Announcements.

The following named persons offer themselves as Candidates for the offices named below—subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention:

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
JOHN I. MITCHELL, Wellsboro.*

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
J. F. DONALDSON, Wellsboro.
Gen. R. C. COX, Liberty.*
HENRY B. CARD, Sullivan.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
DARIUS L. DEANE, Wellsboro.*
RALPH BULKLEY, Knoxville.
JAS. H. BOSARD, Wellsboro.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
C. F. MILLER, Tioga.
M. V. PURPLE, Deerfield.*
R. B. ROSE, Sullivan.
JAMES M. WILKINSON, Charleston.*
BUEL BALDWIN, Tioga.*
H. ROWLAND, Wellsboro*
H. H. HOLLANDS, Blossburg.*
J. W. TUBBS, Lawrenceville.*
P. C. VAN GELDER, Wellsboro.*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
EPHRIAM HART, Charleston.
A. H. WESTBROOK, Tioga.*
EDGAR KINNER, Jackson.

I Wish to be elected a delegate to the approaching Constitutional Convention. I solicit the support of my friends.
Kane, April, 3, 1872. THOMAS L. KANE.

The Agitator.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1872.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
ULYSSES MERCUR,
of Bradford County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HARRISON ALLEN,
of Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
HARRY WHITE, OF INDIANA;
LEMUEL TODD, OF CUMBERLAND.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, PHILADELPHIA;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, PHILADELPHIA;
HARRY WHITE, INDIANA;
WILLIAM LILLY, CARBON;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, SCHUYLKILL;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, CENTRE;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, LYCOMING;
WILLIAM DAVIS, MONROE;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, LANCASTER;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, WAYNE;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, WASHINGTON;
DAVID N. WHITE, ALLEGHENY;
W. H. AINEY, LEHIGH;
JOHN H. WALKER, ERIE.

NOTICE.

The members of the Republican County Committee are requested to *meet at my office in Tioga, Tioga Co., Pa.*, on THURSDAY, JUNE 20th, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to transact such business as may be necessary for the fall campaign. A general attendance is required.

The above meeting was postponed to Thursday, June 27th, at the same place and time of day.
JOHN W. GUERNSEY,
June 26, 1872-1w. Chairman.

Campaign Edition.

We will send the AGITATOR from the first of July until the close of the campaign, (November 13th,) to new subscribers, for FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

The paper will, during that time be mainly devoted to the discussion of the political questions of the day, and the unyielding support of the Republican principles and Republican nominees. Believing it will prove an efficient worker in the good cause, we ask our friends to assist us in extending its influence by increasing its circulation during the campaign.

As the price at which it is offered barely covers the cost of white paper, printing and mailing, the cash must accompany all orders.

Gold closed last Saturday in New York at 113¼.

Horace will undoubtedly reach Baltimore on the road to the White House; but there the people will call a halt.

The Republicans have carried Oregon by about one thousand majority. They have also secured a majority on joint ballot of the Legislature, so that the new Senator from that State will be a Republican. This is not encouraging to the Democrats, whether regular or assistant.

The German Empire seems fully in earnest in its opposition to the Romanists of the Ultramontane stripe. A bill depriving the members of the Society of Jesus of the rights of citizenship passed the Reichstag last week, after thorough debate, by a vote of 183 to 101.

It is reported that the forts on the Southern and Gulf coast have recently been supplied with new ordnance of the latest pattern and largest caliber, and that large supplies of naval stores have been accumulated at all the stations in that region, "in accordance with the desire of the Government to be prepared for all emergencies." We suppose this squints toward Spanish affairs.

It seems kissing has become a killing matter, at least for the clergy. Rev. J. J. Thompson, of Leavenworth, paid a visit a few days since to a former member of his church at Cincinnati, and on leaving bestowed a chaste salute upon a young lady of the family, who had also been a lamb of his flock. This so enraged the lamb's lover that he attacked the offender with a hatchet, inflicting nearly fatal injuries.

