NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—San Dominco wants a three million dollar loan.

—The number of names registered in New York city so far, amounts to 146,075.

—Old John Robinson has accumulated $1,000,000 in the circus business.

—The estate of the late Senator Sumner has just been appraised in Boston at $134,738.

—If Brigham Young should die Salt Lake city will have quite an accession of young widows.

—The only church in this country where sermons are preached in Irish, it is said is at Elmira, Ill.

—Another man in New York has turned to dress making; there is always room at the top.—*Courier-Journal.*

—This is the latest form of wedding invitations: "Come around and see me capture a mother-in-law at 8 o'clock, sharp."

—A displayed head line in a Western paper read: "Desperate assault—the murdered man not expected to live."

—Clearfield has had its first snow, which was preceded by a rather severe hail storm.

—Mr. Jacobson, of Hackensack, had 1,600 head of cabbage, valued at $80, stolen from his farm last Sunday night.

—A human skeleton was found hanging in the woods near Girard, Erie county, last week. No clue to his identity.

—John Williams, colored, died Thursday, in Providence, R. I., at the age, as reported, of 110 years.

—The registration books of Louisiana show a negro majority of over three thousand.

—Union workmen will no longer be employed by the boss carpenters of New York city.

—The Legitimist's party are strongly urging the Count De Chambord to return to France.

—Several failures are reported in Boston. They embrace firms in various branches of business.

—The Porte refuses to allow Austria, Germany and Russia to conclude commercial treaties with Roumania.

—The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M. P., sailed for New York from London Saturday, in the steamer Abyssinia.

—Hamilton Fish, Jr., was nominated by acclamation on Saturday, for Member of Assembly from Putnam county.

—It is reported that Don Alphonso one of the main stays of Don Carlos, has left him, taking along 400 follows.

—Archibalt Campbell, of the Union and Compton Works, Manayunk Pa., died on Saturday. He left an estate valued at $1,000,000.

—The coffee crop in Hayti this season is said to be immense. It comes in from the country slowly, growers waiting for a raise in prices.

—Important changes in government offices are about to take place at Galveston, Texas. They chiefly affect the customs house and post office of that city.

—Canada has begun to institute inquiries into the Montreal customs house, things are reported a little loose in that branch of the Dominion's service.

—It has been discovered that the pointed fishing rod was invented because one can't hide a long cane pole under his coat Sundays.

—Quilp, who has heretofore been a Universalist, now thinks there are two things destined to be eternally lost—his umbrella, and the man who stole it.

—Julia Perkins, of Cincinnati, last week cut her little three year old daughter's throat and then attempted to take her own life. Domestic unhappiness the cause.

—A monument to the Confederate dead is to be erected in Woodlawn Cemetery, at Elmira. Some 4,000 Confederate sleep there in death.

—There are 286,444 children between the ages of five and eighteen years in the State of New York, twenty-five per cent. of whom attend no School of any kind.

—An old lady from the country, with six unmarried daughters, went to Augusta, Ga., the other day, hunting for the Patrons of Husbandry. She meant business.

—A swindler, representing himself as an agent of the "American Gift Enterprise," is going about the country swindling those who are foolish enough to be swindled.

—They say that the fellow who committed suicide in the New York Tombs the other day, could speak six dead languages. He ought to make a sociable corpse.

—In giving geograph lessons down East, a teacher asked a boy what State he lived in, and was amused at the reply, drawled out through the boy's nose, "A state of sin and misery."

—Richard Wolfe was waylaid and murdered by Thomas White and Nelson Wheeler, near Toronto, on Wednesday night. The murderers are in jail.

—The lottery shops in Boston were raided upon by the police, Thursday. The Kentucky State lottery suffered most. Many policy dealers were arrested, and much "material" was captured.

—Sir Edward Thornton, the British minister at Washington, Lords Cathcart and Brotherwick, and Mademoiselle Albani, arrived at New York Thursday in the steamer Bothnia.

—The steamship Australian cleared from Galveston Thursday for Liverpool, with 4,339 bales of cotton and thirty-two hogshead of tallow. Her cargo is valued at $370,000, and is the most valuable ever shipped from Galveston.

—General Sherman once said he could give his religious faith in the following words: "I believe that if people only act half as well as they know how God will forgive the rest."

—A great sale of Hudson Bay company's land is going on at Fort Garry, Manitoba. Nearly $100,000 worth of land has been already sold at auction, and Thursday evening lots fifty by one hundred feet brought over $600.

—The third annual session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York and New Jersey, opened in New York Thursday, when the synodical sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. W. D. Stober, of Rhinebeck.

—During the week ending October 10th, numbers were awarded by the bureau of statistics to seventeen seagoing vessels, with an average capacity of 675 tons each. Five of them were over 1,000 tons burden, and one over 2,000 tons.

