TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BRADFORD REPORTER is published every Thursday Morning by S. W. ALVORD at Two Dollars per annum in advance.

☞ Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertions.

LOCAL NOTICES, same style as reading matter, TWENTY CENTS a line.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted according to the following table of rates:

	1w	4w	2m	3m	6m	1yr.
1 inch	$1.50	3.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	$ 15
2 inches	2.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3 inches	2.50	[illegible]	10.00	13.00	20.00	30.00
4 inches	3.00	8.50	14.00	18.25	25.00	35.00
¼ column	5.00	12.00	18.00	22.00	30.00	45.00
½ column	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	55.00	75.00
1 column	20.00	30.00	60.00	80.00	$100	$150

Administrator's and Executor's Notices, $2; Auditor's Notices, $2 50; Business Cards, five lines, (per year) $5, additional lines $1 each.

Yearly advertisers are entitled to quarterly changes. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All Resolutions of Associations; Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

DR. C. M. STANLEY, DENTIST, successor to Dr. Weston. Office in Patton's Block, up stairs, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. All kinds of plate work a specialty. Jan.15'73

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon, Office over Wickham & Black's Crockery store.
Towanda, May 1, 1872.-1y*

FOYLE & McPHERSON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa. Will give prompt attention to all matters entrusted to their charge. Orphans' Court business a specialty.
W. FOYLE. [may21'73] I. M'PHERSON.

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

H. W. PATRICK, ATTORNEY-AT LAW. Office, Mercur's Block, next door to the Express Office, Towanda, Pa.
July17,1873.

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

WOOD & SANDERSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA.

JAMES WOOD. [may 27] JOHN F. SANDERSON.

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Aluminum base. Teeth extracted without pain. Oc23,72

MADILL & CALIFF, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa.
H. J. MADILL, J. N. CALIFF.
Office in Wood's Block, first door south of First National Bank, up stairs. Jan.8,73-1y

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OVERTON & ELSBREE, ATTORNEY'S AT LAW, Towanda, Pa., having entered into copartnership, offer their professional services to the public. Special attention given to business in the Orphan's and Register's Courts. apl 14'70
E. OVERTON, JR. N. C. ELSBREE.

JOHN W. MIX,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA.

Special attention given to claims against Insurance Companies, Office, North side of Public Square. [Dec 18'73.

MR. D. L. DODSON, OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. North Maine-st., opposite Episcopal Church, Towanda, Pa. All dental operations a speciality. Jan 14.

PECK & STREETER,

LAW OFFICE, TOWANDA, PA,

W. A. PECK. [Jan.15'74] H. STREETER.

E. C. GRIDLEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

April 1, 1873. Towanda, Pa.

DOCTOR O. LEWIS, A GRADUATE of the College of "Physicians and Surgeons," New York city, Class 1843-4, gives exclusive attention to the practice of his profession. Office and residence on the eastern slope of Orwell Hill, adjoining Henry Howe's. Jan 14, '69.

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

PEET & DAVIES, ATTORNEYS-AT LAW,

MERCUR'S BLOCK,

Apr 1'74. Towanda, Pa.

HALE & PATTON, AGENTS FOR

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 3 Griffith & Patton's Block, Bridge Street. March 26, 1874.

P. A. QUICK, M. D., GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SUGAR RUN, PA.

Office at Store of J. STOWELL.

March 23, 1874-3m*.

M. D. L. DODSON DENTIST. On and after Sept. 21, may be found in the elegant new rooms on 2nd floor of Dr. Pratt's new office on State Street. Business solicited.
Sept. 3 '74-tf.

DR. A. G. BUSH,

CAMPTOWN, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Treats Chronic Diseases by new methods. May be consulted by letter. [Aug. 6,'74.

J. E. SPALDING,

COUNTY SURVEYOR OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Office at Register and Recorder's office, Towanda, Pa., where he may be found when not professionally engaged. Aug 27, '74-3m.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

C. S. RUSSELL'S

GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENCY,

may23'70—tf TOWANDA, PA.

BARTLETT & TRACY,

GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENTS

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

TOWANDA, PA.

Oct, 29, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, wishes to inform the citizens of Towanda and vicinity, that he will give particular attention to drawing plans, designs and specifications for all manner of buildings, private and public. Superintendence given for reasonable compensation. Office at residence N. E. corner of Second and Elizabeth streets.

J. E. FLEMMING,
Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

oct5'71

W. W. KINGSBURY,

REAL ESTATE, LIFE, FIRE, & ACCIDENT

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Office, corner of Main and State Streets,

March 13, 1872. TOWANDA, PA.

