Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 31, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR:
GENERAL HENRY M. HOYT,
Of Luzerne.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
HON. CHARLES. W. STONE,
Of Warren.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,
Of Philadelphia.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:
JUDGE JAMES P. STERRETT,
Of Allegheny.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
COL. EDWARD OVERTON, JR.

SHERIFF:
PETER J. DEAN,
Of South Creek.

PROTHONOTARY:
GEORGE W. BLACKMAN,
Of Sheshequin.

REGISTER AND RECORDER:
A. C. FRISBIE,
Of Orwell.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:
JOHN H. GRANT,
of Troy.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
STEPHEN D. HARKNESS,
of Springfield.
GEN. HENRY J. MADILL,
of Towanda.
ASA NICHOLS,
of LeRaysville.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JAMES L. HURST,
of Herrick.
DANIEL BRADFORD,
of Columbia.

AUDITORS:
JOS. H. MARSH,
of Pike.
U M PRATT,
of Monroeton.

CORONER:
D. B. WALKER,
of Ulster.

HOYT ON FINANCE.

Professing to be an honest man, the candidate of an honest organization, I favor honest money.

The currency should be made honest and regulated by legitimate demand and not by the requirements of bankrupts and wild speculators.

The currency should be made as nearly as the exigencies of the Government will permit, in the current recognized by all civilized nations.

The currency should be such that the Government should be held as sacred as the contracts of individuals, and the bonds, the evidence of its indebtedness, should be paid according to the contract between the Government and the lender.—*Speech at Butler, Sept. 6, 1878.*

HOYT AND VICTORY!

CAMPAIGN OF 1878.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

AT

Towanda, Saturday, Nov. 2,

At 2 o'clock, P. M. Speaker,

Hon. Stanley Matthews,

OF OHIO.

Republican meetings in Bradford County will be held as follows:

CAMPTOWN—Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 P. M. Speakers—Rev. E. J. Morris and W. H. Thompson, Esq.

SUGAR RUN—Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 P. M. Speakers—Hon. E. Reed Myer and E. J. Angle, Esq.

CANTON—Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 P. M. Speakers—Gen. H. J. Madill Hon. Wm. T. Davies and H. A. Williams, Esq.

LIME HILL SCHOOL HOUSE—Friday, Nov. 1, 7 P. M. Speakers—Gen. H. J. Madill and Hon. E. Reed Myer.

NEW ALBANY—Friday, Nov. 1, 7 P. M. Speakers—Henry J. Madill and J. Andrew Wilt, Esq.

WILMOT—Friday, Nov. 1, 7 P. M. Speakers—G. M. Bixby and W. H. Thompson, Esq.

POTTERVILLE—Saturday, Nov. 2, 7 P. M. Speakers—Gen. H. J. Madill and E. J. Angle, Esq.

TOWANDA—Grand Mass Meeting, Saturday, Nov. 2, 2 P. M. Speaker—Hon. Stanley Matthews.

WEST BURLINGTON—Monday, Nov. 4, 7 P. M. Speakers—Col. Edward Overton Jr., and W. T. Davies.

BUMPTOWN CHURCH—Monday, Nov. 4, 7 P. M. Speakers—Gen. H. J. Madill and John F. Sanderson, Esq.

WARREN CENTER—Monday, Nov. 4, 7 P. M. Speakers—Rev. E. J. Morris and J. Andrew Wilt, Esq.

All speakers will please communicate with the undersigned immediately, giving the number of meetings they will address, and make such suggestions as they see proper.

H. STREETER,
Chairman.

WHEN our paper currency is convertible into gold and silver, at the pleasure of the holder, we may well boast of having the best financial system in the world. If the policy of the Republican party is faithfully carried out this good time will come in sixty days. Then we shall have the business of the country resting upon a solid basis and free from the fluctuations and consequent uncertainties of an irredeemable currency. A greenback should be worth one hundred cents on a dollar, and the Republican party has given its pledge to make it so.

