

**Reduction of Taxation.**

It was satisfactorily demonstrated by the statistics and logic that it was impossible to pay any portion of the public debt, or to carry out the burden of taxation. The demonstration was doubtless made in anticipation of democratic ascendancy and with an eye to the apologetic administration would undoubtedly have verified democratic logic, and the amount of reduction in taxation which has been realized added to the \$151,000,000 paid on the public debt would have gone into the pockets of the democratic leaders. But the people did not trust them, and the nation was saved from robbery and bankruptcy. There is a plain of light in Gotham. Judge Barnard has denounced a "reporter" convicted in his court, and there is reason to believe that he intends to do his part in securing the purity of the ballot box. He says:

"I have my expected occupancy for some seven years of a seat upon this bench. I intend to use the power of this court in vesting men from voting more than once; in annulling the ballot box, or perpetrating any fraud of that kind because if you do not stop illegal voting, and attempt by such means as this to deprive honest citizens of their right to be heard in the government, the republic cannot last many years."

Will the democrats lose the allegation and the solemn avowal of their own Judge Barnard? The republicans will, I believe, have many Episcopalian clergymen, and again and again exposed the frauds of New York city, and the republican press has endeavored to awaken the country to a sense of the danger arising from the wholesale corruption of the ballot box which has been practiced by democratic politicians with hardly a risk or a reproof from the courts or their own press. The democracy have afforded to believe that there were no frauds of any amount, and have tested the whole subject with ridicule—as a "good joke."

Now, however, that we have a judicial declaration declaring both the existence of the evil complained of and its guilt, we hope the Democracy will come to its senses, and accept the declaration of the Judge if they have discarded the testimony of hundreds of living witnesses. The time for denying the facts assumed by Judge Barnard is now past, for the conviction and sentence and imprisonment of a Democratic representative in New York city, under full Democratic sway, is too significant to be overlooked. One conviction out of ten thousand offences is quite as large a proportion, in all the circumstances, as we could expect.

Nor will it answer for the Democracy to longer laugh over the corruption which Judge Barnard so pointedly declared, if, unheeded, they destroy the republic in a few years. Partisan zeal and the hope of victory are the two great political passions, and the one who feeds from the bench ought to be excused for the petty and toward, which we are tending, unless the most vital support of our institutions, the ballot box, is kept sacred.

Red Cloud is a very sensible avowed and the trip to the East has taught him the chief part of what is to be done. He has returned to his people and told them that if they refused to make a treaty with the United States, he would leave them and go to the West. He has also told them that if they refused to make a treaty with the United States, he would leave them and go to the West. He has also told them that if they refused to make a treaty with the United States, he would leave them and go to the West.

The New Yorker Journal gives some excellent advice to our German citizens. It tells them that the "only thing to be done by Germans in the United States for their brethren who are fighting and suffering in the war abroad, is to collect money for the wounded, for the widows and orphans of the soldiers, and, possibly, also, to send out reinforcements of capable surgeons, who will always find enough to do." In the same issue we find the Courier des Etats Unis counsels Americans of French birth to abstain from discussing and polemicizing their native land in a practical way by patting their hands in their pockets, and by doing the charities which the war has made necessary. It is to be hoped that this good advice will not go unheeded. No one blames our German and French citizens for taking a deep interest in the events now going on upon the other side of the water. The person who can hear that his native country is at war without any quaking of his pulse or stir of emotion, has very little of the manly life in his composition. But in this case the fighting is to be done on the Rhine, and wrangling and brawling in New York and London will not have any sensible effect in deciding the struggle, while they will distract the peace of the community, and deprive those who take part in them. If any Frenchman or German feels an irresistible desire to fight, let him hasten without delay to the seat of war. He cannot be permitted to be the seat of war here, for that arrangement, however convenient and agreeable it might be for the benighted disposed individuals, would be quite the reverse to his possible neighbors.

An Ohio letter writer says, in the Ohio Tribune, that the most of the wines sold in this part of the United States are pure and of the finest quality. He says that the wine sold in New York is a cheap imitation of the wine of France. He says that the wine sold in New York is a cheap imitation of the wine of France. He says that the wine sold in New York is a cheap imitation of the wine of France.

