at the COURT HOUSE, in TOWANDA BOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of AUGUST, 1872, at one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be presented for the support of the electors of the county at the ensuing election. The committees of vigilance, will in calling the delegate elections specify that the meetings for the election of delegates shall be organized in the townships at 3 o'clock, p.m., and kept open until 5 o'clock, p.m., and in the boroughs at 7 o'clock, p. m., and kept open for one hour.

The following officers are to be nominated:

One person in conjunction with the counties of Columbia, Montour, Sullivan, and Wyoming, for Congress.

Two persons in conjunction with the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming, as Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Two persons to represent this county in the State Legislature.

One person for Sheriff.
One person for Prothonotary.
One person for Register and Recorder.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for County Auditor.
One person for Coroner.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee recommend that the delegate elections be conducted by ballot, as the most efficient method of securing a full and fair expression of the will of the electors in the choice of delegates and also most earnestly urge upon the Republicans of the several districts the importance of attending the primary meetings, and giving their attention to the election of proper persons to represent them in the County Convention.

Resolved, That we most earnestly urge upon the Republicans of the several election districts the importance of the most thorough local organization, and for this purpose a Club should be formed at once in every election district in the county, with the object of giving active aid in promoting the election of Grant and Wilson.

Resolved, That the persistent and concerted efforts of the Democratic papers and their allies, who support Horace Greeley for President, to divert public attention from the important issues of the canvass by raising the most unfounded and grossly libelous charges against General Grant and the Republican party, renders it the more imperative that Republicans should be active and earnest in their efforts to insure success both in the October and November elections.

The Committees of Vigilance for the ensuing year are as follows:

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Albany—Russell Miller, Francis Kellogg, Ode Campbell.
Armenia—Henry Covert, Jr. O. D. Field, Simeon Sherman.
Athens Township—N V Weller, H W Thomas, David Gardner.
Athens Borough—H C Hayes, John Carroll Wm P Crane.
Alba Borough—James Reynolds, C S Wilson, G L Crandall.
Asylum—N F Moody, E J Ayres, Lyne Ennis.
Barclay—W J Hillis, L Putnam, Jr., Percival Bailey.
Burlington Township—J W Nichols, E D Rundell, R M Pratyme.
Burlington Borough—R R Phelps, R H Ely, Mortimer Vosburg.
Burlington West—Fred Whitehead, Thomas Blackwell, E E Loomis.
Canton Borough—A D Williams, Mark Thompson, Calvin Brown.
Canton Township—L H Lindley, Daniel Innes, Darius Manley.
Columbia—J H Morgan, D G Wolf, Alva Cornell.
Franklin—David Smiley, Sterne McKee, James C Ridgeway.
Granville—Valentine Saxton, John Sayles, William McKeever.
Herrick—O J Buttles, C Rice, F S Squires.
Litchfield, Hiram Parkhurst, Levi Palmer, Amos Harris.
Leroy—A J Layton, A D Munn, W H Carmer.
Lafayette—J J Gorham, M H Gregory, D G Bailey.
Monroe Borough—H C Tracy, H W Rockwell, G L Ball.
Monroe Township—H H Sweet, Abram Boyle, John Northrup.
Newell—Shiloh Allen, W H Pickering, S A Chaffee.
Overton—John Mathews, Josiah Rinebolt, W W Cahill.
Pike—F N Dewolf, E H Davis, H A Ross.
Ridgebury—Charles Thompson, E Beckwith, Ward Manleyville.
Sheshequin Borough—D R Woodburn, O F Young, Dan'l Vought.
Sonestown Township—Levi Towner, Wm Parks, L D Prince.
Smithfield—J Tracy, E Chamberlain, John Bird, Jr.
Springfield—Theodore Wilder, Finley Hubbard, Wm Brown.
Sandy Creek—M E Wilson, W H Moore, John E Smith.
Standing Stone—T H Arnold Finley Furman, G P Monroe.
Tuscarora—O D Kinney, George Blackman, Isaac Vetter.
Towanda Borough—First Ward—L A Goodrich, G A Stevens, Myron Kingsley.
Second Ward—James Bryant, D Sullivan, Andrew Nobles.
Towanda Borough—Second Ward—James H Coolbaugh, Jesse Wilson, Charles Butty.
Towanda Borough—Third Ward James H Novinger, Wm Dittrich, W G Tracy.
Ulster Township—John Fox, G W Scovill, Malon Swartwood.
Troy—North—Wm Smith, Geo Granger, Thomas Clancy.
Troy Borough—O T Saltmarsh, J J Spalding, B A Long.
Troy Township—James Ward, Wm Sloane, George Dillon.
Terry—W I Horton, Charles Thompson, Jonathan Terry.
Wyalusing—W Barrowcliff, Henry Ackley, William Shumway.
Windham—Geo Nichols, E B Minier, F W Nobles.
Wilmot—Nathan Young, Jr. J D Kinney, E F Tripp.
Wysox—Wm Vaughan, Geo Moscript, Stephen Bostwick, Jerre Lickwar.
Wells—Saul—James Fox, S W Vaughan, N J Gaylord.
Rome—M J Coolbaugh, Miles Shores, B E Whitney.
Pike—H Knapp, J A Roy, J H Brink.
Litchfield—J P Ely, James Arey.

