Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
E. G. GOODRICH, S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, August 5, 1875.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Of Montgomery.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE,
Of Erie County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Committee met at the Ward House on Thursday, July 1st, and appointed the Vigilance Committees for the several townships and boroughs in the county. It was unanimously

Resolved, That the County Convention this year be held on TUESDAY, AUGUST 31ST, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House, Towanda.

Resolved, That we recommend the Republicans of the several election districts to take such action, as they shall deem best at the primary meetings in regard to the adoption of the "Crawford County System" in the nomination of County candidates and increasing the number of standing committee.

Resolved, That meetings for the election of delegates be held on Saturday, August 28 in the townships between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., and in boroughs between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., and that delegates be elected by ballot. The polls shall be kept open continuously from the first named hour until after the expiration of the time named.

The following are the following offices are to be nominated:

One person for Prothonotary.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for Register and Recorder.
One person for Commissioner.
Two persons for County Commissioners.
Two persons for County Auditors.
One person for County Coroner.

It is earnestly recommended that the utmost care and caution be observed in conducting the primary meetings, so that there need be no just cause for complaint on the part of any.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Athens Township—Frank Weller, J. F. Overshiler, J. D. Kyser.
Athens Boro—C. T. Hull, C. Hinton, A. H. Spalding.
Armenia Twp—C. Webler, D. Sherman, George Rogers.
Albany—J. Heated, A. Heverly, C. Corbin.
Asylum—F. E. Arnot, E. Felbush, Fred. Kerrick.
Alba Boro—Irad Wilson, Geo. Webb, Dr. Hooker.
Barclay—John Pinkney, Geo. Phillips, W. Tidd.
Burlington Twp—C. Belknap, Alex. Lane, Robt. Knapp.
Burlington Boro—W. H. D. Green, John Rice, G. P. Tracy.
Burlington West—John Blackwell, S. H. Stiles, J. H. McKean.
Canton Twp—Wm. Lawrence, C. B. Taylor, I. Sellard.
Canton Boro—John Spalding, E. H. Thomas, G. W. Griffin.
Columbia—A. M. Cornell, G. M. Card, Dewitt Wolf.
Franklin—James C. Ridway, F. F. Farchild, Serne McKee.
Granville—V. Saxton, L. D. Taylor, R. Bailey.
Herrick—Wm. Nesbitt, John Woodburn, James Newell.
Litchfield—W. H. Carmer, J. F. Struble, C. H. Terrill.
LeRoy—R. McKee, H. M. Holcomb, L. Bowman.
LuRaysville—J. J. Gorham, J. P. Carl, James H. Johnson.
Monroe Twp—J. W. Irvine, W. H. Hawes, J. L. Rockwell.
Monroe Boro—D. J. Sweet, B. B. Hollet, J. G. Homet.
Orwell—H. L. case, Geo. Corbin, Joseph Tuttle.
Overton—John Motthews, Chas. Molyneux, O. Chase.
Pike—C. W. Reynolds, S. P. Tupper, C. H. Crandal.
Rome—E. A. Cooper, G. M. Owen, E. R. Beckwith.
Rome Twp—W. W. Moody, H. McCabe, I. J. Rockwell.
Rome Boro—A. P. Young, Isaac Allen, Montgomery Browning.
Sheshequin—James E. Yerkes, I. Burgess, W. A. Brown.
Smithfield—A. O. Tracy, E. G. Durfey, B. B. Gerrish.
South Creek—S. C. Thompson, Ira Crane, G. O. Turk.
Wysox—A. E. Tracy, Leroy Scouton, J. H. Arnold.
Wyalusing—I. L. Young, E. Watkins, H. Horton.
Standing Stone—A. Taylor, M. E. Reed, Nelson Terry—W. T. Horton, Charles Thompson, J. M. Buttles.
Towanda Boro, 1st Ward—J. Holcomb, J. Stoneman, Geo. McCabe.
Towanda Boro, 2d Ward—T. Mullock, C. F. Tayor, C. M. Melville.
Towanda Boro, 3d Ward—W. S. Nevins, B. A. Chamberlain, E. U. Haverly.
Towanda Twp—E. W. Hale, J. J. Scoville, G. D. Mason.
Towanda North—Jas. Foster, G. B. Mills, W. A. Sluyter.
Troy Twp—C. Manley, L. Ballard, Wm. Sims.
Troy Boro—A. S. Newman, John Grant, E. Pomeroy.
Ulsterra—M. S. Culver, Wm. Christian, S. Rought.
Ulster—S. S. Lockwood, John Dixon, S. Hovey, Wilmot—J. W. Ingham, M. T. Slottery, C. S. Stowell.
Warren—H. Howell, Wm. Manchester, J. H. Carr.
Windham—Wm. H. Clark, Jacob Miller, George Lawrence.
Wyalusing—Dr. Homet, J. R. Taylor, B. T. Strunk.
Wysox—R. E. C. Myer, Miles Shores, Geo. Wood.
Wells—Wade Beardsley, A. Judson, Thos. Baker.

