Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1873.

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

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Committee of Bradford County, at a meeting held on Saturday, July 19,1873, 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 23d day of August, A. D., 1873, and elect *two delegates* to represent them in the County Convention to be held at the COURT HOUSE, in TOWANDA BOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of AUGUST, 1873, 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 at the townships at 3 o'clock, p. m., and kept open until five o'clock, a. m., and in the boroughs at 6 o'clock, p. m., and kept open until 8 o'clock, p. m.

The following officers are to be nominated:

Two persons to represent this county in the State Legislature.

One person for Associate Judge.

One person for County Treasurer.

One person for County Commissioner.

One person for County Auditor.

The following resolution was 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.

The committees of vigilance for the ensuing year are as follows:

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Albany—S D Sterigere, Frank P Lyons, John Brown.
Armenia—John Tomlinson, O. Fitch, O. D. Field.
Athens Township—W. O. Thurston, N. V. Weller, George Birchard.
Athens Borough—E G Fitch, J LeRoy Corbin, Lafayette Anson.
Alba Borough—Charles G. Manley, Irad Wilson, Elisha Andrews.
Asylum—Robert Dull, N. P. Moody, Wm. F. Cole.
Barclay—I O Bright, Charles F Moore, —Dickhum
Burlington Township—Myron Lutes, Wm P Lane, Amasah Blakesley.
Burlington Borough—John McKiby, M Douglass, L S Wright.
Burlington West—B F Shattock, Fred Whitehead, Joseph Foulke.
Canton—Daniel Innes, Lawrence Manley, Clark C Brown.
Canton Borough—Geo W Griffin, E W Caldwell Anson D Williams.
Columbia—John H Morgan, John M Young, Alvah Cornell.
Franklin—Charles Stevens, Nelson Gilbert, Sterne McKeb.
Granville—Lyman Taylor, Adam Innes, John Ferguson.
Herrick—E J Angle, Ezekiel Carr, James Nesbit.
LeRoy—A M Brigham, Jasper N Holcomb, A W VanFleet.
Litchfield—A D Munn, David Struble, Wm Campbell.
Leltaysville—M H Codding, Jesse P Carle, J M Benham
Monroe Borough—John Saterlee, Dallas J Sweet, H G Hollon.
Monroe Township—David S Mingos, Hiram Northrup, Freeman Sweet.
Orwell—James P Coburn, Wm Matthews, J O Alger.
Overton—John Mathews, —Streevy, Nathan Northrup, Jr.
Pike—Asa Nichols, Spencer B Tupper, P E Woodruff.
Ridgeberry—J C Robinson, Hector Owens, A Burnham.
Rome Borough—Orson Rickey, Allen Young, L R Browning.
Rome Township—Charles Forbes, John M Russell, Cyrus Vanwinkle.
Smithfield—E E Chamberlin, Augustus Phelps, John Bird, Jr.
Springfield—Lyman Porter, O P Harkness, W J Wiesten.
South Creek—Ira Crrne, Peter J Dean, A H Thompson.
Sylvania—George P Monroe, Dr L G Tracy, Finley Furman.
Sheshequin—W H Gore, George L Fuller, John H Chaffee.
Standing Stone—Richard Jenning, George Sage, John Gordon.
Towanda Boro—First Ward, Henry T Stevens, Jas. Bryant, A J Nobles.
Towanda Boro—Second Ward—Edward Walker, Harry Streeter, Wm H Overfield.
Towanda Boro—Third Ward—Charles Tracy, R Frank Goddman, James Mitchell.
Towanda Township—Lyman Blackman, J M Piatt, Philander Ward.
Towanda North—James Foster, E B DeLong, Ezra Rutty.
Troy Borough—Geo B Davison, Liston Bliss, Herrick M Kean.
Troy Township—William Lament, Nelson Wood, Zina Dunbar.
Terry Township—Nathaniel F Miller, John O Dyer, H L Terry.
Tuscarora—John Taylor, A J Cogswell, Wm Black.
Ulster—W E Rockwell, L Nobles, S S Lockwood.
Warren—Henry Allen, James W Jones, Geo Hicks.
Windham—Geo Moscrip, Fred Hotchkiss, Hiram Elsbree.
Wyalusing—Martin Fee, Allen Hoover, Geo Roberts.
Wysox—Thomas Myer, Geo Gard, Adolph Hines.
Wells—Charles Shepard, Wade Beardsley, E E Billiston.
Wilmot—John G Brown, Thomas Quick, John Ely.

W. T. DAVIES,
E. VAUGHN,
G. T. HULL,
GEO. T. BEACH,
R. M. MANLY,
MILES PRINCE,
C. HOLLON,
E. LOOMIS,
R. H. ELY,
Committee.

