Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Pa., July 8, 1880.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
General JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
General CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW-YORK.

Republican State Ticket.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
Hon. HENRY GREEN, Northampton.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
Hon. JOHN A. LEMON, Blair County.

Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Republican County Convention, in session June 26, 1880, the Convention of the Republican party for 1880 will convene at the Court House, in Towanda Borough, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1880, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to make the following nominations, to wit:

One person for President Judge.
One person for Representative in the 47th Congress.
One person for State Senator.
Three persons for Representatives.
One person for District Attorney.

And for the transaction of any other business that may come before the Convention.

The Committees of Vigilance of the several election districts will call a primary or delegate election for their respective districts, for SATURDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1880, to elect by ballot two delegates to represent each district in said County Convention.

The delegate elections in the Townships will be organized at 3 o'clock, P. M., and kept open continuously to the close at 5 o'clock, P. M.; in the Boroughs the delegate elections will be organized at 6 o'clock, P. M., and kept open continuously until the close at 8 o'clock, P. M. The votes shall then be counted, and the result certified by the officers to the Chairman of the said Convention, and a copy delivered at once to the delegates elect.

The Committees of Vigilance are particularly requested to observe the above suggestions carefully in conducting the primary meetings.

BENJ. M. PECK, Chairman.
RODNEY A. MERCUR, Secretary.

Committees of Vigilance.

Alba Borough—G. H. Foss, O. F. Young, Orrin Montgomery.
Albany Township—Ira H. Richards, G. W. English, Porter Jones.
Armenia Township—D. D. Alexander, John S. Youmans, O. B. Sherman.
Asylum Township—O. A. Gilbert, F. N. Dixon, Myron Kellogg.
Athens Borough—D. W. Tripp, Floyd Kinner, Fred M. Wells.
Athens Township, 1st District—L. O. Snell, Geo. D. Miller, Frank Lincoln.
Athens Township, 2d District—F. W. Keyes, James Mustart, N. W. Hallock.
Athens Township, 3d District—H. W. Thomas, H. G. Spaulding, B. F. Coolbaugh.
Barclay Township—C. W. Tidd, George Emory, Henry Duggan.
Burlington Borough—W. H. D. Green, C. E. Morgan, M. S. Douglass.
Burlington Township—T. S. Baker, H. L. Spencer, E. W. Wheeler.
Burlington West—A. B. McKean, John N. Darrow, Leroy Stanton.
Canton Borough—Dr. J. E. Cleveland, M. E. Lilley, F. A. Owen.
Canton Township—Daniel Andrus, Hiram Lindley, Lawrence Manley.
Columbia Township—C. E. Gladding, DeWitt Wolfe, Frank Morgan.
Franklin Township—Joseph Spalding, Ahira Gay, Wm. B. Rockwell.
Granville Township—Adam Innis, John Vroman, 2d; M. T. Shoemaker, 2d.
Herrick Township—James Hurst, George Brown, Noble Levenworth.
LeRoy Township—W. B. Willcox, A. T. Lilley, Leroy Holcomb.
LeRaysville Borough—Leroy Coleman, Samuel Huber, O. G. Canfield.
Litchfield Township—Stephen Evans, C. E. McKinney, Dr. A. Judson.
Monroe Borough—O. H. Rockwell, D. J. Sweet, A. L. Rockwell.
Monroe Township—U. M. Pratt, Clay Rockwell, W. A. Kellogg.
New Albany Borough—D. W. Harshberger, S. D. Sterigere, G. H. Wilcox.
Orwell Township—Dr. J. M. Barrett, E. J. Hamilton, John I. Eastman.
Overton Township—.
Pike Township—B. D. Bolles, L. W. Upham, W. W. Doolittle.
Ridgbury Township—E. A. Cooper, G. R. Mead, D. H. Larrison.
Rome Borough—C. H. Stone, E. E. Spalding, L. W. Maynard.
Rome Township—Richard McCabe, Geo. Forbes, A. C. Arnold.
Sheshequin Township—W. H. H. Gore, I. L. Youngs, B. F. Watkins.
Smithfield Township—George T. Beech, Walter Phillips, C. G. Webb.
South Creek Township—G. H. Thompson, G. W. Fork, Ira Crane.
South Waverly Borough—D. L. F. Clark, John M. Post, Chas. D. Sanders.
Springfield Township—O. P. Harkness, W. A. Brown, Ira S. Fanning.
Standing Stone Township—L. M. Gordon, Chas. Jennings, Henry Stevens.
Sylvania Borough—Leander Gregory, W. L. Scouten, Stephen Keyes.
Terry Township—J. H. Schoonover, S. Bowman, Charles Terry.
Towanda Township—A. W. Dimock, Leroy M. Bowman, H. M. Davidson.
Towanda Borough, 1st Ward—Ed. Stevens, John J. Spalding, J. P. Keeney.
Towanda Borough, 2d Ward—Isaac Middaugh, Chas. Taylor, O. E. Bennett.
Towanda Borough, 3d Ward—D. T. Evans, E. D. Rundell, Frank Smith.
Towanda North—E. Rutty, W. J. Manger, A. L. Thompson.
Troy Borough—Lewis Crane, B. B. Mitchell, H. M. Beebe.
Troy Township—L. T. Loomis, Wm. Lines, Harrison Greeno.
Tuscarora Township—Dr. N. J. Cogswell, A. B. Christian, S. F. Ackley.
Ulster Township—James Mather, J. H. Mersereau, Geo. H. Rockwell.
Warren Township—J. A. Murphy, D. A. Sleeper, C. H. Rogers.
Wells Township—Wade Beardslee, F. H. Swayze, Wm. Relyea.
Wilmot Township—Thomas Quick, T. B. Young, Richard Arey.
Windham Township—N. Loomis, Wright Dunham, Eber White.
Wyalusing Township—Luman Lewis, Jacob Biles, jr., Dr. A. K. Newell.
Wysox Township—Wm. H. Conklin, Wm. Whitaker, Daniel Lamphere.

At the meeting of the County Committee the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the member of the County Committee and the Committee of Vigilance in each election district be empowered to add to their number one person in each school district in their election district.