A JUDGE WHO CANNOT BE BOUGHT.

The Democrats of New Mexico, who lately nominated Probate Judge MARIANO S. OTERO for Delegate in Congress, have found that he is too staunch a Republican to be allured from his principles by the offer of their support. He has written a letter to the Santa Fe *New Mexican*, in response to their overtures, in which he unequivocally says: "I will not under any circumstances accept the nomination of the Democratic Convention, or permit the use of my name as a candidate. And it is my purpose to oppose the Democratic party in all honorable ways in the coming campaign. I will give my aid and assistance to the success of the Republican Territorial and county tickets in the coming election. I favor the election of Hon. S. B. ELKINS as a Delegate to the next Congress." Evidently Judge OTERO believes in saying plainly what one means.

As to the higher issues involved in political economy, the Democrats are not noted for their consistency. If there was anything that recommended itself to the Democracy in old times above all other considerations—except subserviency to the slave power—it was a specie currency. Banks and a paper circulation were a Democrat's detestation. But now we see a large portion of the party branching off to "inflation," and demanding that paper money shall be issued in such profusion that every body shall have his pockets—and if he wear a stove pipe hat, that to o—filled with the paper promises to pay. Money is thus to be so plenty that we shall all have enough of it, and to spare, without troubling ourselves, or sweating our brows, to obtain it. The South has demanded this kind of currency as a means of obtaining pay for their lost negroes, &c., and of course the Northern subservient Democracy fall in with it.

THE Erie *Gazette* says: "There are unmistakable signs that the Republican party is gradually recovering from the reverses suffered at last year's election. Here in Pennsylvania where it was defeated by the failure of a large number to vote at all, the feeling appears to be excellent. The party is thoroughly united in support of its nominations. Some few who have been Republicans may be led away by the Prohibition ticket, but the number is not likely to be near so great as that of the Republicans who voted for BUCKALEW in 1872 and thus counted directly against us. There is no doubt that the great bulk of the GREELEY men much prefer Republican to Democratic ascendency in the State. Those who profess to understand the political situation express the fullest confidence in HARTRANFT's election next November."

A RAW German girl, nineteen years old, fresh from the old country, recently obtained $2,000 damages from the Oregon Steamship Company for injury and disfigurement suffered on one of their steamers. Sickness had resulted from her injuries, and the court allowed her $100 for that and injury to her clothing; for the loss of time and labor $100; for the expense of employing counsel, $300; for the physical and mental pain, $1,000, and for the permanent disfigurement from the wound to the forehead, $500. With reference to the latter item the court said that it might seem insufficient for the blemish, but that it was not sufficient to make her presence offensive or prevent her from obtaining employment. "Still," added the court, "she is entitled to something. In this country it is open to every woman, however humble, to obtain a secure and independent position by marriage. In that matter, which is said to be the chief end of her existence, comeliness is a consideration of importance to every daughter of Eve."

SENATOR THURMAN is engaged in trying to convince his followers that the Ohio resolutions in favor of inflation and repudiation are a purely "local" matter, not of any consequence in a "State campaign." But the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic paper in Ohio, takes a different view of it. That journal keeps the Democratic financial resolutions at the head of its columns, with the following head-line: "The Vital Principles of the Ohio Democratic Platform." It also declares that "the financial question just now overtops all others." In its estimate of the importance of the question, the *Enquirer* is as correct as it is unsound in its position with reference to the question. It is worse than absurd for THURMAN to affect to sniff at the financial propositions of his party as "local." The repudiation of the national pledges cannot be a local matter, and the whole country is interested in suppressing a demonstration favor of that disgraceful policy.

THE Philadelphia *Commonwealth*, in an ill-tempered article on the colored voter, says: "In a short time the independent blue of the original black will so blend that the Radical party won't want him, and the Democratic party will reject; as it ever has rejected, the soiling of its name by any association with the negro." The editor of the *Commonwealth*, although a Bourbon Democrat of the intensest type, doesn't appear to be very well acquainted with his party. In the South the Democrats have such an affection for the colored voter that they have not only placed him on their ticket, but frequently kill him if he refuses to vote for their candidates. And if the editor of the *Commonwealth* could have seen some of the Democratic candidates for office, not far from here, last fall, manœuvring for the colored vote, he would have to admit that a portion of his party, at least, have no objection to "soiling its name"—if such a thing were possible—by such association.