J. HOLCOMB,
JOHN PASSMORE,
J. W. INGHAM,
C. T. SAYLES,
ABRAHAM SNELL,
R. ALLEN,
WM. LEWIS,
A. C. FRISBIE,
JOHN VAN DYKE,
Committee.

Buckalew dare not deny (says the Pittsburg *Commercial*) that he corresponded with rebel emissaries in Canada in 1863 and '64, when he was serving as a Senator in the National Legislature; and Holcombe, the Confederate emissary, in reporting the result of the interview, declared that it was by cultivating and strengthening such Northern men as Buckalew that the rebellion could hope to succeed! And again: Buckalew's record proves him a pro-rebel Democrat of the most ultra class, and Republicans are asked to make him Governor of the State he so basely betrayed in the hour of danger. And yet again: Buckalew's record is before the world. We challenge his supporters to show a single vote, or produce a single sentence of his that was calculated to aid the Government in suppressing the rebellion.

Horace Greeley in 1869 called the Irish and German emigrants "carpetbaggers from Cork, Limerick, and Sigel-Krautenthal," and that they were as deficient in mental and moral cultivation as in property. Horace is evidently a brow-Nothing at heart.

Mr. Buckalew was a United States Senator from Pennsylvania during the war. He was never heard to utter a word for the Union or a syllable of denunciation of treason and rebellion.

THE MEETINGS LAST WEEK.

Gov. Pollock and Gen. Albright spoke at LeRaysville on Wednesday afternoon last to a large audiance. the meeting was organized in the M. E. Church, by the election of the following officers:

President—C. W. Reynolds.

Vice-Presidents—B. B. Porter, Sam. Chaffee, Wm. Morgan, Demon Ackley, E. S. Skeel, E. Carr, Joel Johnson, Wm. Hutchinson, Wm. Howell, Charles Platt, E. Workheiser, J. Buttles, Vincent Owen, Daniel B. Hutchinson, C. S. Squires, G. D. Williams, H. S. Phelps, Agustin Lewis, Cyrus Cook, Nelson Ross, Samuel Brownson.

Secretaries—G. W. Brink, Esq., Rev. F. H. Cochrane.

Gov. Pollock spoke in his usual eloquent and persuasive manner, and was listened to with the greatest attention. The Governor's high reputation as a citizen, added to his oratorical powers renders him one of the most efficient speakers in the country, and his efforts are everywhere successful in winning converts to the cause of Republicanism.

Gen. Albright is a fluent speaker, and his active participation in the stirring scenes of the rebellion give his remarks an unusual interest just at the time, when the democratic party have placed in nomination for State offices these thoroughly disloyal men. The speaker was called upon in the line of his military duty to visit the home of the candidate for Governor, and aid in suppressing the "Fishing Creek Rebellion," organized by Mr. Buckalew's friends. The General's remarks have the ring of the pure metal, and if elected to Congress, as we have no doubt he will be, the Republican party and the whole State will have reason to feel proud of him.

Meetings were held at Athens and Canton, at both of which places good audiances were present.

The last *Argus* publishes a very indignant letter written by Edward Herrick Jr, Esq. Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, to the N. Y. *Tribune*, because some post-master has put a N. Y. *Times* in some one's box. The Chairman gets exceedingly irate, and wants to know what is to be done about it? Rather funny, isn't it, to see Esq. Herrick looking after the presumptive right of the New York *Tribune*? And the *Tribune* waxing wrath, will have the matter remedied.

The swindled subscribers to the *Tribune* are somewhat interested in this muss! In Erie county, in this State, the *Tribune* has an accredited agent, who, can, by the laws of this State be legally served with a process against the *Tribune* publishers. He has been repeatedly sued by subscribers, who paid for the *Tribune* under the pledge that it was to be a Republican paper; Democrats have been subpoened to prove it was not *now* a Republican paper, and judgment obtained for the balance of subscription. If the *Tribune* people will send an authorized agent to this County we promise he shall have lively times, answering the complaints of deceived and swindled subscribers.