ORGANIZE AND CLOSE UP THE RANKS!—Republicans! Organize, and do not break ranks until the polls are closed and victory attained! Poll every vote. A vote withheld is half a vote for the enemy. A vote polled is a whole vote for honest money and good government, for permanent prosperity, for law and order. A vote withheld is half a vote for an indefinite rag currency, with accompanying poverty, uncertainty, and permanent misery.

CHARLIE CROSS dosen't say who he is going to vote for for Governor or Sheriff, and yet he has the impudence to ask everyone to vote for him.

SEE that every republican voter is at the polls on Tuesday next and victory is sure.

A LAST WORD.

REPUBLICANS of Bradford county, are you ready to poll every vote of the party on Tuesday, November 5, for the Republican party and honest money? Only a few days yet remain in which to work. Remember that close and thorough organization alone will secure a *full vote*. If our friends in every voting precinct will do as they did in 1876, nothing can prevent our majority from reaching the magnificent figures of that year—3008! If the active Republicans of Bradford county will see to it personally that every school district is thoroughly canvassed, and that a positive promise is secured from *every man* to come out to the election *and vote*, then honest principles will receive an endorsement that will make Democratic heads spin the day after election. REPUBLICANS, you are electing a Governor for four years, a member of Congress, Representatives and a county ticket, and converting the whole Democratic party to honest money. They have gone wild after soft money, and nothing but overwhelming defeat will show them the error of their ways. If you don't want this ruinous agitation of the currency question to be continued till utter ruin befalls us, *make your majority decisive*. This will be missionary work toward the Democrats and Greenbackers, and it will also be self-preservation for ourselves. If every man will but do his own duty, *the majority in the county will be grand!* Shall it be so? It remains with you to say and—we say it with perfect confidence—you will say it. Get out the full vote—leave not one at home—and 3,000 will not number our majority!

THE Philadelphia *Times* says: "In the Fifteenth District the Democrats are paralyzed in their efforts to carry the district by the nomination of WM. H. DIMMICK. It was an open affront to the decent sentiment of all parties to nominate MR. DIMMICK, and the *Democrats should* vote squarely to defeat him. MR. OVERTON, the present member and Republican candidate, is an upright man and a creditable Representative, and every Democrat who desires to vindicate his own sense of self-respect can vote for MR. OVERTON without endangering Democratic power either in the delegation or in the House. The selection of a most objectionable candidate has very properly closed up the Republican lines, and the more majority MR. OVERTON receives the more will the Democracy of the district honor itself."

THE People of Towanda should feel a special pride in giving General HOYT a large vote. It was here in the old academy that he first engaged in business for himself After completing his studies at the Wyoming Seminary, he came here in the capacity of a teacher, and many of the middle-aged remember his earnest, patient efforts to assist them in mastering their studies. From the conscientious teacher he rose to the successful lawyer, the brave general the honored and just Judge, and now the people propose to call him up higher, and make him the Executive of his native State. We repeat, then, that the people of Towanda borough should feel proud of his great success, and make a special effort to give him a large vote here.

THE Democrats, through GRIDLEY, who is a sort of hybrid, or cross between Democrat and Greenbacker, have proposed to withdraw the whole of their ticket if the Greenbackers shall only bounce Mr. WHITE, but the True Greenbackers "can't see it." With them the advocacy of Greenbacks is founded in principle, and although we believe them deluded, we have more respect for them than for the crew of demagogues who are endeavoring to foist themselves into power, through pretending to advocate the cause. CLINT. DEWITT, BEECHER MORGAN and CHARLIE CROSS are no more Greenbackers than BILL DIMMICK, and if elected would aid in building up the Democratic party.

ARE YOU PREPARED?—Now, fellow-Republicans of Bradford, are you prepared to vote early on election day, rain or shine? Have you talked with your neighbor? Is he so prepared? Have you talked with all your neighbors? Are they all so prepared? Are your horses and wagons ready to take the lame and infirm in your neighborhood to the polls? Have you engaged them to go with you? If you have not made all these preparations, make them without delay, and see to it that all is well and promptly done on Tuesday next.

THE Democrats and their allies, the Nationals, demand an issue of $2,000,000,000 of legal-tender currency. That means that each and every greenback that is now worth 100 cents, shall be worth only 50 cents, which, without helping anybody to a cent of even this depreciated money, will unsettle all values and derange all the business interests of the country. Republicans, do not be gulled by the sophistries of the Democratic demagogues, nor let your neighbor be fooled by them.