THE TICKET.

More general satisfaction was never expressed in regard to a ticket, than greets the labors of the late Republican Convention of this State. From every quarter of the Commonwealth come words of commendation and approval, and the indications are that MACKEY and GORDON will both be elected by majorities equal if not larger than our candidates received last year.

The platform is unobjectionable. In regard to the back grab and other sources of corruption which have been developed, it gives no uncertain sound, but is pronounced and emphatic in their denunciation. Let good local tickets be nominated by the several counties, and the Republican party will start out anew in its career of usefulness.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* remarks:

"The convention was a large one, there being a full representation of every county. The proceedings, though marked by some excitement consequent upon the stout struggle over the judicial nomination, and somewhat prolonged, were very orderly, and the best of feeling prevailed. For the Treasurership Mr. A. W. Mackey, was nominated on the first ballot, and the nomination was made unanimous. His opponent received only eighteen votes. This result is a well deserved tribute to an official who has long and faithfully served the public. He has held the State Treasurership for four terms by legislative election, and the able manner in which he has administered the financial affairs of the Commonwealth renders it eminently fitting that when for the first time in nine years the office is again directly in the gift of the people, they should confer it upon one who has so well conserved their interests. For the nomination to the Supreme Bench there were three candidates, each a man of such legal attainments, Judicial experience, and high character, that the Convention could not go wrong in choosing any one. Indeed, it is a matter for special gratification that three such unexceptionable candidates should have been presented for so important a position. Knowing more intimately the distinguished qualifications of Judge Paxson, it was only natural that the party and the press in Philadelphia would unanimously favor his nomination, and that the delegates from this section should strongly urge his claims upon the convention. They made a gallant fight for him, and it was not until the tenth ballot that the Western men were able to secure a majority for Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson. The nominee was formerly presiding judge of the Lehigh district, is a learned jurist and a citizen of unimpeachable reputation. He will command the hearty endorsement of the whole party. His triumph causes no bitterness in the adherents of the other candidates. They accept the result loyally, and with the candidates themselves, it is gratifying to know, will extend to him the most cordial and active support.

"In the platform adopted, all the live issues of the day are firmly and satisfactorily dealt with. The National and State platforms of 1872 are heartily indorsed, General Harrant's administration warmly commended, as it deserves to be, constitutional reform is favored, and the important question of the prevention of special legislation properly referred to the people for a separate decision. Rigid economy in public expenditure is urged, further land grants to corporations opposed, laws demanded for the protection of miners, the Congressional salary grab act denounced and its repeal demanded, the present policy which has done so much to develop the resources of the State and country upheld, and other important subjects treated in the wise, liberal, and progressive spirit characteristic of the Republican party. The platform cannot but meet with unanimous approval.

"The ticket which the Republicans of Philadelphia are invited to support is now completed. In all respects it is such as all can conscientiously vote. Some few objectionable features that it presented have been eliminated, and there is not now upon the list one name but that any man ought to feel a satisfaction in giving his ballot. A better or a stronger ticket has not been offered, and it will surely be elected by a majority even greater than that of last year."

MUTILATED NOTES.

General SPINNER, the "watch-dog of the Treasury," last week sent the following characteristic letter to the cashier of a New England bank. With such men as General S. in charge of the national finances, there is little opportunity for rogues to succeed in swindling in that branch of the government:

TREASURY UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7th, 1873.

SIR:—Your letter of the 1st inst. was received yesterday by Adams Express Company. There came enclosed, as therein stated, two United States legal tender notes, one of the denomination of $500 and the other of $100. Both these notes are entirely new, having never been folded, and are perfectly clean, being without spot or speck.

For some bad purpose, probably a fraudulent one, with a view to the raising of other United States notes of smaller denominations to the value of these, more than one-tenth of each has been scissored out. Under the old regulations of the Treasury Department, that existed for more than ten years, these two notes could have been redeemed for only nine-tenths of their face value. Sixty dollars would, under the old rules, have been deducted for mutilation. These rules, unfortunately for the government, have been lately modified so that this penalty cannot be enforced.

Under this more than generous modification you claim to have returned to you new United States notes of like denomination, under government contract at the expense of the United States. The charge to the government by the express company for their transportation both ways would be one dollar and twenty cents. For dog days I consider this request decidedly cool. First, you or your clerk wilfully mutilate clean notes, and then you ask the government not only to replace them with other new notes, to be in their turn, for ought I know, mutilated and returned with a like request for other new notes, but to pay the expense and run the risk of transportation both ways.

This, to my mind, is piling it on pretty steep. You not only burn with a hot iron, but you ask the burned one to pay for heating the poker. If you will turn to the 58th section of the national banking law you will find that if any person had treated two of your bank notes in a way these two United States notes have been, you could recover by action in any court having jurisdiction fifty-five dollars for each of the mutilations.