All this bluster and indignation of Esq. Herrick and the *Tribune* is simulated. The Esquire knows very well that he would give judgment in such cases against the *Tribune*, and the *Tribune* people know very well that they obtained the money of their subscribers here, under representation that the increased circulation of the *Tribune* would aid in the election of the Republican candidate for President. Both know that there is no attempt to dictate what paper the people shall read. But any subscriber to the N. Y. *Tribune* who desires a sound, reliable Republican paper during the campaign can have the N. Y. *Times*. If he don't want it, all he has to do, is to refase it, and somebody else will be glad to take it.

Another Come outer.—S. G. M'Kee, editor of the Alliance *Telegraph*, at Alliance, Ohio, renounces Greeley, and declares himself for Grant. He has been a prominent Democrat for twenty-four years, but cannot swallow the dose mixed up at Baltimore. In his letter Mr. M'Kee says

"As I have for these long years been wedded and bound to the Democratic party through principle, I feel that I have nothing to bind me to that organization any longer, and shall cast my vote for General Grant. In my connection with the army of the Cumberland and the department of the Mississippi, it was my good fortune to be in and about the headquarters of the General, and I always admired him as a brave man, independent and firm in the field and in the private circle; while his kindness and affection for the soldiers was observed of all observers."

Every true Republican should work with a will to secure the election of the honest, faithful and impartial Judge Mercur, to the bench of the Supreme Court. He represents, in politics, principles of an entirely different nature from Judge Thompson. He was loyal through all our struggles and would not be guilty of straining a point in order to decide against raising or paying soldiers, against a rebellion, or against allowing faithful soldiers to vote in the field.—*Williamsport Epitomist.*

The working-men throughout the State are almost unanmously for Hartranft and Grant. In Berks, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Lehigh, Carbon, and throughout the coal and iron districts the workers in coal and iron are taking an active part in the election of the Republican candidates.

DELEGATE MEETINGS.

In accordance with the call of the Standing Committee, the Republican delegate meetings will be held on Saturday afternoon next, and we rise to again call the attention of the voters to the subject. It is very important that the best men should be selected as delegates. Unless there is a full attendance of the voters, ambitious men will undoubtedly control the action of the convention through delegates selected by them. We do not wish to be understood as opposing any of the gentlemen spoken of in connection with the offices to be filled. We believe any of them would fill the positions asked for with credit. Below we give a list of the names mentioned in connection with nominations:

Congress—B. LaPorte, H. W. Tracy.

Constitutional Convention—A. G. Elsbree, Athens Township, Gen. Williston Athens boro. Dr. Horton, Terry.

Representatives—O. Dawes, Windham; E. R. Myer, Wysox; S. S. Betts, Wyalusing; John Beardsley, Monroe; A. H. Spaulding, Athens; G. W. Ingham, Wilmot.

Sheriff—R. C. Shesbaugh, Athens; Wm. Saydor, Sheshequin; J M. Smith, Troy; Peter Dean, South Creek; James Foulks, West Burlington, Ferris Ackley, Wyalusing; James Marsh, LeRaysville; Asa Nichols, Pike; J. H. Orcutt, Towanda Borough.

Prothonotary—Captain B. M. Peck, Jay Chaapel, Towanda.

Register and Recorder—C. E. Gladding, Columbia; Wallace Scott, Smithfield; C. E. Andrews, Canton; O. J. Chubbuck, A. G. Frisbie, Orwell.

Commissioner—W. Rogers, Benjamin Kuykendall, Windham; John B. Hinds, Wysox; D. W. Brown, Wyalusing; F. A. Park, Herrick; M. A. Codding, Pike.

There may be other names but the above list comprises all we have heard spoken of.

COL. FORNEY'S POSITION.

Col. Forney is a politician of considerable sagacity, but somehow has not been very successful. While professing to be working for Grant, he is indirectly working against him.

His opposition to the State Ticket arises from purely personal, or rather we might say selfish motives. No matter who had been nominated for Governor, had he been a friend of Senator Cameron's he would have opposed him in the same way as he does oppose Gen. Hartranft.

Col. Forney accuses Gen. Hartranft of complicity in the Evans case for a dishonorable purpose. Has he forgotten that the Committee of Investigation entirely exhonerated him from the charge and that Senator Wallace said that the charge was groundless? Still in the face of these facts he renews the charges. Is not the unanimous resolution of the State Legislature for Gen. Hartranft to hold the office of Auditor General, until the election of a successor, a sufficient endorsement? If it is not sufficient will Col. Forney please tell us *what* is?

How consistent he is. Why he told us in *The Press* in January or February, that although Gen. Hartranft was not his first choice for Governor, yet if he was nominated he would support him. Consistency thou art a jewel, and especially a rare owe, with the editor of the *Press*.