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**The News from Europe.**

A. CIRCULAR TO DIPLOMATIC AGENTS (ABROAD)

Several Miscellaneous Reports.

QUARTERS PREPARED FOR NAPOLEON AT STRASBOURG.

THE CHANGES AGAINST COUNT BRAY.

RUSSIA REPORTED IN FAVOR OF FRANCE.

RUSSIAN ARMY REPORTED FALLING BACK.

NAPOLEON ADDRESSES THE CONGRESS LEGISLATIVE.

The Journal Official publishes a circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs dated the 21st, addressed to the diplomatic agents of France at foreign capitals.

The circular contains an explanation made on the 16th in the Chamber, in regard to the rapid events of a negotiation in which the Emperor had so generously endeavored to preserve peace across a design of an adversary resolved to render peace impossible.

Whether the Berlin Cabinet had judged it necessary for the accomplishment of their projects against the self-government of the German States, or hardly satisfied at having established in the continent of Europe a military power formidable to all, the Emperor had wished to turn to account the power already acquired by displacing definitely to the advantage of France the international equilibrium of power, and to place the Emperor on the throne of Charles V. in Paris, believing Europe would accept the accomplished fact, and France, in spite of the temporary disunion, would oppose the expressed will of the Spanish people, who were friendly to her. The French government, informed of the danger from the Emperor, did not hesitate to give to the representatives of the people a full and complete explanation of his policy.

All have felt that Prussia was alone in her insupportable policy, known and held without the support of common right. She has nevertheless sought to impose upon Europe the further abuse of a dangerous extension of her influence.

France took up the cause of the balance of the power knowing it to be a cause of all peoples, and she was not to be a subject of politics and temporizing; she was to do as she saw fit, and she was to do it in her own name, and she was to do it in her own name, and she was to do it in her own name.

The circular cites as proof the cases of Belgium, Greece and Naples, and the refusal of Prussia to give guarantees, and the refusal of Prussia to give guarantees, and the refusal of Prussia to give guarantees.

At that time the French Minister at Berlin told the Emperor that no Prussian could be a diplomatist in France, and he was to be a diplomatist in France, and he was to be a diplomatist in France.

Count Bernstorff replied that France need not concern herself in a contingency so improbable, and that the Emperor was the Emperor, and he was the Emperor, and he was the Emperor.

It is a matter of course that the Emperor is a matter of course, and he is a matter of course, and he is a matter of course, and he is a matter of course.

The evening journals report several skirmishes yesterday between the advanced guards along the line of the frontier, but give no details.

It is extremely difficult to obtain intelligence from the seat of war, as correspondents are strictly forbidden from approaching the army lines.

The authorities of Strasbourg no longer permit strangers to ascend the steep slope of the Cathedral, because the movements of the troops on both sides can be seen from that point.

Factors are being prepared for the Emperor and staff at Strasbourg.

The number of volunteers who have enlisted for the war is 37,000.

Many letters are sent as news for the wounded. While in service they will wear a costume similar to that of the Sisters of Charity.

EXERCISES IN MADRID. Madrid, July 22.—Parties here have sought to excite the populace against France without effect. They attempted to create a host of demonstrators in front of the French Embassy, but failed. Spain is firm for neutrality.

AN ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT SCHNEIDER. Paris, July 22.—Midnight.—The Emperor came to Paris to-day and received the Corps Legislatif at the Tuilleries.

President Schneider, in the name of the Corps Legislatif, addressed the Emperor, as follows: "The Corps Legislatif has terminated its labors. It has unanimously voted all the laws and all the resolutions necessary for the defense, thus giving a solid proof of its patriotism. If true that not he who declares war, but he who causes it is its real author, then will be but one voice among the nations to lay the responsibility upon Prussia, who, evidenced by unbroken success and encouraged by the patience and desire to preserve for Europe the benefits of peace, has conspired against our security and attacked our honor. In such a case France knows her duty. Arouse behind you, you take command of Europe, you, behind our army, so accustomed to carry high the standard of France, is the nation you must support. It will unite with you, and it will support you. It will support you, and it will support you. It will support you, and it will support you."