THE Democrats will leave no stone unturned to compass the defeat of one or more of our candidates on Tuesday. Present a bold front, Republicans, and stand by the WHOLE TICKET.

COL. OVERTON.

It is admitted by all parties that both DEWITT and DIMMICK have bad records, and neither Greenbackers nor Democrats pretend to defend them. In bold and commendable contrast to both his opponents, stands Col. OVERTON. If there is any virtue in an upright, honorable life, and spotless public record, the people of Bradford county should manifest their appreciation of these qualities, by voting for a man who is conceded by all parties to combine them in an eminent degree. It should be esteemed as much a duty to mark with public commendation and approval, high integrity and capacity in candidates, as to set the seal of condemnation on corrupt and dishonest aspirants, so that tricksters, corruptionists and jobbers may be assured that their practices will not be tolerated With the candidates in the field there can be no question as to which is the most worthy. One is admitted to be honest and capable, while the others are known to have secured their nominations by corrupt means, and have "records" which none dare defend. These are not electioneering stories, but are facts known and "read of all men." In view of this state of affairs the people of Bradford county should, without distinction of party, vote for Col. OVERTON.

A CORRECTION.

We are gratified to announce that the rumor that Register and Recorder ANDRUS is about to become an independent candidate for re-election is without foundation. *He is not and will not be a candidate* at this election. While we have all long believed that his record as a soldier and as a republican, would remain unsullied, it gives us pleasure to state, authoratively, that in the future as in the past, he will be found battling for the Republican cause, and against everything which might aid the Democratic party to attain power.

RESUMPTION.—What does resumption mean? It does not mean, as so many thoughtless persons have supposed, the annihilation of the greenback, its calling in, and actual destruction. It means rather the relegation of the greenback to its proper sphere—that of the hand-maid or representative of gold, its comrade and brother in arm, but not its substitute. Nay, resumption means more for the greenback than even this. It means that henceforth the greenback shall not be merely the worthless simulacrum of the French *assignat*, which the fiatists would make it, but that it shall contest the palm, and contest it with full prospect of success, with the Bank of England note.

It is the boast of that great commercial nation that throughout the world her paper will circulate at par, and with resumption formally declared the American greenback will soon, thanks to years of wise financial policy, command its face value at Anglo-Indian rupees in the marts of Delhi or Calcutta, or of English sovereigns in the banking houses of Sidney or of Melbourne. What American should not point with pride to so great a triumph? What patriotic breast should not swell with honest warmth at so noble an achievement? Verily the contrast which we have drawn between the condition of Germany and our own is one which reflects imperishable glory upon the years of Republican government which have made the Union what it is, and established our tottering credit upon a base as solid as the everlasting hills.

"I DIDN'T write it," said MORGAN to a Democrat who urged his greenback letter as a reason why Democrats could not support him. "That was some of PIOLLET's work, and I knew nothing of it until after it was printed." To Greenbackers BEECHER points to this same letter as evidence of his fidelity to the cause. No man can successfully serve two masters, BEECHER. By the way, why don't MORGAN say for whom he is going to vote for Governor. Will he support DILL or MASON?

"I DON'T train with that gang," said CHARLIE CROSS to a lady in Ridgbury the other day, when asked some questions about a prominent Greenbacker in this place; and yet CHARLIE expects the shoemakers to file up and vote for him on Tuesday next. CHARLIE'S Greenbackism is about on a par with BEECHER MORGAN'S. Neither of these gentlemen dare declare openly who they will support for Governor; neither has anyone who is posted, any doubt that they will vote for DILL.

WE have nearly $700,000,000 paper money in circulation, and the entire volume has already reached a practical equality with coin, the difference being only the minor fraction of a cent on the dollar. Will the country listen to the demands of the irredeemable paper advocates, abandon what has already been accomplished, and return again to the experiences of the past?