All the way from Geneva, Switzerland, we have the important information that Mr. Charles Francis Adams will accept the Baltimore nomination, "if the platform is good and the offer spontaneous." He says he "will never be wire-pulled into the place." The dignified gentleman needn't worry: he is altogether too "proper" a person for Baltimore; in fact, his notions are entirely too wise and good for Democratic daily food.

A most horrible railroad disaster took place on the Grand Trunk Road last Saturday. When the express train was about eleven miles below Belleville (Canada) station, the engine jumped the track, and the smoking and second-class passenger cars were thrown on top of it, exposed to the escaping steam from the boiler. Here the passengers were helplessly penned for some time, breathing the scalding steam and suffering all the agonies of boiling alive. Sixty-five persons were fearfully scalded, six of whom died immediately. Up to the date of our latest advices twenty-three had died, and the surgeons stated that not more than six or seven of the whole sixty-five injured could live. No names are given except those of the train hands, and the dead are said to be so disfigured as to be unrecognizable.

The Montrose *Republican* copies Mr. Atherton's *Tribune* statement that "fully one third of the Republicans of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, and Potter, all being strongly in favor of that party, have already announced themselves in favor of Greeley," and says in regard to it: "This statement is most emphatically false. * * Of Susquehanna county we are prepared to speak knowingly. We have taken much pains to learn the facts, by inquiry from the different townships, and we are convinced that, instead of 'fully one-third,' not one-twentieth of the Republicans of Susquehanna have delared for Greeley." This is just as we supposed it was in all the counties named, and just as we know it to be in Tioga. But of course this story wasn't concocted for home consumption.

If "local option" isn't thoroughly sifted and properly decided, it will not be for want of judicial consideration. Judge Junkin, of the Cumberland district, decided the law unconstitutional in a case arising at Shippensburg, while the Common Pleas of Philadelphia declared it constitutional in the Germantown case. And now Judge Ross, of the Seventh district—Bucks and Montgomery—holds that the local option section of the Hulmeville borough charter is unconstitutional, and has licensed a liquor dealer in that village, although the voters had decided, in pursuance of the charter, against the sale of liquors within the borough limits. Such confusion in judicial interpretation is not a little confusing to common folks. It is reported that the Germantown case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and it is to be hoped that tribunal will soon decide the question, so that it will be put permanently at rest.

The Prince of Wales made a stay of nearly a fortnight in Paris on his way home from his Eastern trip, and a recent letter from that city giving an account of his visit shows that his old love for immoral plays and prurient art is still as strong and as indecently paraded as ever it was. It seems too evident that his promised reformation after his late severe sickness has already gone the way of most sick-bed reformations. The very night of his arrival, after riding seventeen consecutive hours, he rushed to see a play with nothing to recommend it except that it was an indecent piece even for the indecent theater of a most indecent city. The whole visit was of a piece with this beginning; so that at last, not only the British residents, but Frenchmen as well, were scandalized by the Princely pleasures. All this would not be worth mentioning if this vicious young man was not the heir apparent to the British throne. Republicanism has already taken root in England, and these scandals of the Monarchy can but promote the growth of liberal ideas.

The Tribunal of Arbitrators appointed under the Treaty of Washington met on the 15th instant at Geneva, Switzerland. Numerous reporters for the press were in attendance, but none of them were admitted to the deliberations of the Board, so that the news sent us is mainly surmises. We give them for what they are worth. It is reported that the representatives of our Government presented their printed arguments in support of our case; that England asked for an adjournment without submitting any argument on her part, and that our side did not consent to the adjournment nor oppose it. Finally, on the afternoon of the 19th, the Board adjourned until to-day. It is rumored since the adjournment that the Arbitrators have already considered the question of indirect damages, and decided to exclude them. This report is partially confirmed by a dispatch from Washington; but it is impossible to tell how much truth there is in it. If it proves authentic, England will have no further excuse for delaying the settlement of the other claims.

