NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—General Frank P. Blair is slowly recovering from his recent serious illness.

—Wild geese are hunting winter quarters in the South.

—Rabbits are plenty this year, and many are being shot.

—Lieut. Fred. Grant was married in Chicago on Tuesday last.

—Two dogs recently killed a twelve pound otter near Coatesville.

—There are 3500 persons in the United States over 100 years of age.

—Game has become abundant in many parts of Virginia since the war.

—The Wilmington and Reading railroad have stopped Sunday trains.

—A York county turkey hen laid nearly a hundred eggs the last season.

—Emporium has a Young Bachelor's Society.

—The Stroudsburg poor, last year, cost $1,000.

—Wild pigeons are plenty on the mountains.

—Chestnuts are $8.00 per bushel in Harrisburg.

—Snow is reported on the Allegheny mountains.

—Wild pigeons in Lehigh Gap sell at 5cts a piece.

—The receipts of the Meadville fair were $1,700.

—The Easton Chief of police gets $70 per month.

—A tree in Clearfield Co. yielded 90 pounds of honey.

—The blast furnaces in Erie are again in operation.

—Two Churches were recently robbed in Lancaster.

—The new Phila. post office is to be built of granite.

—Lauer, of Reading, is making 120 barrels of beer a day.

—The apple crop of Warren Co., is too big to be profitable.

—An Allentown truck gardner has 22000 cabbage heads.

—Dr. Philip Leidy has been appointed Port Physician at Phila.

—A new Masonic hall is going up at Driftwood, Cameron Co.

—Chicken thieves are thinning out the roosts in Dauphin Co.

—The Altoona rolling mill has suspended work for want of orders.

—Senator Buckingham has been elected president of the trustees of the Norwich (Conn.) Free Academy.

—Mr. Disraeli has accepted the freedom of the city of Aberdeen, but is unable to fix a date for the ceremony.

—Mr. Seth Wakeman, of Batavia, N. Y., a prominent lawyer and a member of the last Congress, is seriously ill.

—The Dauphin county chickens are not able to roost high enough to escape the thieves.

—A new weekly paper, under the title of the *Remembrancer*, is to be started in Columbia.

—A Chester county man found in his orchard a stalk containing 49 four-leaved and 15 five leaved clover.

—The Japanese are sending some of their young men to Germany to learn how to drink lager beer.

—A. D. Harlan, of Coatesville, has been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for Chester county.

—Ex-Mayor Medill, of Chicago, arrived home Friday from Europe, in greatly improved health.

—The blockade of Montgomery, Ala., against Pensacola has been removed, all fear of yellow fever being at an end.

—J. C. Capreol, an active promoter of the Huron Ontario Ship Canal scheme, is dangerously ill at Oakville, Ontario.

—The General Conference of the Free Baptist Church closed its triennial session in Providence, R. I., last week.

—The Teller of the First National Bank of Auburn, Me., is reported to be a defaulter to the amount of between $1,000 and $2,000.

—Edward Culliman fell through an open hatchway in a store on Commercial street, Boston, Friday afternoon, and was killed.

—A letter from Havana, dated Oct. 10, says there is a report afloat of a defalcation to the amount of $1,000,000 in the Havana Custom-house.

—A California paper tells the boss lie of the season. It is about "a striped squirrel leading a blind rattlesnake to its hole in the ground."

—The Prince of the Asturias is expected to arrive immediately in London. He will seek admission to the Military Academy at Sandhurst.

—Loutfi Effendi, the official historiographer of the Turkish Empire, has just completed two volumes of the region of Sultan Mahmoud.

—The health of Prince Bismarck has so much improved since his return to Varzin that he is likely to be present at the opening of the Reichstag this month.

—The editor of the Troy *Budget* says in his paper that he saw Thomas C. Fields, the Tammany Ring robber, on St. James street, Montreal, on September 26th.

—It is said that ex-Senator Pomeroy is having steps taken to bring ex-Member of Congress Martin F. Conway, who attempted to shoot him some time since, to a speedy trial.

—Mr. Lester M. Case, of Cazenovia, Onondaga county, a member of Assembly in 1858 and of the Constitutional of 1867, died on Thursday last of paralysis, aged fifty-six.

—Prince Torlonia, it is reported in Rome, is to be awarded a gold medal by the Italian government in acknowledgment of his having successfully accomplished the draining of Lake Fucino.

—A man named Richard Wolf was waylaid and murdered by Thomas White and Nelson Wheeler about two miles from Toronto, Ontario, Wednesday night. The murderers are under arrest.

—John S. Welter was yesterday, in Philadelphia, nominated for City Commissioner by the Republican County Convention, in place of Joseph R. Edmiston, deceased since his nomination.

—Among the passengers on the steamer Braunschweig, from Europe, Friday, was Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who has been absent in Europe the past year.