The committees should be organized and a complete list of them be sent to the Chairman by the 15th of July.

BENJ. M. PECK, Chairman.
RODNEY A. MERCUR, Secretary.

WHAT has become of the HANCOCK boom? Has it strayed, or been stolen?

FRANK L. JONES, of Owego, has been appointed Agent and Warden of the Auburn State Prison. Mr. JONES was formerly of this county, where he still has many friends, who will be gratified to hear of his appointment.

EX-GOVERNOR BOUTWELL, speaking at a Republican ratification meeting in Lowell, Massachusetts, said he met General Grant the morning after Mr. GARFIELD'S nomination, and the General said: "I feel greatly relieved by the action of the Chicago Convention. I feel a great responsibility removed from my shoulders. I feel more indebted to my friends who so gallantly stood by me than if they had succeeded in their endeavor."

IF we don't win this fall it will be our own fault. We have the votes, and by jingo, we will poll 'em.

THE HANCOCK boom turned out to be a boomerang, and returned to injure the starters.

THIS is what the Mississippi *Star* calls true Democracy: "Inaugurate special ostracism against every white man North or South who gives his support to the building up of the Republican party; discountenance any man who will go on or assist in making the bond of any man elected on the Republican ticket; refuse to have dealings of any sort with the Republican party, and show to the world that you are in truth and deed a true Democrat."

THE Democrats have at last secured a soldier recruit. General A. L. PEARSON, of Pittsburg, is irresistibly impelled to support General HANCOCK. He says in his letter that he shall "vote as he shot." He was in command of the troops at the Pittsburg riots, and led them into that fiery furnace, the round house, where he left them to their fate. If he votes with the same results as he shot on that occasion, he will bring disaster and destruction to the Democratic party. The feeling amongst the Republicans of Allegheny County, is that "his room is better than his company."

WHY was the HANCOCK boom like a sky-rocket? Can't you see where "coming down like the stick" comes in?

THE GROW boom keeps increasing in magnitude. Of the sixty-six members of the House already nominated, thirty-five have been instructed for Mr. GROW for United States Senator, either by the nominating conventions or by a direct vote of the people. This count includes for him only two representatives in Allegheny County, and does not include Senators already chosen and holding over, a large proportion of whom, as well as the uninstructed nominees, are known to be favorable to Mr. GROW'S election. The counties instructing are all strongly Republican, and the success of their representative candidates certain.

GENERAL WALKER, superintendent of the census, has now received sufficient returns to furnish a basis for conclusions as to what the total population of the country will be, and the result is very encouraging to the national pride. General WALKER estimates that the full returns will show not far from 48,000,000 of inhabitants in the United States, as against less than 39,000,000 in 1870. This will be a gain of just about twenty-five per cent. in the last ten years, which is considerably larger than the rate of increase during the previous decade. The present number of inhabitants is over twice the twenty-three millions reported by the census of 1850, so that the country has more than doubled its population within less than a generation.

THE remedy for a Solid South is a Solid North. Then the Solid South will go pieces, because it loses the cohesive power of public plunder.

As Indiana is to hold a State election in October, as well as Ohio, the campaign in those States will be watched with a good deal of interest. Ohio is promised surely for the Republicans, the nomination of GARFIELD for President having greatly encouraged the party leaders. As for Indiana, Hon. JOHN C. NEW, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, declares that it will go Republican in October as well as in November. He says the State has been thoroughly canvassed; that the Republicans have possession of lists of all the doubtful voters in the county and in every voting precinct, and that the campaign committees have furnished to these doubtful voters the kind of literature best calculated to secure Republican votes. Moreover, Mr. NEW says that while the Republican ticket is more popular perhaps than any one that has been nominated for years, ENGLISH is not at all popular.

THE CANVASS.

The Republican National Committee, which met in New York city last week, organized by the election of MARSHALL JEWETT, of Connecticut, as Chairman, STEPHEN W. DORSEY, of Arkansas, Secretary, and the appointment of an executive committee of twenty, one of whom is Senator CAMERON, of this State. A Sub-committee was organized for the North Western States, of which Senator LOGAN is Chairman. The members of the Committee give the most favorable reports of the prospects of success in the several sections they represent. The party is everywhere united and cordial in its support of the Republican nominees, and thoroughly impressed with the necessity of harmonious and vigorous action. While there is a feeling that success awaits us, there is a knowledge that triumph can only be made certain by activity and vigilance.

It will be a matter of regret to many Republicans that Senator CAMERON could not accept the proffered Chairmanship. His appointment would at once have inspired the Republican hosts with increased confidence, from the general appreciation of his energy, courage and shrewdness in the management of a political campaign. That it was with great reluctance he was obliged to forego what would have been a pleasure as well as a duty, those who know him, will not doubt. But the state of his health did not admit of his assuming the arduous labors and grave responsibilities which attach this fall to the position. He promises, however, to do active service as a member of the Committee, when his restored health will permit, and we have no doubt that before the contest closes he will be found in the thickest of the fight, leading the marshalled hosts of the Keystone to a victorious result at the polls.

And now how stands the battle? It is well enough to take a careful review of the field, that we may neither be depressed by unnecessary forebodings nor endangered by too great confidence. First, as to Pennsylvania: it is certain that the nomination of HANCOCK has excited hopes in the Democratic ranks of a possibility of carrying the State for him. There are no indications, however, that the nomination has any peculiar strength, and there are no signs of defection from our ranks. On the contrary, the condition of things in Bradford is a fair index of the state of feeling throughout the State—the party was never more united, harmonious and determined. This State is certain to give a large majority for GARFIELD, as that the sun shall rise on the second of November. The State can only be endangered or lost by apathy or neglect. This danger is likely to be avoided.