The Yankees are reckoned a pretty sharp set, but we don't believe any of them can accomplish more in twenty-four hours than Judge Stallo of Ohio did last Friday. That leisurely gentleman called a National Convention, got it together, nominated Wm. S. Groesbeck of Ohio for President, and Frederick Law Olmstead of New York for Vice President, adopted a thorough-going free-trade platform, and adjourned, all on one summer day. Now here is a man after our own heart. He does with his might what his hands find to do; he has got no nonsense about him, but attends strictly to business. If he keeps on at this rate he will have his candidates elected by the middle of August; but we fear the pace is a killing one, and that the Judge will break down before he reaches the goal. To speak seriously, however, it must be admitted that the new ticket is a good one—much superior, personally, to that put up by Cincinnati,—that the platform is plain and flat-footed, and tells just exactly what the free-trade party want and intend to do if they ever achieve power.—Mr. Groesbeck has been frequently proposed in influential quarters as a Democratic candidate for President, and it is not beyond the range of possibilities in this day of political surprises to find him finally supported by a considerable section of that party who find it impossible to swallow their old enemy and present terror, Horace Greeley.—The new ticket will not lack for an efficient organ, the editor of the New York *Evening Post* having participated in the Convention and heartily indorsed it. Well, the more the merrier. Anything to beat Grant!

There really seems to be no end of the tribulations of the holters. They don't like their platform, and they detest their candidate, and finally in their desperation they have been holding a meeting in New York to consider whether they would support either. The conference, which was held last Thursday, was called by Carl Schurz, Wm. C. Bryant, Judge Brinkerhoff, Oswald Ottendorfer, and other free-traders of more fame than influence, and was quite numerously attended. Among the gentlemen present were Senators Schurz and Trumbull, Gen. Cox of Ohio, Horace White of the Chicago *Tribune*, ex-Governor Randolph of New Jersey, William M. Grosvenor of Missouri, William C. Bryant, David A. Wells and Hiram Barney of New York, and the gushing Theodore Tilton of the *Golden Age*. Gen. Cox was called to the chair, and said the object of the conference was to secure a fusion of the elements opposed to Grant.—Senator Trumbull didn't like Greeley, but he saw no option but to support him, "under existing circumstances"—a saving clause which may mean much more than meets the eye. A long and stormy night session was held, at which there were plenty of words and no action at all. The talk all revolved around Greeley, who seems to be playing the very deuce with all the "elements opposed to Grant." Schurz made a long speech, mournfully admitting that it was too late to get rid of Horace, and that they must make the best of him. And then, after one o'clock in the morning, the mournful meeting broke up. Isn't this a lively party to set about beating Grant?

The Reign of Law.

We publish in the local columns of this week's AGITATOR a letter from a correspondent in Jackson detailing a tar-and-feathering affair which took place there a few nights since. We print that communication as an item of local news simply, and with regret; *for we are sorry that such a dirty piece of business can be laid at the door of any citizens of Tioga county.* And we feel sure that the more thoughtful, sober men of Jackson, however much some of them may now applaud that act, will upon second thought regret the work of a few hot-heads by whom the peace of the Commonwealth has been broken, the laws violated, and the good name of their township tarnished.—We say this with the moral conviction of the truth of the charge made against the victim of this outrage, and with a lively sense of the heinousness of his offense.

Just consider the matter a moment. Here is a man of family led by the devil and his own unbridled lust to desert a virtuous wife and seek the polluting embraces of a guilty, abandoned creature, "whose steps take hold on hell." The plainest, simplest statement of the case is enough to disgust every person of ordinary decency, and to mantle every manly cheek with shame for poor fallen human nature. His neighbors are justly scandalized by the repetition of the offense, and finally a party of them get together, drag the offender from the very scene of his guilt, and administer swift punishment for the crime. Jackson is avenged of the disgrace brought upon her by this guilty wretch; an example has been made; and the honest husbands and honorable wives of that neighborhood now feel that they have cast out from amongst them this social leprosy and vindicated their good name! Do they?