G. W. HEATH

Has established his business of Manufacturing and Repairing all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS. MILL PICKS, MADE AND DRESSED

He also makes the best STRAW CUTTER now in use. All orders filled promptly, at

MEANS, ROCKWELL & CO., TOWANDA, PA.

Jan 11, '74-3m.

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Window paper.

Their Grocer

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They invite e

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must satisfy all.

Oct. 1, '74-tf

The Bradford Reporter.

S. W. ALVORD, Publisher.

REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

$2 per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME XXXV.

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., OCTOBER 29, 1874.

NUMBER 22.

Powell & Co.

POWELL & CO.

Are now receiving their usual large stock of Fall goods, which will be sold at GREATER BARGAINS than ever before since the war. It is impossible for them to enumerate all the articles in their large stock of goods. They would however call particular attention to great bargains :

In DRESS GOODS,

In TABLE LINENS & TOWELING

In BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

In PLAIN, WHITE, RED, CHECKED AND OPERA FLANNEL.

n CLOTH AND CASSIMERES, SUITINGS, DIAGONAL COATINGS, BLAINES, JEANS, HEAVY COTTONADES, WATERPROOFS, &c., &c,

their great stock of New Ribbons

t received, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces,

Buttons and Trimmings, Ruch-

the best One Dollar Kid Gloves

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and at prices which

POWELL & CO.

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1874.

TURN OUT TO ELECTION.

Republicans should feel sufficient interest to turn out to the election and vote the Republican State ticket, because, since the Republican party has been in power in the State it has reduced the State debt nineteen millions of dollars ($19,000,000).

Because it has taken off entirely the State tax on real estate.

Because it has done this at a time when rebellion at the South and Democratic sympathy at the North imperiled the safety of the Union.

Because the Republican party has been true to its obligations both to the State and the Nation, in war and in peace.

They should vote for Hon. BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE for Congress, because he, if elected, will stand true to the principles of the Republican party, and will vote for Hon. JAMES G. BLAIAE—one of the best men in the nation—for Speaker of the House. They should not vote for JOSEPH POWELL for Congress, because, if elected, he will vote for the Democratic nominee for Speaker of the House, who will no doubt be that great representative of modern Democracy, FERNANGO WOOD, of New York; as he was their nominee last year, and will be again, notwithstanding his record as a rebel during the war.

They should not vote for JOSEPH POWELL, because, as a Democrat, he would vote on all political measures with his party. Look, Republicans, at the record of the Democratic party for the past fourteen years ; reflect and see whether you wish you had acted on that side. It was just as safe to be there then as it will be to go there now.

They should not vote for Mr. POWELL because he is a free-trader, a banker ; interested in keeping up a stringency in the currency, and high rates of interest. Banks and bankers loan money and follow banking because it is profitable. Elect a Congress of bankers, and see how soon they would forget that the people have any rights, and would legislate entirely in their own interest.

They should not vote for Mr. POWELL because he does not own himself, but is the nominee of a few capitalists who represent certain corporate interests in this district, who prevailed upon the Democratic conference to nominate him. If elected he will be run and controlled by them, and the rights of the people will not be represented at all.

They should vote the whole Republican ticket,—State, Congressional, Senatorial, Legislative and all. A United States Senator is to be chosen next winter, by the legislature, and to Republicans (and to Democrats also if they could be made to see it) it is of the most importance that our legislative ticket should be elected, to insure the election of a Republican U. S. Senator next winter.

Let us appeal to you again, fellow-Republicans, do not stay away from election. Don't despise politics and politicians. Ours is an elective system; there must be offices, and officers elected to fill them. We can't all be suited in nominations, and we must forego for the time being personal objection to candidates, and save the Republican party from the hands of demoralized Democracy.

* * *

NORTHERN DEMOCRACY VS. SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic campaign has opened in earnest throughout the South. Tennessee led the way by the deliberate massacre of sixteen colored people at one stroke. Louisiana followed promptly by the murder of nearly equal that number. Alabama shows her zeal in the cause by stopping mail trains, killing the colored agents, and firing into church congregations of colored people. Texas, not to be outdone in the latest struggle for "Southern rights," has accomplished six hundred political assassinations since the inauguration of the Democratic Governor, Coke. Whatever it may mean in the Northern States, in the South the spread of Democratic "principles" means organized ruffianism and wholesale slaughter.—*Pittsbnrgh Commercial.*

"In the South the spread of Democratic principles means organized ruffianism and wholesale slaughter." In the North "the spread of Democratic principles" means to shut the eyes of the loyal people to the outrages committed in the name of the "White League" in the South, in the interest of Democracy; and by the cry of corruption against the Republican party, deceive the lukewarm and unwary into voting the Democratic ticket. Republicans who are thus deceived will find to their sorrow that they have been misled into the committal of a grave mistake. When they see that they have aided in giving the Democratic party in Congress a majority, and find the Democratic members from the North voting with their brethren of the South to undo all that was gained in conquering the rebellion, then they will wake up to a realizing sense of the situation.