Is the election of GARFIELD and ARTHUR possible with a solid South against them? We will concede to the Democrats their solid South, consisting of these States: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. They have an aggregate of 138 Electoral votes, or 47 short of a majority. The Republicans, on the other hand, set down the following as reasonably sure for their candidates: Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. The Electoral votes of these number 160, leaving 25 to be won from the doubtful States, which are California, with 6, Connecticut, 6; Indiana, 15; New-Jersey, 9, and New-York, 35. Under ordinary circumstances, California would hardly be doubtful, and the chances now are that its vote will be found in the Republican column. Assuming this to be the case, and taking the assurances of Mr. JEWELL and Mr. NEW as to Connecticut and Indiana, we have the requisite number without New-York, which would alone be sufficient. In other words, of the States set down as doubtful, the Republicans need only New-York, or California, Connecticut, and Indiana, or New-Jersey and Indiana, with either California or Connecticut; while the Democrats must gain both New-York and Indiana, or New-York and New-Jersey, with California or Connecticut.

The prospect of success, then is not only favorable, but almost certain, if there is a reasonable amount of activity and work. The Republican candidates will grow stronger and stronger, day by day, as the election approaches. The public mind turns instinctively and confidently to the Republican party as the safeguard of the nation. The voters of the generation which fought and suffered during the Rebellion, are not ready to give the government into the hands of the men who fought to destroy the Union. Brotherly love and fraternal feeling do not go quite so far as that, particularly when a solid South stands as a warning and a menace.

NOBODY calls him Haugman HANCOCK, because it would be imitating the bad manners of the Democracy.

THE Society of JESUS, or the Jesuits as they are commonly termed, have at different times incurred the displeasure of various European governments, and been by royal or legislative decrees expelled for antagonism to the ruling powers. The name itself has been commonly accepted as significant of crooked and devious methods, and the Society has usually managed to be against the governments unless it could completely control their policy. The Society was founded in the sixteenth century, and has flourished and increased its numbers and power notwithstanding the severe measures, sometimes amounting to persecution, which have at different times been adopted to scatter the members and confiscate their property. Their peculiar practices have been viewed with distrust and alarm, not only by Protestants but by many Catholics, and some of the severest laws passed and enforced against them have been by Catholic nations.

The Republic of France is now engaged in the work of expelling the Jesuits, or rather in the effort to make the Society respect the laws of the State. The Jesuits have managed, with the adroitness for which they are noted, to get at the head of the educational institutions. A resolution was passed by the Chamber of Deputies requiring the government to enforce the existing decrees against nonauthorized congregations, or those which had declined to submit their statutes for inspection as preliminary for authorization. The Jesuits, who have never acknowledged a superior or governing power, whenever they help it, declined to observe the requirements and were notified to close their establishments after three months' notice, which time expired on the 30th of June. On that day the authorities proceeded to dispossess them from their several establishments, in most cases using force for their expulsion.

At this distance, it is difficult to understand all the questions involved in this arbitrary movement, which seems repugnant to the liberal view we take of the liberty of conscience and action. But there are unquestionably good and sufficient reasons for the action of the French Government in its determination to assert the power of the State, and to maintain its authority against a society which has at all times been antagonistic to Republican institutions.

THE Republican party was never so thoroughly united as it is on GARFIELD and ARTHUR.

SENATOR J. D. CAMERON, who is staying at the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, has written a letter to L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Esq., of Philadelphia, in which he says: "As far as my health will permit, will do all I can to keep in power the Republican party; but, as to taking the chairmanship of the National Committee, that I cannot do, for the reason that I am physically unable to undergo the labors which necessarily belong to the position. I found myself, after the adjournment of Congress, very much broken down, and I was, therefore, compelled to abandon all my business affairs—although they had been neglected during the entire session of Congress—and come with the hope of having my health restored. I am obliged, under the advice of my physician, to remain here for several weeks. Therefore you see that it is impossible for me to do as you, as well as many other friends, think that I ought, during the coming canvass. You may rest assured, however, that as soon as I am well enough I shall give my entire energies as a member of the committee to the great work which is before us."

ONE of General GARFIELD'S staff says that a fugitive slave with bleeding head came into the camp in Kentucky once, hotly pursued by a planter. The division commander, who believed in the fugitive slave law, wrote an order to Brigadier-General GARFIELD to hunt up and deliver the negro, who was hid in GARFIELD'S command. GARFIELD, on receiving the order, wrote on the back: "I respectfully but positively decline to allow my command to search for or deliver up any fugitive slaves. I conceive that they are here for quite another purpose. The command is open, and no obstacles will be placed in the way of search." The messenger told GARFIELD he was afraid he would be court-martialed for disobedience of orders. The General replied: "The matter may as well be tested first as last. Right is right, and I do not propose to mince matters at all. My soldiers are here for other purposes than hunting and returning fugitive slaves. My people, on the Western Reserve of Ohio, do not send my boys and myself down here to do that kind of business, and they will back me up in my actions." He never heard of it again.

FOUR years ago, U. L. LENHEIM, who had been the trusted cashier of the First National Bank at Montrose, Susquehanna County, startled the community by endeavoring to pass a forged check for $10,000 on a New York banking house. He was arrested and sentenced to four years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. His disgrace led to an investigation of his accounts by the bank officers at Montrose, whose implicit confidence he had hitherto enjoyed, and they discovered that he had robbed the bank of various large amounts. His term of imprisonment to satisfy the violated law of New York expired at Sing Sing on Sunday last, and he was met at the prison door by Sheriff McKUNE of Susquehanna County, who was armed with the papers necessary for his removal to Montrose, where there are eight indictments awaiting him. The release of the forger from New York, and the prospects of his speedy conviction in his native county have renewed public interest in the case, the progress of which will be watched eagerly. The present prosecutions are brought against him by the First National Bank, through its attorney.

A DEMOCRATIC soldier writes the following "cold comfort" to the Philadelphia *Times*. He expresses the sentiments of the soldier boys when he says: "I see by your independent journal that a great many Republicans are going to vote for HANCOCK and his election is sure. We have heard the same thing on two occasions before, namely: MCCLELLAN and GREELEY; but when the time came for voting they all fell into line, the same as they will again for GARFIELD, and voted the Republican ticket. And the Grand Army of the Republic are going to vote for HANCOCK. Why, do the people believe this? I hope not. Why the first thing the Democratic party did was to discharge every member of our order and put rebels in their places. Where, some one will ask? Why, in the House and Senate of the United States. Do the Democrats think we have forgotten so soon? No, nor are we blind to the real intentions, with the name of General HANCOCK to help them through. We do not want our pensions reduced and the rebels pensioned, and for these reasons ninety out of every one hundred Grand Army men and soldiers will vote against the Democratic party. Although we love HANCOCK, who is a good, honest soldier, we will, when the time comes, cast our votes for our comrades General GARFIELD and ARTHUR, and don't you forget it."