THE honor of originating the greenback for its great and patriotic services belongs to the Republican party, and to that party will belong the still greater honor of making every note as good as gold itself. All that the Democratic party have now to say in its favor is complimentary to the wisdom and judgment of those by whom it was originated against Democratic resistance.

MORGAN'S letter has proven considerable of a boomerang. The circumstances under which it was made public, leaves Greenbackers in doubt as to his sincerity, while many consistent Democrats, disgusted with his double dealing, will refuse to vote for him.

ONE of the boldest and most extensive burglaries ever known in New York, says the *Times*, was accomplished Sunday morning at the Manhattan Savings Bank, on Broadway and Bleecker-street. Although the robbers carried off a comparatively small amount of available cash, they made a clean sweep of between three and four millions of securities. It was no fault of theirs that their booty was not of greater value to themselves. Their success appears to have been due to the folly of the Directors in intrusting to an old and feeble janitor the combination of the lock of the safe. Doubtless the burglars counted on a larger amount of cash as the proceeds of the deposits usually made on Saturday evening after Banking hours. The darkness in which our City is wrapped after the gas is shut off and before the daylight becomes strong was probably also counted on, and, as far as discovery by the Police was concerned, was safely counted on. It was the same cause which rendered so secure the dastardly attack on Alderman MORRIS the previous morning. It remains to be seen with what success our detective force will pursue the perpetrators of this amazing burglary. If the guilty persons are not found the sense of security for property in the hundreds of similar institutions will be very seriously shaken.

THE United States *Economist* says: "It is a significant fact that nearly all the failures which occurred from the commencement of the panic of 1873 to the present time, were caused by excessive speculation, engagement in enterprises outside proper business of the parties concerned, and to the waste of capital consequent on these injudicious operations. To this statement there appears to be absolutely no exception. A few minor, and, as we shall assume, innocent firms, may have been carried away and overborne by the failure of greater concerns." And this excessive speculation comes of inflation.

EXAMINE your ballots before depositing them. The Democrats will endeavor to secure the services of treacherous republicans on election day to peddle tickets for some of the democratic candidates. Don't be deceived! If you detect any professed republican in such disreputable business, make him know it.

COL. OVERTON.

To Whom it may Concern:

In reply to the questions asked by the Hon. B. Laporte in the Bradford *Republican*:

1st. I am in favor of an equalization of our tax law.

2d. I am in favor of an equalization of transportation law.

3d. I am in favor of the people being my master, in place of any company or corporation.

4th. I am in favor of a law that will protect the debtor from the extortion of the money lender.

5th. I am in favor of lower salaries, also that all idle hands found in the employ of the government should be discharged.

6th. If elected I will labor to carry into effect the above answers.

WM. CHAMBERLAIN.

WYALUSING, Oct. 26, 1878.

TOWANDA, Oct. 28, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I have my personal acquaintance with Peter J. Dean, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, and I take pleasure in saying that he is an honest, upright man, and worthy the confidence of the people of Bradford county for that high office. Mr. Dean is a man from the producing classes, one of the successful men engaged in the farming business. He commenced in an early day in the woods in South Creek township, and has, by industry and perseverence hewed himself out a home, like many of the early settlers in our county. He has made his mark there, and I trust will as sheriff, as the men of his profession will endorse him.

Mr. Dean has been identified with the temperance cause in this county for a long time. He is now a member of the order of I. O. G. T., in his township, and has been for a long time. I shall vote for him.