* * *

BE sure and attend the election next TUESDAY.

A CALL TO ARMS!!

REPUBLICANS! Once more you are face to face with the enemy. The lines of battle are formed, and soon you will be engaged in a fierce and fiery trial of strength with your adversary. Are you aware of the importance of the control? Are you ready for the struggle? or will you be found divided into factions, or sleeping like your comrades in Ohio and Indiana? Your cause is just. Is your union perfect? Will you fight together like a band of brothers?—like the Roman legion?—like the Macedonian phalanx? Do you remember the day, and will you be found in our lines? You excel in numbers, but mere numbers avail nothing against a disciplined, organized, and desperate foe. The millions of Xerxes were routed by a handful of Greeks. Trusting in numbers instead of a just cause has ruined armies and nations. "Victory is won," said NAPOLEON the First, "by being the strongest at the decisive point."

The decisive point in this battle is at the BALLOT-BOX. You may have a majority of thousands, but unless you have it at the polls on election day you will be beaten, and must expect to hear the yells of triumph from your victorious foes, and behold the ruin that is sure to ensue should they wrest from loyal hands the reins of government. Your enemy is the same you have vanquished on former fields, but impelled by the hatred of virtue and good government, like the legions of Hell it returns to the conflict.

The record of the Democratic party for the past fifteen years is blacker than the smoke of the bottomless pit, and we must judge its future by the past. "By their fruits ye shall know them—Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" The party in power is always—and justly—held responsible for the government acts and the proper enforcement of the laws. At the dictation of the Slave power the Democratic party violated a solemn treaty with the Creeks and Cherokees, civilized and christian Indians, and drove them from their homes in Georgia. In obedience to the same power it made war on the Seminoles in Florida, for no reason, except that they furnished an asylum for runaway slaves, and after a vast expense to the government in employing the army and procuring blood-hounds from Cuba, succeeded in removing or exterminating them.

It destroyed for a time the freedom of speech, and of the press, and the right of petition. It refused to protect the persons or property of anti-slavery men. Instead of enforcing the laws, it encouraged their violation, and incited lawless men to deeds of violence. It allowed LOVEJOY to be murdered, Pennsylvania Hall to be burned, and GARRISON to be led thro' the streets of Boston with a rope about his neck. Even in the county of Bradford, a meeting of peaceable citizens, assembled in the Court House, was allowed to be broken up by a gang of rowdies. It allowed the mails to be rifled in Charleston, S.C., and their contents burned in open day. It enacted the Missouri Compromise in the interest of Slavery, and having got slavery established south of that line, then repealed it in order to have slavery go north of it. It annexed Texas to make more slave States, knowing that annexation would cause war with Mexico. It refused to apply the Wilmot Proviso to territory acquired from Mexico by that war. It negotiated with Spain for the purchase of Cuba to make a slave State, and threatened to take it by force when Spain declined to sell. It adopted the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, expecting that it would make Kansas and Nebraska slave States. It countenanced the invasion of Kansas by the Missouri border ruffians, who marched in the day before election and took possession of the polls by force ; and it recognized the constitution and laws established by the votes of these non-resident cut-throats. It removed, or caused the resignation of REEDER and GEARY—honest Governors of its own appointment,—because they would not perform the dirty work of forcing slavery on an unwilling people. It appointed WILSON SHANNON Governor because he was known to be an unprincipled sot and a willing tool of the slave power. Popular Sovereignty having disappointed its expectations, it embraced the doctrine that the constitution, by its own power, carried slavery into all the Territories, and got a weak old Judge to make a decision to that effect. It encouraged the rebellion when it had the power, and could have smothered it out without shedding one drop of blood. It robbed the arsenals of the North to place munitions of war in reach of the rebels. It demoralized our army in Texas, and caused it to be surrendered without firing a gun. It scattered our navy to the four corners of the earth, to be out of reach of the in-coming Republican President. It declared we neither had the right nor the ability to suppress the revolt. It discouraged enlistments, and encouraged desertion from the army

It covered the lamented LINCOLN with approboius epithets, and called GRANT a drunken butcher. It instigated the "Knights of the Golden Circle," the New York rabble and the Fishing Creek rebels to resist the draft. It tried to injure the credit of the government and destroy confidence in the currency. It would gladly have delivered us bound into the hands of LEE and BEAUREGARD, could it have safely done so.

At its National Convention at Chicago, Aug., 1864, when the rebellion was nearly crushed, it declared the war a failure, and that an armistice should be proclaimed and proposals of peace made to the rebel authorities.