Now what is "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." Ought not perpetrators of these mutilations be made to respond in like manner? Under the circumstances it has been concluded that the notes be retained, at any rate until the pieces that were cut off them shall be returned to this office, and until the apparent fraudulent or malicious mutilation shall have been satisfactorily explained to the department.

Very respectfully, yours,
F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

THE action of the late Pennsylvania Republican Convention is thus handsomely endorsed by the *N. Y. Times*:

As an answer to the new professions of faith by the Democracy, the Republicans of Pennsylvania re-affirmed the platform of 1872 in their State Convention. The administrations of President Grant and Governor Hartranft were strongly endorsed, and in dealing with issues which have arisen since last year the Convention uses decisive language. It properly demanded that an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting special legislation should be separately submitted to the people, in order to insure a decided expression on the matter. The resolution in reference to the farmers is in striking and favorable contrast to those of the Democrats, as it merely declares that the Republicans of Pennsylvania will be the allies of agriculture and labor in all just efforts to secure their due influence, interests, and rights. With the record which it has made in the management of State affairs, and pledged as it is to further reform, the Republican party of Pennsylvania has the right to appeal as it does to the continued confidence of the people.

THERE was never perhaps exhibited more unanimity of public sentiment than has been manifested on the back pay question. Nearly every political convention which has been held this fall has, with one voice, protested against and denounced those engaged therein. In some instances it has been done against the wishes of the politicans, but no political assembly has as yet dared to turn deaf ears to the general cry of complaint which has come up from the people, who, without distinction of party, denounce this breach of trust on the part of their faithless servants.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention which met in Harrisburg on the 13th was very harmonious, and the proceedings left the impression upon the minds of all present that the ticket nominated would be triumphantly elected. Hon. A. G. OLMSTEAD of Potter county was chosen President. This county was represented by J. M. SMITH and W. H. CARNOCHAN as representative delegates, and S. W. ALVORD, Senatorial delegate.

The vote for State Treasurer was very unanimous in favor of R. W. MACKEY, he receiving 115 of the 133 votes.

For Supreme Judge the contest was more spirited, Judges BUTLER, GORDON and PAXEN receiving about an equal number of votes for several ballots. On the tenth ballot, however, Judge ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson county, received a majority of the votes and was declared duly nominated.

The following platform was reported from the committee on resolutions, of which Col. W. B. MANN was chairman, and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew their expressions of confidence in and devotion to the principles of Republicanism, and declare:

First—That they heartily indorse and readopt the Republican National and State platforms of 1872.

Second—That the National Administration demands the continued confidence, and is entitled, by its promotion of the best interests and prosperity of the nation, to the earnest support of the people.

Third—That the administration of Gov. Hartranft calls for our warmest approbation. During the short time he has been in the Executive Department, he has established a State policy which has justly endeared him to the people of this Commonwealth, and has amply justified the confidence we have placed in him.

Fourth—That while earnestly in favor of constitutional reform, and of such revision of our State Constitution a will make it an effective instrument in preventing and punishing corrupt abuses that have crept into our present system, we demand emphatically and respectfully that whatever is done or left undone, the main purpose for which the Constitutional Convention was called, the absolute prevention of special legislation shall be so placed before the people as to secure their separate and decisive expression thereon.

Fifth—That the reduction of the State debt from $41,000,000 to $26,000,000, the repeal of all taxes on real estate, the establishment of schools for the education and support of soldiers' orphans, the maintenance of our excellent and prosperous system of common schools, and the establishment of a policy paying off our debt at the rate of $2,000,000 a year, together with the generally flourishing condition of our prosperous old Commonwealth, are evidences that the Republicans during their twelve years of control in Pennsylvania have faithfully administered her affairs, and that her government may be safely left in their hands.

Sixth—That there should be rigid economy in the State and National Administrations, and taxes should be reduced both as rapidly as consistent with good government, the maintenance of the public credit, and the certain extinguishment of the State and National debts.

Seventh—That the public lands belong to the people and should be sacredly reserved for homes for actual settlers, and we pronounce against all further grants of these lands to corporations.

Eighth—That adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

Ninth—That as retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise, and we condemn, without reserve, voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, whether in State or nation, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress, by which salaries were increased, should promptly and unconditionally be repealed.

Tenth—That we heartily denounce corruption wherever found, and are sincerely desirous for honest economy and political purity in all official administrations. To secure this is the duty of every citizen, and to this end every good man should feel bound, not only to participate in politics, but to labor actively to see that none but good men secure party appointments or nomination.