Do they not see that they have committed an offense really more harmful to the highest interests of society than that of which their victim was guilty? For human society cannot long exist without the impartial, inflexible administration of justice; and justice cannot be administered by a mob, however respectable, however justly incensed, however well-assured that a crime has been committed. It is not in the interest of criminals that the law has wisely ordained that every person accused of crime is entitled to an impartial trial by his peers, but for the benefit of innocent persons and of the whole body of society. That rule is one which lies at the very foundations of our civilization, and whoever deliberately violates it, does what in him lies toward undermining those foundations. The rude procedure and off-hand decisions of Judge Lynch are to be palliated only in regions where written statutes have no force, and where the strong arm of the law cannot reach. In any other place he himself is the most dangerous criminal.

We know there are frequent popular complaints of the law's delay, and of the ease with which criminals slip through its fingers, and there is no doubt some ground for them; but we believe the trouble *does not* lie so much in any defect of the law, or inefficiency in the officers whose duty it is to administer it, as in the lax morality of the day. What is needed is not better laws, nor better judges, but better citizens. When it comes to the point where grand jurors will deliberately, day after day, break the oaths still fresh upon their lips to screen from punishment men whose violations of the law are as notorious and as well proven as any crime ever was; when it comes to pass that the shrewdest business men prefer to trust any just cause to the decision of one fair, unbiased judge rather than submit it to the unknown caprices and prejudices of an ordinary petit jury—and these things have already happened—then it is evident the fault lies back of the law and deeper than the statute book.

We hear much talk in these days about "reforms," political and otherwise; but in our view the reformation that is most needed is a popular moral one. When that is secured the others will not lag far behind. People must be made to feel that nothing is so mean and so dangerous as a lie, spoken or acted. Every man must be taught something of the duties of a citizen. He must learn that unwavering obedience to the law of the land is the first of those duties. He must be made to see that every unpunished violation of that law harms not only society at large, but his own highest interests.—And he must be brought to look with infinite abhorrence upon every exhibition of the mob spirit, under whatever provocation, as the spirit not of justice but of unreasoning vengeance and anarchy.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1872.

SUMNER USED.

It would certainly be mortifying to every considerate American, if he could be convinced that Charles Sumner had descended from the hight of honor and purity as a statesman, to which he has risen in the past twenty years of his Senatorial life, to be a mere football for the enemies of freedom in these his ripest years. His last Senatorial effort is capable of no other explanation than this, viz: his personal malignity toward President Grant; but if we are to put confidence in the statement of "Beta," a very talented and generally accurate Democratic Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, we shall be brought to this conclusion. In this morning's paper he says:

"Mr. Sumner is in Washington, and will continue to remain here until July. He is almost daily called on by colored people from the South anxious to know what side he intends to take in the Presidential campaign. Mr. Sumner assures them that he will in no event support Grant, but he does not go so far as to say that he will favor Greeley and Brown. He thinks the civil rights plank of the Philadelphia platform a piece of jugglery, and hopes the Baltimore Convention will take bolder ground. He is evidently doubtful in his own mind over the position he ought to take, from the pressure brought on him by his colored friends; but yesterday he was informed that their demonstrations on him were instigated by the Administration, with a view of keeping him quiet."