Col. Forney, like most politicians is ambitious, but to such an extent that he will not sacrifice his personal gratifications for the sake of his party. He thinks if Hartranft is elected this fall, he is politically dead, so he proposes to oppose him as strongly as possible, however will be of no avail, as Gen. Hartranft will be elected as well as the whole ticket, notwithstanding his opposition. Perhaps it will be pleasant for Col. Forney to know that instead of being approved, his course is strongly condemned by over nine-tenths of the Republicans in the State. He endeavors to make the people believe that the opposition to Gen. Hartranft is large, and increasing, while it is quite the reverse. The *Press* published a short time ago, a list of about twenty Republican papers in the State which were opposed to Hartranft, and after being sifted down there were found to be but five. Such is a fair sample.

The attitude of the *Press*, is being found out, and it will make a good companion for the *Tribune*. Senator Sumner has lately intimated that Col. Forney is coming out for Greeley. We will soon see if Sumner is a true prophet.

We deeply regret to see the course that the Col. is pursuing, and can not help but think how low are the mighty fallen. R.

The New York *Herald* says: "We support Grant for these reasons: He has kept the peace; he has given protection to men of all color in the South; he has solved the painful and shameful Indian question; he has given us an economical administration and has been implacable with rogues in office; he has made a treaty with England and means to hold England to it; he has strengthened the national credit, and has contributed in every way to the prosperity of the country. He has borne himself with simplicity, dignity and honor in his station—a quiet unpretending gentleman, as every President should be. Behind this he has made a name in our history second only to Washington as a soldier—a name known to all the world."

M'Clure's appeal to the people of Pennsylvania is a document of singular and audacious impertinence. Having just returned from North Carolina, he rushes before the people of Pensylvania to tell them that the Republicans of the old North State won their last victory by fraud, and that their is nothing in Republicanism but falsehood. What a man this is to be sure. Last year he ran as an independent candidate for the State Senate, securing hundreds of republican votes on the clear understanding that he was a Grant man, and this year he is issuing Greeley addresses, assuring the people there is nothing but falsehood in Republicanism. The verity of M'Clure is most beautiful to contemplate.

GOV. [illegible]

The *Argus* [illegible] Gov. Pollock [illegible] occasion [illegible] been the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, [illegible] to excite the jealousy of the foreigners, large numbers of whom are going to vote for Grant. The charge of the *Argus* leads to the inquiry, who is Gov. Pollock and how was he elected? If our memory serves us correctly he was elected by a majority of 40,000, at a time when the democrats claimed the State by 10,000 to 20,000. Rebel sympathizers account for his election in a strange way, they say that he was the Know Nothing candidate, although he was nominated by the Whigs. Did the legerdemain of changing from Whig to Know Nothing cause 50,000 democrats to vote for him? The explanation will not bear investigation. The truth is Gov. Pollock's election was the result of a great uprising of the people, such a revolution as never occurs without just cause. The party adcating to Gov. Pollock made no coalition against foreigners. In truth many of the most active, intelligent foreigners of the city of Philadelphia were foremost in urging an honest coalition against a secret clan of both Americans and foreigners who had for years managed, or rather mismanaged the financial affairs of this State, and brought the commonwealth to the verge of financial ruin, by prodigality, in heaping favors upon a ring who were robbing the treasury. Gov. Pollock was triumphantly elected, called around him able advisers, and succeeded in wresting from the plunderers nine millions worth of State property. This vast amount the Governor instantly placed to the credit of the State, to be used in liquidating the interest and principal of our enormous State debt. This fund has been faithfully applied to the purpose for which it was appropriated, much to the relief of tax-payers.

When Gov. Pollock came into power he found a debt of $40,000,000 burdening the people, all of which had been contracted under democratic administrations. His wise and economical administration reduced the debt $9,000,000 in three years. Unfortunately, however he was succeeded by a democratic Governor, and $5,000,000 worth of property was squandered on the lobby and bankrupt corporations. The wickedness of that transaction is not sumed up in the loss of the $5,000,000. In the act disbursing this large sum, a clause was inserted, authorizing the Governor to endorse the bonds of a worthless railroad company to the amount of $3,500,000, whenever the engineer should report fifty miles of the track ready for the rails. This report was easily made out but, fortunately for the tax-payers the character of the corporation was such that capitalists could not be found to invest, even with the endorsement of the State. Had this nefarious plan been carried out by the democratic Governor and his supporters in the legislaure, the State would have been the loser to the extent of $8,500,000. Col. McClure who was one of the advocates of this bill will not be credited with much sincerity when he sets himself up as a "reformer."

At the close of Gov. Pollock's term he declined a renomination, and retired from office, honored and respected by the honest men of all parties.