Eleventh—That the practice of loading an appropriation bill essential to the support of the Government with objectional legislation in the shape of amendments toward the close of the session is the prolific source of abuse and fraud upon the people, and its reform is urgently demanded.

Twelfth—That as commerce and home industry have both uniformly prospered under a tariff so arranged as to afford both revenue and protection, the present tariff should be left undisturbed; and, as all tariffs are levied primarily for revenue, it would be a poor government, indeed, which could not afford to arrange its details so as to encourage the growth of home manufactures and the creation of a remunerative home market for all products of our soil.

Thirteenth—That order and security in the States lately in rebellion must come through stern enforcement of the laws enacted to protect life, liberty, and freedom of thought, and cannot be secured by rendering these just and necessary laws inoperative through Executive clemency to unrepentent assassins now undergoing punishment in pursuance of law.

Fourteenth—That as during the time the Republican Party has been in power, it has had to confront graver difficulties and more now and perplexing questions of government than ever were presented to any other party to solve, and has solved them so judiciously and wisely that the county indorses its decisions and accepts its work, as the only organization competent to so meet the grave issues that are now constantly arising, and to secure the just rights of the whole people.

Fifteenth—That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor there due influence, interests, and rights, and the Republican Party will be there ally in every just effort to attain these ends.

An additional resolution, reported by the committee, expressing regret at the retirement of Chief Justice Read from the Supreme Bench of the State, was also adopted, as well as a resolution authorising the candidates nominated, and the President of the Convention, to appoint a Chairman of the State Central Comittee.

E. O. GOODRICH was named for member of the State Central Committee for this county.

LETTER FROM H. N. WILLIAMS.

CANTON, August 9th.

MESSRS. GOODRICH AND ALVORD:—I am much obliged for the great pains you have taken, in travelling so far out of your way, to drag me before the people of this county, as one "inexcusably ignorant, or guilty of a malicious design to mislead the people," in your paper of August 7th. Those endearing names, "Inexcusably ignorant," "Deliberate falsifier," should be freely used by a public journal, and indiscriminately applied to people. It gives the paper so much character for firmness and independence; and great dignity, as yours is already so much noted for. Why have you thus dragged me before the people? The editor of the Canton *Sentinel* saw fit to publish to its readers the article passed to a second reading on new counties, by the constitutional convention, as it was reported in the Philadelphia papers at the time of its passage, and as every member of the constitutional convention, with whom I have talked, say it did pass; and a correspondent from Alba, writing upon the subject of the division of this county, chose to state what that article was. I must be dragged before the public as inexcusably ignorant and a deliberate falsifier. Sirs: When I become the editor of the *Sentinel*, you will find my name at the head of the paper as such; and I know no power that permits me to control the matter of communications to the *Sentinel*; and you have no more right to charge upon me, under the cognoman of "Herdic's man Williams," the paternity of either of the articles in the *Sentinel*, than I have that neither of you editors wrote the editorial traducing me. Time will soon tell whether the editor of the *Sentinel* and its Alba correspondent are inexcusably ignorant or guilty of a malicious design to mislead the people, or some one else is.

I have on my table before me, a pamphlet issued by the authority of the convention and prepared by its sworn officers, of all of the proposed constitution that has passed to a second reading. The article on new counties is verbatim as follows:

SEC. 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, nor less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, nor contain less population; nor shall any county be reduced less than fifty square miles in area, nor have less than twenty thousand inhabitants, nor shall any county be divided.

This is all of it. I have also a communication from the Hon. J. B. Niles, who introduced the voting amendments to the original article, and he says those amendments were lost. I have seen several other members of the convention, and find no one who understands it differently. Now, sir, if the *Sentinel* and its Alba correspondent are incorrect, then the officer of the convention who prepared and published this pamphlet, the Hon. J. B. Niles, and those other gentlemen, as well as all the Philadelphia papers, are inexcusably ignorant, or deliberate falsifiers. And if they be correct, who then is inexcusably ignorant and a deliberate falsifier?

Sirs: The venom in your editorial, the inordinate desire you so clearly manifest to have that constitutional provision as you have published it; the great haste you have shown to malign characters; and the unjournalistic manner of your attack, when taken in connection with the facts I have stated, show you to be the ones who are inexcusably ignorant, or guilty of a malicious design to mislead the people on this subject. Be assured that the *Sentinel* and its Alba correspondent reported the article correctly, and you incorrectly, and the proof is abundant of the fact. You are in error, and in justice to myself you should give my letter as wide circulation as your editorial received. I ask you to do so.

Yours, respectfully,
H. N. WILLIAMS.

LETTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGNON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1873.