—The trial of Rev. T. A. Goodwin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Indianapolis, on a charge of heresy, had been set down for the 22d inst., at the Meridan Street Church. Rev. Dr. Naylor will preside.

—The officials of the Grand Trunk Railway insist upon Portland City, Me., furnishing an elevator and wharf, at an expense of $250,000, if it does not wish to drive a large amount of Transatlantic traffic to Boston.

—The water works of Manchester, N. H., commenced in 1872, were finished Friday, at a cost of nearly three quarters of a million of dollars. The grand celebration of the event will take place on the 24th inst.

—The jury in the case of Michael Murphy, charged with the murder of Mrs. Hujus, at the village of Nanuet, Rockland County, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, Friday afternoon. The court sentenced the prisoner to be hanged Dec. 4.

—The Street-car Company in Toronto, Ontario, having lately commenced running their cars on Sunday, the Toronto Branch of the Evangelical Altiance have taken up the subject, and will bring it to a legal issue.

—The monument to the author of "The Star Spangle Banner," at San Francisco, provided for in the gift of James Lick, is to be placed on the hill in the northeast corner of Golden Gate Park, the top of which has been hitherto designated as "Pleasant," but is hereafter to be called "Mount Lick."

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874.

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

Republican State Ticket,

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ARTHUR G. OLMSTED.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HARRISON ALLEN.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
ROBERT B. BEATH.
FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
EDWARD M. PAXSON.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. B. LAPORTE.
FOR SENATOR,
HON. H. L. SCOTT,
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
GEORGE MOSCRIP,
O. D. KINNEY,
DR. E. G. TRACY.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN N. CALIFF.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS SHEPARD.
FOR SURVEYOR,
CAPT. GEORGE V. MYER.
FOR AUDITOR.
GEORGE W. BRINK.

LOOK AT THE FACTS.

If any sincere Republican has been pursuaded that our financial condition would be improved by a political revolution which would bring the Democratic party into power, let him pause and look at the facts. When Gen. GRANT came into power he found a large national debt which was increasing monthly under the profligate administration of ANDREW JOHNSON, although the receipts from internal revenue were enormous, as almost every article of domestic manufacture was heavily taxed, and nearly every instrument of writing was stamped. From the day of his advent, and the introduction of more economical machinery in working the government, the national debt showed a steady reduction every month, which reduction now amounts to several hundred millions of dollars, while the unpaid portion has been funded at a lower rate of interest. Taxes have been removed from every article of domestic manufacture, except whisky, tobacco and matches, while stamps have been removed from all instruments of writing, except bank checks. So that while taxation is nearly abolished, the national debt is also steadily diminishing.

If we turn our attention to our State finances, we find the same favorable result there. Pennsylvania has been continuously under the rule of the Republicans since 1861, during which time, although the war necessitated an outlay of many millions of dollars for State purposes, the aggregate debt, notwithstanding this expenditure for extraordinary purposes, is now more than fifteen millions of dollars less than what it was when the war opened, reducing the total amount at the present time to less than twenty-five millions of dollars. If from this be deducted the amount of securities in the sinking fund applicable to the payment of the State debt, the total amount will be found to be in reality only fifteen millions of dollars. It must be borne in mind that this heavy reduction has been effected not only in the face of large expenditures for war purposes, but also without the usual receipts from taxation, the Republican State administration having entirely repealed all laws imposing a tax on real estate in the Commonwealth. Within the next few years, through the operations of the sinking fund, if Republican rule is continued, the State will have paid the last dollar of her indebtedness, and she can then apply her whole revenue to the cause of education and other kindred objects.

The Republican party has faithfully redeemed every pledge it ever made to the public, and can point to its honorable record in the past as a guarantee that there will be no failure in its future course, to meet the just expectations of the country. Trust it, then, as long as it is worthy of your confidence, for it has carried you triumphantly through the storms of the last fifteen years, and it has within its ranks the great majority of the pure and loyal of the land, on whom the country must rely for its strength and prosperity.

YOUNG MEN.

A large number of young men in this county (mostly farmers, mechanics, and laborers in every branch of industry) will cast their first ballot this fall. Will they ally themselves to the monied monopolies of the country and vote for Mr. POWELL, or will they, like the good Queen ESTHER, cast their lot with their own people, and aid by their votes in the election of a worthy and industrious tiller of the soil?

THE *Argus* is fruitful in inuendoes and insinuations against candidates of the Republican party which are worse and more contemptible than direct falsehoods. The practice appears more ridiculous and silly coming from the organ of a party which is guilty of every crime in the political calendar, and there is not an outrage that it ever perpetrated that it has shown penitence for. The blood of the rebellion is encrusted upon it; for all the crimes it committed in promoting and defending slavery till it led to war; and of encouraging rebels, thus nerving them to the continuance of the war,—it has never repented, and "without repentance there is no remission of sins."

PRACTICAL DATA.