—Pennsylvania has more Odd Fellows than any other State in the Union. An increase of 3,984 in membership last year makes the aggregate 95,197; 47 lodges were added, making a total of 809, and the total relief amounted to $363,500.

—The assessment of fire per cent on capital levied by Captain General Concha of Cuba, is to be collected, notwithstanding some reports to the contrary. The needs of the government are urgent and the means to carry it on must be supplied.

—Edwin Wells was consecrated Sunday in St. Thomas' church, New York city, as Bishop of Wisconsin. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Smith of Kentucky, assisted by the Bishop of Several States. Bishop Whipple of Minnesota delivered the sermon and charge.

—The Prysberterian Synod in session at Chicago has refused to sustain the action of the Chicago Presbytery in the case of Dr. Swing. The doctor having declared himself an important minister, the Synod directed the Presbytery to strike his name from the roll of ministers. That was all that could be done about it.

—At Trenton, Thursday, the grand jury of Mercer county presented twenty-three bills of indictment, and it is understood that some of them at least are against persons charged with corruption in connection with railroad matters in the legislature of 1872. The nature of the charges will not be known until the defendants appear in court.

—A most extraordinary day's work has been done in the rail mill of the Pennsylvania iron works, Danville, Montour county, Pa. There were heated, rolled, sawed, hot-pointed, straightened and punched, and in all respects made ready for use, one hundred and fifty-six tons of rails, a feat that has never before been accomplished in the world inside of twelve hours, through one set of rolls and the usual force of men.

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Oct. 29, 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. CALUFF.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS SHEPARD.

FOR SURVEYOR,
CAPT. GEORGE V. MYER.

FOR AUDITOR.
GEORGE W. BRINK.

WE direct special attention to the articles on our first page. Carefully read "Castelar's letter.

MR. POWELL writes a letter which he expects to be received as a denial that he is opposed to free banking; but he makes the statement so mildly that it will require a very powerful magnifying glass to discover its real meaning, and we opine that but few who read it will come to the conclusion that he is opposed to the National Bank monopoly.

FELLOW Citizens! as true Republicans, you are called on once more to make a stand in defence of your principles. The party which, by its political heresies, plunged this country into a bloody war, stands arrayed against you on precisely the grounds which it occupied in 1860, and proposes to reopen all the old controversies which it was thought had been settled by the war, and it therefore becomes necessary to sustain at the polls the governmental policy which has prevailed under a Republican Administration.

A VOTE for LAPORTE is for the success of the Republican party—for low salaries and an economical administration of the Government. Mr. LAPORTE is a farmer, whose every dollar is earned by the sweat of his brow. Mr. POWELL's sympathies are with the enterprises which bring large returns. His associations and connections are with those who realize immense incomes from corporations and monopoles. Mr. LAPORTE knows the value of every dollar to the laboring man—Mr. POWELL knows how convenient it is to draw dividends of sixteen or twenty per cent Which is most likely to vote in the interest of those who labor, or are satisfied with small returns for every year's toil?

THE Democrate are jubilant over the pretended successes of their party in Indiana and Ohio. There prominent planks in the Democratic platform is Free Banking and the payment of the national debt in greenbacks. Here the Democracy are asking Republicans to vote for a National Bank President, whose interests and feelings lead him to oppose Free Banking; for can a man be expected to shape his Legislative course so as to interfere with his *sixteen per cent.* dividends, to say nothing of the reserve fund. The National Bank monopoly can never be broken down, so long as National Bank Presidents and stockholders make up the majority of Congress.

If Mr. POWELL had been a candidate in Ohio or Indiana he would have been repudiated by the Democracy, had they been consistent with their professions and platform. But Democracy here and there are two different things. There a Democratic victory is gained by advocating Free Banking—here a National Bank President is the most available.

THE Republicans of this District are appealad to, to vote for POWELL on personal considerations. There is no man in the District more unworthy of such a favor, than the Democratic nominee. He was for years a Republican, until he found out that all his interests were with the Democracy. Mr. POWELL is a renegade from the Republican ranks, because that party is the advocate of protection to American Industry, while Mr. POWELL is an outspoken Free Trader. How can any Republican in this District vote for him, upon any consideration? The prosperity of our people depends, in a great measure, upon the prosperity of the great Industrial and producing sections of the State, while Mr. POWELL would place the laborers and the producers of the State in direct competition with the cheap labor of Foreign countries. The reasons which have made Mr. POWELL a Democrat, and now make him the Democratic candidate for Congress, are conclusive against his appeal for Republican votes. Any Republican who votes for him, votes to reward apostacy from the Republican party, and also votes to place in Congress a member who holds doctrines in direct opposition to the interests of the People, and antagonistic to the creed of the Republican party.

CONGRESS IN THE HANDS OF LATE REBELS.

We are neither sensationalists nor alarmists, but we feel, nevertheless, a sense of duty in presenting to our readers the following statement of the real situation.