Beyond the dull routine of Departmental life an unusual quiet has prevailed, and is likely to prevail, until the cool breezes of autumn shall bring back the thousands who hurried away at the first approach of the "hot season." From some cause, which may not be wholly inexplicable, the present summer has exceeded in dullness any of the preceeding ones within the recollection of that mythical being "the oldest inhabitant." It may be truthfully said that we are really a deserted city, with little or no appearance of life, except perhaps the few moments on each afternoon when the great army of government clerks—male and female with uplifted umbrellas—pour suddenly forth into the streets and then as suddenly disappear. This monentary excitement, together with the Civil Service examinations, and the dog-catchers raids with a hundred or more of ragged youths at their heels as they hurry along the streets in pursuit of some unfortunate canine that may not be muzzled as the law directs, are about all that breaks upon the dull monotony of the dog days. The empty Hotels, the idle shopkeepers and the numberless closed mansions one sees in almost every direction is good evidence that we are really a very greatly depopulated city.

To be found at home any time during the summer months is considered by the ton as decidedly vulgar, and to fail in "putting in an appearance" at some of our fashionable resorts at some time during the season is equivalent to being ruled out of the select circles of Washington society. Such are the inexorable society rules prevailing at the Capital, and hence the long rows of closed dwellings and the Rip-Van-Winkle sleep that we quietly settle into during the absence of our more fashionable neighbors. We sometimes wonder what enlightening experiences, what variety or nobility is to be had from a summer at a Saratoga or a Long Branch, where the chief amusements are sleeping, riding, bathing, or imbibing their peculiar waters, modes of dissipation that are even more exciting, hygienically speaking, than those which exhausted their energies during the Winter months.

Hovering about the portals and corridors of the Treasury Departments a few days ago, might be seen the irepressible Dr. MARY WALKER, champion of Womans' Rights, Female Suffrage, &c., who it would seem had undergone the ordeal of a civil service examination, had been inspected, examined and approved in regard to capacity, by that august and erudite body of concentrated wisdom, but whom it would appear was refused a position unless she would consent to present herself in other than bifurcated garments to which she seemingly is so much attached, and in which she seemingly so much delights in placing her goodly person, regardless of the wondering gaze of the multitude. The declaration that MARY's pantaloons must come off before entering the fold of the Treasury Innocents, who, with uplifted hands and virtuous indignation, opposed her admission in such unfeminine garments and in such "questionable shape," not only failed to meet her approval, but she wrathfully protested that she would shed that garment for no secretary, and for no place in the gift of this or any other government; The Department was firm in its resolution, on the one side, and the candidate equally firm on the other; and thus for several days the contest stood Principle versus Pantaloons. But finally seeing no hope for success and no visible ground for a compromise, the irate Doctor, bewailing the injustice of republics, tearfully departed from the scene of her disappointments, followed by a motley group of mischievous boot-blacks, dancing, gyrating and singing in their peculiar way as they gathered around her, "Walk light, Loo, Oh, Mr. Loo, Ain't I glad, &c."

The cholera scare which, until recently, prevailed among us to quite an extent, is over. It had no real foundation, but, the sensational stories put in circulation and the excited telegrams which came from the south and west may have served a good purpose by arousing the people to a sense of danger, and causing them to be prudent in their diet and to look to the cleanliness of their premises. In fact Washington was never more healthy at this time of the year. The improved drainage, the filling up of the old canal and the paving of so large an area, has doubtless contributed much to the improved sanitary condition of the city.

Among the many improvements which are constantly being made, the Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Depot now in process of erection, will, when completed, be one of the most grand structures in the city, and one which the citizens may very justly feel proud of. Through trains are now running from here to the north, east and west, without the annoyance and delay of a change of cars at Baltimore. The completion of the tunnel at that city has abaited the vexatious joltings of a decidedly rough back ride over deep gutters and rough cobble stones, or a slow horse-car ride experienced by the travelling public while passing from Depot to Depot. For these very desirable changes, together with the advantages to be derived from the opening up of a direct line of trade between this and the north, the people of Washington are indebted to some of the leading railroad men of Pennsylvania, whose efforts to establish a Depot at the Capital but a few months ago were met with so much opposition. We are, however, under the impression that the old Baltimore and Ohio railroad monopoly had something to do with that.

On Monday last, the grand annual German Schentzenfest, which is always continued for a week, was opened by the Schentzen Verein of Washington out at their magnificent Park on the Seventh street road, with the waving of bouquets and banners, flourish of trumpets and a good amount of pounding on sheepskin.