C. F. NICHOL.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA., Oct. 28, 1878.

The Hon. Samuel R. Mason, the Greenback candidate for Governor, was with us on the night of the 23d ult. He addressed rather a mixed audience at the Court House. After the speech "the boys," who by the way are up to snuff and know a thing or two, paraded, in costume with torch-lights and banners, did they parade; with sweet strains of music did they make upon tin-horns and sheet-iron headed drums. After the principal streets had been done, the procession halted in front of Wall's Hotel, where a large crowd had assembled in anticipation of the speech that was to come. A large box having been placed in front of the street and carefully mopped off by one of "the Biddies," After repeated calls, the Hon. Thomas Moore, "workingman's candidate" for Congress, mounted the box amid great applause and spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens and Constituents:—I am pleased with this mark of esteem and respect by the call upon me at this time. I am, and ever have stood ready to respond to a call for action. When my country's life blood was at stake, when she stood bleeding at every pore, it was my privilege and pleasure to respond to her call, and I hastened to report at—Oregon. I there struck most benigenet attitude and held myself at a moment's notice to move upon Alaska, "for other refuge had I none." Among the many thrilling events of this war time, it perhaps may not be out of place and not inappropriate for me to say that I engaged largely in the missionary business, and the eloquent appeals that I made would have melted a heart of stone, (by the way I hold yet the money raised at that time, and if the Lord will call as lustily as I did for it I will turn it over). This of course was a financial move, and the first one of prominence in that eventful time. It may not be a bad electioneering dodge for me to recall to your minds the fact of my cutting the bellows to the melodeon in the old Methodist Church at the time one of the soldier boys —"Lincoln Hirelings,"—was about to be planted, but they planted him without music, thanks to my forethought. A fact which should especially commend me to you for consideration on the 5th of November next. I also, during the war, engaged in, or became interested in a concert troupe, but through too much of the co-operative plan we divided, and divided I fell. We Greenbackers are expected to advance arguments in favor of the Tramp. (*immense applause*). My experience in that line is as follows: with a companion I was crossing the boundless prairie; 'twas then about fifteen years ago that the communistic idea first struck me and took a firm root in my body politic. We called upon a lonely traveler to divide, and he responded to the amount of five dollars. This idea, the seed of which was sown years ago in that western wild, has spread from the Rio Grande to the *Susquehanna*, and this evening puffed out with the idea of shoot the bondholder, etc., I stand before you as your coming Congressman; as another argument why you should send me to Congress, I would say, in early years I gaily drove my team a field; it was an ox team, and my headquarters were then as they are in this campaign—in the saddle. I rode a horse; it was a Jersey horse, and on a horse or horse trots, I am par excellence.

Gentlemanly sextons will now pass through the crowd and take up the usual missionary collection.

Mr. Moore here dismounted amid great applause. The collection consisted of $1,000 in greenbacks of the flat series, and the stove-pipe hat was soon filled. Mr. Moore, Kearney-like, pocketed the proceeds, saying that it was a habit he had acquired in earlier years. The speech was highly enjoyed by our people, who, knowing the former life of the speaker as represented fully appreciated it.

At the head of the procession was seen the "Shupp Hill Band. Among the inscriptions of the transparencies were: "For Congress, Tom Moore takes third money." These words surrounded a large mountain of flesh seated in a sulky driving a losing horse: "K. K. K. Skull and cross bones. "Greenbacks or Mollies."

Buy your goods at the co-operative store. Greenbacks, if we can't get them we will steal them. The procession finally marched into the distance and adjourned *sine die*.

TOWANDA, Oct. 21, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—Public sentiment is formed largely from the newspaper press of our land. We are emphatically a newspaper educated people, and the man who reads but one side, or the arguments of either the Republican or Democratic party, is not educated sufficiently to vote intelligently upon the great political issues of the day. Party papers advocate the principles of their party however injurious they may be to the people or the country, and political prejudices are formed from the doctrines taught in their papers, and their line of thought and action based upon the education therefrom. The popular mind is but the reflection of the newspaper press of our land, and if materially and morally right the country prospers and the people are benefitted, but if wrong the prosperity of the country is retarded and the material and moral interests injured. Public questions of great importance are discussed in our party papers and men reading no other papers except those of the party to which they belong, are not educated sufficiently to discharge the high and responsible duties of freemen. Party ties should not restrain any high minded man from doing his duty as an American citizen when the welfare of his country is at stake. Be candid man, let him belong to the Republican or the Democratic party, but will admit there is something wrong, and upon that we stand upon common ground. Now how are these wrongs to be made right, by the same line of thought and reasoning and by reading the same papers, or by a thorough examination of both sides of the question, as advocated by the leading journals? We claim that the result of an examination of that kind should control the action of every American citizen, though it conflict with the success of his party. The question of finance and of a high or low tariff, interests all sections of our great land, the North, the South, the East, and the West, and upon those questions our people should be well informed before voting.