Such is the record of the Democratic party for half a century. It stands on its record to-day, and has never recounted a single error or expressed any repentance for its crimes. It "accepts the situation;"—so does the criminal in prison and the murderer on the gallows accept the situation, but if they don't repent of their sins where will they be likely to go to?

In this county, for various reasons, we believe the enemy will make their chief attack on our Congressman. They have nominated a deserter from the Republican camp to encourage future desertions,—just as the British gave ARNOLD the same rank in their army he had held in the American, and for better pay. They have taken a business man, hoping to secure the vote of business men; a rich man, expecting that he will disburse his money with great liberality to secure his election. Republicans, stand by your principles, stand by your colors, stand by your men! Don't suffer a single gun to be captured or a standard-bearer slain.

Republicans of Towanda, you will be exhorted to cast complimentary votes for a fellow-townsman. Your local pride may be appealed to, and an endeavor made to arouse a clannish feeling in your bosoms to send a neighbor to Congress, and so promote the prosperity of your beautiful town and reward a man who has helped to build it up. It may even be hinted to you that by voting for a bank president you will be able to secure greater accommodations at his bank—perhaps get your notes discounted without endorsers. Don't listen to the voice of the tempter. Honor, principle and patriotism forbid it. Party fealty forbids it. Conscience forbids it.

Mechanics and laboring men! We must have a protective tariff in these United States, or wages will fall to the European standard. *There is no other alternative.* You know this. Free trade, and plenty of it, may suit the business of JOSEPH POWELL, but it will not suit yours. You make your money by productive labor, he makes money by handling the products of labor, or the profits of *your* labor. He has no interests in common with yours, and if elected, our tariff will be endanegred, our district misrepresented, and our enemies rejoiced.

CASTELAR.

IRISHMEN, READ!

We have frequently warned our Irish fellow citizens that they were being made the dupes and tools of the leaders of the Democratic party. For years these demagogues have deceived the Irishmen, and secured very nearly their unanimous vote. But with experience and growing intelligence they are becoming more independent, and many of them are beginning to realize that the only hope for the laboring man in this country, whatever his nationality or color, is in the Republican party. The *Irish World*, the organ of the Irish in this country, very frankly warns its fellow-countrymen no longer to submit to the deception of the Democratic leaders. It says:

"Whatever may be urged against the Republican party, the charge of ingratitude, at least, cannot be laid at its door. It made capital out of the negro; but it, in turn, conferred rights on the negro and lifted him into a position of honor. The Democracy, on the other hand, has studiously ignored the claims of the Irish. And yet you Democratic stump speakers will have the effrontery to come before our race in November and ask us for votes! Such impudence is certainly refreshing. All we have to say in this matter is, that if you get our votes then we deserve the contempt you throw upon us. * * * The Republican party has treated the negroes as men; the Democratic party has treated the Irish as niggers.

"Till now a crushing tyranny has hung on the necks of the Irish in this land. No man of the Irish race dare vote outside the Democratic party. From the day he landed at Castle Garden till the day he drew his last paper he was given to understand by the satraps of Tammany that he belonged to them and to their chiefs. If he voted otherwise he was called a renegade. This tyranny must be broken! This domineering insolence must be rebuked! Our people must be free to dispose of their suffrages as their consciences may dictate. It is immaterial to us how individuals go. You who think fit to vote the Republican ticket do so. You who deem it proper to vote the Democratic ticket do so. Assert your citizenship. Act like men who feel that their votes belong to themselves, and not to brazen politicians."

AN OPEN LETTER TO LABORING MEN.