In June, 1871, Horace Greeley made a few remarks concerning the Southern KuKlux, which in view of the recent election in North Carolina we heartily pass over to our Democratic friends for their endorsement. Will the *Argus* please enlighten its readers on this point? The following is an extarct from Greeley's speech, which breathes such a remarkably Democratic spirit:

"I have been asked are there any KuKlux down South? Yes gentlemen, there are. * * * I am moved with profound disgust when I think of these men covering themselves with second-rate calico, masking their faces, arming themselves to the teeth, and riding around to the cabins of poor, harmless negroes, dragging them from their beds, and whipping them and maiming them till they are compelled to swear they will never again vote the Republican ticket."

The Black Friday Libel.—The New York *Tribune* has got so far back as the "Black Friday" in trying to revamp Satanic slanders against General Grant. The New York *Times* thus squelches it by a reference to the *Tribune* of October 18, 1869:

"The insinuation that the President was in collusion with the gold gamblers never had a fact to lift it above the level of *audacious calumny*, or motive save the *coarsest sensationalism or clumsy malignity*. There was a combination to put gold up. When it assumed dangerous proportion General Grant interfered and crushed it. Thereupon he is charged with having been a member of it! The country knows its President to be incapable of such conduct. If it did not, it would still be able, in so plain a case, to reason that men are not secretly seeking that which they openly, determinedly, and effectively destroy. By their fruit ye shall know them."

The Dolly Varden organs announced a few days since that the celebrated New York dry goods merchant, Mr. Stewart, had contributed twenty thousand dollars to the Greeley election fund. A New York paper contains the following:

A I Stewart and yesterday, in answer to the question from a Greeleyite: "Yes, I should like to vote for Greeley if I could afford it, *but we business men can't.*"

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LaPorte, Sullivan Co., Pa.
August 14th, A. D. 1872.

Messrs. Editors: [illegible] forces, organized by the Republican Convention of [illegible] in the Republican [illegible] sion to pay a few wrongs through your columns to the Republicans of this district.

The Republicans of Sullivan county have unanimously presented Thomas J. Ingham Esq. of this county as a candidate for Congress. In so doing, they have not looked merely to locality, but have made the nomination with the conviction that Mr. Ingham is in every way, well qualified to discharge the duties of the position. Though a resident of a small and new county, he is not unknown to the district. Sixteen years ago he represented the counties of Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan in the State Legislature with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Of late years he has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of law, and has achieved a high reputation at the Bar, especially in cases involving land titles. During this time he has held no office except that of District Attorney, for one term. As a politician, he has been consistent and decided in his action.

Anti Slavery from his youth up he has done yeoman's service as a public speaker in all the election campaigns for the last eighteen years. A number of his speeches may be found in the Legislative Record, and in the newspapers of Sullivan and all the surrounding counties. Those who have heard him speak, and read his writings will not deny his ability; and those who know him best, best know his honesty of purpose, his sound judgment and unflinching integrity. All this, however, will avail nothing, if he is not available as a candidate, for the district is closely balanced, and a candidate to succeed must be able to command the hearty support of all Republicans. Is Mr. Ingham available? Submitting this question with all deference to the better judgment of the people of all the counties, we express our own opinion that he is. While he is well enough known through the district to have the full confidence of all who have the success of Republican principles at heart, he is not involved in any of the personalities which are unfortunately inseparable from great majorities in all counties.

Though residing in the smallest county of the district, his locality is nearly central—being within a day's drive of the county seat of every county in the district; and few men are more familiar with the business wants of all the counties.

Of his position in our county, we feel free to speak; and we say with confidence that Mr. Ingham can poll more than his party vote here.

We publish this with no view to arouse strife, or disparage the very able men, mentioned for the nomination in other counties, but merely to open the question for consideration. We know Mr. Ingham does not want, and would not accept a nomination, which had to be carried at the end of "a fight." With an honorable nomination satisfactory to the Republicans of all the counties, we believe he can certainly be elected; and impressed with the opinion that no better nomination can be made we submit our views to the public.

Very respectfully yours,
E. M. Dunham,
T. A. Dent.

Mr. Editor: Will you permit me to make a few remarks on the situation of our country? The editors who sympathise with rebellion are loud in their denunciations against all loyal men, and against all the loyal measures of our government. They see no virtue in anything but perjury, murder and treason. In truth treason has become one of the highest virtues in their estimation.