The election, this Fall, turns on points of practical importance, so far as the State and Legislative offices are concerned, and it is well for the people to pause and investigate the several facts, and cast their votes in the light of the developments. The members of the Legislature, and three of the State officials will be in positions to exert influence on the debt of the State. It is well to remember, in view of this fact, that the nearly uniform tendency of the Democracy has been to increase our State debt, while the equally uniform course of the Whig and Republican parties has been to reduce the debt Thus beginning with the year 1828, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* gives the changes from year to year, to show the condition of the State debt every year since. Thus the Democrats were in power from 1828 to and including 1835, during which time the debt of the State was increased from $5,140,000 to $24,589,743. During the next three years RITNER, a Whig, was in power, and the debt was incressed not a penny. In 1839 the Democrats again came into power, and retained it ten years, till 1849, during which time the debt was increased $15,369,735. For three succeeding years the Whigs were in power, and the debt was *reduced* $360,501. The Democrats again succeeded to power for three years, and the debt was *increased* $499,924. In 1855, POLLOCK was elected by the Know-Nothings, and the debt was increased still. The next term was filled by a Democrat, and this time the debt was decreased nearly two millions. In 1861 the Republicans succeeded to power, and have retained it till the present. The debt stood at that time, $40,580,666—there being the new loan of $3,500,000 for war purposes added. From that point it has decreased to $24,910,635—or deducting $9,000,000 in the Sinking Fund, and a half million in the General Fund, leaves the net amount, October 1, 1874, $15,410,635, or a reduction of about $25,000,000.

It must be evident that the continuance of this policy for a few years will result in the wiping out of the State debt. This certainly is an object that is much to be desired. It is worthy of notice that this policy has been carried out without at all burdening real estate, and while education has been very liberally promoted by the State. The finances of the Commonwealth have been so adjusted that they have borne lightly on the people, and yet have been very successfully directed, about $2,900,000 of the State debt having been liquidated yearly during the past fourteen years. At the present, while a million of dollars are yearly appropriated for education, and while the expenses of the Constitutional Convention have largely fallen upon the present fiscal year, yet nearly one million dollars of the debt have been extinguished thus far during the present fiscal year. The Legislature has much to do with this subject, and were the Democrats in the ascendant, even in the Legislature, there is danger that they would legislate to increase the debt, in order that a Republican administration might be embarrassed.

Were the debt increased, or the reduction delayed, it would simply result in keeping up burthens which it is the policy of the Republican party to swiftly remove. In this particular, of keeping the weight of taxation from the people, Pennsylvania, under Republican rule, stands preeminent. It is, indeed, in this particular, in strong contrast with Democratic rule in this State. The tax on real estate was taken off under Republican administration, and the policy of avoiding taxation of real estate has been peculiar to the Republican party. These are facts worthy of attention, and we commend them to the careful consideration of the people of the State.

THE ISSUE.

The political issue before the people at the coming election is so simple that no one need err in understanding it. It is just this, and nothing more: Shall the control of the House of Representatives pass into the hands of the Democracy? Any side issue, any division of Republican strength on local questions, any votes drawn from the regular ticket by the Temperance, or any other element, serves to weaken our party, and increases the chances of Democracy. Let nothing stand in the way of a complete Republican success. It is vital to the peace and welfare of the nation that the party that stands pledged to the unity of the Republic, to an honest and economical administration of its affairs, to the protection of its citizens at home and abroad, should be continued in power.

DESPITE the arrangement entered into, by which the Republicans and Democrats were to unite in holding honest elections, or at the least to honestly canvass the returns in Louisiana, the White League continues to drill, and to carry forward its preparations for violence. It has dropped its mask of secrecy, and openly prepares for violence. This is regarded as an infraction of the arrangement entered into, and may lead to the abandonment of amicable relations. The White Leagues are, after all, the worst enemy the South has, and yet they are encouraged and defended by the Democrats at the North; and if by any unforseen calamity Mr. POWELL should be elected to a seat in Congress, he would be compelled to stand with his party on this question.

NORRIS SHEPARD.

The *Argus*, with malignity only equaled by its ignorance, makes a malicious attack upon Commissioner SHEPARD, than whom the county never had a more conscientious, upright public servant. His acts, as we have before stated, need neither apology nor explanation. During his term he has displayed traits of character which have won for him the esteem of men of all parties. His devotion to the interests of the county have been peculiarly conspicuous, and we do no injustice to his predecessors or colleagues when we say that his reputation for independence, integrity and wisdom will not suffer by comparison with any man in the Commonwealth.

The *Argus* makes a great ado because the Commissioners paid $350 to prevent the division of the county. If the simple division of the county had been all that was involved in the nefarious scheme of HERDIC, PIOLLET, TERRY & Co., the Commissioners would have been fully justified in making the appropriation of that sum; but the *Argus* well knows that the bill for the division of the county, which was secretly advocated by PIOLLET and TERRY, contained a section requiring *the County Treasurer to refund to the new county all the taxes paid by the territory to be cut off during the year then passed, amounting to over five thousand dollars.* Under these circumstances the commissioners were advised by many, and we believe by Judge PARSONS, to pay the expenses of keeping Mr. WEBB in Harrisburg to prevent the outrage. Had they done less they would have been culpable, and the people would have had good ground to oppose the re-election of Mr. SHEPARD.