THE Philadelphia *Press* came out on the 5th with an entire dress which it sadly needed, and is now one of the neatest and brightest of our exchanges. And we are also pleased to observe a great improvement in the tone of the paper. It is no longer the conduit through which is discharged petty personalities and personal grievances. If the *Press* will assume and maintain the high-toned position an independent organ should take, it will be creditable to the management and of great usefulness to the Republican party. There is no reason why the *Press* should not be the leading Republican journal of the State, and wield a corresponding amount of influence, instead of being a by-word and subject of derision. We shall confidently look for an honorable and prosperous career for the *Press* in the future.

ANOTHER illustration of the dishonesty of the assertion that there is free speech in the south is found in the conduct of an Alabama mob at a Republican meeting in Montgomery the other day. This is the second recent instance of Democratic ruffianism in the former capital of the rebel Confederacy. The roughs who pelted the speakers at this Republican ratification meeting, and interrupted the speeches with ribald and profane outcries were unconsciously verifying the oft-repeated statement that free speech would be practically abolished whenever the Democracy are in the ascendency. And the only Democrat who urged the mob to desist, used the novel argument that the Republicans could be out-counted even if they could not be out-voted.

ALTHOUGH Mr. BRADLAUGH has affirmed and taken his seat in the English House of Commons, his troubles are far from being at an end. A suit for £500 damages under the statute against exercising, illegally, powers as a member of the House has now to be answered, and as Mr. BRADLAUGH proposes to continue to speak and vote, although there is a separate penalty for each legislative act, there is a chance of an accumulation of penalties sufficient to make even this tough Liberal wince.

THE papers which call HANCOCK the hero of Gettysburg are careful not to mention the interesting fact that on the day that that battle was fought a Democratic mob held possession of New York, and stopped their shooting, hanging and burning only long enough to acknowledge Governor SEYMOUR'S courtesy in addressing them as "my friends."

THE Greenback State Convention of Connecticut was held Monday in New Haven. Socialistic-Labor delegates from New Haven were admitted. Presidential Electors were chosen and a full State ticket was nominated, headed by HENRY C. BALDWIN for Governor. A resolution was adopted repudiating any attempt to bring about a coalition with either the Democratic or the Republican party.

THERE have been extravagant reports of a large Republican defection in Montgomery, the county of HANCOCK'S birth. One of the most prominent and active residents of that county informs the *Press* that he knows of just two who have gone to the HANCOCK camp. It is the old story of FALSTAFF'S men in buckram over again.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR!

A Campaign Club Organized in this place.

Two Hundred and Sixteen Voters Sign the Roll!

TWO EXCELLENT AND ELOQUENT SPEECHES!

A Big Meeting and Great Enthusiasm.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the Court House, in this place, was that which convened on Tuesday evening of this week, to organize a Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club. Every inch of available space in the large Court Room was occupied by as intelligent an audience as ever assembled anywhere. The meeting was called to order at 8:15, by B. M. PECK, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, when on motion of N. C. ELSBREE, Esq., L. M. HALL was chosen chairman of the meeting. As Mr. HALL came forward to take the chair he was greeted with a round of applause that made the building tremble. When the applause had subsided Mr. HALL addressed the assemblage in a speech of about ten minutes duration, which was frequently interrupted by tumultuous applause and cheers. His remarks were substantially as follows:

My friends, I thank you for this honor —the greatest I have ever received. A few days since I assisted in raising the flag that hangs over yonder. It is the flag of our Union, and it bears on its face the names of the candidates of the party that saved the Union. Some one considered this as a declaration on my part that I would this Fall vote for those men. They were right; I shall do so. (Applause.) My reasons for so doing are many; more than I have time to tell this evening. One is because I believe they lead the party of progress and ideas; the party of the free and loyal North; the party whose strongholds are the corn and wheat fields of the West, the mineral wealth of Pennsylvania and the intellect of New-England (Applause); the party whose candidates were not selected to please John Kelly, the leader of the solid ignorance of the City of New York; the party that, when wise, foolish men, by false tokens, sought to rob labor of its due, to sink the nation's honor, to borrow present prosperity and pay for it in future ruin, rose up and resumed specie payments and again saved the land (Applause); the party whose platform contains no free trade plank to strike down Northern industries and make rich the cotton planters of rebel States; the party that took the government from the hands of the Democracy when it could borrow no money abroad, and when at home its bonds, bearing interest at seven per cent. a year, based on the nation's plighted faith, were at a heavy discount, and has now made the four per cent. bonds of the nation command a premium of eight cents on a dollar in every market of the world. The party that this year, without grinding down the poor man or robbing the rich, will pay one hundred million dollars on the nation's bonded debt (Applause); the party whose hope of success is not based on the enforced obedience of a race of men trained by ages of bondage to bow and tremble beneath and obey the lash and shot-gun of their old masters; a party that has fought more battles, won more victories, has shed more blood for freedom, whose success is prayed for by more soldiers' widows, that cares for more soldiers' orphans, has more heroes dead, more heroes living, than any or all other parties in any or all lands. (Great applause.)

And this is not the first time I have been in all things with the Republican party. The first time was when I learned with terror that a rebel army was within the borders of our State—when, what we thought a rebel scout on a black horse rode through our town selecting places for encampment and for havoc. When at night I clung to mother's knee, and for aught I knew before the morrow we would be compelled to flee to the mountains, lighted by our burning home. When I could tell the news of Union victory by the glad faces of Loyal men, and read the story of rebel route from the sad faces of our Democratic neighbors. Then my present feelings had their birth; they grew with my growth, and *are* part of my being. (Applause).