Every man who served his country in time of need is abused by these creatures, if he attempts to say a word in favor of our government. The *Bradford Argus* appears to stand foremost amongst these villifiers. In a late number of that paper we find Gen. Albright roundly abused for assisting to put down the Fishing Creek mutineers and deserters. These dear friends of the *Argus* had committed no offence except rebelling against the United States Government. It would not do to try to persuade the readers and admirers of such treasonable papers that desertion, mutiny and treason are crimes of the highest grade and punishable with death in every government on earth. No man who ever deserts his country, or creates a mutiny against his government is unworthy to be a citizen of United States, and any one who advocates such conduct ought to be ashamed to show his face in decent society. The ring-leaders of the Fishing Creek mutiny should not only have been "shut up like dogs and dismissed without trial," as the editor of the *Argus* says, but they should have been court-martialed, and if found guilty, executed according to the laws and regulations of the United States Army. The poor, deluded creatures of that mutiny ought to have been pardoned, but the ring-leaders, (no matter whether members of the United States Senate or ex-ministers abroad,) ought to have been punished with the extreme penalty of the law. No doubt every man who loves the flag of his country, every man who loves the government of the United States, every man who is not a traitor in his heart, and every man who hates rebellion will feel in his bosom that these remarks are just and true. It will, however, be necessary to give these advocates of desertion and mutiny some proof that this is not only republican feeling, but it was the doctrine of George Washington, and that of every American General since his day. [From Ramsey's History of the American Revolution.] It is well known to those who are acquainted with the history of the American Revolution, that Gen. Washington, and the officers under his command, pursued the most high-handed measures, which, in the end, effected the independence of the country, and finally gained them the lasting gratitude of every friend to American freedom. We now have before us a proclamation issued by Gen. Washington from headquarters, Morristown, New Jersey, in the winter of 1777, in which he orders "That all found guilty of desertion, shall be punished with death;" and Marshall's Life of Washington, states that while the army was quartered here executions for desertion were frequent: A mutiny broke out at Fort Schuyler, in the state of New York, in the year 1780, and thirty-two of the men of that garrison marched off in a body. Being pursued by order of Gen. Washington, sixteen of them were overtaken and thirteen of the sixteen were instantly killed. In the year 1781, one hundred and sixty of the troops mutinied. The American General, Howe, with a considerable force was ordered to take methods for reducing them to obedience. Convinced that there was no medium between dignity and servility but coertion, and that no other remedy could be applied without the deepest wounds to the service he determined to proceed against them with decision. Gen. Howe marched from Ringwood about midnight and by the dawning of day had them in four different positions, to prevent the revolters from making their escape. Every avenue being secured, Col. Barber was sent to them with orders to parade immediately without arms and march to a particular spot of ground. Some hesitation appearing among them, Col. Stroat was directed to advance and only five minutes were given to the mutineers to comply with the orders which had been sent them. This had its effect, and they, to a man, marched without arms to the appointed ground. The officers gave a list of the leaders of the revolt, upon which Gen. Howe desired them to select three of the worst offenders. A field court-martial was immediately held upon those three, and they were unanimously sentenced to death. Two of them were executed on the spot and the executioners were selected from the most active in the mutiny.

In the year 1779 the Whigs and tories had a desperate fight in South Carolina. The Tories were routed and defeated and three hundred of them fell into the hands of the Whigs. Seventy of them were tried and condemned to death. The sentence, however was not carried into effect upon more than eight or ten of them. The remainder were pardoned on condition of their joining the American standard.

Col. Campbell with a body of American volunteers, defeated Col. Ferguson near the confluence of North and South Carolina, killing 225 and taking 800 prisoners. Ten Tories who had surrendered, were immediately hanged by the conquerors.

In 1781 a body of American light troops, under the command of Gen. Pickens and Col. Lee, had another most bloody engagement with about 350 Tories in North Carolina, commanded by Col. Pyles. In this action the Tories were completely beaten and nearly the whole of their force was either killed or taken prisoners. The conquerors on this occasion hung a great number of the most obnoxious among the vanquished.

While Gen. Gates and his army were Camped near Camden, South Carolina, in 1781, he ordered eight of his men hung in consequence of their desertion. This had the desired effect. A short time after the death of these soldiers, Gen. Gates detected a conspiracy in his camp, and, after making an investigation into the affair, twelve of the ring-leaders were put to death.

We might cite many proofs of the conduct of our patriotic forefathers under the command of Gen. Washington, and his associates but it would perhaps, make this article too long, and therefore only a few more proofs will be given from the writings of that great Democrat, James K. Polk.

In 1828, James K. Polk wrote as follows:

"The privates of the Connecticut lines were the other day on the eve of a general mutiny. The vigilance of the officers discovered it a few hours before they were to parade. All the ringleaders were tried and executed."

Mr. Polk again observes:

"The militia therefore must be our reliance for the defence of our liberties, but what are the militia without discipline? And if mutineers and deserters are, for party purposes, to be represented as martyrs, and, under every perversion of existing facts, and forgery of others, the sympathies of a virtuous people are to be enlisted in their behalf, what militia-man can be kept in wholesome restraint? If officers are to be held up as *murderers*, for a faithful discharge of their duties, and firm but judicious execution of the laws, what officer will be willing to serve in our armies? These are questions which the sober and reflecting cannot blink—they must present themselves to the mind of every man whose principles and judgment are not perverted."