THE Post Office Department has sent to the Department of Justice the names of thirty-nine mail contractors to be prosecuted under section 3954 of the revised statutes, for failing to perform the service after their bids had been accepted. They will be sued for the difference between their bids and the amount paid by the Government, after reletting them, which on the thirty-nine routes for one year, amounted to $417,089. The department will also bring civil suits against the contractors for damages sustained by the Government in providing temporary service after their failure to fulfil the contracts. The routes were subsequently let for four years, and should the Government recover the above amount suits will be commenced to cover lossess for the remaining three years.

WHEN a close investigation is made of the relative extravagance of the two parties in the Southern States, the assumption that the Republicans have been the most reckless instantly disappears. This is a fact which no honest man will deny. For example, the Republican Constitution of the State of Alabama created fourteen new offices, with salaries amounting in the aggregate to $3,440. The last Democratic general Assembly of the State created seven hundred and seventeen offices, with salaries amounting in the aggregate to $143,500. This was the work of one session. Will the Opposition press of the North reproduce these figures, or will it continue its unjust denunciations of the Republicans as solely responsible for the extravagant expenditure of the people's money in the South?

THE Pennsylvania Democracy are just now in a shiver as to whether they will follow in the track of their Ohio rag money brethren. Their only wish is to pronounce for hard money is like the desire of SHERIDAN's friend to go to Rome, so that he could say that he had been there. "Why, you can *say* that now," suggested SHERIDAN. There is to be a convocation of Democratic leaders early in August, and perhaps they will rig up something to "say."

JUDGE MORRIS, counsel for THEODORE TILTON, has served a notice on SHERMAN and STERLING, attorneys of record for HENRY WARD BEECHER, to be prepared to answer in a new trial on the first Monday of September.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S CHURCH.

Rev. JOHN W. GERDEMANN, who, it will be remembered, left the Reformed Church some months since and married the organist of St. Bonifacius, the church over which he presided; lectured in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last, to an audience of over 3000 people. The following is a synopsis of the lecture:

He was introduced by H. H. K. Elliott, and was received with uproarous cheering. He read a letter from Father Stack, which cautioned him against personal vituperation, and urged him to use his power to secure reforms in the Catholic Church. To-day was the eleventh anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He said that the plot to leave the Church originated in July, 1874, with Father Hopkins, himself and another priest, the three then having under consideration the subject of marriage and being engaged.

He said that the church which he built was erected under the direction of Archbishop Wood, out of malice to the Redemptorist Fathers, who had a church a few blocks off. The Redemptorists were held up as men of good character. The one word "power" is the foundation head of the Church. The Bishops build the churches, and the parishoners are forced to pay for the caprice of these men. Building funds are organized, the priest receiving the money and giving no account for it when called upon.

He said priests "Don't do anything for nothing." We scarcely say a prayer without its round equivalent in cash. His perquisites from marriages, &c., amounted to $1,500 a year. He said that for six days this summer his wife and himself had been without a piece of bread in his house, and his sufferings were great. Many efforts had been made to approach the jury which recently tried him, but they failed.

The dogma of infallibility was the stumbling-block which caused a change in his religious convictions, and when he told another priest his mind he was told that, unless he believed in the Pope's infallibility, he would go to hell. He exposed the manner in which medals are blessed by the Pope, and how parishoners here receive and kiss them as if they were the Saviour's feet. If the people knew of the immoral character of the priests they would drive them from the land.

Extortion is practiced by the priests to an extraordinary extent, and more eloquence is devoted to finances than to the saving of souls. The priests who raise the most money are always in favor at headquarters. The money matters of the churches are conducted loosely. The priests are the best livers in the world, and are ordered to give large dinners by the Bishops on the occasion of corner-stone layings, dedications, funerals of brother priests, &c. The advice was given that the temperance pledge should be taken by the priests first and the people afterward. The vows of celibacy were reviewed at length.

The whole lecture was the most complete exposure of the secrets which surround the Catholic Church, and was interrupted by great applause. He had been offered $10,000 by one priest to return to the Church, and another agreed to settle the charges against him in twenty-four hours on the same conditions. Were it not for immigration the Catholic Church here would sink into insignificance. In a generation the Church loses seventy-five per cent. of girls. There was great excitement, but no fighting.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* truthfully says: The increased expenses of the State and nation are mainly attributable to the rebellion precipitated upon the country by the Democratic party in the interest of the slavocracy of the South. If the Democratic party had been true to the country during the winter of 1860-1 there would have been no necessity for the large taxation of to-day. Keep that in mind when paying your taxes. The national debt is the direct product of Southern Democratic treason and Northern Democratic weakness.