So far as this is an implied admission that the colored people are a unit in favor of Grant, and that they constantly call on him and bring a pressure to bear on him in favor of his advocacy of Grant and Wilson, it is cheering news, and is really the best evidence of its own truth, being the admission of a witness against his interest. But when the author asserts that Mr. Sumner was yesterday informed that *his* colored friends are instigated by the Administration with a view of keeping him quiet, and that he assures them that he will in no event support Grant, it puts him in the very pitiful position of being used by his enemies, and implies on his part the utmost puerility in politics.—His alleged view of the civil rights plank of the Philadelphia platform cannot be true, or he has spread himself on this speciality for years past to very little purpose. True, he is only partially responsible for the use his enemies make of him, but the course he has latterly pursued of standing back from the men and the party who sympathize in the main with him, and thus inviting his life-long enemies to widen the breach between him and his most cherished principles, cannot fail to bring upon him the animadversions of those who in the past have loved him best and venerated him most.

POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

A grand demonstration in favor of Grant and Wilson will come off here on Thursday next, at which it is expected there will be a magnificent turnout of Republicans. A large proportion of the residents of the city and District who have not hitherto taken any interest in politics are now giving the Administration their warm support. As the improvements of the city go forward, and life and progress are diffused by the territorial government in the District, the true interest of the citizen is to support those who more than all others have brought about general prosperity in the neighborhood of the capital.

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The free-trade Liberals, headed by Carl Schurz, having called a conference to be held in New York, have been tearfully appealed to by the Blair regency not to break into the well-laid plans of the Dolly Vardens, which threaten to "gang agley" in case they do not stand by Greeley. The Liberal papers are trying all they can to explain away the New York movement, and to show that it means only to mollify opposition to Greeley and the Cincinnati platform. That is just the thing aimed at, but the change of platform which is wanted will cut both ways, and woe to the Dolly Varden family, if the door to the tariff is opened at the conference. Republicans can afford to bide their time in patience, and let New York and Baltimore do their best.

THE BEAM AND THE MOTE.

Senator Sumner's residence here is said to be fairly cumbered from attic to wine vault with gifts received from our representatives abroad during his chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He is a pretty lecturer on the errors of others in receiving presents! Consistency, thou art a jewel.

Gen. Grant is in the city and looking calm as a May morning. He attended a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, at which considerable routine business was transacted.

Gen. Jubal Early refuses, like many other earnest Southerners, to support Greeley for President. He is rather suspicious that Horace will not take care of the fighting men of the Southern side as Democrats are bound to do. He will have to be whipped in.

The District Legislature has made eight hours a day's work and $2 the price of every day's work on all district improvements and work of the city. C. M.

Judge Thompson and the Lumbermen.

The Williamsport *Epitomist* publishes the following to show why the lumbermen of this region are not in love with Judge Thompson:

The lumbermen of the West Branch valley have a very lively recollection of the action of Judge Thompson in an important case affecting their interests. After the law was passed allowing the boom to levy an extra tax on all logs passed through the boom to pay for erecting the dam, the company commenced exacting pay one year before the work was done, thus obliging the lumbermen to advance money to aid in fastening an extra monopoly upon themselves.—An injunction was asked for, restraining them from collecting the tax before the dam was erected. This was granted by Judge Gamble. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, and the boom company, with their usual determination to win at all hazards, dropped their Williamsport counsel and employed the son of Judge Thompson to argue their case before his father. He was not paid a specified fee, but a contingent one, the amount being one-third of the extra boomage collected from the West Branch lumbermen that year, in case he should win. If he did not win the case he was to receive no fee. He did win, and the extra tax collected amounted to about $70,000. By this decision Judge Thompson put over $20,000 into his son's pocket, and took it out of the pockets of the lumbermen.—We have read of judges who refused to sit on the bench when their sons were engaged in even criminal suits—but that was old-fashioned honesty. Judge Thompson had no such scruples. He could put a small fortune into the hands of his son by a decision—and it is not strange that he decided in a way to do it.

To say that such a combination of circumstances had no influence on the decision, is an easy matter; but it is a very hard matter for a father to discharge from his mind all fatherly feeling in a case where so much was at stake for his son. Some judges would not have allowed themselves to be placed in such a position. But the lumbermen have paid the tax, and the Philadelphia lawyer, son of the Democratic candidate for judge, has his big fee at their expense.—They still remember the very equivocal transaction, and will vote for Judge Mercur, who is not mixed up with any such complications.