On Tuesday next you will be called upon to again exercise the elective franchise. Have you given the subject a careful consideration. If you have not, then the hours intervening between this and election day are few enough indeed, in which to take a careful survey of the great issues presented, and upon which you will then be called to pass judgement. To my opinion no election since the rebellion was crushed has presented issues of such vital importance to the laboring classes as the present. The Democratic party, unsuccessful in its attempt to destroy the Union, is making the most strenuous exertions to regain what it lost by its base surrender to the slave power—the control of the government. Are you willing it should succeed? Pause for a moment and consider what the inevitable result must be should the so-called Democratic party succeed in it effort: At the head of that party, shaping and controlling its policy, is a class of men whose every idea of government is antagonistic to your advancement,not only socially but in the acquirement of that competency which, under a more liberal policy, would insure to your declining years an immunity from wearisome toil and privation. Among these men, and, I might say, the chief managers, stands August Belmont, a man whose only interest in the welfare of this government is a desire to make the best market for the funds of the house of the Rothchilds, of which he is the financial agent in this country. Reared in the lap of luxury, associating with, and partaking of the views of titled nobility, he believes capital should own labor. Associated with him, and equally desirous for the success of the democratic party, are such men as the Hoffman's of New York, the Woodward's of your own State, and the former slaveholder's of the Southern States, all of whom have no interest in the welfare of the toiling millions of this great country farther than to use them to bring to their coffers the means to gratify their luxurious tastes and assist them to ape the airs of foreign aristocracy. Never having labored for their bread they look upon the laboring man as not only beneath them socially but intellectually. Living in princely style themselves they care not for your hardships, and from education and association cannot sympathise with you in adversity. Is it any wonder then, that a party under the control of such men, should desire to open the ports of this country to the free entry of the wares manufactured in the old country by the less than half paid artisan? Not at all? By such a policy they hope to crush out the growing spirit of independence among the mechanics of this country, and force them back on a social equality with the serf of Europe. Free Trade means the closing of the doors of the great iron mills and manufactories of this Commonwealth, the stopping of the spindles in the great cotton mills of the Eastern and New England States; the lowering of the pay of the laboring man till the necessaries of life will be harder for him to obtain than the luxuries are under the present policy. Remember that wheat at two dollars per bushel is more easily obtained when you have the two dollars, than wheat at one dollar per bushel when you have not got the dollar to pay.

The leaders of the democratic party have selected the present fall in which to make a gigantic effort to wrest the control of the government from the republican party. They believe that the time is auspicious for their success from the fact that no Presidential election takes place, and that the country is but just recovering from the severe financial panic of a year ago, and the necessary stagnation of business caused thereby. They are resorting to all sorts of devices to compass the end they aim at. In Republican Districts they have nomnated men who are personally popular with the masses, hoping to secure their election by advocating their personal claims for suffrage. But this is not the policy in the strong Democratic districts. There the most virulent partisans, irrespective of their personal standing, are the candidates. Can you doubt the aim of this manouvre? It is to secure a majority in the next Congress. Look in this District. Here the Democracy have taken up as their candidate JOSEPH POWELL. To deny that Mr. POWELL, as a business man, has a host of friends and admirers, would be to deny the plain truth. It is for the simple reason that he is thus admired that he has been made the standard bearer of the democracy in this contest. But Mr. POWELL's business or social qualifications are not what you will be called to pass judgment upon on Tuesday next. It is his views upon the political questions of the day. Are you acquainted with his views. When and where has he made a public profession of his faith? Do you find a word in this respect in the organ of his party? Not a word. But look at the colums that are printed in that paper in regard to his business life. Observe with what a loving, lingering affection the twenty-seven editors, an old man and a boy, talk to you of JOSEPH's business qualities, and how easily they magnify the smallest acts of kindness into great mountains of generosity. But not a word as to JOSEPH's political belief. How glibly they talk of JOSEPH's success in the Tannery at Greenwood but say nothing of JOSEPH's views on the Tariff. They tell you that JOSEPH stands high as a Banker, but not how JOSEPH stands on the important question of Free Banking. To tell how Mr. POWELL stands on the political questions affecting the interests of the laboring classes might not enhance his chances of success, and therefore his political views are left out of the question, and his partisans are attempting to sugar-coat him so thick with personal popularity that the masses will swallow him without enquiring into his political opinions.

It is for you, laboring men, to hurl back on to these wily schemers this presumption that you are so ignorant that you can be caught with such a miserable subterfuge. Let them understand that though compelled to labor, your political faith is not a marketable article, and that you are not prepared to sink your political creed to pander to any man's vanity to occupy political station, however much you may respect his business qualifications.

On Tuesday next, then, be at the polls, and work for the success of BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, whose views on the political questions of the day are well known to you all. Let not the fact that this is a strong Republican District cause you to fall into the grievious error that Mr. LAPORTE is sure of an election. The democracy are counting on your apathy to aid them in electing Mr. POWELL. Be at the polls early, and stay all day. Examine your tickets closely. The enemy are treacherous, and will resort to all sorts of tricks to defeat your candidate.

Respectfully yours,

C. H. ALLEN.

Towanda, Oct. 29, 1874.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN, BY A SOJOURNER. — REMINISCENCES OF WILLIAM STREET — A SOLDIER BOY — A YOUNG ARISTOCRAT, AND A HEALTHY COURSE OF TREATMENT FOR JUVENILE DEMOCRATS — " 'JOURNAL' GRANTISM." — Mrs. BRIGHTWEATHER, who was formerly a resident of William street, has looked in upon Towanda after an absence of more than a score of years. She is a woman all florid sunshine, and tender reminiscence, and greatly interested in the many changes that have taken place during her absence, in our flourishing inland town.