THE Democratic papers are constantly taunting us in regard to the stay of the President at Long Branch, during the heated term. They have forgotten that President JAMES BUCHANAN, year after year, spent the heated term at Bedford Springs. There is no doubt in regard to this, because we were on the ground, and now and then met the amiable old gentleman. We have no recollection of the Democratic papers raising a howl about the "Government" going off to Bedford. It makes a difference whose ox is gored.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON died on Saturday morning last. His funeral was attended on Monday with Masonic honors. The various departments at Washington were closed in honor of the deceased President.

SENATOR DILL, of Union County, has written a letter to the Democratic Convention of that county, declining to be a candidate for Governor.

A MEETING of leading Republicans of Massachusetts was held in Boston on Tuesday evening to organize for the campaign. Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL addressed the meeting.

THE gold discoveries reported by Prof. JENNEY and miners in the Black Hills are daily confirmed by recent prospecting. Prof. JENNEY believes the miners in Jenney's Gulch will average three to four cents a pan, which is considered a good figure.

THE composition of the Democratic party is solved by the Chicago *Tribune*, as follows: "It is at present made up of ex-Republicans, ex-Liberals, ex-Whigs, ex-Abolitionists and largely of ex-rebels. These have no common policy or principle. It is a combination of factions, and each faction liberally officered by demagogues."

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Political Assessments in the Departments and its Discussion—The Contest for the Speakership and what may be Expected to Follow—Secretary Delano—The Annual Washington Schnetzenfest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1875.

Now that the reorganization of the Treasury under what is known as the Kellogg fraud is over, still some four hundred persons thrown out of employment in order that the pay that they were receiving might be distributed among a few of the indispensable officials of the Department, the next popular excitement, especially among our Democratic friends, is the question of political assessments. The sensibilities of our Democratic neighbors on this subject appear just now to be very considerably excited; but why they should become so at the mere mention of a practice which had its origin in their party, which, when in power, was most rigidly enforced by them; is, like many other political positions, something entirely beyond our comprehension. The solicitude and anxiety so earnestly manifested by them, we are sorry to say, is being entirely wasted, as it is well understood that the Congressional Republican Executive Committee never has, and that it does not now, propose to *demand* from any one, whether in the service of the Government or not, contributions in the nature of assessments for political purposes. It has been the practice, however, in the past with a portion of those enjoying the patronage secured to them by party success, to contribute liberally towards helping to sustain the party and the principles which they believe to be right, and we do not for a moment suppose that the present time will be made an exception. That they should do so, we believe to be entirely proper; if not an imperative duty, it is, to say the least, a privilege that no one has any right to question. Political organizations, like all associated bodies, whether of a religious or secular character, cannot be successfully sustained without means. Campaigns cannot be inaugurated and conducted upon nothing, consequently where is the wrong if discriminate assessments were absolutely made and demanded. To say nothing about honesty, it is decidedly more honorable than making appropriations for specific purposes, and then, under some specious pretense, steal the funds and appropriate them to this purpose, as practiced by the Democracy in days gone by. Nor was this all: in order to carry on their political campaigns successfully, it is well known that a regular organized system of taxing those enjoying the patronage of the Government was always strictly adhered to, and no one, from the highest official down to the lowest menial, holding a place as the gift of the party, was allowed to escape the payment of his proportionate share. The Democracy would have us believe that their views in this respect have been radically changed, and that they are now not only the embodiment of all that is pure and good, but that they have become extremely conscientious. At the mere mention of political assessments they lift their hands in virtuous horror, and nothing too severe can be said in condemnation of the practice,—all of which would seem to be very much like cant. With all their expressions of sympathy, we are only reminded of the old story of the cat and pile of meal. The indignant howl which is just now being uttered all along the Democratic line, we are inclined to believe, does not proceed from any conscientious scruples they may have, or from any very high moral sense that they may entertain respecting the pecuniary situation or financial condition of the pocketets of the employes of the Departments, but is only intended to disturb them from giving anything like aid to the coming contest, which they feel is to be their last desperate struggle for existence. The disguise is too thin.