True it is that when Horace Greeley, a man I loved more than all others, duped by a false contraction, was led away from the party he had helped to make, boy that I was, my hopes and wishes went with him. He died before he had found out his mistake, but I have lived to see mine. I hope to live to repair it. (Applause). From this time on, living, I shall be an humble worker in the Republican party; when dead it is my wish that my body may moulder away in the soil of a land ruled by the Republican party. (Prolonged applause).

I have told you my creed; now let me tell you my ambition—for they say I am ambitious and aspiring. It is this: That when once more the news comes that victory is with the Republican party, I can stand among you and say, we have fought this great battle; we have won this great victory. (Tremendous applause).

I am now at your service, and we will proceed with the business of the meeting.

At the conclusion of Mr. HALL'S eloquent address, C. M. HALL, Esq., was unanimously elected Secretary of the meeting.

W. J. YOUNG, Esq., then read the Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Club—which were adopted—after which the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected to fill the positions in the Club named:

President.—JOHN F. SANDERSON.
Vice Presidents—C. L. TRACY, JOSEPH TIERNEY.
Secretary—J. V. GEIGER.

The election of the balance of the officers was deferred until next meeting.

HON. GEO. LANDON was then loudly called for and came forward, and was greeted with applause, long continued. Our readers are well aware that MR. LANDON, as an orator, stands in the front rank of the ablest and best of our land, and they also know how utterly impossible it would be to give a synopsis of one of his speeches that would do justice to it as a whole. Therefore, when we say that his speech on this occasion was pronounced by many who have heard him often before, as the ablest effort of his life, the readers of the REPORTER may form a faint idea of how grandly eloquent, how forcible the logic, and how patriotic the sentiments that held the closet attention of that large audience for an hour and thirty minutes, and called forth the loudest and heartiest applause. We venture the assertion that no abler or more convincing argument in favor of the Republican candidates will be given anywhere during the campaign.

When the applause had subsided, at the conclusion of Mr. LANDON'S address, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

The Club roll was signed by 216 voters of the Borough. The Constitution and By-Laws of the Club will be printed in the REPORTER of next week.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1880.

The steam collier Reading, is now lying up for repairs at Cramp's dry dock, Kensington. On the bottom of the vessel, near her bow, workmen found several of the iron plates pressed slightly inward. Of course this could easily have been caused by running aground, but, as the Reading has not met with any such mishap since she was last overhauled and found in proper shape, the impression discovered has to be accounted for in some other way. On a recent trip between this port and Boston several whales were sighted spouting and playing in the briny deep off the shores of Cape Cod. Most of these monsters upon the approach of the steamship sank out of sight or sculled away, but there was one much larger than his fellows, seventy or eighty feet long in fact, that seemed to have plucked up his courage and determined not to move for the iron mastodon. Directly in her course he lay in her course until the vessel had borne almost down upon him, when, losing heart, he plunged down into his native element. Unfortunately for the whale, and perhaps for the vessel, the huge fish did not dive deep enough. A heavy thud, which shook the ship as though she had ran upon a rock, was the whale's parting salute. All hands on board watched to see if the animal would re-appear, but the vessel sped on and the object it had collided with did not again show itself. The captain of a schooner which sailed into Massachusetts Bay a few days later reported that he had picked up at sea an exceedingly large whale of a most peculiar species, having a decidedly bumped back.

On the 27th of April, 1870, Charles Max, then a policeman under Mayor Fox, while in discharge of his duty, shot and killed James Walsh and John Murtagh, by whom he was attacked at Third street and Montgomery avenue. Max surrendered himself at once, but was acquitted, and remained on the force until the end of Mayor Fox's term. He then resumed his trade of carpentering, but the fact of having killed the men so preyed upon his mind that he recently became violently insane, and is now in the Almshouse hospital.

Dr. W. Kent Gilbert, Coroner of Philadelphia, died on Monday night of last week, at his residence, Ninth and Pine streets, of typhoid fever, after an illness of but one week. Deceased was born on December 29, 1829, in Northumberland County. His father was Dr. David Gilbert, professor at the Pennsylvania College.

When the glorious Fourth falls on Sunday, there is in a city virtually three days of celebrating, affording a practical illustration of the saying that there can be too much of a good thing. For the boys appear to be uncertain whether Saturday or Monday is the proper day to be observed, and their patriotic instincts lead them to make a certainty of their demonstrations, so they begin on the third, and keep it up until the fifth. The customary proclamation from the Mayor was issued in due season, prohibiting the use of fire-crackers, fire-arms, etc., and the Chief of Police attempted to enforce it. Imagine a raid made on a hundred thousand boys to prevent the observance of a time-honored custom! It may have lessened the sale of the Chinese abominations, though the noises made would not seem to indicate it. There was a sort of compromise, probably, by allowing the boys their crackers, but suppressing the idiots who go about the streets firing pistols, which is the fruitful source of the accidents occurring. The police-stations this morning were stored with captured revolvers and cheap pistols captured from the violators of the city ordinances.

Keely, the motor man, invented among other things a vaporic lift, intended for raising heavy weights. The feat is accomplished by means of a belt strapped around the waist to which are attached numerous small wires. Two of these wires are connected with a small instrument resembling a watch case, which contains wheels and springs. While Mr. Keely was practicing with the lift recently he burst a blood vessel, causing a severe hemorrhage. He was found in his work shop in an insensible condition, with blood flowing from his mouth. He was ill for several days, but his condition is now improving.

Two cases of sudden death occurred last week. On Saturday evening a small colored boy named Gray, residing at No. 222 Wyoming street, and a small boy named Rowland, living at No. 1331 Rye street, had a fight, during which Emanuel Rowland, aged thirteen years, jumped on the scene and attempted to separate the combatants. Miranda Gray, aged thirteen years, thinking that her brother was getting the worst of the encounter pitched into Emanuel and gave him a severe beating. Shortly afterward he was seized with spasms and fell in an insensible condition to the pavement. She was removed to her home and Dr. Gross was called in, but his efforts to restore her proved unsuccessful, and she died shortly afterward. Emanuel Rowland was arrested and taken to the Second-district Police station, where he was retained until an examination was made of the dead girl's body. As no marks were discovered on the remains, Acting Coroner Beam discharged Rowland.