It is safe to judge of the future by the light of the past. Of the 92 Democrats in the popular branch of the present Congress, 55, or a decided majority, were elected from the Southern States, and are of the old pro-slavery, ex-rebel breed; and being a majority of the Democratic party in the House, control and shape the action of that party in Congress on all political questions. In spite of the protestations of S. S. COX, WM. S. HOLMAN, and other Democratic members, the rebel element nominated and the party voted for FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, for Speaker of the House. Had it been in the power of the Democratic party to elect the Speaker, FERNANDO WOOD would have been their man; but fortunately the Republicans were in the majority, and they nominated and elected HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, the coming man for the next Presidency for Speaker. The action of the Democratic members showed what may be expected of them if they get the power. FERNANDO WOOD was as acceptable to the ex-Confederates in Congress as any one of their own number could possibly be, because, as Mayor of New York in '61, when the war broke out, he attempted to protect and defend the shipment of arms and munitions of war from that port to the Governors of States then in open rebellion against the Union; and because, while Mayor of New York, he issued a proclamation to the people advocating the right of secession, and the policy of organizing the people of New York City, or Manhattan Island, into an independent republic. These facts cannot have been forgotten, and they tell in the plainest terms why the ex-rebels in Congress preferred him, and being a majority of the Democratic party they compelled all the Northern Democratic members, by the power of King Caucus, to follow their lead.

The Democrats are this fall using every possible exertion to gain control of the lower House of the next Congress by the election of a majority of the members of the House from their party. Weak-kneed Republicans are appealed to in the most pathetic terms to support the Democratic nominee for Congress in this district, in order that alleged Republican corruption may be rebuked. The Republican party rebukes and punishes its own officials wherever found unfaithful, and will take care to expose them, and protect the safety of the Union at the same time. Republicans who expect to rebuke corruption by investing the Democratic party again with political power in the country, will commit a grave mistake.

Suppose Republicans enough vote the Democratic tcket to give the Democrats a majority in the House of Representatives of the United States at Washington, what political element will rule and control the party there? Let us see. 145 members would be a majority of the House. Eighty at the least, and probably more than that number, would be from the Southern States—ex-rebels and rebel sympathizers. The proportion would be, of Northern Democrats, from 65 to 70; of Southern Democrats, from 80 to 90. Under such a condition of political affairs, it may be plainly seen what influences would shape and control the policy of the Democratic party.

Republicans, are you willing by your votes to aid in elevating to a controlling power in the legislative branch of the government the very men whom it has expended hundreds, yea thousands, of millions of dollars, and sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives, in conquering a rebellion organized by them to destroy it? Every Democratic member elected from the North, be he ever so "gentlemanly" a man personally, adds one to the aggregate which will make up the Democratic majority in the House, under the control of ex-rebels.

These are considerations of the gravest character, and all Republicans should consider them well before casting their votes for candidates upon the Democratic ticket. We can neither afford to elect a Democrat to Congress, nor elect Democrats to the State legislature to vote for a JEREMIAH S. BLACK, a CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, or a "Coffee Pot" WALLACE for our next U. S. Senator, in place of Hon. JOHN SCOTT.

These are considerations which affect the whole country, and Republicans should not fail to be at the polls on Tuesday next and put their seal of condemnation upon the insidions attempt of the Democratic party to steal control of this county and district.

THE Democrats all over the State are congratulating themselves that dissension in the Republican party will give them the legislature this winter, and that BUCKALEW will be returned to the U. S. Senate. Let no Republican in Bradford county aid them in their design. Our candidates for Representatives and Senator are all worthy your hearty support, and should receive the entire vote of the party.

BY THE artful and dishonest introduction of Mr. ELSBREE's name in an article in the *Argus* last week, the attempt is made to convince the reader that MORRIS SHEPARD resides in this place. Mr. S. lives on his farm in Wells, and deception of the *Argus* is only in keeping with its general reputation for truth and fairness.

COMPLIMENTARY VOTES.

Last fall the Democrats elected one of their candidates (Judge RUSSELL) through complimentary voting on the part of Republicans, and they now seek to elect others by the same means. Don't let them.

JAMES BUCHANAN was elected President in 1856, and through him Rebellion got its foothold. But BUCHANAN owned, that his election was gained through the "complimentary" votes of men who opposed his principles; they voted for him as a friend, and a Pennsylvanian, not expecting to elect him. Alas! some of those men lived to pay for their silly votes by their own lives, or the lives of their sons, lost in crushing the Rebellion which he virtually encouraged.