Hon. Ulysses Mercur.

There is no better man for the important office of Judge of the Supreme Court than the Hon. Ulysses Mercur, who has been nominated for the place. Possessing natural talents of a high order, he has cultivated them by study and trained them by experience, until he ranks second to no man in our State. He is a thorough lawyer, he was a most successful President Judge, and his irreproachable character warrants the belief that the judicial ermine will never be soiled so long as he shall wear it. A stanch Republican, a ripe scholar, a true patriot, an experienced jurist, a high-toned gentleman, a warm-hearted friend, Hon. Ulysses Mercur stands in the front line of the public men of the country; and in point of respectability and influence there is no man who outshines him in these respects at the national capital. At home he is most respected and trusted by the men by whom he is best known, and friend and enemy unite in bearing tribute to his capacity and his integrity. Judge Mercur is eminently the right man for the place to which he has been nominated, and we predict his election by an overwhelming majority in October next.—*York Republican.*

Garrison on Sumner.

ROXBURY, June 1, 1872.

Dear Mr. Sumner: I owe it to you to say, with all the frankness which a sober friendship justifies, that I have carefully read your speech in sharp arraignment of the President, and my conviction is that it is ill-judged, ill-timed, and so extravagant in its charges and bitter in its personalities as to neutralize whatever of just criticism can be found in it. It will assuredly serve the purposes of the worst foes the cause of impartial freedom has most to fear, very many of them now rallying under the deceptive banner of Liberal Republicanism. But the loyal, liberty-upholding party with which you have hitherto been proud to be identified will peruse it with deep regret, if not with unfeigned astonishment. Certainly you do not represent Massachusetts in this sweeping impeachment. Her Republican people are almost a unit for the re-election of the man whom you attempt to stain with crime and cover with infamy. You cannot separate Gen. Grant from the party which put him in the Presidential chair, and which means to keep him in it another term if it is possible, being satisfied as to his ability, integrity, and patriotism; and, therefore, in stigmatizing him as a venal self-seeker and an unscrupulous usurper, you virtually pronounce it to be equally corrupt and untrustworthy. This you have a right to do on your own responsibility, if you must; but in so doing you will find yourself for the first time in marked opposition to the sentiment of Massachusetts as its Senator in Congress, and surrounded by allies who have been heretofore your deadliest enemies. Occupying as I do an outside position, I write this, not under party bias, but only because I feel constrained in this manner to free my mind as a proof of my friendship. Receive it in the spirit which has dictated it. Faithfully and regretfully yours,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Greeley in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Greeley is probably weaker in Pennsylvania than in any other State of the Union. The Liberal movement never had any size here, and his nomination has not increased its dimensions by the smallest fraction. We do not know of more than three Republican journals that support him, and but one of these is more than a year old.—Of his old Republican friends and admirers, not one in a dozen have followed him in his pilgrimage to the Democratic temple; and but two Republican Greeley clubs, with less than a membership of one hundred each, have been organized out of the ranks of the party that polled 342,280 votes for Grant in 1868. On national policy and candidates we do not believe the Republicans of Pennsylvania were ever more harmonious or united, nor do we know of a period when all the auguries were so auspicious of victory in November as at present. As for the Democrats, nine-tenths of them are opposed to Mr. Greeley's nomination, and, in the event that he is indorsed at Baltimore, at least one-fifth of the party will repudiate at the polls what they cannot but consider a base betrayal of their principles and organization.—*Forney's Press.*

GREELEY IN NEW YORK.