The financial question is brought prominently before the country to day by the persistance of the Republican and Democratic parties in a line of policy obnoxious to the best interests of all sections of our country. This contest is mainly between the East and the west, the money centres and the sparsely populated agricultural sections. Upon this difference of opinion we find such papers as the New York *World* and New York *Tribune* taking strong ground in favor of the money centres and against the West, or the people. Who are tuc controling spirits in the management and editing of those powers? August Belmont runs the *World* and Jay Gould the *Tribune*. Their editorials on finance would be healthy doctrine for an American citizen to read—a man who loves his country and the old flag that waves proudly over all sections of it. August Belmont, a Jew, the purchasing agent of the Rothschilds, of Europe, of American bonds and securities, and Jay Gould the king of Wall Street brokers; men who made their corners on the Government at every opportunity when she was struggling for life with the most formidable rebellion ever inaugurated in the world's history. These editorials from those men is healthy literary food on the financial questions that now agitate the country from Maine to Texas, from Florida to Oregon. These papers stand at the head of the list of papers representing the two great parties, the Republican and Democratic. The *World*, Democratic, and the *Tribune* Republican, is read by men of their political faith and no other, consequently their political faith is the education received from those papers, however injurious it may be to the public weal. "Education forms the common mind, just as the twig is bent so will the tree incline." The people of the East read these papers and follow their teachings; the people of the West read the other side, which is less influenced by personal interest and selfishness, and yet they have their influence in moulding public opinion in that section, and in swaying the popular mind on all great political questions. For the first time in the history of the Republican and Democratic parties they present to the country the same issues, both advocating the Republican policy in regard to finance, which is opposed by many good men of both parties, hence a third party, called the National Greenback party. The Republican party follows their line of policy to court the money power, and the Democratic party follows the same for fear of the Republican party. Through this pandering to plutocracy on the one side, and slavish fear on the other, the country is brought to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. This uprising of the people all over the land is the popular indignation of an injured and an oppressed people. They propose correcting these abuses by the ballot, the legal and constitutional way in Republican forms of government, and placing a mark like the mark of Cain on all unfaithful and corrupt public servants. The prostitution of political power by unworthy and corrupt public men, is the fruitful source of the many wrongs the people have suffered in all ages of the world's history. Ancient republics like ours suffered and even died in consequence of bad government, the result of bad legislation brought about by corrupt and venal men administering the affairs of government. The National Greenback party claiming that bad legislation by a class of unscrupulous and pandering sycophants to the money power is the main cause of the prostrate condition of all the industries, and the consequent suffering of the laboring people of our land. Statistics show over 700 iron manufactories in the United States, and only about 200 running, and they on half time and the employes on half pay. This is only one of many industries of our country that are slumbering, the machinery rusting, the operatives or laboring men and women thrown broad cast upon the world, their wives and children and friends dependent on them for support, suffering for food and clothing, or the common comforts of life. In a country so broad and of such vast resources, so varied in its industries, its vast lakes, its majestic rivers, its rich soil, its mountains of coal, and iron, and gold, and silver, we claim by wise legislation will furnish employment to the millions who to-day are idle and their wives and children suffering for food and raiment. We shall undoubtedly be met with the argument of over production as the cause of all this suffering and want of our people, the Pandora's box filled with countless evils, which, when opened will visit devastation and death to the country and people. Who believes that over production makes the people of a country poor? That if we have a heavy crop of wheat the people must suffer for bread? With a large stock of clothing they must go naked and barefooted? John Stuart Mill, an able writer on political economy, says in his writings, "There is no such thing as an over-production of the common necessaries of life; that production and consumption go hand in hand in the normal state of society." The legislation in Congress for the last ten years has been in the interest of the money power of this country and Europe, as against the people, the industries, and prosperity of the country.

The act of 1869, called the act to strengthen the public credit; the act of 1873, demonetizing silver; and the act of 1875, called the resumption act, were all in the interest of the bond holders of this country and Europe. Now, we protest against this class legislation and think it the duty of every American citizen to raise his voice and arm against all legislation that is calculated to make an impassible gulf between the rich and poor, or that is calculated to manufacture public sentiment in favor of a belief in *caste*, or that points in the least to an aristocracy of office holders in this country.