In 1870, certain Republicans in the Tioga Congressional district gave their friend, a resident of their Co., Mr. SHERWOOD, enough "complimentary" votes to elect him, very unexpectedly to themselves. It was said, enough colored men were wheedled into his support to turn the majority in his favor. But when they saw every vote he gave was with the Rebels and the White Man's party, they repented of their folly, and Mr. Ross, in 1872, had 2500 majority over Mr. SHERWOOD. "Complimentary" votes, from both white and colored Republicans, were at a fearful discount with Mr. SHERWOOD in 1872.

It is reported that a few of our Republicans—including colored men, whose rescue from slavery and whose right to vote were secured wholly by Republicans—talk of voting, as a "personal compliment," for certain men on the Democratic ticket, who who would keep every negro in Slavery if they could, and who quote the fact that negroes will vote for Democrats as a proof that they are too ignorant, and have too little gratitude, to be fit to vote at all!

If any one reading these lines had any idea of voting for any candidate who is wrong on the great issues of the day, let him ask himself, "Is it right to do so? Is it safe to do so? Is it the way I should like to be treated if I was a candidate of my party?" No—no—no!!

Vote for your own men. Do not sacrifice noble and honorable principles for petty spites or paltry "compliments."

THE Owego *Times* a staunch and able republican paper printed in Owego, refers to political affairs in this county as follows:

Mr. Laporte, the Republican nominee, is an intelligent, practical and successful farmer. He assisted in the organization of the party in this county and state, and permitted his name to be used as a candidate, while others shrank from the sacrifice, as success at that time was known to be out of the question.

At the urgent solicitation of leading men in the party, he again placed himself in the breach in 1872, when a split in the party, in Bradford County, threatened and came near defeating the whole ticket, and accepted the nomination for the legislature. The difficulty in the party having been healed, he declined a re-nomination. This fall the prejudice against professional men and monopolists, who have been monopolizing the offices and directing legislation in their own interests so long has again brought Mr. Laporte to the front, as a man whose practical wisdom, sound judgment, and honest motives, will rally to his support the honest men of all parties. Mr. Powell, the opposing candidate, stands well in the business circles of the county, but has never given any attention to the political issues of the day, and is believed to be largely controlled in his political action by the arch demagogue and trickster Vic Piollet. Besides, if elected, Mr. Powell would be compelled to act with his party in opposition to all measures of the Republican party. In a word, the issue is clearly defined. Mr. Laporte represents the industrial interests of the people, while Mr. Powell is the candidate of a disloyal, corrupt party, and the corporations which have been burdening the country so long. The result is easily foreseen.

THERE IS WORK YET TO BE DONE.—There are those who claim that the Republican party has fulfilled its mission, and all that sort of talk that is born, not of thought, but of folly; for so long as the Republic exists—so long as men need elevating to a higher standard—so long will the Republican party be a necessity, and when either the millennium shall have arrived, or the liberties of the people been forever hopelessly crushed, then there will be no need for the Republican party. A vote for POWELL or any other man, on the Democratic ticket is a vote in favor of placing the government again in the hands of the rebels, free trades, and repudiators.

MR. POWELL is either losing his wits or his reputation as a prudent, fair man. While in Honesdale a few days since, we learn he confidently asserted that he would get a majority in this county! Mr. POWELL is too young in years to be in his dotage, and yet we know not how to account for this extravagant and unwarranted assertion. Mr. POWELL will get a few Republican votes in the immediate vicinity of his home, but in the rural districts he will not run ahead of his ticket; and Mr. LAPORTE will go out of the county *with at least Two Thousand majority.* Let our friends in Wayne make a note of this, and help to swell that majority.

THE Republicans of Schuyler county, N. Y., have nominated for Sheriff Col. CLAUGHARTY. The Colonel was a brave soldier and is a true gentleman. It always affords us pleasure to see men of such sterling worth put forward as standard bearers by the Republican party.

THAT PATENT BRAKE.

Clear Statement of Mr. Kinney.

LETTERS FROM TWO OF THE "VICTIMS."

Mr. Kinney Exculpated from all Blame

As we intimated last week, the *Argus* contained a statement derogatory to the character of Mr. KINNEY, and according to promise, we in this issue give Mr. KINNEY's version of the transaction, which is verified by two of the parties interested. The villainous attack of the *Argus* on Mr. KINNEY, has had the effect of arousing his friends, who know him to be in every way worthy the support of the whole party, and if we are not greatly mistaken, he will lead the ticket at the close of the polls on Tuesday next:

ED. BRADFORD REPORTER: I notice the *Bradford Argus* of the 22d inst., a statement purporting to have been made by George W. Horton and Abram Dingman, regarding the sale to them of a Patent Wagon Brake, by E. Bennett, Dr. Crounse, B. C. Elsbree and myself in 1869, which is intended to create a feeling dorogatory to my character, and for the paramount purpose of defeating my election to the Legislature, and for which I tender my thanks to John B. Smith, of North Towanda, to whose untiring efforts to make a "mountain of a mole hill," the public are indebted for said production, and the supplement signed "Republican," attached thereto.