James Jones, colored, on Sunday morning took a couple of women into a saloon at No. 907 South street, for the purpose of treating them. Shortly after he had ordered the liquor he fell dead. The jury rendered a verdict of death from rupture of the aorta.

Train No. 513 of the Philadelphia and Reading Line, bound for Ocean Grove and Long Branch, was fifteen minutes behind time on Wednesday, and Engineer Munn was trying to make up for it by running at full speed between Crawford and Rozell, when the connecting-rod of the engine broke in the centre. The ends whirled with frightful rapidity with the revolutions of the wheels and cut like a knife through the floor of the cab. Engineer Munn, regardless of his own danger, shut off the steam, applied the air-brakes, and warned the firemen of their danger. The train stopped after it had gone two hundred yards. The broken rod and the uninjured one were removed and the train again started on its way, running only with the piston-rod and the cranks to the small wheels.

There are 7,561 wholesale and retail liquor establishments in this city, and 1,251 tobacco and segar stores. The Nineteenth ward has 511 saloons, the greatest number, and the Twenty-seventh ward has 145, the lowest of any ward.

The *Record*, of this city, says "that it is due to an honorable practitioner to say that D. L. Pratt, published in the list of graduates from Paine's College, was not Dr. D. Leonard Pratt, formerly of Towanda, Pa., and now of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who graduated from Jefferson College in 1875 with prize and second honor."

Four of the clerks in the office of the Court of Quarter Sessions were allowed to resign on Saturday. These men were Isaac McBride, Chief Deputy; Frank P. Goodwin, Samuel Clements and Edwin F. Gleen. Last Friday, Mr. William R. Leeds, who has been acting as Quarter Sessions Clerk since the death of Mr. Truman, was summoned before the Board of Judges, and informed that as the men named above were in fact officers of the Court, and had been convicted by their own admissions of wrong-doing and extorting illegal fees, they must be discharged. Mr. Leeds, in this dilemma, gave the clerks the privilege of resigning, an opportunity they gladly embraced. These four are the men who were recently charged with irregularities in the issue of tavern licenses. Bills of indictment were sent to the Grand Jury against them, but by some means they were ignored.

William Hague, alias Curly Harris, convicted of murder in the second degree, in taking the life of John Davis, alias Jim Riley, by jabbing him in the eye with a pistol, was on Saturday sentenced by Judge Yerkes to an imprisonment of ten years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The number of deaths in this city for the week ending at noon on Saturday, was 609, being an increase of 182 over those of last week, and 304 more than those of the corresponding period of last year. The number of deaths from cholera infantum during the week was 180, an increase of 98 over the deaths from the same disease during the previous week, and 134 more deaths than during the corresponding week last year.

STATE NEWS.

—The wheat crop in the Deleware Valley will be unusually good.

—Mr. William G. Thompson, of Juniata county, is planting ten acres in tobacco.

—A church festival in Mercer county is announced as "a Garfield strawberry festival."

—Charles Brown, a painter, fell from a roof in Meadville on Wednesday and was killed.

—John E. Lovers, of Bethlehem, caught in the Lehigh River a bass twelve and a half inches long.

—Patrick McAleer, a school boy in Allegheny, died on Wednesday from drinking ice water.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, of Berlin, Somerset county, committed suicide on Sunday by hanging.

—A strike in the Connellsville coke region is threatened for an advance in wages of 10 per cent.

—Joshua Banker, while working in Gaston's mill, near Franklin, had his head cut off by a saw.

—G. H. Watts, a painter, fell from a scaffold at Coudersport on Monday last and received fatal injuries.

—Joseph Berger, a machinist in Sharon, fell from a train on Monday of last week and had both legs cut off.

—Joseph Wannemacher, Postmaster of Kreidersville, Lehigh county, dropped dead in the harvest field Tuesday.

—Stephen Woods, an old attorney of Pittsburg, was run over by cars in Allegheny on Thursday and killed.

—The machine shops at the Allentown rolling mill are being torn down, to be replaced by much larger and better buildings.

—On Wednesday a grain of coffee was taken from the ear of Mrs. Miller, of Erie, after having remained there half a century.

—The Schuylkill *Republican* asserts that Frank P. Dewees, the once prominent Greenbacker, is to again enter the Democratic fold.

—Benjamin Mozingo, a soldier of the war of 1812, fell dead in Southampton township, Franklin county, on Friday last, in his 91st year.

—John Monk was arrested by Government officials, at Erie, for passing counterfeit coin. He was one of the Beach gang arrested on Wednesday.

—Miss Emma Leffingwell, of Erie, went to the house where her lover, Mr. Fred. Walker, lived, and took a dose of laudanum. Her life was saved.

—The United States ships Dispatch and Standish arrived at Chester Friday morning with naval cadets, who will receive instructions at Roach's shipyard.

—George Huber, a hand on the farm of Mr. Amos Charles, living near Mountville, Lancaster county, was thrown from a wagon on Friday and instantly killed.

—Frank McGee, aged 55 years, was killed last evening at Chester by being struck by a locomotive on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

—The Steam flour mill belonging to Mr. George Gwinn, in Peters township, Washington county, was burned down last week. Loss, $4,000; partially insured.

—Frank Rease, an employe in the Greensville (Mercer county) rolling mill was accidently struck by a piece of machinery on Monday last week and instantly killed.

—Irvin B. Schultz, of Schultzville, Berks county, who was only 19 years of age, died at that place on Friday of malarial affection contracted while a student at Princeton College.

—Mr. H. F. Hughes, of Pittsburg, while romping with children on a balcony at the Commercial Hotel, Meadville, on Monday of last week, fell from the balcony and had both arms broken.

—Judge Hite, of Beaver county, has refused to grant licenses to liquor dealers, and they threaten vengeance by having that county placed in some other judicial district if the census does not show it to have a population of 40,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Republicans of the Fifth Iowa district have nominated William G. Thompson for Congress.

—W. W. Grant has been nominated to Congress by the Republicans of the Third Vermont district.