MEASURES, NOT MEN.

Republicans! when you are asked to vote for any candidate on the Democratic ticket because he is a good man, remember that measures are of more importance than men, and that the very cleverest man on the Democrat ticket will be just as firm in his adherence to the principles of that party as the lowest demagogue. The question to be determined is, whether the policy of the Republican party, which has proven so beneficial to the country, shall be continued, or the ruinous management of the Democracy again inaugurated. Shall we desert a true friend for a false one? is the political question to be answered at the November election. We know the record of both parties. The one has been full of honor, the other as full of dishonor. The Republican party has been true to its friends, magnanimous to its enemies, and just to the nation. It has kept its pledges and redeemed its promises, and stands to day a true friend of the people, trusted because tried, and honored because it has never forfeited the generous confidence which brought it into power. We can safely challenge the world's history for a party that has equaled it in genuine devotion to liberty, humanity, and civilization. It has its faults, but they are few and far between, while its influence for good is more powerful than ever. To sustain such a party should be the pride of American citizens, to allow its defeat through inactivity or jealousy would be a crime against the loyal sentiment of the age. Examine the record of Democracy, its present associations, its disregard for law, order, common honesty, its undisguised hatred of everything that pertains to loyalty; and then ask yourself, is it safe to run even a remote risk of allowing this enemy of the Republic to gain control of its Government?

THE manner in which the *Argus* is conducting the campaign is a disgrace even to the Democratic party. Prone to telling falsehoods when it is not likely to be detected, last week it displayed such an utter disregard for common decency as would put to blush the most abandoned and debauched villian. Referring to the Senatorial candidates, it says:

"His opponent, Mr. Scott, is also a lawyer by study and admission to practice, but having been the fortunate inheritor of paternal acres; the political occupant of the office of Register and Recorder for two terms, and the bountiful recipient of goverment favor—drawn through percentages received from the collection of Internal Revenue to the snug little sum of SEVENTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for seven years' service,—there seems to be no good reason why the people should be asked to add greater fat to either the purse or person of this piece of purely ornamental *office* furniture."

There is not once sentence of truth in the above. Mr. SCOTT was never admitted to the bar; never inherited a single paternal acre; he was not Recorder for six years; he did not receive one-half of the amount named as Collector of Internal Revenue—the law limits the salary of a Collector to $5,000 per annum, and but few officials in the State received that sum. The *Argus* knew each and every one of the charges to be false, and yet it will not correct the falsehood. Mr. SCOTT was nominated because the people recognized in him a fit man for the place, and with but little personal solicitation on his part.

WE MET Col. OVERTON the other day, who is in the best of spirits, and takes his defeat in the convention like the true man that he is. He informed us that it was his intention to take off his coat, roll up his sleeves and enter the political field with patriotic zeal for the election of LAPORTE and the whole Republican ticket.—*Athens Gazette.*

None of Colonel OVERTON'S friends ever for a moment doubted that he would yield hearty support to the ticket. He is an earnest Republican from principle, and holds the success of the party above personal aspirations.

MR. POWELL'S CONNECTION WITH THE ABANDONMENT OF THE CANAL.

It may not be generally known, therefore we state the fact: that the Democratic candidate for Congress (Mr. POWELL) exerted his influence in favor of the Pa. & N. Y. Railroad and Canal Company upon the legislature, to secure the abandonment of the North Branch Canal. The proof of this is at hand, and we pledge ourselves to give the written evidence over MR. POWELL'S own signature, in the shape of a letter to a member of the legislature urging him to vote for the bill for the abandonment.

It is a fact, known to all who were cognizant of what transpired at Harrisburg at the time the bill for the abandonment was passed, that the Republican candidate for Congress (Mr. LAPORTE), at his own expense, went to Harrisburg in the interest of the people and opposed, with all his power, the passage of the abandonment law, urging that the company should be compelled to comply with the terms upon which they became the purchasers of the canal, and that the rights of individual transporters upon it should be respected and protected By the terms of the charter granted to the Penna. & N. Y. Railroad and Canal Company, giving them the right to place a railroad track on the bank of the canal, the company were to maintain and keep in good repair the canal for purposes of transportation, and forbidden to charge greater rates of toll upon boats for the transportation of coal and other freights through the canal than was required to be paid by the toll-sheets for the year preceding the granting of the charter. But, as in almost every instance where individual rights come in contact with corporate power, the former was crushed out and the latter fattens upon the sacrifices they have compelled the people to make. No sooner had this company secured their charter than they began a course of systematic imposition upon the people who were interested as transporters and those interested in cheap rates of transportation for heavy freights as afforded by the canal, by suffering it to become gradually impassable for boats through neglect of repairs; and finally, after a few years of broken faith, they applied to the legislature for and secured a law giving them the right to abandon it entirely. By this time (Mr. POWELL, having grown rich and a stockholder in railroad, land and mining companies,) this company found in him a ready and willing tool to aid in perpetrating the abandonment outrage upon the rights of the people. Every principle of justice was outraged, and every vestige of individual right was crushed out. The long-established principles of common law "applicable to the government and security of personal property," were violated, and the lands which had been conditionally released by the owners for canal purposes only were swept away from them absolutely, and the well-settled principles of law, by which, when diverted from the object of the grantors the title to the lands occupied by the canal would have reverted to the original owners, were swept away.