I confess that I was surprised on reading said article over the signatures of those two men, considering the friendly relations that have ever existed between us, and the *facts* of the case regarding the brake as they really were. I do not desire to say anything harsh or unkind of the gentlemen, (for such I have ever considered them, and such is their general reputation), and I am not yet prepared to believe that the article was ever read by them before publication, or authority given to sign their names to any such article. But I pronounce it *false*, with but one exception, which I shall notice. It says that "about the 1st of August, 1869, E. Bennett, O. D. Kinney, and B. Elsbree came to us in Sheshequin and requested that we join O. D. Kinney and B. Elsbree and purchase the patent right for a certain Wagon-Brake." I deny it, and say that so far as Mr. Dingman is concerned, *I never had a word of conversation with him at any time or in any place, on the subject of patent brakes, during the getting up of this company:* and that I was not at George Horton's during this time, and the only conversation had with him was at the Valley House, during which conversation I did not urge him nor ask him to invest one dollar, and he did not so state. Let me here remark, that the statement made so far as E. Bennett and Crounse are concerned, may be true, and I think it is, in every particular; but the language used, as "they" did this or that, identifies me as participating each time, and the reader is left to infer that "they" means myself among the number. It goes on to say that "they" also exhibited the contract with their names attached to it." That this may have been done by the parties, I do not doubt, but that I exhibited any such contracts, or made any such representations, is untrue. Again: "They said we need not give ourselves any uneasiness in regard to leaving our farms, for they (Keeney & Elsbree) would do all the peddling." To this I make the same answer: If such representations were made to them, it was not known to me. I did agree subsequent to this sale with Hyman Van Duzer to go and help him sell this territory. That they brought an action for conspiracy against us, is true. Why does the *Argus* omit to publish that part of the statement which says that I settled the criminal prosecution? Because it dare not. *The Grand Jury failed to find anything against me, and ignored the bill.* That they brought an action against us to recover the money paid, and did recover it, is also true, and against me among the others, on the ground that my name was attached to one of the contracts. That I signed a contract I admit. But they very well know that a difficulty occurred between the owners of this patent and myself, and that I was discharged by them the *first day*, because I said to L. D. Minier, one of the purchasers, to let it alone; and they also know that it was two weeks after this before the sale was completed, and that I was not with them after that time. No notes had been given, and at this time they had not seen Horton.

As regards the part taken with Van Duzer and Minier, I refer the reader to their cards published in this paper. The statement of "Republican" that I have since sent an agent to those parties, asking them to sign papers I framed, is a willful falsehood, as all statements made vindicating me, have been made voluntarily, and without any asking from me.

This statement is published in deference to the Republican party, by whom I have been placed in nomination, and not because I fear that my character will suffer from the slander-attack of "Republican." O. D. KINNEY.

LETTER FROM H. VAN DUZER AND L. D. MINIER.

SHESHEQUIN, Pa., Oct. 22, 1874.

MR. EDITOR: We see that an effort is being made on the part of the Democrats to prejudice the public mind against our former townsman, Mr. O. D. Kinney, in regard to his participation in the sale to us of a Patent Brake, some years since. Now be it known that we entirely exonerate the said O. D. Kinney *from any intention to do us any wrong whatever*, so far as he had anything to do in that transaction; that we believe him to be a high-minded, honorable man, and we shall cheerfully support him for the office to which he is now aspiring.

HYMAN VAN DUZER,
L. D. MINIER.

STATEMENT OF L. D. MINIER.

SHESHEQUIN, Pa., Oct. 26, 1874.

MR. EDITOR: I see in the *Argus*, that Geo. W. Horton and Abram Dingman have made a statement regarding the participation of Mr. O. D. Kinney in the sale to us of a Patent Wagon Brake in 1869. I am one of the four purchasers of that patent, and as a friend to Mr. Keeney I deem it my duty to give to the public a brief statement of the *facts*.

Mr. Kinney was with the parties who were selling this right, just one day. During that day I had some conversation with Messrs. Bennett & Crounse relative to purchasing an interest. In the evening I saw Mr. Kinney in front of Kinney & Watkins' store. I said to him that I thought of purchasing, and asked his opinion. He replied, "Let that brake alone, and attend to your farm." I told Bennet & Crounse what Kinney had said to me, and the same evening they informed him that they did not need his services any longer. He was not with them afterwards, to my knowledge, although it was about two weeks after this before the sale was completed. At this time no notes had been given by any of us, and were not within a week at least. The statement purporting to come from Horton & Dingman, the facts of the case will not substantiate, and I doubt that Dingman ever saw it until in print, from what he said to me but a few days ago. I suffered in that transaction as much as the rest, and I desire to see the blame fall where it properly belongs, and dislike to see Mr. Kinney or any other man denounced as a scoundrel when there is no foundation for the charge.