* * *

In conclusion I will say that the principles of the Republican party of 1860, as inculcated by Abraham Lincoln, Henry Wilson; Salmon P. Chase, Charles Sumner, David Wilmot, and a score of others, I fully endorse, and believe had they lived to lead and direct the Republican party, her principles to-day would be as bright as burnt bed gold. The Republican party of that day had a record and a grandeur that no other party ever had, and she will go down to history as the grandest party that ever existed. Generations to come will read her history and the names of her noble founders, as we read the history of Greece and her great men, in her palmiest days.

Men entertaining the views of myself, cannot vote in defence of our principles with either the Republican or Democratic party, as they both present the same issues to the country, consequently I am forced to choose the least of two evils and vote with the party that saved the country in the great rebellion, and for the boys that took their lives in their hands in defence of our republican institutions and the flag of our country.

C. F. NICHOLS.

TOWANDA, Oct. 21, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—The private character of the Democratic and Greenback candidates for the office of Sheriff, might not suffer from inspection, but there are obvious reasons why the Republicans of this county should give the nominee of their party, Peter J. Dean, their unqualified support. Neither of the other two candidates is Mr. Dean's superior in any respect. Honest, capable, and an earnest Republican, one that has *done* yeoman service for his party, there is no reason why the Republicans of Bradford county should not rally to his support. Of course some of the disappointed candidates who sought a nomination at hands of the Republican County Convention, feel agrieved, but surely they are not willing to prove recreant to the party, merely because they were disappointed in not being made the nominees. We feel assured that there are very few Republicans who will admit by opposing Mr. Dean's election, that their Republicanism all centers in one man—that one man who did not receive the nomination. The writer is willing to admit that he felt disappointed at Mr. Horton's defeat in the Convention, but still he does not propose to vote for a Democrat or a Greenbacker, merely because Mr. Dean and not Mr. Horton was made the party nominee. Mr. Horton his self will support Mr. Dean, and why should his friends feel more agrieved than Mr. Horton proposes to stand by the nomination, and friends should do the same. The success of the party is of more importance than individual triumphs. Every local defeat of the Republican party will help its enemies in their efforts to gain power, and Republicans who are Republicans from principle, will not contribute in any way whatever to insure the success of the Democratic party or any other party that is opposed to the best interests of the country.

REPUBLICAN.

TERRYTOWN, Sept. 28, 1878.

THE Republicans of Sullivan county ought to elect their whole ticket this fall. They have honored themselves and the county, by the selection of such men as DUNHAM, ZANER and MOLYNEUX, and if the voters have due regard for their own interests they will endorse the selection on the 5th of November.

CAN'T PREACH GOOD.—No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unstrung nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," other column.

Legal.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.—Nathaniel C. Harris vs. William W. Shepard. No. 871, September Term, 1878. Foreign attachment.

NEW, Oct. 7, 1878, on motion of Davis & Carnohan, attorneys for plaintiff, the Sheriff is directed to publish a copy of this writ for six weeks in the BRADFORD REPORTER and the Athens *Gazette*.

BY THE COURT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Bradford County, ss.

To the Sheriff of Bradford County—Greeting:

We command you that you attach William W. Shepard and Charles H. Shepard, late of your county, by all and singular, their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, moneys, rights, and credits, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be found, to be and appear before the Judges of Common Pleas, to be holden at the Borough of Towanda, in and for said County, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to answer unto C. Harris, of a plea of debt $6000.00, and that you summon bob t-ephah and S. S. Pierce, and all persons in whose hands or possession the said Shepard's chattels, moneys, rights, and credits, or any of them may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before said Judges at the time and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them and abide the judgment of the Court therein, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. Paul D. Morrow, President of our said Court, at the Borough of Towanda aforesaid, the 21st day of August, A. D., 1878.

BENJ. M. PECK, Prothonotary.

August 22, 1878. By virtue of the foregoing writ of Foreign Attachment, I have attached the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Athens twp., County of Bradford, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of John Bosworth and others; on the east by lands of Tim Hiseen; on the south by lands of B. T. Mudcaug; and on the west by lands of Arthur Beebe. Containing 75 acres of land, more or less, about 25 acres improved.