As a consequence of the abandonment of the canal and the removal of all restrictions, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the Penna. & N. Y. Railroad and Canal Company (minus the canal) have a complete and powerful monopoly of the carrying trade from the anthracite coal regions via the valley of the North Branch to the New York line, and the people are made to feel the weight of their power most sorely and unjustly. These companies, which are in fact but one interest, are not only transporters but are also interested and engaged in the business of coal-mining—having their ramifications all through the anthracite coal regions; they fix and control the price of every ton of coal shipped over their road, whether mined by themselves or others. We wish especially to call the attention of the people to the fact that, in consequence of the privileges conferred by the legislature upon the companies above mentioned, the consumers of coal living below the New York line (in Bradford and Wyoming counties) are to-day paying more than one dollar per ton in excess of the price paid by the people of Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., for coal upon the cars at Pittston or in the vicinity of the mines. Why this unjust discrimination? Let those who propose to vote for Mr. POWELL answer. He, it appears, from his intimate relations with the railroad and coal companies, is granted special privileges, and is allowed to purchase the coal for his bank, his store and dwelling at the mines, and is furnished cars for its transportation probably at cheap rates, while all other consumers of coal are compelled to buy of the regular dealers at retail prices. Let us inquire again, why this unjust discrimination in favor of Mr. POWELL over all other citizens? Stand up and answer, ye men who propose to vote for JOSEPH POWELL. We imagine the response would come in whispered tones, "he is the nominee of the railroad companies, and he helped to procure the abandonment of the canal." We hear the boast daily that "every railroad man will vote for Mr. POWELL," which means, no doubt, that employes and all are included, notwithstanding Mr. POWELL was a volunteer captain to take the strikers at Waverly by the neck.

Fellow-citizens, the efforts made by Mr. LAPORTE at Harrisburg in the interest of justice and for the protection of the rights of the people, individually and collectively, although not in this instance successful, is worth more toward the establishment of true principles than all Mr. POWELL has done during his life, and he should be remembered with more gratitude, though Mr. POWELL as the Treasurer of a corporation had dispensed the well-earned means of support to a thousand families.

THE TWO PARTIES.

It is one of the curiosities of American politics that the Democratic party has never changed its purpose from the day the slave-holders of the South seized its organization and made it a mere auxiliary to defend, protect, and enlarge the statute power and divine prerogatives of the peculiar institution. From the nullification attempted CALHOUN and the declaration of against Mexico there has been but one object paramount in the policy of the party. In every Democratic convention from that which nominated VAN BUREN down to that which met when the national life hung in the balance the power of the slaveholder was as potent as on the plantation it was brutal. The fiat of this great evil dominated its councils and inspired its action. It has always been the anti-constitutional, the anti-law-abiding party of this country. When the majority of the people chose a man for their ruler who held that human bondage was the sum of evil, and even while it had a majority in Congress which could tie that ruler's hands, it rebelled against the Union, set the laws at defiance, and sought by the force of arms to perpetuate an institution repugnant to our national ideal, false to Christiananity, and at variance with the spirit of modern civilization. It was beaten, chrushed, but not, as we fondly hoped, destroyed.

And now, nearly ten years after, it defiantly lifts its head again, outraging human rights denying the truths we have written in letters of blood upon the statute books of the Republic! Spared by our clemency and recuperated by our generosity, it raises its hands again to strike at all that the intelligent, moral, and Christian elements of the country hold sacred—the right of every man, no matter what his color or creed, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It employs the old weapons, too, and wreaks its vengeance in the old manner. It no longer stops the dissemination of Northern newspapers through the mails nor hangs Abolitionists to the nearest tree. But it the telegraph wires in all the South, and murders white and black Unionists by the score; rebels against the constituted State authorities, and in Georgia refuses to recognize the Union flag and threatens the lives of those who carry it.

And for what should the Republican party be put upon the defensive? Not that it seeks to suppress these things, but rather that it has allowed them; that it has been seduced from its vigilance by mock loyalty and persuaded from its duty by cunning falsehood. Its chief crime is that it has permitted murder and intimidation when it should have suppressed them.