The annual recurrence of this popular festival had been looked forward to by our citizens for weeks with anxiety, and with fevered hopes that, to use the language of our President, it should have "a good send off." Although the affair is particularly and peculiarly a matter of German origin and is conducted under the auspices of our German fellow-citizens, it has become a feature in each year which commends itself to all classes. The remarkable fine weather that has prevailed since its opening has been duly appreciated and taken advantage of. During each day and evening so far, a great number of people have been in attendance, from the social and comfort-loving Teuton, to the eager and curious native stranger. Of easy access, with its cool shades and pure air, its varied entertainments, amusements and splendid illuminations, a more comfortable, or inviting place to pass away a hot summer evening cannot well be found. Providing always that one has no great objection to the very slight aroma of bologna, limburger and lager, that is occasionally wafted along on the breeze.

Universal regret is expressed by all classes that the festival is so near its close. And especially by those who, at the several halls and pavilions of the grounds, seemingly enjoy so much the music and dancing that is constantly indulged in by old and young. If there be any class of people who know how to enjoy themselves it is certainly our German citizens.

M.

LETTER FROM B. LAPORTE.

ASYLUM, August 18, 1873.

EDITOR OF BRADFORD REPORTER—*Dear Sir*:—I have a few words to say to the public at this time, if you will allow me, through the organ of the Republican party. The Credit Mobilier investigation has developed a state of things to have existed in Congress, such as we have long known to be the case in our State legislatures, and reveals a danger to our institutions greater than all others put together.

The agents of the great corporations of the country, especially the Railroad companies, control our legislation, both State and National, and the producing classes are as powerless as under a despotism, unless by their power, exerted at the polls, they break up the existing order of things. They have by supineness allowed themselves to be represented by men not of their class, and our legislative bodies are crowded and controlled by non-producers. I mean professional men, the great body of which are actuated and controled by the one object That is to amass wealth for themselves off of the producing classes, and to shape legislation for their own personal benefit. For instance, we have a Constitutional Convention of 133 members, 100 of whom are lawyers. They will probably sit until after the next election, make a constitution that the people will reject, and empty the State Treasury to pay their expenses!

Men accustomed to large pay for their work in a private capacity, have the same desire for large pay for official service. Hence the constant advance in official salaries.

Those whose business it is to take a retaining fee, whenever offered, and to engage as the advocate of any cause, are apt to forget when in office that they are the servants of the people, and become the ready instruments of the great corporations, whose immense wealth make them such desirable clients, and hence the network of corporate power that now envelops us and which will take almost a revolution to throw off.

There are honorable exceptions in official life, I believe, but when such men fall as were the victims of OAKES AMES, to whom shall we look for safety? Not to business lawyers or journalists certainly.

The audacious and brilliant BEN. BUTLER worked as a lawyer for the Union Pacific Railroad at one thousand dollars a day, defended OAKES AMES on the floor of Congress, and made the report in favor of the increase of salary and the back pay villany with equal facility, and never even thought of the well or the interests of his constituents! Why should he? A great legal luminary like him knows the wants of the people better than they do themselves!

The last congressional election was overshadowed by the interests of the people in the Presidential struggle. Our next election of members of Congress will attract peculiar attention. The great West is already aroused and engaged in a struggle with corporate power, She will not fill Congress with Railroad attorneys, or with that kind of plastic material so apt to be used by the great money powers. Will old Pennsylvania again pack her delegation with professional men, as she has for some twenty years?

One of the greatest States in producing power, she has not, in the past times, given to that class from whence her wealth springs any considerable share in the high and responsible positions of Government. In our own State government as far as legislative power is concerned we are under a grinding despotism. The agents of one of our own corporations are all powerful; and woe to the aspiring man who at Harrisburg disputes the sway of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company!

The coal combination headed by the Reading Railroad Company, cannot fail to engage the attention of the public. Not content with holding the great avenues of trade and travel, they acquire, in defiance of the spirit of our laws, the ownership of the great anthracite coal fields; and have determined to defy out at their own cost, the three great elements which a beneficent providence has prepared for the use of man in his advanced civilized state, and which are now scarcely less important to us than our daily bread; and this is the work of our own Pennsylvania corporations, the creatures of our law-making powers, aspiring to be masters. In the great struggle between Slavery and Freedom, which for the past quarter of a century has occupied the attention of the people, these companies have been allowed to retain the mastery.

The Republican party in its infancy destroyed slavery and enfranchised a race, and has thus earned a glorious and enduring place in the history of this country and of mankind. Can it, will it, fifty west the next great occasion and place its organization and its power on the side of the people and against the encroachments of the concentrated money power that has invaded our liberties? I hope so and believe it will, but it must send the back pay and Credit Mobilier leaders to the Government. The men who cannot live upon five thousand dollars a year, or those who take stock in great companies organized to cheat the Government, cannot be trusted by any party or put in high places if that party expects to live. The Republican party in many of its State conventions has taken the right ground, and it must, as the great progressive party of the country, espouse the cause of the producing classes against the unjust extortions of corporate power.