In 1847 President Polk said that "the man who spoke or wrote against the government of the United States, while it was at war, was at least a moral traitor," what would President Polk or Gen. Jackson have thought of the Fishing Creek Mutiny or their advisers, or of the great Democratic Draft Riot in New York City, lead and advised by the great leaders of the democratic party? These are questions for the sympathisers with rebellion to answer.

Will some of the hybrid-mongrel-reform editors tell the public what they think of these facts?

General Jackson, 11 days after the battle of New Orleans approved the sentence of a court-martial on six deserting militia men and they were all shot for desertion. They had returned to the army and given themselves up, but this did not save them and every democratic paper in the United States applauded the act.

A Pennsylvania Farmer.

August 17, 1872.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 13 1872.

Dear Alvord: I have but just returned from a trip of some days duration in the Eastern portion of Pennsylvania. Starting from New York, via the New Jersey Central R. R. to Easton and thence by the Lehigh & Susquehanna Road to Scranton, my route took me through a strong democratic section. Having some leisure and opportunity for seeking information on the political outlook, I took occasion to improve by all the means in my power. Northampton county contains the large and important city of Easton, here I found the feeling for Greeley to be very cool, the regular old line democrats do not hesitate to declare that between the two they would vote for Grant before they would for the sage of Chappaqua. At Bethlehem, a well-informed resident acquainted me with the suggestive fact, that whereas, hitherto they had been unable to raise a Republican club in that place of over fifty or sixty members, the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club already numbered some three hundred members and constantly increasing.

In Allentown I found the democracy rather despondent. Supposing that because I hailed from New York city, and had volunteered the remark that "our city would go heavily for Greeley," that therefore I was in that way myself, a gentleman connected with the Democratic press, said, well it is mighty hard work to get the Pennsylvania Germans to enthuse any on Greeley. The present race of voters have almost all been born since Greeley became prominent in the politics of the country, they have been educated into considering him as the crystalized embodiment of all that a Democrat should hate and fear. They suspect treachery of some kind, they know not what. In fact, says he, one of our old Dutch farmers said to me only the other day: There must be treachery in this bargain between the Baltimore people and Horace Greeley. It is a compact where, either one side or the other is under the necessity of acting the rascal. If Horace Greeley, in case of his election, does not surrender the Government to the Democracy, he cheats them, for there is no one else going to vote for him, and if he does put the Democracy in power he belies his whole life for the sake of an election. We Germans, don't want to have anything to do with such a dilemma, and appear to consider it a very nasty job indeed. The gentleman, who is as well posted as any man in the State, so far as regards the native German vote, was of opinion that it would show a falling off of at least six to eight thousand.

One night, I was unable to reach the railroad station and was forced to remain at a little one horse tavern, situated in a lonely narrow gorge in the Buck mountains. As the shades of evening fell upon the sombre mountains, and veiled the deep valleys in gloom, the neighbors gathered into the hotel to hear the news, talk politics and discuss the Democratic panacea whiskey—I listened with some interest, for the gathering was evidently a representative one, of the rude dwellers in these lonely mountain districts. There was but one Grant man in the crowd, numbering about a dozen. The rest were Democrats, but not, as I soon learned from their forcible, but not polite expressions, Greeley men. One old patriarch of the hills, a tall, white haired old reprobate who ought to have been at his prayers, instead of his whisky ration, intercested me a good deal by his shrewd, though coarse hits at his own party. He said "this d——d Greeley business was like a dose of ile. If we'd a had to swallowed it at one't we could a got the dose down, but to have ter set and look at it, and turn it round, and size it, it made a man sick before he got ter swallerin' it." And that seemed to be the general opinion, that the longer the Greeley "business" was before the Democracy, the more they thought of it, the more the ignominious and utterly humiliating surrender of the leaders was thought of and recognized, the harder it would be to force such a dose down the throats of the Democratic rank and file of the country. You may depend upon it that the disgust of the men who compose the Democratic cohorts in the rural districts will be so great, that their defection will amount to thousands. On the other side the Republican party has a rallying cry that means something more than mere greed for office. It has a record, which endears it to the heart of every man who honestly loves his country. No reasonable man looks for perfection in any human organization. If he finds an earnest effort to do right, coupled with fair performance he will rather trust that, than risk the country which has cost so much to save in the hands of men, who are *secretly* sworn to overthrow existing institutions and bring chaos and black night again. With a feeble vacillating old man like Greeley at the head of the Government, and a drunkard, next in succession, what reasonable security have the people of this country against the machinations of the once defeated traitors. Satan in armed rebellion against Heaven, was hurled from the celestial battlements. Satan in disguise of a serpent, with fair promises and treacherous tongue, brought woe and disaster into the creation of God.