—The receipts of internal revenue and customs for the first day of the new fiscal year aggregated $1,117,560.97.

—Hattie Ball, 4 years old, was blown overboard from a sloop in the Kills, near Bergen Point during a heavy gale, and drowned.

—Joseph Turner, who murdered James Brothers in Isle of Wight county, Va., a few days since and fled, has been captured and lodged in jail.

—The direct damage caused by the Lachine canal accident is set down at about $500,000, while the indirect damage can be hardly estimated, but will likely exceed $1,000,000.

—W. R. Chamberlain, a convict, was killed at the State Prison at Carson, Nevada, by John Darling, his accomplice in a robbery four years ago, who struck him with a pickaxe.

—Beaumont Buck, indicted for shooting Young Thompson at Highland Falls, has been released on $2,000 bail to appear for trial in September. Meanwhile he will return to Texas with his father.

—Ann Mitchell, a homeless woman locked up in the York street Station house at Brooklyn, committed suicide by hanging to the cell door with a strip torn from her shawl.

—Secretary Sherman has issued an official order taking charge, after July 1, 1880, of the matter of appointments to the offices of gauger, storekeeper and gauger, or inspector of tobacco in the internal revenue service.

—William French, who on Wednesday attempted to murder Frank Skillman at New Orleans in the office of Judge Whitaker, of the Superior Criminal Court, was released on $1,500 bail, physicians certifying that Skillman's wounds were not fatal.

—A colored man named Moss, employed in the Congressional Library at Washington, struck Russell, a white employe, for having requested from the formers desk a picture of Garfield, whereupon Librarian Spofford dismissed Moss from his position.

—The Wilkesbarre coal pier at East Providence, R. I., owned by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, partially caved in, carrying a part of the railroad track and several coal cars with it. The giving away of the piles was the probable cause. The loss is from $50,000 to $70,000.

—The General Term of the Supreme Court at New York rendered a decision in the case of Police Commissioner Smith, removed by Mayor Cooper, reversing his removal and ordering his reinstatement without costs. The General Term also affirmed Judge Lawrence's decision in favor of Police Commissioner Nichols.

—Another severe wind storm, with rain and hail, passed over the vicinity of Danville, Va., Thursday, partially unroofing the tobacco factories of F. X. Burton & Co. and other buildings in town. Many trees uprooted, fences demolished and crops damaged in the surrounding country.

—On Wednesday night the militia camp at London, Ont., provoked an assault upon two of its members by the citizens, who assembled to the number of 400 and attempted to march through the streets. A riot between the military and civilians seemed imminent, and was only arrested by the prompt measures taken by the officer.

—Of the 187 deaths which occured at New York for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock Thursday, as reported to the Board of Health, 79 were directly caused by the excessive heat. It is thought by the health authorities that of those who died from other causes at least 25 per cent. of the mortality is due to the torrid condition of the atmosphere, which accelerated the disease.

New Advertisements.

INSURANCE!

Your house may never burn; you must surely die. It is wise to provide against the chances of fire; it is necessary to provide against the certainty of death. A fire policy may never become a claim; the maturity of a life policy is only a question of time; yet many a business man seeks after the former, and seeks to avoid the latter. He insures his stock of goods to improve his credit and and protect his creditors, yet neglects to insure his life for the protection of his family. He loves the latter most, but business habits have taught him prudence in the former case, while want of thought has made him neglectful in the latter.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of N. Y.

ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1879
OVER TWELVE THOUSAD POLICIES
AND PAID DURING SAME PERIOD
Over FOURTEEN MILLION Dollars to Policyholders.

WM. S. VINCENT, District Agent,
TOWANDA.

The White League Favorite.

The nomination of General Hancock comes too late. The same thing was tried in 1864, with General McClellan as a candidate, and then it was too early. The war was not yet over, and the representative of the disloyal South, through a distinguished Union soldier, was not trusted. General Hancock came into political notice in 1868, as the representative of the White Leagues of Louisana, which, with his aid as military commander, had effectually applied Andrew Johnson's policy to the extinguishment of the loyal party in that district. He had been flattered by his selection to take command in that district in place of General Sheridan, who had been put aside because he would not carry out Mr. Johnson's policy, thwart the reconstruction acts, and put the Gray above the Blue. General Hancock was made to believe that a Presidency would follow if he faithfully carried out "my policy," and became the mouthpiece and defender of the cunning and implacable Bourbons of the South. His orders and letters of that period, in every line, might have been dictated by the secret council of the White League. All that man could do, as an officer of the Government, to shield from punishment the cowardly assassins who were engaged in exterminating loyalty in the Southwest, General Hancock did by his orders and his refusal to act. It is to be presumed that he did not know the facts. He surrounded himself with a coterie of rebel politicians, and, being politically an inexperienced and impressionable man, believed what they told him. In return for his complaisance and aid, he was promised, and after twelve years at last receives, a nomination for the Presidency at the hands of the men who tried to destroy the Union.

There can be no mistake as to the influence to which this nomination is due. Nearly every Southern State voted to nominate General Hancock in the Democratic Convention of 1868, and when they failed the Solid South took General Frank Blair, as another Union soldier who believed the constitutional amendments "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." The North spurned Seymour and Blair, as it would then have spurned General Hancock if nominated, or any other representative of the White League policy advocated by Mr. Johnson. Twelve years have passed, and again the Solid South tries to put a trusty servant into the White House. The votes for General Hancock were cast mainly by Southern delegations. Some months ago, a telegram from certain White League leaders of Louisana, disclosed the fact that they were working, in Louisana, Mississippi, Texas, and the other Cotton States, for the nomination of their friend of 1867. The Convention was managed, and adroitly rushed beyond all cool consideration, by their manoeuverers, Mr. Kelly in New York and Mr. Wallace in Pennsylvania, who wished to beat Mr. Tilden at any cost, became the Northern managers for the Solid South, and will divide the honors of the victory. But do they think that the loyal people of the North will now go back to the antireconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson, and vote to make its most willing and subservient instrument the President of these United States?