And now for the cheap talk about the corruptions of the Republican party. Admitted that it is rotten to core, (and we never will, because it is the heart of this nation,) and what have we to hope from the Democracy? When and where has that organization of intelligent bigots and ignorant thieves—that outcropping of slothful and degraded slums—displayed a disposition to reform and a desire for purity? Shall we turn to New York and to Tammany? to Pennsylvania, which it burdened with a debt and taxation that the Republican party has reduced and lightened? to the party in the National Congress before the war, when it refused committees of investigation? The truth is that there are good and bad men in all parties, but in no party that ever existed in this country has there been a more active spirit of self-examination and a more honest desire for reform than in the Republican—It exposed the Credit Mobilier; it repealed the increase of salary law, and it defeated its own trusted leaders who were accused of attempting to gag the press.

But we have said enough. What we desire to enforce upon the conscience of the voters of Pennsylvania is, that it is necessary to stand by their party now as it was six years ago. We would have preferred to make no partisan appeals but the issue has been forced upon us. The ballot now must be directed as the bullet was. The malignant insubordination of the White Leagues must be crushed, and the arrogant pretensions of the Northern Democracy rebuked. Pennsylvania must return her original Republican majority and elect an overwhelming preponderance of Republican Congressmen.—*Philadelphia Press.*

ON OUR first page, to-day, may be found the address of RUSSELL EARETT, Esq., Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. It is a clear and pointed presentment of the issues involved in the coming election, and a forcible arraignment of the Democracy for its reactionary tendencies and its failure to take decided ground on the industrial question and against the ratification of the proposed reciprocity treaty. The paragraphs in which the State financial policies of the two parties are contrasted cannot be too strongly commended to the attention of the intelligent taxpayer. Let every Republican in the county read it, and then show it to your Democratic neighbor.

IF MR. LAPORTE is elected to Congress the advocates of free banking will have an influential co-laborer. If you desire to see the present National Bank monopoly perpetuated, vote for Mr. POWELL; he is one of the largest stockholders in the First National Bank of Towanda, and if the business should be opened to competition he would not probably reap sixteen to twenty per cent. annual profit from it.

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE

Will not suffer where he is known by the base slanders circulated by the *Argus* and the Democratic leaders. He is known to be an honest, upright, intelligent farmer, and the industrial classes feel personally interested in rewarding him for the devotion he has always showed to their interests. He will make an able, independent, hard-working member of Congress, and his election will tend to elevate and ennoble labor. Let every laboring man use his influence from this time until the close of the polls for the success of one of their own number.

[For the REPORTER].

GENTILITY IN POLITICS.

ED. REPORTER: When I read in your last issue your editorial comments, in which you said, in speaking of Mr. Powell, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and Mr. Rockwell, the Democratic candidate for the Senate, "They are both gentlemen of worth and intelligence, and it speaks well for the morals of the Democratic party (did n't know it had any) that such men are permitted a place on the ticket," I was alarmed, and thought the REPORTER was going over to the enemy; but when I read in the next paragraph "we are opposed to these gentlemen because they are the representatives of a party which has proven itself disloyal," I felt relieved. I could not, however, just see the soundness of your logic when you admit that a disloyal party can be a moral party, and being a moral party it has placed *two gentlemen* out of the thirteen candidates upon its ticket for office.

I am an old man; was, before the formation of the Republican party, a Whig, a Free Soil Whig; and when the Republican party came into existence I became, as did the greater portion of the Whig party in Bradford, a charter member of the Republican party. It was the party which best represented my principles, and still continues to be, and I have stood by it through evil and through good report, and propose to stand by it now. I have witnessed the country in the throes of internal rebellion, encouraged by the Democratic party at the North, while be Democratic party at the South marshalled its rebel hosts upon the field of battle for the destruction of the Union; I have seen the Republican party put down and conquer the Democratic-Slaveholders' rebellion, and save the Union intact. For this every loyal heart should invoke a blessing upon it. The principles which it fought for and maintained should be crystalized in the hearts of the people, never to be effaced so long as the Republican party has an existence.

I am reminded by your reference to Mr. Powell that he, too, was a Whig, and believed as I did in the old Whig doctrine of protection, and when the Republican party was formed he became a Republican, but only remained so up to about 1866; since then he has been a rank Democrat, a free-trade, Republican-hating Democrat. His associations, politically and socially, have been with Democrats; his thoughts, feelings and sympathies have been Democratic, and he has uniformly voted that ticket. This, perhaps, furnishes the highest evidence that he is a "gentlemen," and being a "gentleman," it "speaks well for the morals of the Democratic party" that he is its nominee.