She is most visibly affected by the falling off in the juvenile population of William street, which, according to her statement, was a very prolific locality formerly, and a stronghold of expectation for those anxious souls who were given to sad forebodings of a decline of American population.

Notwithstanding the fact that its northern limitation was the graveyard, affairs were unusully lively there. It was a grand highway for funerals, and the old time hearse made its final turn around the Episcopal Church, and came into William street with a lugubrious flourish. An indifferent mourner became suddenly aware at this point that he or she was regarded with peculiar interest, and that the children of the district, reinforced from the neighboring streets, were in a state of irrepressible enjoyment at the appearance of the procession. An occasional dispute over some desirable ground for observation, seemed rather to heighten than diminish the pleasure of the small natives; and if a stray dog, or forlorn goose was waked up, and bewildered by the strange proceedings, it added not a little to the exuberant demonstration of the iniquitous diminutives.

There was another cause that tended to make William street a popular resort for the children of the Northern Liberties. Near the graveyard was a lock-up for vagabond quadrupeds, and when a pig was captured, it took about seventeen boys to conduct it safely to the pound. To watch them, boys and beast, through all the intricate and involved movements, that seemed an indispensable part of the project, was a privilege not to be relinquished by some lads, without some healthy show of resistance. The street was narrow, and properly speaking, had but one side, and it was unquestionably annoying to the juvenile occupants to be crowded out of their own territory, on these interesting occasions, and not infrequently the intruders got soundly chastised for their precipitancy in appropriating the vantage grounds of their neighbors. The soul of a recruiting officer would have rejoiced at the hostile attitude that became almost habitual to the children of this quarter. The time to which we allude was prior to the war, and long before Towanda boasted a railroad. A few years later, when the national need came, this youthful promise was not poorly sustained.

There were those, and we say it reverently, who went forth to danger and death with the true spirit of martial heroism. Among the graves in yonder cemetery, there is one of a bright boy who left one of the pretty homes on William street, and took his place in the battle front, at his country's call. "He sleeps well," and the young life cut short was no sacrifice to vain or idle ambition. The little ones who come with flower-wreaths and child blessings to these sacred graves, have words of farther-reaching faith and higher wisdom, than they who thrust us back into the darkness, and tear the heart-wounds open afresh with a sense of unavailing sacrifice, by assurances that nothing has been accomplished by this terrible war.

We have not gone out of our way to say this, and we would delight in seeing a few of these modern wholesale declaimers reduced to a minimum, and set down at a disadvantage among the youthful regulators of public opinion on William street, as it was twenty-five years ago. They are as blind to the progress of the age, who say that this great war has not wiped out a national crime, whose lingering taints we are still laboring to remove, as if they were set back over the chasm of all those compensation working years. They would fit in admirably with the juvenile sentiment of that period, whose most marked characteristic was the extent to which the democratic principle was carried. It was venturesome for a boy of small proportions to appear in attire that conveyed the slightest suggestion of aristocratic pretension, or to give expression to his opinions in unduly good English; but if he went so far as to hint at the possibility of reform in the way the small boy of the vicinity had of doing business, his doom was sealed. He was sure to go home to his mamma, with his high-toned clothes in disorder, and his high-toned countenance sadly out of repair. A lad of this turn came, however, in the course of events to live on William street. He was undersized, but compactly built, and out of his deep-set eyes shone a quiet light that ought to have been its own interpreter. His clothes were good, his address gentlemanly, and what was still more reprehensible, he had decided opinions, and a decided manner of expressing them. A caucus was called by the ring-leaders of the section, and measures of immediate action were adopted. Preliminaries began well. By keeping together in solid phalanx, they succeeded in handling him. His ambition had been for scholarship, rather than fisticuffing, and they took him at a disadvantage, but speedily comprehending the situation, he cautiously measured the ground, and arranged matters in such wise, that his antagonists were compelled to meet him in single combat. His pious father looked after his Latin, and his patient mother directed his nightly devotions as usual, wholly ignorant of what was going on, until it had become current knowledge that this small lad of aristocratic appointments had "licked every boy on the street." He rose at once to heroic proportions in the eyes of these belabored young democrats. And Mrs. BRIGHTWEATHER, who is our authority in these details, insinuates that such a course of administration is beneficial generally for democrats of all ages.

Thus far our observations have been preliminary. The fact that we wish to bring out prominently is, that the citizens of Towanda have not the slightest occasion for the often expressed fear of depopulation in the native American ranks. William street, that has thinned out in juveniles, and lost its prestige as a prolific locality, has a successor, to which in due time we hope to introduce our readers. This more modern precinct differs from its predecessor in a few important features of family government, and a treatise upon the comparative merits of the two methods, might, it strikes us, be as beneficial to the world as the two-faced and contradictory estimates the *Journal* grinds out on the GRANT administration. Bah! Read the message to the lukewarm church of the Apocalypse, you who hope to carry double.