We publish this morning the report of a careful canvass of thirty-two of the sixty counties of this State, made to ascertain the actual strength of the Cincinnati ticket.—Our readers may rely with confidence on these statements. They may be summed up as follows: The strength of the ticket is now less than it was immediately after the Cincinnati Convention. In case of its indorsement at Baltimore it will probably gain somewhat; in no event will it attract as many Republicans as it will repel Democrats. The reports agree also that nearly all of Mr. Greeley's Republican strength comes from the disaffection promoted by Senator Fenton, and that it is confined almost entirely to the politicians. The farmers of the State especially repudiate the bolt, and are solid for Grant and Wilson.—*N. Y. Times*, June 17.

Some Figures for Taxpayers.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, launched a thunderbolt into the midst of the Democracy some days before the adjournment of Congress, by a table of figures which he gave to the House and had published in the *Globe*. This table proves, by authentic statistics, that the actual expenses of the Government last year, apart from the items for interest on the debt, pensions, and other expenditures growing out of the war, are but six millions more than the aggregate expenses for 1860, under a Democratic Administration. Taking into account the large increase in population, the expenses per capita in 1871 are shown to be $1.76 against $1.96 in 1860. Thus deducting the extraordinary burthens bequeathed by the war, the cost per capita of running the Government is greatly *less* under Grant than under Buchanan.

It appears further from the same tables that in 1871 nearly $11,000,000 was expended for public works of various kinds, including government buildings, improvement of harbors, rivers, &c., while in 1860 the outlay for these was less than $3,000,000. Deducting these extraordinary expenditures for permanent improvements demanded by the rapid growth of the country, and it is found that notwithstanding the greatly increased area of the United States, the erection of many new Territories, and the payment of interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds, the remaining cost of carrying on the Government was considerably less in the aggregate last year than in 1860.

By the following portion of these tables it will be seen that the present Aministration is the most economical since that of 1840:

Year.	Populat'n.	Expenditu's.	Per Cap.
1800	5,305,925	$10,813,971 01	$2 03
1810	7,239,814	8,474,753 37	1 17
1820	9,638,131	18,285,594 69	1 89
1830	12,866 020	15,142,108 26	1 17
1840	17,059,453	24,314,518 10	1 42
1850	23,191,876	40,948,383 12	1 76
1860	31,443,321	61,402 408 64	1 95
1871	38,555,983	67,851,091 48	1 76

These figures for 1871 exclude what may be termed war expenses, interest on debt, pensions, &c., as well as two or three other small items not properly chargeable to the present Administration, but they do not exclude the permanent outlays for public works. Deducting these, and the years 1860 and 1871 stand as follows:

Year.	Populat'n	Expenditure.	Per Cap.
1860	31,443,321	$58,589,037 16	$1 86
1871	38,555,983	57,117,332 43	1 48

Mr. Dawes has compiled his figures from the official records, and all his processes, including the items deducted, are given with the utmost fullness in the *Globe* of June 5. The opposition papers have thus had time in which to examine and refute them, but so far have been unable even to explain them away. The fact remains, and cannot be gainsayed, that notwithstanding the great inflation of prices, which largely enhances the cost of everything, from labor to land, the ordinary current expenses of the Government are very much less per head now than they have been since 1840.—*New York Times.*

HENRY WILSON.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY—COMPARISON OF THE PAST WITH THE PRESENT—A REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM—EXPRESSIONS OF FIDELITY TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—A LETTER WORTHY OF ITS WRITER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14, 1872.

Hon. Thomas Settle and others: Gentlemen—Your note of the 10th instant conveying to me the action of the Convention in placing my name in nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States, is before me. I need not give you the assurance of my grateful appreciation of the high honor conferred upon me by this action of the fifth National Convention of the Republican party.

Sixteen years ago, in the same city, was held the first meeting of the men who, amid the darkness and doubts of that hour of slaveholding ascendency and aggression, had assembled in national convention to confer with each other upon the exigencies into which that fearful domination had brought their country. After full conference, the highest point of resolve they could reach, the most they dared to recommend, was the avowed purpose to prohibit the existence of slavery in the Territories. Last week the same party met by its representatives from thirty-seven States and ten Territories, at the same great center of wealth, intelligence and power, to review the past, take note of the present, and indicate its line of action for the future.