I am reminded also by your article, that I happened to be in attendance as a spectator, some years since, at a Democratic county convention in Towanda, and heard this "gentleman" (Mr. Rockwell) make a Democratic speech. He there verified the assertion of the late Horace Greeley: that "the two cardinal principles of the Democratic party is to love rum and hate niggers." He said "he belonged to a white man's party, he did not want the votes of the niggers; we (the Democratic party) can get along without them." Though his speech was not the most chaste and "gentlemanly" in its tone, he did come pretty near the truth when he said the "nigger had better vote the Republican ticket, they owed that party their votes and they had better vote where they belonged." I propose to stand by and follow my honest convictions. I think it safe to follow where they lead. As they do not lead in the direction of the Democratic party, I shall not vote for either Mr. Powell or Mr. Rockwell, or any of the Democratic nominees.

Yours for Justice,
AN OLD WHIG REPUBLICAN.

[For the REPORTER].

POLITICAL SNOOPS.

I am not certain that "snoops" is a proper word, but as it best expresses my meaning I use it. I mean by "political snoops" a class of men who attend Republican caucuses, and claim to be Republicans, and sometimes get elected delegates to our conventions, and then, because their favorite candidate fails to be nominated, fail to recognize their obligations to honestly support the ticket made by the convention in which they have participated. There are instances of this kind, and where found, you will see a "political snoop," who has been trusted by Republicans with a confidence to which he is not in any manner entitled, and who has been guilty of a mean, dishonorable act; because, if he did not intend to support the nominees in good faith he had no business to participate either in the caucus or the convention. All such "snoops" should be regarded as dishonorable intermeddlers, and remembered as political enemies when they again attempt to thrust their interference into Republican caucuses or conventions. It is to be hoped that all earnest Republicans will be on the alert for deserters of this character.

I am yours in
EARNEST.

IT WILL not do for the Republicans of Bradford county to rest themselves upon the fact, strong as that is, that their principles are sound and their candidates superior men. To command satisfactory results there must be organization and work; and, certainly, the unstinted abuse which Democracy is pouring out upon our candidates, ought to be stimulus enough to inspire every man to do his whole duty. There is nothing to fear from the Democratic party; the chief danger lies among ourselves.

THE Republican Conference of Tioga and Potter have re-nominated Hon. BUTLER B. STRANG for the State Senate.

POLITICS AND PHILANTHROPY.

EDITOR REPORTER: I object to the *Argus'* claim that Mr. POWELL has been—and is now—such a friend to the laboring classes. One unacquinted with Mr. P.'s past history, and possessing no knowledge of the character of his home organ, would naturally suppose, from a perusal of the *Argus'* articles, that for the last half century back here among the hills of Bradford county, quietly pursuing the even tenor of his way, and allowing no opportunity to aid his fellow-man to pass him, had dwelt a man by the side of whom, as a pure unadulterated philanthropist, a PEABODY would sink into utter insignificance. Such is life—especially political life. The fact is plain that partisan newspapers never lack in power when magnifying the good qualities of their candidates. Just let a man who at some period of his life has given a well-gnawed bone to a hungry dog or a wormy, frost-bitten apple to a barefooted school boy, come up for an office, don't the papers on his side of the house glory and revel in the munificent generosity of their candidate. With what an ease and gracefulness do they transform that simple bone into a whole quarter of beef and the wormy apple into a good farm upon which was an orchard the boughs of whose every tree were laden each fall with golden pippins, seek-no-farthers, etc., and made a sure crop, from the fact that the generous donor had himself tended and nurtured the trees—he having in early life been a farmer, in fact, earning his daily sustenance for some fifteen months by milking.

I have known Mr. POWELL during his "whole business career," and I take equally as much pride in his success as a business man as does the editor of his organ. That Mr. P. has been a shrewd guesser in business ventures and a good financier, and thereby acquired a fortune, does not necessarily prove him a great philanthropist. I acknowledge that Mr. P. is a stockholder in the Schroeder Land Company, as likewise in the Tannery at Greenwood, and also the President of the National Bank in this place; but what in the name of common sense has the fact that he holds stock in these organizations—all of which, I believe, pay good yearly interest—got to do with philanthropy or the political questions of the day? Because Mr. POWELL and other gentlemen of means, see proper to build a tannery and therein employ thirty or forty laborers, is hardly a sufficient reason for the laboring classes of this district to unite in support of him for a seat in Congress—especially when he happens to be the standard bearer of the Free Trade Party.

But, says the "*Argus*-eyed" Judge Mr. POWELL is *not* a Free-Trader. Let Mr. P. say so then, publicly. The golden moments of his opportunity are swiftly passing by, and Mr. P. has neglected thus far to make announcement of any principle that he will advocate or oppose if elected to Congress. Does Judge PARSONS suppose that the mechanics and laborers of this Congressional District are so easily hoodwinked, that he has but to cry "Mr. POWELL is the laboring man's friend," and they will rush to his support as one man, asking no other evidence of the truthfulness of the allegation than the word of the Free Trading, Tariff-for-Revenue-*Argus*? If he does, he has made about as bad a mistake as when he bartered away the principle of Protection to American Industry against the pauper labor of Europe, that he had advocated up to the day when he sat down to dine with the officers of the Free Trade League at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York. Oh no, Judge, we want other testimony on this important question aside from that of the *Argus*. And when we get ready to vote ourselves on a level with the half-paid laborers of England, we shall not ask the Democratic party to select bank presidents as expediency candidates in hopes of securing our suffrages.