Let me say here, I am in favor of the repeal of that legislation affecting congressional salaries, and in order that members of Congress may have no secret object or desire for the defeat of the repeal, on account of interest, I would have every candidate pledged, before nomination or election, that in the event of a failure to repeal, from any cause, the increase pay of $2500 shall be retarded to the Treasury. This is my platform and I can think of no other, that will in the end effect a repeal. If the people demand this, even grave Senators lately elected for six years will begin to respect public opinion, and the professional gentlemen who cannot afford to go to Congress on account of lucrative practice can—stay at home.

By the way, is it this increase of salary that has occasioned the opening of the congressional canvass in this district, a year before the proper time? and must we be harrassed by a campaign of fifteen months' duration? I have been told by friends that for the last six or eight weeks, while I have been very busy at home, two gentlemen, citizens of the Borough of Towanda, have been engaged in soliciting the support of their friends for congressional honors next fall.

Mr. EDITOR, I am a plain, direct man if I am anything, and I wish to say a few plain words to the Republicans of Bradford county. Urged by many respected leading men of our party, yourself among the number, I was last fall induced to stand as a candidate for Congress, in a doubtful district, and under circumstances that seemed to indicate that the other counties of the district would hardly consent that a citizen of Bradford county should be nominated, we having had the congressman here for the last eight years. At the time I consented to stand as a candidate the GREELEY movement appeared much stronger here than it finally proved, and the Democrats confidently expected to elect their congressman. To me the prospect was not flattering at to success. First, the doubt as to the possibility of a nomination. That attained, a harrassing expensive campaign of uncertain result, and in case of a satisfactory alliance between the GREELEY Republican element and the Democrats, almost sure defeat. But there was a certain aspect of the situation that was gratifying. I had been a voter for a period of twenty-eight years and during that time I never had an opportunity for voting for any man for Congress but a lawyer, without going out of my party to do so. For many years nearly all the candidates of both parties in this State were lawyers! Last fall it was the same. Our candidates at large were lawyers, and I took this office to nominate me in this county as a tribute to the class to which I belonged, and that whether fruitless or not it was an admission that it might be proper, to send a farmer to Congress. We now have a new district, entirely strongly Republican, and in which Bradford county has some chance to succeed in obtaining a nomination. My occupation will not allow me to give the next year and more to the business of seeking a nomination, and my taste does not impel me to do so, but I will here say that if health and life are spared I shall be a candidate. With the approbation of my friends and neighbors which I hope to have, I will test the question whether one belonging to the producing classes can reach any real important position, where the salary is sufficient to pay a professional gentleman; and further, whether a man who has held no office higher than that of school director during the last ten years and has never in his life received one dollar from the national treasury, is politically eligible to a seat in Congress.

To return to the subject upon which I began. I regard the late election in Illinois as the encounter of the picket line of the great opposing forces in the battle between corporate power and the people, and I hail it with delight, as the husbandman hears the thunder of the coming storm after a long drought. The remaining years of my life, so far as political action is concerned, shall be given to the enlargement and maintenance of the proper influence and power of the producing classes in the government of the State and Nation. My interests in the matter of freights on railroads are small, but my stock in our free institutions and my desire for the purity and success of Republican government is as great as that of any millionaire.

Yours, truly,
B. LAPORTE.

A MYSTERY OF THE WOOD.

On Tuesday last Mrs. Daniel White, her daughter, Susan White, and Mary Hartz went to a strip of woodland, on the farm of Mr. White, about three-quarters of a mile from Kokl's mill, in Cumru township, for huckleberries. They were turned but a short time when they were startled by stones and clubs thrown in the bushes. They informed Mr. Daniel White, who proceeded to the spot, and also saw a number of stones flying about. On Wednesday the family returned to the same place to reconnoitre. To their suprise more stones were thrown. The missiles were not always harmless, as Mrs. White was struck severely in the back, and Miss White was hurt so badly in the side by a stone as to cause a black and blue mark. Miss Hartz did not receive any injury, but she saw something like an elf shooting through the bushes.

Mr. White was again a witness to the throwing, and he declared that he saw missiles flying in the air. As no person could be seen in the woods the family were amazed, and that night the story of the mystery reached the ears of the neighbors. The following day (Thursday) fourteen of them collected to investigate and and ferret out the "spook." The names of the persons were J. M. White, Elias Snable Ziegler, Samuel Sweitzer, John Marks, Henry, Grieves, Daniel White, Abraham Miller, James Schaeffer, Priscilla Marks, Catherine Good, Mrs. Daniel White, Susan White and Mary Hartz. The first named is the constable of the township, and led by him the party marched in a body to the woods.