THE LOST SHEEP.

There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold;
And one was out on the hills away,
Far off from the gates of gold;
Away on the mountains wild and bare—
Away from the tender shepherd's care.

"Lord, thou hast here thy ninety and nine;
Are they not enough for thee?"
But the shepherd made answer, "This of mine
Has wandered away from me;
And although the road be rough and steep,
I go to the desert to find my sheep."

But none of the ransomed ever knew
How deep were the waters crossed;
Nor how dark was the night that the Lord passed through,
Ere he found his sheep that was lost.
Out in the desert he heard its cry,
Sick and helpless and ready to die.

"Lord, whence are those [illegible] all the way
That mark out the mountain's track?"
"They were shed for one who had gone astray
Ere the shepherd could call him back?"
"Lord, whence are thy hands so rent and torn?"
"They are pierced to-night by many a thorn."

And all through the mountains, thunder-riven,
And up from the rocky steep,
There rose a cry to the gate of heaven,
"Rejoice, I have found my sheep!"
And the angels echoed around the throne,
"Rejoice, for the Lord brings back his own."

[For the REPORTER.]

BABYLON.

About 2,400 years ago, the "queen city of the world," the "mistress of the East," was Babylon—"Babylon the Great," that mighty city of the land of Chaldea. To me there is no part of ancient history so interesting, so connected with the grand and mighty events of those ages, and with the prophecies contained in the Bible, as the history of Babylon and the empire in which it was the capital city for a long time. The city was founded not long after the flood, but its early history is obscure. After the death of Ninus, king of the Chaldees, Semiramis, his wife, determined to perpetuate her memory through all time, and for this purpose she set about remodeling and rebuilding Babylon. The city stood in the middle of a very fertile plain, a branch of the river Euphrates running through the centre of the city. She laid the city out 15 miles square, and proceeded to surround it with a wall 87 feet thick and 350 feet in height, enclosing the city on all sides. Also on each side of the river, along the banks, a similar wall was built, making 90 miles of the largest wall the world has ever seen. To build this wall she employed over two million men, collected from all her vast territories. The wall was made of brick, cemented with bitumen. The material for the bricks was taken from just outside the wall, making an immense ditch. There were 50 streets only in the city, 25 running each way, with 25 gates on each side, all of solid brass; thus dividing the city into squares. Around these squares the houses were built, very tall and magnificently ornamented.

On the west side of the city, an artificial lake was dug, 40 miles square and 75 feet deep; the water of the river was turned into this, while the city was being built, and afterwards it was turned in during freshets, and used to irrigate the lands during drouths, thus insuring two crops annually. After the death of Semiramis, many others did much to adorn and beautify the city. One of the wonders of the city was the bridge over the river, one furlong in length and 30 feet in width, constructed of immense stones fastened together with chains of iron and lead, the bridge having no support from one end to the other. The Hanging Gardens, one of the Seven Wonders of the world, were carried up in the form of terraces to the height of the walls, the earth upon them being thick enough to allow the largest trees to take root. They measured 400 feet on a side. On the east side of the river was the Temple of Belus. It was in the form of eight towers, one above another, being much higher than the walls. Upon the top of the temple was an observatory, from whence the Babylonians attained great proficiency in astronomy, as at one time they were the greatest astronomers of the world, it being from the Babylonians that the Egyptians gained their first knowledge of that science. The inside of this temple was as much noted for its magnificence as the temple itself for its size. There was one statue of the god to whom the temple was dedicated which was 40 feet high, of pure gold.

Thus I have given you an account of some of the wonders of this ancient city. I have not spoken, however, of its magnificent palaces and temples, or of the immense ruins of the Tower of Babel, and many other things of interest. But when we look back and think of its vast proportions and immense strength, can we wonder that Semiramis thought she had built a city that would stand forever, and one that could never be taken. But she was mistaken. The Babylonians became a very wicked nation, and GOD prophecied its fall. Shortly after this the Babylonians took Jerusalem, carrying away the Jews into captivity. After this, Cyrus, king of the Medes and Persians, declared war upon Babylon; whereupon the Babylonians shut themselves in their city with an immense amount of provisions. Cyrus came to the city and set up a siege, as was customary then, and commenced digging an immense canal around the city as if to strenghthen himself. The citizens came out upon the walls and scoffed at him, believing themselves safe.