L. D. MINIER.

TOO GREAT A RISK.—Admit, for the sake of argument, that the Democratic party is pure, that it is as innocent as a new-born babe, that it never stole a dollar, and never could be tempted to, that it would have hanged TWEED for his corruption if the Republicans had not sheltered him behind the walls of a prison; yet, with all this in its favor, we could not risk its administration of the Government. Its peculiar notions of finance, which look toward repudiation, its indifference to the protection of labor, its opposition to internal improvement, its unwillingness to accept in good faith the results of the war, and, above all these, its open sympathy with those who persecute American citizens on account of their political opinions, would make it, in our opinion, the enemy of our liberties, the stumbling block in the way of true national progress. We know what the Republican party is, what it has done, what it can do, and we are satisfied with the record. We have a safe currency, a credit equal to the best, light taxation, honesty in every department, a determination to punish the unfaithful official whenever discovered, the power and the willingness to protect American citizens at home and abroad, no foreign complication to disturb us, and, with few exceptions, peace and prsoperity within our borders. What more can we ask? We have prospered as never before, and we owe a debt of gratitude to the party whose intelligence, wisdom, and public virtue have made this prosperity possible.

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

It is a great satisfaction to know that our candidates meet with the approval of those who know them in other counties. The following letter from a "companion in arms" of Mr. O. D. KINNEY, confirms all that we have said in regard to his military record:

LACEYVILLE, Pa., Oct. 24.

MR. EDITOR: I am an attentive observer of the course of politics in your noble old county of Bradford, and as such was well pleased, when reading the proceedings of the Republican convention, to find that that gallant soldier and true patriot, Orin D. Kinney, had received the nomination for the office of Representative. The Republicans of Bradford are redeeming the pledges so often made during the late war, of giving the offices to such soldiers as were deserving in preference to those who chose rather to stay at home; and having served with Mr. Kinney thro' the severest of that long struggle, I know him to have been one of the bravest and truest among her many who served with honor and distinction. Where the battle raged the hottest, there was to be found Orin D. Kinney; and when we were forced to make long and tedious marches, and when the ranks would be reduced by stragling until the regiment would hardly number a good company, Mr. Kinney was always found among the few on hand to stack arms at night and be ready for guard and picket duty, or, to face the enemy if need be. And now I hear that the Republicans are, a great many of them, going to drop him and vote for some one of the nominees of the Democratic party; and while it does not seem possible that they would do so, I thought that perhaps it might be the case, as his war record does not seem to be properly brought out, but left to be superceded by trumped-up stories, started for the purpose of electing one who opposed all that Kinney fought for, and for the purpose of placing our State and national politics in the hands of the enemies of our country and good government. Now, Republicans of Bradford, my object of writing this is to call upon you to stand by Mr. Kinney; and if you will vote for some Democratic candidates do not drop this gallant soldier, or you will go back upon all the pledges that you have ever made to give such as he your support in return for the sacrifices they made to save your homes from destruction and your lives from jeopardy. I will remark before closing, that this letter is written without the solicitation of Mr. Kinney and entirely without his knowledge, and from a sincere desire to see justice done to one that I know to be worthy your confidence and support.

BURTON L. KEENEY.

MR. EDITOR: The result of our election will be known to most of your readers before this letter sees the light; the victory of the Republican party is so complete, that a few words on the subject may not be without interest. When the mongrel, or "sour mash," party flung its banners to the breeze in our State a year ago, its successes at the polls were a general surprise, and to none more so than to its own members. Republicans, however, concluded that its successes were due to the manipulations of its leaders, who, as a rule, were politicians of the most approved wire-working, self-promoting school; who, playing skillfully upon the credulity of the masses, induced them to believe that the party in power was in some manner to be held responsible for the "hard times," the "back pay" schemes, the "Credit Mobilier" fraud, and political degeneracy generally. It mattered not that an investigating committee, a majority of whom were not Republicans, found the Democrats equally guilty with the Republicans in the *Mobilier* business. It mattered not that a greater proportion of the opposition party in both houses of Congress than of the Republicans voted for back pay. There were those who thought an experiment could do no harm, and it might be productive of good. A year's experience has satisfied the people that, whatever these reformers may call themselves, they are practically Democrats, of a depraved class at that, who are much more intent on personal advancement than they are solicitous for the general welfare; that, while they wax eloquent over the monopoly of railway corporations and lament that the laboring classes are not represented in Congress, they themselves make haste to nominate, whenever possible, only such men for office as are in sympathy with corporations, or are politicians by profession; that their talk about reform is insincere, and meant to deceive; that wherever they have obtained control debt and expenses of government have not only not diminished but have increased. Although every effort was made to produce the same impression this year, it proved a signal failure; and in consequence there has been a general Republican victory throughout the State. The indications now are that the Grange movement, as now conducted, will die out; it does not meet the demand of the times. The manner in which it is conducted also tells against it, the first thought arising in the minds of the laboring classes seeming to be this: If the Grange is a benefit to us why are not its doors open to all who are needy, without first inquiring whether the applicant has a number of dollars to pay out for initiation and fees before he may know what is expected of him as a member, or the definite objects of the society and the manner in which it proposes to accomplish them. The Grange, like locusts and chinch bugs, has had a great run, and seems destined soon to disappear. Let us hope that it is the forerunner of something better; something of sufficient value to bear the test of public inspection.—The fall months have produced a marked improvement in trade. Prices are low but not reasonable. Better times are approaching. There are many Pennsylvanians here, though none others, I believe, from old Bradford excepting Mrs. Avery, whom many in Towanda will remember as the charming young widow. Let me say for such of your lady readers as wish to "keep posted," that she now rejoices in the name of Mrs. Spaulding, having just won the love of a man every way worthy of the prize he has obtained.