And let me say to Mr. PARSONS that attached to honest toil there is a certain dignity that he does not seem to comprehend. While I, and thousands of others in this district, are compelled to "earn our bread in the sweat of our face," we do not propose to be called the creatures of any man's charity. We are laborers. Our labor is a commodity that capital *must* have. We put that commodity on the market, and he who pays the highest for it gets it. We exchange labor for lucre, and the more lucre we get in exchange for our labor, the shrewder business transaction we have made. Just as the capitalist loans his money to the person who will pay him the highest rate of interest; just as the farmer disposes of his products, or the merchant his wares. Labor is capital, Judge, and an honest capital, and the men who have it to sell are the men who in the future, as their brethren have in the past, will make this government a government to be respected because made by labor it protects the laborer. It is silly, Judge, to ask the laboring classes to lay aside their life-long principles and support your candidate simply because he has needed the services of a few men and paying for such service secured it. That the laboring classes owe him any particular debt of gratitude, might be believed by some one who had been an intimate associate of the "marines." But, Judge, how has Mr. POWELL become the owner of one of the finest residences in Bradford county? By what means has he secured his stock in the Greenwood Tannery, &c.? Is it not from the profits accruing from the commodities he has sold as a merchant dealer for the past twenty years to the laboring classes of this county? Most assuredly. Judge, your logic is bad—your principles governed by policy. JOSEPH POWELL *would not be affected one dollar* if the next winter's Congress should remove the tariff from every article on which tariff is now collected. But go and ask the laborer in the rolling mill what an effect such a procedure would have on him. JOSEPH POWELL through his entire life has labored to advance the interests of JOSEPH POWELL, and that he has succeeded, a handsome fortune possessed in the prime of his life, bears ample testimony. I have not one word to say against JOSEPH POWELL as a business man; but JOSEPH POWELL the merchant and JOSEPH POWELL the Democratic candidate for Congress must of necessity be viewed from a different standpoint. Judge PARSONS you are old enough to have learned that men often admire the business qualifications of a neighbor and at the same time detest his political professions. That the laboring classes have in the past supported Mr. POWELL in his business ventures, does not seem to me to be a sufficient ground on which to base a request for them to support him for a politicel office.

In conclusion, permit me to say one word in regard to Mr. LAPORTE. A laboring man himself, thoroughly conversant with the wants and interests of the laboring classes. A man of more than ordinary ability, sound in his views on the tariff, and all questions pertaining to the advancement of the best interests of our common country, I trust that every laboring man in this district, who desires to protect himself from the iron heel of foreign capitalists, and who is in favor of maintaining the dignity of labor against the encroachments of monopolies and moneyed corporations, will see that the ballot he votes on the Third of November next, bears the name of BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE.

C. H. ALLEN.

Towanda, Oct. 21, 1874.

[For the REPORTER.]

MR. POWELL AND THE LABORING MEN.

ED. REPORTER: The *Argus*, of last week, says Mr. POWELL is the friend of the laboring men, and is giving employment to and supporting more families, than any other man in town. Did he show his regard for the laboring men, when he left his carpeted office and walnut desk in the First National Bank, last Spring, and volunteered to aid the Railroad Company in compelling the men at Waverly to accept the terms of the Company, or be discharged? By that act of interference against the laboring men, he forfeited their support. Let the friends of the oppressed laborer remember this on the 3d of November. ENGINEER.

KEEP DOWN THE DEMOCRACY.—The great apostle of temperance and Christian philanthropy, Hon. GERRIT SMITH, in a recent letter says:

"I am asked by one and another whether I am in favor of a third term for General Grant. My invariable answer is, that I am in favor of anything and everything which will serve to keep the Democratic party out of power. If his renomination is essential to this end, then by all means let it come—yes, and come as often as there shall be like occasion for it. Better anything, better everything, than the ruin that would befall our country from the ascendancy of the party which sympathized with the rebels in the late rebellion, and with their malignant purpose to perpetuate slavery, and which still cherishes its traditional hatred of the black man. The slaughter of the innocent still going on at the South is due to this hatred, as was all Ku-kluxism, as was the negro murdering mob of 1863 in New York, as was every one of the pro-slavery mobs that disgraced the North.

"Whether the outbreak against our colored brethren be at the North or at the South, the Democratic party is its inspiration, its soul and sustenance."

THE addres of Governor KELLOGG to the people of the United States is published. He declares that no act authorizing the issue of a bond has been passed during his administration. The only bonds issued by