A. J. LAYTON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Towanda, Oct. 30, 1878.—22w6

PROCLAMATION.—GENERAL ELECTION.—Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such election, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held:

Therefore, I, ANDREW J. LAYTON, High Sheriff of Bradford County, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Bradford County, that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1878, (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) in the several districts in said County, as follows:

Armenia, at the house of John S. Recker.
Athens boro., at the house of Ira Smith.
Athens twp., District No. 1, at the Exchange hotel. Dist. No. 2, at the house of Townsend Knowles. Dist. No. 3, at the Sayre House. Dist. No. 4, at the Bradford House.
Burlington boro., at the Royse House.
Burlington twp., at the Royse House, Burlington boro.
Burlington West, at the M. E. Church.
Litchfield, at the school house.
Canton boro., at the Central House.
Canton twp., at the Central House, Canton boro.
Columbia, at the house of James Morgan.
Franklin, at the Town Hall.
Granville, at the house of B. F. Taylor.
Herrick, at the schoolhouse, Herrickville.
LeRaysville, at the house of F. E. Case.
Litchfield, at the house of S. B. Carmer.
LeRoy, at Center School House.
Monroe twp., at the house once occupied by J. L. Rockwell.
Monroe boro., at the house of Ornal Kellogg.
Orwell, at the Town Hall.
Overton, at School House No. 3.
Pike, at the house of Truver Bosworth.
Ross twp., at the Academy, Ross boro.
Ross boro, at the Academy.
Sidgebury, at the house of Chas. Hendy.
Sheshequin, at the Valley House.
Springfield, at the house of Mrs. Thos. Smead.
Standing Stone, at the house of Simon Stevens.
Smithfield, at the house of L. D. Forest.
Sylvania boro., at the house of Curtis Merritt.
South Creek, at the house of C. E. Coe.
Tuscarora, at the house of J. Shepard.
Towanda boro.—First Ward, at the hotel of Patrick Sullivan, Second Ward, at the Court House. Third Ward, at the grocery store of G. W. Smith.
Towanda twp., at the school house near H. L. Scott's.
Towanda North, at the house of S. A. Mills.
Troy boro., at the house of V. M. Long.
Troy twp., at the house of V. M. Long, Troy boro.
Tuscarora, at the school house near Jas. Black's.
Ulster, at the Forest House.
Warren, at the house of R. Cooper.
Wilmot, at the house of Jos. Roxendall.
Wyalusing, at the house of J. H. Black.
Wilmot, at the house of A. J. Stone.
Wells, at the house of L. Fox.
Wysox, at the house of R E C Myer.

At which time and place the qualified electors will vote by ballot for the following named officers to be elected, namely:

For one person for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for the office of Member of Congress of the United States, (in conjunction with the counties of Wayne, Wyoming, and Susquehanna.)

For one person for the office of Sheriff of said county.

For one person for the office of Prothonotary of said county.

For one person for the office of Register and Recorder of said county.

For one person for the office of Treasurer of said county.

For three persons for the office of members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

For two persons for the office of Commissioners of said county.

For two persons for the office of Auditors of said county.

For one person for the office of Coroner of said county.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

Special attention is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the new Constitution:

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First.—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second.—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third.—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote, at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth.—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presented the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed to distribute to any elector who have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be actual prisoners or wards, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage at such places and among the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give, to an elector, and money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote or an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give, or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for his withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm than the matter of the challenge is untrue, before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws, shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage, absolutely, for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or by his loss of residence, while employed in the service of either civil or military, of this State or the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while kept in any poor house, or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be annually elected by the citizens. Each election shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as will be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns of election, upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, or appointment of employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust, in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, or shall be designated by general law.

And section 18 of the following acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

Act of June 30, 1874—

SEC. 3. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of this commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M., and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said act of Assembly entitled, "an act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts in which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second, highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, then the person elected as Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place. And in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for opening the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect *one of their number to fill such vacancy.*"

The act of 30th