J. R. A.

Columbia County Democratic Convention — Buckalew Repudiated at His own Home.—The Democrats of Columbia county held their convention last week. We have looked over the proceedings in vain for a resolution endorsing Buckalew. The fact is, Buckalew is very unpopular wherever he is known, being cold, haughty and overbearing in his personal intercourse, and as a politician selfish to the last degree. The failure of his party to endorse him in his own county, proves his unpopularity, and is a precursor of certain defeat.

HOW STOOD MR. BUCKALEW IN 1862, '63 AND '64?

Some of Mr. Buckalew's Liberal supporters claim him to have been a war Democrat. Let us see how he stood in war times. The Democratic State Convention of 1862 met at Harrisburg shortly after Gen. McClellan was superseded in the command of the army of the Potomac. The authorship of that platform has always been ascribed to Mr. Buckalew, then prospective candidate for United States Senator. This platform was in unblushing sympathy with treason, and one long, loud shriek of alarm lest their Southern friends should be hurt. So clearly defined was Mr. Buckalew's position that immediately on it being ascertained that the Democrats had a majority in the Legislature, he became the special pet of the extreme rebel portion of his party for senator. Bill McMullen, in January, 1863, concentrated at Harrisburg a thousand Rebel roughs from Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, to *enforce* Buckalew's *election to the United States Senate*. The Moment the sixty-seventh vote was announced for him, Bill threw up his cap to the ceiling of the hall of the House, the signal agreed upon by his followers to signify that no blood need be shed to insure his election. That such were the auspices under which he was elected we challenge contradiction.

Before Mr. Buckalew was sworn in, the fifth of March, 1863, the law had passed Congress authorizing the draft to fill our armies to put down the rebellion. Mr. Buckalew, however, was notoriously denunciatory of that act. About midsummer of 1863 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in defiance of all judicial courtesy and propriety, was asked for an injunction to restrain the United States officers from enforcing this law of Congress. Judges Grier, Cadwallader and McCandless, all Democrats, had their courts open to hear cases under the law of Congress. To the disgrace of our Supreme Court, Woodward their Democrat candidate for Governor, Lowrie, then condidate for Supreme Judge and Thompson, in 1872, their candidate for the same place, united in granting a preliminary injunction to restrain the draft in Pennsylvania, thus denying to Congress the power to preserve the Union from annihilation. The people in October, 1863, sent Woodward and Lowrie to the tomb of the Capulets, and the first opportunity they have had at Thompson occurs in October next. Then these three, *pari nobile fratrum* may rest in peace. The people elected Agnew, and this ignoble attempt to make the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to sanction treason was revereresed in less than three months.

The draft went on. Democratic deserters fled—where? oh! where?—many to Canda, but a still larger number to the counties of Columbia and Clearfield, the homes of Buckalew and Wallace, the candidates now of the defunct Democracy for Governor and United States Senator. Deserters in 1863 and 1864 thought *they knew where to find sympathizers*. Every house, aye, almost every tree, in those counties—the homes of Buckalew and Wallace—was a refuge for *deserters from the draft*. Pennsylvania's loyal troops, instead of fighting Rebels at the front, had to be sent to disperse deserters, commanded by Buckalew and Wallace in the rear. The Adjutant General's office at Harrisburg proves this to be the fact.

The Columbia county deserters, tired of hiding in the woods, had what they called a "Camp Meeting" in derision of church going people, amid the shades of Fishing Creek. Instead of preachers to exhort them to repentance, the now Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania acted as Presiding Elder, and Victor E. Piolet, of Bradford, and such notorious sympathizers with treason, were the clerical exhorters that surrounded him. These class leaders for three days held forth on the divine origin of slavery and the glorious history of the Democratic party, and denounced Lincoln, Stanton, Grant and every Union soldier who would hurt their Southern Democratic friends. Some fifty or sixty persecuted patriots, as they called them, who had just escaped from Forts McHenry, Mifflin and Lafayette, were on motion of this Victor E. Piolet, invited to take their seats on the right hand of Presiding Elder Buckalew, who rose and greeted them as afflicted brethren suffering in a righteous cause.

Men of Pennsylvania? The Presiding Elder of this treasonable Camp Meeting, who had just burdened his soul with an oath of fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, now comes before you for your votes? Will not the bones of Lincoln and Stanton rise from their graves and rebuke hypocrites such as these?

In contrast with this you "have Gen. Hartranft, Democrat, too, at the breaking out of the rebellion but who within a week of the attack on Fort Sumpter, organized a three months' regiment, and finally a veteran organization for the continuance of the war, and according to the official register took part in nineteen battles." Which do you prefer, the Presiding Elder of the treasonable conference on Fishing Creek, giving shelter and security to the enemy, or the hero of nineteen Union triumphs?—*Pittsbur