As typical facts, headlands of the nation's recent history, there sat on its platform, taking prompt and honorable part in its proceedings, admitted on terms of perfect equality to the leading hotels of the city, not only the colored representatives of the race which were, ten years before, in abject slavery, but one of the oldest and most prominent of the once despised abolitionists, to whom was accorded, as to no other, the warmest demonstrations of popular regard and esteem—an ovation, not to him alone, but to the cause he had so ably and for so many years represented, and to the men and women, living and dead, who had toiled through long years of obloquy and self-sacrifice for the glorious fruitions of that hour. It hardly needed the brilliant summary of its platform to set forth its illustrious achievements. The very presence of those men was alone significant of the victories already achieved, the progress already made, and the great distance which the nation had traveled between the years 1856 and 1872.

But grand as has been its record, the Republican party rests not on its past alone. It looks to the future, and grapples with its problems of duty and of danger. It proposes as objects of its immediate accomplishment, "complete liberty and exact equality" for all; the enforcement of "the recent amendments to the National Constitution;" reform in the "civil service;" the "national domain to be set apart for homes to the people;" the adjustment of duties on imports so as to secure "remunerative wages to labor;" the extension of bounty to all soldiers and sailors "who in the line of duty became disabled;" the continual and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration, and the guarding "with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens;" the abolition of the franking privilege, and the "speedy reduction of the rates of postage;" the reduction of the national debt and the rates of interest, and "the resumption of specie payments;" the encouragement of American commerce and of ship-building; the suppression of violence, and "the protection of the ballot box." It also placed on record the opinions and purposes of the party in favor of amnesty, against all forms of repudiation, and indorsed the humane and peaceful policy of the Administration in regard to the Indians.

But while clearly defining and strictly announcing the policy of the Republican party on these questions of practical legislation and administration, the Convention did not ignore the great social problems which are pressing their claims for solution, and which demand the most careful study and wise consideration. Foremost stands the labor question. Concerning "the relations of capital and labor" the Republican party accepts the duty of "so shaping legislation as to secure the full protection and the amplest field for capital; and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities, and a just share of the mutual profits of those two great servants of civilization."

To woman, too, and her great demands it extends the hand of grateful recognition, and proffers its most respectful inquiry. It recognizes her noble devotion to country and freedom, welcomes her admission to "wider fields of usefulness," and commends her demands for "additional rights" to the calm and careful consideration of the nation.

To guard well what has already been secured, to work out faithfully and wisely what is now in hand, and to consider the questions which are looming up to view but a little way before us, the Republican party is to-day, what it was in the gloomy years of slavery, rebellion and reconstruction, a national necessity.

It appeals therefore for support to the patriotic and liberty-loving, to the just and humane, to all who would dignify labor, to all who would educate, elevate, and lighten the burdens of the sons and daughters of toil. With its great record, the work still to be done, under the lead of the great soldier whose historic renown and whose successful administration for the last three years begat such popular confidence, the Republican party may confidently, in the language of the Convention you represent, "start upon a new march to victory."

Having accepted thirty-six years ago the distinguishing doctrines of the Republican party of to-day; having, during years of that period, for their advancement, subordinated all other issues, acting in and co-operating with political organizations with whose leading doctrines I sometimes had neither sympathy nor belief; having labored incessantly for many years to found and build up the Republican party, and having, during its existence, taken an humble part in its grand work, I gratefully accept the nomination thus tendered, and shall endeavor, if it shall be ratified by the people, faithfully to perform the duties it imposes. Respectfully yours. HENRY WILSON.

STRAY—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Farmington, (Farmington Hill), several weeks since, a red yearling heifer, with white spots on the belly. I would like to have the owner take her away—after paying her board, &c.
June 26, 1872-3w. REUBEN T. HALL.