In connection with the discussion which has arisen upon the subject, it appears that there are not a few who are protesting against the retention in office of those whose political principles range through all the different gradations of the opposition that is manifested towards the Administration. Without wishing to be understood as endorsing the old Democratic adage that "to the victors belong the spoils," it is nevertheless understood that in all of the Departments at Washington there are numbers of men and women who openly boasts of their anti-Democratic proclivities; that there is not only a large number of those who mourn over the "Lost Cause" but that there is, also, large numbers of "Independent voters," "Old Jackson Democrats," "War Democrats" (who never saw the war), and hundreds of "no-political-principles" men, besides the anything-to-keep-in-office kind, together with those who profess to be Republicans but are always found rejoicing over Democratic victories, and are ever ready to join with the public libelers in speaking falsely of the "present Administration." The keeping in and not *out* the parties of this character, many of whom are enjoying the most lucrative positions, is now what is being complained of, and has become a matter of no small amount of objection to the earnest Republicans who willingly contribute their time and means to the support of the principles and the perpetuity of their party. Without making the qualifications for civil service reform depend alone upon the political status or influence of the applicant, they are, at the same time, demanding that the friends and supporters of Republican principles shall reap, with the nation at large, the benefits and privileges of Republican success. The sentimental "gush" about "the era of good feeling" and "shaking hands over the bloody chasm," may be all very well, but it don't seem to go very smoothly down, especially when the admirers of guerrilla chieftains and the friends of the "Rebel Contheveracy" are retained in place, while in many instances those who went forth to do battle for the nation in its direst necessity are quietly passed by, or permitted, among the various departmental changes, to "step down and out."

There is doubtless too much truth in this; but then, the fault does not lie at the door of the Administration, or altogether with the Heads of the Departments. To remedy the evil properly, or at least in part, would be to select men for Congress who, in the distribution of the patronage at their disposal, recognize the claims of their own constituents before they do those of others, and at the same time are not governed by influences which might be considered as being of rather a doubtful character. The moral status, or it might be said, the *individuality* of the average Congressman at Washington often proves in many respects to be widely different from that of the average Congressman at home. It may not be supposed to proceed from any want of patriotism, but rather from the possession of too great an amount of susceptibility—perhaps.

The contest over the Speakership of the next Congress appears to be getting lively, and would seem to be narrowed down to Randall of Pennsylvania and Kerr of Indiana. If, as the friends of Mr. Randall are asserting, he has already a hundred votes pledged to him, it would indicate that the Hon. "Fernando Wud" and the other competitors are losing ground, and that Mr. Randall will be elected in spite of all the combinations that may be brought to bear against him. Should the scramble after the one hundred and twenty-five offices which are in the control of the House be correspondingly great, what a jolly time there will be when Congress convenes! What a hungry contest will be witnessed as the famished contestants gather from every direction, eger and anxious for the few bones that will fall from the Speaker's table! If there be any "Liberals" or "Independent" voters who are expecting to be recognized because they have been training in their ranks, they will find how greatly they have been the victims of a misplaced confidence. Bitter as the struggle will be for the few crumbs of comfort, none but the faithful and those that have endured long suffering will be rewarded. From the Speaker down to the coal-heaver in the crypt, will be found those only who have long and devoutly worshipped at the Democratic shrine—true believers in "whisky straight" and the Divine right to wallop niggers.

The current statement that Secretary Delano, in connection with his much-talked-of resignation, has threatened to make things unpleasant for the Administration should he not be allowed to retain his position, is pronounced as being unqualifiedly false. The relations existing between him and the President are known to be of a very friendly character, and will doubtless continue so, unless the pending investigation into the Indian affairs should develop—which no one expects—evidence that the Secretary has been guilty of abusing the public trusts reposed in him. Relying upon a complete vindication by the commission having the matter in charge, it is understood that he will then take such steps as his personal interests may dictate. It is thought not at all improbable that he may at an early day retire from the Cabinet.

Although everybody at this particular season of the year is supposed to be out of town, the 10th annual festival of the Washington Schnetzen Verein, which commenced at their spleidid park on Monday last, is being very largely attended. Like all of its predecessors, it is the great event of the year. Its advent is always hailed as a signal for a good time, and from appearances, the present one is by no means an exception. The great variety of amusements and entertainments which are annually prepared never fail to bring together immense crowds, drawn from every walk, class and condition in life. While it is the paradise of the German, and seemingly the climax of all his earthly enjoyment, it is evidently no less grateful to those who delight in cool breezes, cool shades, and cool lager. The Schnetzenfest, not only to German but the Washington public generally, has evidently become an institution of no insignificant importance. The ever-changing panorama of its multitude of pleasure-seekers, together with its music, its dancing and brilliant illuminations, is something, however, that must be seen, if not participated in, to be appreciated. M.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE ANTI-SECRET SOCIETY NOMINATIONS.