Again, old home, good-bye.

L. S. FAWCETT.

IT IS believed that Mr. ROCKWELL the Democratic nominee for Senator, has made such pledges to PETER HERDIC as will cause that political juggler to use his influence at the coming election for ROCKWELL.

WORK! WORK!!

Only a few days remain for active work before the 3d of November. Let them be improved. Success or failure depend upon the efforts of Republicans between this time and next Tuesday evening. Thorough work and organization in the several districts will ensure a brilliant victory—inactivity and carelessness will invite defeat. We have an unscrupulous enemy to deal with. A long series of defeats have made our opponents desperate, and taught them the necessity of a thorough union of all opposing elements. "Anything to defeat the Republican party" is their motto. To meet these combinations requires vigilance, activity, and organization on our part. Let every loyal man be at his post of duty on the day of election. A full vote for the whole Republican ticket secures its triumph, and this means, in plain English, the triumph of law and order and economy over the common enemy.

ED. REPORTER: Allow me to place before your patrons some impartial views in relation to the opposing candidates for Congress. Personally, both of them are gentlemen of integrity of character and courteous deportment; but as our present member of Congress (Doctor Strawbridge) belongs to the professional class, and his immediate predecessor (Mr. Bunnell) is a Banker, whose predecessor (Judge Mercur) is a Lawyer, it seems to me that it is about time the Farming interest ought to be represented—especially as it far exceeds, numerically, and as property owners, the professional classes and the banking community. Mr. Laporte's nomination was not brought about by the politicians, but was a spontaneous emanation from the masses of the people with a full knowledge of his previous public career.—I can't see how the National Bank, of which Mr. Powell is President, can legitimately declare a dividend of 16 per cent. on its stock, after paying its contingent expenses, officer's salaries, and laying by a reserved fund of $10,000, without taking unlawful interest beyond its limit of six per cent. on its loans, on its capital stock, and on the hypothetical basis of its deposits; and, if so, it is quite as bad as taking extra milenge. Would it be good policy to send Bankers to Congress at this time, when it is in contemplation to remodel the National Banking system which was founded upon the necessities of the nation, which no longer exists; and hence the favoritism necessarily shown to the National Banks by Congress which enabled them to drain other Banks from existence, and the monopolizing benefits of which they have received since their organization.—As to Mr. Powell's giving support to numerous families at his Tannery, and as a stockholder in the Schrader Land Company, it speaks well for his spirit of enterprise; but I presume he is prompted to do so as much from motives of interest as from charity, for doubtless the heads of those families render him an ample equivalent in hard labor for all they receive from him.—Mr. Laporte possesses fair abilities as a speaker, and his legislative experience would be of service to him in representing the interests of his constituents in Congress.

JUSTICE.

WYALUSING, Oct. 19, '74.

ED. REPORTER: Happening to be in Towanda since our Republican nominations were made, I heard upon the streets of your town our nominations characterized by one of your Towanda aristocracy as the "Buckwheat ticket;" and especially stigmatizing our nominee for Congress as the "Buckwheat" candidate, coupled with the assertion that the banker-Democratic candidate for Congress would get a large majority in Towanda. As an earnest Republican, who has hitherto patronized largely the merchants and dealers of Towanda, and always supported the nominees of our party without reference to locality, occupation or profession, I wish to say to our Towanda friends that this course of treatment of candidates who happen to come from the rural districts will not prove advantageous to them, either financially or politically. They are mistaken when they suppose that "grangerism," as they term it, seeks to interfere with the legitimate channels of trade. Abuses only are sought to be corrected, with no purpose of obstructing or interfering with the rights or interests of established and regular dealers; but if a war is to be made by Towanda in the spirit indicated above, the consequences be upon the Towanda people, not upon us growers of "Buckwheat." The experience of last fall's election, when Towanda gave to a Towanda Democratic candidate "complimentary" Republican votes enough to elect him over his Republican competitor, who happened to live in a rural district, has not strengthened our confidence in Towanda politicians. Towanda may sometime present us with another candidate for Congress, or other important office, and if they expect the rural districts to stand up in the future as we have in the past, the kind of warfare above indicated must cease.