Now it happened that on the first night after Cyrus had finished his canal, Belshazzar, king of Babylon, had a great feast to which he invited his nobles. During the evening, when he was flushed with wine, he ordered out the sacred vessels he had brought from Jerusalem, and with his companions was drinking from them when he saw the handwriting on the wall, as is recorded in Daniel, prophecying his downfall. On that same evening, as soon as it was dark Cyrus turned the Euphrates into his canal and went into the city by the bed of the river. The gates leading down to the river being open, he rushed to the king's palace, averpowered the guards and killed the king, thus fulfilling the prophecy. After Cyrus had overcome the city, he set up his seat of government at Babylon and divided the empire into three parts, giving one to his father, one to his father-in-law, reserving the third to himself. Thus fell the great Babylonian Empire, 530 B. C.

QUILLIVET.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

The only thing we have really to be afraid of is fearing anything more than God.

History has been finely denominated "God's illuminated clock, set in the dark steeple of time."

If there is a past in which men have done ill, let them have hope, for there is a future in which they may do well.

He that has tasted the bitterness of sin will fear to committ it; and he that hath felt the sweetness of mercy will fear to offend it.

If those old giants, who essayed to capture heaven by heaping hills upon hills, had but done their work by heaping prayers, they would have succeeded.

Every man deems that he has precisely the same trials and temptations which are the hardest of all for him to bear; but they are so because they are the very ones he needs.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: He that thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest, is generally the greatest fool.

Look not mournfully into the past — it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present—it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart.

One of the illusions is that the present hour is not the critical decisive hour. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. No man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is doomsday.

Make thy recreation servant to thy business lest thou become slave to thy recreation; when thou goest up into the mountain, leave this servant in the valley; when thou goest to the city leave him in the suburbs, and remember the servant must not be greater than his master.

Common sense is satisfied to perceive that in human affairs, the proper balance between liberty and authority will ever be attained only through variations, and that the power which can prevent every error is incompatible with that freedom by which any good is to be truly attained.

TRAVELING MANNERS.—There are hundreds of persons who consider that in traveling—either for business or pleasure—they are privileged to throw off what they term "all restraint," and be as disobliging as they please to everybody else. On the railroad the representatives of this class feel themselves justified in retaining possession of two seats, while other passengers stand; in opening the door of private sections in drawing-room cars, and going through to the other end, rather than turn to the right or left and take the passage common to all; in telling vulgar stories in the smoking room loud enough to be heard in any part of the car; in conversing with each other on "papular" scandals from the opposite sides of the sleeping car; in whispering audibly about the occupants of the different berths and sections; in short, in committing any number of acts that they would not dream of committing at home. It is no wonder that conductors, brakemen, and porters are so often rude and impertinent, considering that their daily life is passed among such company. Now, the question may be asked, why are the insults of such persons not fitly resented? The answer is that ladies have a natural repugnance to "scenes," and prefer to put up with annoyance and insult, rather than occasion them. Some gentlemen allow insults to go unpunished for similar reasons. It would be vastly better, of course, if ladies and gentlemen in traveling would be more disposed to stand upon their rights, and to try and keep in mind that the most stringent rules of railroad and steamboat companies are powerless when those who suffer from the forms of blackguardism referred to are not willing to take the trouble to have them enforced.

SOMETHING PRETTY FROM THE FORESTS.—There are many of our readers who, as they walk or drive through the woods in autumn and winter, habitually look around for whatever is beautiful and curious, and make collections of the lovely mosses and lichens, acrons and leaves, crooked sticks and knotty twigs, until there seems to be no end to the increase of these treasures. But having made the collection, the next thing is how to arrange the same effectively, so as to produce some new and pleasing combination. The old cone-work that was in favor years ago has become obsolete, and, although still beautiful, is out of favor because it catches the dust and will not bear the free use of a dust-brush; so we are glad to find other ways of turning our beauties to account. One of the newest and most beautiful of these rustic designs is made by arranging a bunch of acrons in their natural groups, with the large dried russet-colored leaves of the oak around them, on a ground of bright blue or scarlet velvet or paper. The addition of some dry grape tendrils and mossy twigs will improve the general effect, and the nuts must be secured in place by means of a little glue holding them in their cups.

Another way is to take the nuts without the cups, and introduce fine wires as stems into the large ends, then group them to represent a cluster of grapes, with leaves overhanging and a twig like the stem of the bunch fastened in proper place, As a border to this, the lichens, with a few autumn leaves of bright tint, will answer, or a wreath of twigs and briers alone will be very tasteful. To render such a group still more permanent, the leaves may be made of leather work, either oak or grape leaves, letting them remain in their natural colors, without varnish or stain.

SOME MACHINE POETRY.—A Cal. business man is said to be the father of the following stanzas: "The drummers came down like wolves on the fold, their toes were all frosted, their noses all cold; their weather-peeled bugles soon shone through the town; they gobbled the money and salted it down; then took a few orders and lit out out of here, with their heads full of business and skins full of beer."