MR. EDITOR: I see by a recent issue of the REPORTER that the Anti-Secret Society men of Bradford County have been holding a convention, and have nominated county officers to be supported at the ensuing election. Well, this is a free country and we often boast of it, and I have no objection to a man being a Mason, an Odd-fellow, or anything he pleases to be, so long as he does not interfere with the rights and privileges of his fellow man—it is a matter of choice, and simply *none* of my business. But in regard to the men in nomination on the above ticket, I happen to be personally acquainted with a majority of them—have known them intimately for many years, and can affirm in honesty that they are entirely unfit, intellectually, at least, for the offices for which they are nominated. The only redeeming trait about them is, they are, or have been, Republicans. Now for the sake of a little notoriety, they have got together and are going to make house in the world, if they only issue their *ipse dixit* to that effect. Poor, foolish mortals! The sun will rise and set as usual, the birds will sing, the flowers will blossom, Masonry, Oddfellowship and secret societies of all kinds will spread and prosper, if they *don't* like them.

These same men have each and all a Secret Society in their own families. If they have not, shame on them; they are unfit to live in a civilized community—they ought to be turned out to pasture with the beasts of the fields. Why then, style themselves A S. S. men? If I did not know these men so intimately, I might have more regard for the principles by which they profess to be actuated; but their zeal is all pretence. What care they in reality what a man professes to be—whether Mason, Odd-fellow, Good Templar, or otherwise? Just nothing at all; and if to-day these saine candidates should go down in the sea of life to rise no more, they would leave so much as a ripple in the community where they went down. O, crackie! what a fish a toad would be if he only had a t-a-i-l. So much for the A. S. Society men and their candidates.

Well, Mr. Editor, the plot thickens. Candidates for office are found on every hand—self-nominated, too. Along comes a man, he grapples you warmly by the hand, he bows and smiles, and enquires anxiously about the little ones—are they in good health, and has the baby cut his teeth yet? After being assured on this point, he proceeds to inform us that his friends—and, by the way, his friends—are very anxious (of course) that he should run for Sheriff; it belongs to this part of the county, and he could fill the office better than any other man.

So it goes. We hardly get rid of Mr. Sheriff before along comes another smiling man—the country is all going to the dogs, but if *he* can only get a nomination for County Treasurer, perhaps, the calamity might be averted. Shame on a man who will thus go around his country and beg for office. Their free and unbought grace of our fellow-men ought to rule our country from the highest to the lowest degree, and until that time does come we may expect demagogues in office, and everything going by sixes and by sevens. I have often thought I would stay away from the polls entirely, I so much despise a political beggar. Let the office seek the man, and not the man seek the office—at least let our countrymen and townsmen take up and carry on the matter, independent of the candidate.

One name I have heard talked of as a candidate for County treasurer, in whose case I would make an exception, if any, and that is Mr. L. W. Towner, of Rome Twp.,—a straightforward, honest man. He is capable and worthy, and not a stain rests upon his character. Strictly temperate, too; never drunk a drop of ardent spirits in his life. Here is a chance for Good Templars to carry out their principles, by nominating and voting for a man who will not suck the jug behind the door or make use of the public funds if entrusted to his care.

But this communication is already too lengthy, and I will stop.

DESDEMONY.

MORE ABOUT THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

There is no denying the fact, that many of the boldest and best Republicans of this county are utterly disgusted with the present system of nominating candidates for office. In every part of the country we hear the cry "Ring," and "Ring candidates," and as long as the people believe in the existence of a Ring there will be more or less defection, and possibly defeat. The people believe that there are, in various parts of the county, office-seekers who are pulling the wires at all times and in all places to keep themselves and their favorites, or dupes, in office, and above the necessity of labor of any kind. Now as this belief so generally prevails, why not join in an attempt to change the mode of nomination so that these old heads of politics shall be out in the cold? Something must be done to make politics less disgusting to the better class of thinkers and readers of the county who will not become office-hunters and hate all who clamber for positions of power and pay. The Crawford County system has been spoken of and written about, so that the people look for some move in that direction. The prevailing sentiment seems to be that the people shall say who is to receive the honor of office and the emoluments thereof. "Castelar" need not refer to ancient republics to dig up an argument. History has written out their fate and the cause of it—voluptuousness and the attendant evils. Did Greece fall *because* every man voted for the man direct? Was it not because the eloquence of a Demosthenes could not arouse a race of voluptuous gluttons and debauches *from* their lusts and *to* the dangers about to overwhelm them?

What we need here in Bradford county and in the United States generally, is some way of calling out candidates for office instead of having candidates calling out the voters who shall set them in position. We need to be rid of seeing a hundred office-hunters scouring the country, riding day after day hither and thither all over their section, spending half the profits they are nominated for the office desired.