Arriving at the huckleberry patch, a very lonely spot covered with thickly growing bushes, the party formed a circle around it, and four of the ladies—Mrs. White, Susan White, Mrs. Marks and Catherine Good—were directed to enter the place, wait until they should see the missiles, and then give immediate specific directions from what direction they came. They were in the bushes but a very short time when the missiles commenced flying apparently from a spot about twenty feet square. The place was at once surrounded, and four of the bravest men, with bated breath, and about four feet apart passed through the lot. Ere they had come out at the other end the strange missiles commenced flying from another direction, which place they also examined, through some of them, especially the ladies, became by that time so much frightened that they could hardly breathe, and their hearts thumped and beat like trip hammers. Nothing, however, could be discovered, excepting the flying stones and clubs.

Further investigation will be made. Among those who intend to search the place are two ladies and a gentleman. They have agreed to quietly visit the spot on Sunday. The ladies will sit in the huckleberry patch, while the man stand, immediately outside to watch the direction of the missiles.—*Reading Eagle.*

THERE is treachery in the HERDIC camp. By decree of PETER, LUTE ANDRESS is the division candidate for the legislature, but the choice does not seem to be altogether pleasing to lawyer WILLIAMS, who has been looking for years with wistful eyes toward Harrisburg. While in Wilmot township the other day WILLIAMS solicited a gentleman to use his influence in securing delegates for himself for the legislature. How does LUTE like this? Moreover, this same WILLIAMS pledged himself to repeal the obnoxious local option law, if elected. We also learn that in other localities Mr. W. pledged Mr. ANDRESS in favor of repealing the no-licence law in the county.

WE direct attention to the letter of Mr. LAPORTE in another column. While we do not yield assent to all his arguments, we cheerfully give place to the communication, and may have occasion to refer to the subject hereafter. With Mr. L. we deplore the opening of the congressional campaign at this early day, and call our readers to witness that the letter referred to is the first article on the subject which has appeared in the REPORTER.

MR. WILLIAMS, in his recent trip through the eastern portion of the county, endeavored to convince the people that a division of some kind is certain. Mr. W. knows that no other division than the Minnequa plan can be accomplished. The constitution plainly and explicitly prohibits any division which takes more than one-tenth of a county, without a vote of the people.

THE report that ANNA DICKINSON was preparing to take the stage, which had its origin in Theodore Tilton's suggestion to that effect, is stoutly denied by that lady. ANNA is too independent to speak anybody else's speech, and intends to have her own say for a while.

WE are requested to announce the following additional candidates:

Associate Judge—G. W. Brink.

New Advertisements.

LIST of letters remaining in the Towanda Post Office, for the week ending Aug. 12,1873:

Alden David B.	Lane Kate.
Bohen James 2.	McGahan John.
Bly Maggie.	McDonald John.
Cushing Harric C.	McPherson John.
Chilson G. M.	Meeks mary. E.
Currah Mis J. M.	Muncy martha.
Coolbough J. M.	Morrison Richard.
Clark S. M.	Malory John 2.
Danahy Tim.	Measler miss C. A.
Doughan Willie.	McNeal James.
Dodson Jessie.	Myer & Rundell.
Dewery Mary.	Mingos Alonzo.
Dorsey W. M.	Moore Johanna.
Dorsey Mary.	McCracken Nettie.
Dougherty John.	Mingos S. G.
Fritz Jacob.	Nichols Lucelia D.
Fitzgerald W. M.	Northrop merrien.
Finigan Mary.	Onell Simon.
Granger Fredrick.	Pool Geary A.
Henly Moses.	Page George M.
Hamlin Eugene.	Price Adam.
Humphrey John.	Parks Wm A.
Hendrick M.	Rochford Johanna.
Heeman Hiram.	Scott mike.
Jones Mary.	Shiner L. H.
Johnson Thos.	Simres John
Jetter Jerry.	Swith Gertie B.
Johnson C. D.	Shiner Andrew.
Jones Wm D. D.	Simons Geo.
Jillson G. M.	Stine Geo D.
Jones Cora.	Swayne James.
Killey Patrick.	Smith Rachel.
Kellogg Guy.	Tompkins T. V. & J. M.
Kellogg Amanda.	Vangorder A. D.
Kennedy Patrick.	Vosberg Isaac.
Lord Mrs.	Vallices Edward.
Lalley Phil.	White Mrs.
Lee Wm 2.	Weed J. H.
Lynch Patrick.	Wolf Adam.
Lee Lewes.	Warner Amenda.
Lynch Michel.	Young Addie.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say advertised, giving date of list.

S. W. ALVORD, P. M.

Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, at 1 p. m