I am, &c.,
BUCKWHEAT.

HOW IT WORKS.—Some time ago a German came from father-land to Cincinnati with $10,000 to invest. On the advice of his bankers he purchased some Government bonds. He has drawn his interest on them regularly, and was pleased with his investment. Last Wednesday he called on his bankers to direct the bonds to be sold. "What is the trouble?" was asked. "Why do you sell them?" The reply came quickly: "I don't like these Democratic victories. I am afraid of them. They talk too much repudiation. The bonds were sold. With the proceeds a draft was bought on Hamburg, and the money is on its way back to the old country. This is one of the fruits of the Democratic victory over which the *Argus* is cackling with the sense of an old hen.

WORKING men, farmers and mechanics, do not be deceived into voting against your interests. Vote the ticket that stands at the head of this paper. All of them are honest, earnest Republicans, and will do you and themselves credit in the position to which they aspire.

THE HOPE OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The late slaveholders of the Southern States have at no time abandoned the hope of at some time recovering, out of the national treasury, pay for the slaves emancipated by the proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This fact is abundantly established by the evidence that appears upon the surface whenever the prospect of Democratic control of the federal government brightens. Ex-Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, and other equally prominent leaders have openly declared that the time will come, sooner or later, when the accession to power of the party that opposed the war and emancipation, will do "justice" to the "plundered slave owner." Schemes of recovering pay for the slaves in an indirect way, have even been suggested by Mr. HUNTER, and found thousands of ready endorsers throughout the South. The southern slave owners have never cherished the hope of realizing compensation for their emancipated slaves except in the contingency of the Democratic party securing control of the federal government. So long as the Republican party is in power their dream cannot be realized and they cherish no hope. Every victory of the Democratic party in the north, however causes the southern ex-slave owner to rejoice, because himself so much nearer the day when he can march to the treasury department at Washington, with a list of emancipated slaves in his hands, and demand the pay for them. The Democratic victories in Ohio and Indiana have had a wonderful effect on this class of southern men. We take as an illustration a card published in the newspapers of the Ninth congressional district of Georgia, represented in congress by an ex-major general of the Confederate army. The card is as follows:

"The undersigned proposes to open in Gainesville, Ga., a registerer for the entry of the name, age and sex, and also the market value in specie, of each slave held prior to Lincoln's emancipation proclamation—i. e., Jan. 1, 1863—said registry, to be made in well bound books, that are to be kept in fireproof vault. This is done with a view to getting pay for them at some future day. The list will be sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. The fee for registration is 10 cents for each name on the list. Clubs containing 100 names will be recorded for $5.

Address,
M. W. RIDEN, U. S. Claim Agent,
Gainesville, Hall county, Ga."

This card appeared in the Georgia papers immediately after the Democratic successes in Ohio and Indiana. It is not a new project. In numerous counties of the late slave states complete registries of the former slaves are preserved in official form all with a view to procuring pay for them at some future day. Under what circumstances can the ex-slave owners hope to recover such compensation?

THERE can be but one answer. The Democratic leaders of the south look forward to the time when they will control the national government as they did for years prior to the war. Why do the former slave-owners keep records of their emancipated slaves in anticipation of being compensated for them, when the fourteenth amendment to the national constitution distinctly declares that "neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt "or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave?" The explanation is easy. The Democratic party not only opposed emancipation, but also the amendments to the constitution making emancipation effective. Democratic leaders like Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, and Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, insist that when the Democracy again come into power they will treat the later amendments to the constitution as null and void, on the grounds of illegality of their adoption. A party whose leaders can, without rebuke, advocate the setting aside of the amendments to the constitution, and the repudiation of the national debt, would not hesitate to pay for the emancipated slaves. The southern leaders realize this fact, and if accounts for their preservation in "fire-proofs" of the "name, age, sex, and market value in specie," of their former human property.

THE NECESSITY FOR REPUBLICAN SUPREMACY.—In a recent address, Mr. PINCHBACK, of Louisiana, made the following statement which we commend to the serious consideration of our dissatisfied or lethargic Republican readers, if any such we have:

"And what is true of Louisiana is true of nearly every Southern State, and I do not hesitate to affirm as my earnest conviction that we will grow from bad to worse, unless the North increase its Republican majorities at each election until these people are convinced that there is no hope of the Democracy again getting control of the General Government; for as long as they think there is a "ghost of a chance" for Democratic supremacy, just so long will they hug the delusive hope of depriving the colored man of his rights, and possibly of being paid for their former slaves; for I have seen in two or three Southern papers notices to the people to keep correct accounts of their slaves, with bill of sale," &c.

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