It is this office-seeking, this wire-pulling, this getting good ready to pull the wires of convention, this making it a business to do nothing but ride to and fro for the possibility of another candidate to roll at the log,—it is such plotting and scheming, and getting ready to plot and figure and scheme that disgusts honest, sober, industrious farmers and mechanics, making them indifferent about the results of election or the triumph of justice. Let the voters have a direct voice, unchangeable and sure, in nominating the candidates, and soon much of the indifference now so common will be replaced by lively enthusiasm and hearty work on the part of many residents of the smaller towns and the country. Let politics to some extent be freed from the stigma of office-seeking and intrigue, and the old majorities will soon roll up, while the opposition will pull down their flaunting colors in gloom and dismay. Make it possible for the solid body of Republicans to believe that there is no Ring at Towanda, and victory in November is as sure as day and night. R.

THE PROHIBITORY CANDIDATES.

UNIONVILLE, July 31, 1875.

ED. REPORTER—*Dear Sir*: Will you please correct the report published recently, that the Prohibitory candidates for our State are Samuel Bosley men? They were nominated by the Prohibitory party, because *they are earnest, consistent temperance men*, but the Anti-Secret party know perfectly the position of these men on the issue we make. *We know*, from recent as well as former information. We desire all our friends and fellow-citizens to vote for these worthy candidates, since they occupy christian ground on the great questions of the day. I speak from personal inquiry.

Yours truly,
JAMES W. RAYNOR.

THE LATE CELIA BURLEIGH.—The name of Mrs Celia Burleigh, who died yesterday in Syracuse; is one that has been pretty well known to the public for several years. She was about fifty years of age, and her death was caused by a painful malady which had troubled her for a long time. Her early life was a sad one and she rarly alluded to it. She had been married twice before she met Mr W. H. Burleigh, to whom she was wedded less than ten years ago. Mr. Burleigh was a man of education and refinement; an accomplished journalist and agraceful poet, and Mrs. Burleigh's life after her third marriage was a tranquil one until her husband's death in 1870, or thereabouts.

Soon afterward she determined to become a preacher, and she attained that position in the Unitarian church in 1871. After preaching in various places she was appointed to a pastorate in the town of Brooklyn Connecticut. Of late years Mrs. Burleigh's health has bheen so poor that she was obliged to take frequent vacations and finally she resigned her position altogether. Mrs. Burleigh was a woman of attractive and commanding presence and possessed physical advantages which made her acceptable as a public speaker.—*New York Post.*

TO SEE the Democratic papers with apparent seriousness urging Republicans to support the so-called temperticket is amazing. We can imagine we can hear a "hic" in every sentence,

You may break, you may ruin their cup if you will,
But the scent of old whiskey will hang round it still.

THERE is a secret society being organized within the Democratic party with the object of enabling its members to control elections. No secret political society can prosper for any length of time in this country, the spirit of our institutions is against them.

Legal.

SHERIFFS' SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Com. mon Pleas of Bradford County and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, September 7, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Towanda, the following described property to wit:

ONE lot of land situate in Tuscarora twp, and bounded on the north by land of Daniel Brotzman and Wm. Christian; East by land of Daniel Rought; W'm. Christian; South by land of James Davidson; and west by land of Samuel Tewksberry; containing 120 acres of land more or less, about 50 acres improved, with a log house, frame barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Edward Overton jr.'s use vs. John B. Tolmer.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Canton twp., and bounded on the north by land of George P. Maloney; south by land of Clinton Manley and the estate of Silas Smith, dec'd; on the east by lands formerly belonging to the estate of Hubbe Manley, dec'd, now of Geo. Meeker; south by the Towanda Creek and west by land of Nathan Smith; contain ing 75 acres of land more or less, all improved; with a framed house, framed barn and few fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Canton boro., and bounded on the north, east and west by lands of Samuel Kellum; south by Mill Creek; and west by land of Jared Hart, containing ½ of an acre of land more or less, all improved, with a framed slaughter house thereon.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Canton boro., bounded on the north by lands of Mrs. A. M. Stockwell; east by the Baptist church lot; south by Towanda street; and west by land of Benjamin Clark; containing about ½ of an acre of land, more or less, all improved, with a framed house, framed horse barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of S. Owen vs. S. A. Randall and J. S. Manley.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Monroe twp., bounded on the north, east and south by lands of Jeremiah Blackman; containing 4 acres of land, improved, with a framed house, framed barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of J. B. M. Hinman, Exr. of Clark Sweet, dec'd vs. J. C. Wheeler and Frank Melville.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Towanda boro., bounded on the north by lands of Chas. Taylor; on the east by Railroad street; south by lands of Thomas Muir; and west by an alley; being 60 ft. on Railroad street and 150 feet deep, with frame dwelling house, barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Geo. C. Atwood's use vs. Geo. W. Woodruff.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Alba boro., and bounded on the north by land of Chas. E. Miller; on the east by land of P. S. Miller; south by Division street; and west by Canton street; containing ½ acre of land, more or less, all improved, with few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of School District of the boro. of Alba vs. Jefferson A. Wetherall, S. S. Reynolds Sec'y.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Orwell twp., bounded on the north by the M. E. Church lot; east by the public highway leading from Rome to Nichols; south by Thurber Cas; and west by Horace Russell; containing 1 acre and 27 perches of land more or less, all improved, with a frame house, old barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Aner A. Russell vs. Joseph P. Russell. Also at the suit of Cynthia A. Russell vs. Joseph P. Russell.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Towanda boro., bounded as follows: Beginning on the north side of Pine street at the west corner of the public school lot, thence northerly along said school lot 98 and 9-12 feet to a corner of W. A. Chamberlin; thence easterly along said Chamberlin's land 50 feet to a corner of lot formerly belonging to H. L. Scott, now of Mrs. Keene; thence southerly along line of same and parallel with first described line 98 feet and 9-12 feet to Pine street; thence along the north line of Pine street 51 feet to the place of beginning, with a framed dwelling house and one-story brick and framed wagon store and blacksmith shop thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of J. V. Geiger vs. Henry Stulen and H. S. Clark.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Asylum twp., bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Kellum and Joel Stevens; east by the Towanda Creek; south by land of E. J. Ayres; and west by land of Samuel Kellum; containing 50 acres of land more or less, all improved, with frame house, frame barn with sheds attached and fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of J. W. Claghorn vs. C. W. Cowell and E. Cowell.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Canton boro., bounded on the north by the Northern Central railroad company; east by land of Fred Black; south by Towanda Creek; and west by land of Fred Black; containing 4½ acres of land more or less, all improved, with a framed house, framed barn and blacksmith yard thereon.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Canton boro., bounded on the north by lands of Mrs. Winslow and Mrs. Corbett; East by land of Benjamin Clark; south by land of A. D. McCraney; and west by Troy Street, being 100 feet front on said Troy st., and 183 feet deep; no buildings. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Judson Mann's use vs. Chas. Y. Whitney and Geo. W. Arnout.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Columbia twp., bounded on the north and east by John Owens; on the South by John Kennedy; on the west by Samuel Jacklin; containing 125 acres of land, more or less, about 70 acres improved, with two framed houses, two framed barns and orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Wm. Scouten vs. Jas. Cowan.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Franklin twp., bounded on the north by Towanda Creek; east by land of Stern McKee; south by land of Wm. Parks; and west by land of J. McKee; containing 65 acres of land more or less, about 20 acres improved, with a framed house, board stable, and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of John McKee's use vs. Michael Kane.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Windham twp., bounded on the north by lands of William Bradford; east by lands of John Preston; south by lands of Orsemne Carpenter, and west by lands of Able Boardman and Elijah Shoemaker; containing 58 acres of land, more or less, about 40 acres improved, with no buildings. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Overton & Elsbree vs. Hiram C. Carpenter.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Columbia twp., bounded on the north and east by land of Warren Smith; south by land of Uriah Burgeson, and west by public highway; containing 5½ of an acre of land more or less, with a framed house framed barn and orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Smith & Hall's use vs. Wilmot Soper and Ruth Soper.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Albany twp., bounded on the north by lands of Wm. May; east by land of E. Overton, jr.; south by land of James Wilcox; and west by the Berwick turnpike; containing about ¼ acre of land, more or less, all improved, with a framed dwelling house thereon.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Albany twp., bounded on the north by land of James Wilcox and Nicholas Snyder; on the east by land of E. Overton jr.; south by Hubbler street (so called), and west by land of Robert McIntosh; containing ¼ acre of land more or less, all improved, with a framed barn thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of J. O. Fuller & Sons use vs. E. Howard.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Armenia twp., bounded on the north by land of Lucius Bennett; east by public highway, south by land of M. Smith, and west by land of Samuel Thalkam; containing 25 acres of land more or less, improved, with two dwellings and tavern stand. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of E. Pomeroy's use vs. C. O. Bailey. Also at the suit of E. Pomeroy's use vs. C. O. Bailey.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Athens twp., bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on or near the highway, on the line of a lot contracted to H. A. Hill, thence north 50° 30' east 153 rods to a post; thence north 40° 30' east to a corner; thence north 87° 30' west 49 9-10 rods to a corner; thence south 20° 30' east 114 rods to a corner in public highway; thence south 87° 30' east 40 7-10 rods to the place of beginning; containing 34 acres and 101 perches about 16 acres improved, two framed houses and a few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of H. W. Patrick's use vs. Henry Aaver.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Overton twp., bounded on the north by lands of Dennis O'Brien; east by the public highway; south by land of Nelson Sherman; and west by land of Henry Sherman; contain