**Summer Arrangements—1870**

THE OLD MAMMOTH Store of J. L. BRYFOGLE

68 & 70 Main-st., Lockport.

IN NOW IN FULL BLAZE. Crowds are daily visiting the GREAT MAMMOTH STORE, to purchase one of the GREAT MAMMOTHS. He has just received a very large lot.

SUMMER GOODS! 300 PIECES OF DRESS GOODS!

100 PIECES SPLENDID LAWS!

ELEGANT ORGANDIES

WHITE PIQUES,

SPECIAL BARCAINS

Lace Curtains, Lama Lace Shawls, Cloths & Cassimeres, AND ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

On the 14th Inst. I will open

A Special Bargain Department.

THE HOUSE AND LOT recently

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City Property.

ONE GOOD FARM TEAM, one

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY

OFFERS the accumulated advantages

ONE GREY MARE, gentle and

EXCURSION TICKETS

FOR SALE—To all the Principal

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK

Of the City of Lockport.

Banking House, 18 Main St.

JASON COLLIER, Jr., President.

SIAS OSOUD, Vice-President.

JUNIOR HODGE, Secretary.

The above institution will open for the transaction of business on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1870.

Six Per Cent. Allowed on all Sums from \$1 to \$1,000.

The Secretary of the Bank will be in attendance during business hours, to give any desired information. BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THE SPALDING FLOUR MILLS

FOR Sale at a Great Bargain.

ONE of the best located Mills, best

WANTED!

A DISTRICT AGENT FOR THE

THE SPALDING'S Emigration Agency,

DAZENBACHERS brought at the

PAVING made arrangements to

**GROCERIES.**

Choice Lot of Teas.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

GEM AND HERO Fruit Jars,

AT WEBBER'S.

NEW WHITE FISH, SMOKED HAM, SMOKED BEEF, HALIBUT, WHEATEN GRITS, HOMINY.

PETER B. REID, DEALER IN CHOICE

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

CIGARS, CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

American Preserving Powder, and

FINE Teas, Coffees, Sugars.

THE BEST

YOUNG HYSON

TEA

AT THE PRICE IN AMERICA, ALSO

ENG. BREAKFAST, YOUNG HYSON

AND JAPAN TEAS

AT PRICES THAT DEFT COMPETITION.

At 36 Main Street.

N. W. PHELPS.

GROCERIES—NEW FIRM

105 Main and No. 7 Market St.

CULVER & BLOSSER,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

As good as the best, and as cheap

FOR THE MILLION!

FOR THE MILLION!

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**THE NEWEST, LARGEST and BEST STOCK OF WALL PAPERS**

IN NIAGARA COUNTY,

is now being sold at

S. ROGERS' BOOK STORE,

23 MAIN STREET

By Telegraph.

WESTERN UNION LINE.

Merrine Report—9 o'clock A. M.

Financial Effects of the War in Europe.

THE ARMY MOVEMENTS SLOW AND CAUTIOUS.

RUSSIA TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

THE GERMAN ARMY, IN VICTORIOUS, TO MARCH TO PARIS.

JOURNALISTS ARRESTED BY THE FRENCH.

CHICAGO FRENCH SYMPATHIZING WITH RUSSIA.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Latest War News

Paris, July 23.

Popular demonstrations have been made in the streets of Paris.

The Rothschilds have lost twenty millions by the war.

Earl Endor and others also leave heavily.

The Bank of France has thirteen hundred million in specie.

English Parliament

London, July 23.

In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Carnarvon moved a resolution of thanks to God for repelling the Russian invasion.

Lively opposition was manifested, and after a lengthy debate the resolution was withdrawn.

The House of Commons finally passed the Education bill by a vote of 179 to 10.

The House subsequently debated the budget until adjournment.

Condition of Prussia—The Feeling.

New York, July 23.

Sensations telegraphed the Tribune from London that the army movements on both sides are slow.

Our special correspondent writes from Paris under date of the 20th inst., that the French have been surprised by surprise by the concentration of forces in the West.

The concentration of forces in the West was a surprise to the French. It was a surprise to the French.

There are two methods of mobilizing the Prussian army. The quicker is when regiments march they do not march.

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