There has been a period of hearty desire for reconciliation. Rightly or wrongly, many Republicans have felt that the good faith of the South ought to be tested by fair trial; that its pledges to enforce the laws and protect the rights of all citizens might perhaps be kept, if troops and Federal control were withdrawn. When that feeling existed, if ever, General Hancock might have been elected, and yet a candidate who represented that sentiment immeasurably better was beaten. The test has been made. Troops have been withdrawn. The Solid South has been put upon its honor. But every pledge has been broken, every law has been defiled with impunity, loyalty has been stamped out by assassination or by fraud, and the large power gained by the Solid South through conciliation and confidence has been used to block the wheels of Government, to break down barriers to free fraud in Northern cities, and to thrust upon the country most dangerous and revolutionary schemes. It is too late for gush; too late for confidence in Southern loyalty; too late for arm-in-arm Conventions like that of Philadelphia in 1866; too late for the eager and passionate hopefulness by which alone a nomination like that of General Hancock could have been commended to loyal voters. The test has been made. The Solid South has shown itself as desperate, disloyal and revolutionary as ever, and General Hancock is now almost the thinnest disguise it could have taken. If elected, he would be as subservient, as easily moulded, and as hostile to all loyal measures for securing the results of the war, as in 1867.

No, gentlemen of the White Leagues, you could not defeat the North in battle, and you cannot in the field of political strife. The North has learned some lessons from you within the past twenty years. It has learned never to trust a man because he is the favorite of those whose aims, belief and feelings are wholly hostile to its own. You, gentlemen of the White Leagues, appear to know General Hancock very well. We of the North have only this knowledge of his opinions and beliefs—that he pleases you. For that reason, your disloyal and revolutionary spirit being known, he will be beaten. One month hence you will see that you have blundered again.—*Tribune.*

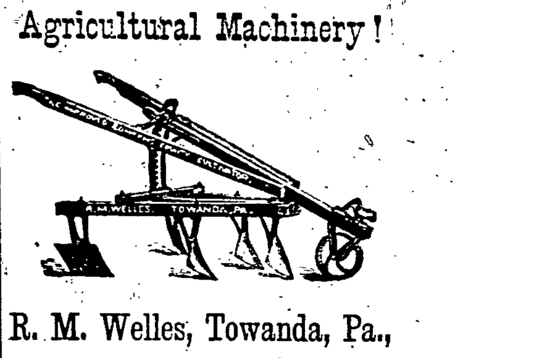
NO HOSPITAL NEEDED.—No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Towanda, on FRIDAY, JULY 16TH, A. D. 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Towanda Borough (being lots Number 1 and 2 as laid down in Borough maps of Towanda as surveyed by W. H. Morgan, C. E., A. D. 1869, in a sub-division of a larger tract known thereon as Ward's addition): Beginning at the corner of York and Waverly road; thence running along said road north 78° west 100 feet to corner of lot No. 3; thence north 78° 35' east 170 feet to corner of lot No. 24; thence south 75° east 100 feet to Locust avenue; thence south 78° 35' west along Locust avenue 170 feet to place of beginning. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Mrs. Amanda Horton vs. Charles F. Cross.

PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Towanda, June 24, 1880.

Agricultural Machinery!



R. M. Welles, Towanda, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

IMPROVED FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MICHINERY.

WIRAD TRUE CHILLED PLOWS,

Gale Chilled Plows,
Best Reversible Plows,
Adgate and Enterprise Churn Powers,
Corn Shellers, Farm Wagons,
Platform Wagons, Buggies,
Feed Cutters, Grain Drills,

ACME PULVERIZING HARROW AND CLOD CRUSHER,

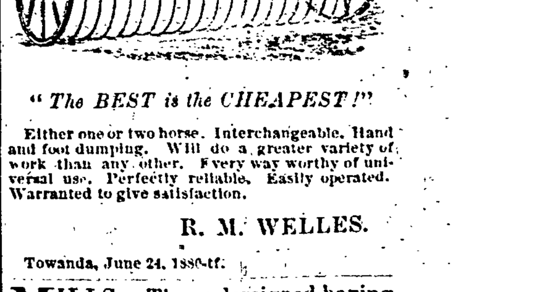
Bullard's Hay Tedders, Leader and Gale Wheel Rakes, Tompkins County Improved Cultivators, Mowing Machines, Reapers, Plow Sulkys,

Sprout's Hay Elevators and Harpoon Forks.

Liquid Paints, mixed ready for the brush, of best brands. XX STAR HYDRAULIC CEMENT, &c., &c. Call and see my stock or send for circulars and prices. Office in C. P. Welles' 99-Cent Store. Warehouse directly in rear of same in the alley.

R. M. WELLES.
Towanda, March 11, 1880.

THE VERY BEST
WHEEL RAKE!



"The BEST is the CHEAPEST!"

Either one or two horse. Interchangeable. Hand and foot dumping. Will do a greater variety of work than any other. Every way worthy of universal use. Perfectly reliable. Easily operated. Warranted to give satisfaction.

R. M. WELLES.
Towanda, June 24, 1880-tf.

MILLS.—The undersigned having leased the old Sanbury Mill, would solicit the patronage of the community. Custom Work done immediately and in good order. All leaks in the Mill have been repaired and hereafter it will be kept in good order. Feed, Flour, Meal and Bran constantly on hand. Cash paid for grain at Masontown.
HENRY W. WELLS.
Monroeton, June 17, 1880.

NOTICE.—All persons are forbid cutting Timber on the lands of the late Edward McGovern, in Overton Township, without the written consent of the undersigned, under the penalty of the law.
JOHN McGOVERN, Executor.
Overton, May 3d, 1880-1yr*

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—I will sell at auction or out-cry TWO SHARES OF THE TOWANDA TANNERY STOCK, at the office of DeWitt & Hall, in Towanda Borough, on FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1880, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
M. W. DEWITT,
Administrator de bonus non estate of Jacob DeWitt, deceased. June 24-w3.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, under the last will and testament of Almira Beverly, late of Overton township, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement at his residence in Liberty Corners, Pa.
GEORGE IRVING,
Liberty Corners, June 3, 1880.-6w* Executor.