...e Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 17, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, *in advance*, 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*

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FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

ASSEMBLY:

JAMES H. WEAVER, Milesburg.
W. K. ALEXANDER, Penn.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES:

JOHN DIVENS, Walker.
MAJ. SAM'L FRANK, Miles.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

To secure the right to vote in Pennsylvania, all persons must be assessed two months before the election and have paid a State or county tax (either will do) within two years. In case the tax is paid this year, it must be a month before the election.

Foreign born citizens wishing to vote next November must take out their naturalization papers a month before the election. They must also be assessed two months previous to the day of voting, and must have paid a tax as above.

The election will be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of November.

Monday, September 4, is the last day for being assessed.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day for securing naturalization papers.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal tame to vote.

The above dates should be carefully remembered and acted on by all voters.

Godlove S. Orth, who was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of In diana, and came home from Vienna to to make the canvass, has resigned his place on the ticket. The evidences of his rascality in regard to the Venezuela claims were overwhelming, and it was plain that he had no chance against the Democratic nominee. He has, therefore, been compelled to step down and out, and so farewell to another of Grant's foreign Ministers—another great Republican statesman. And now, in honor of this auspicious event, let us playfully remark, as upon a previous occasion: "Three cheers for Uncle Jimmy Williams!" The State of Hendricks ought now to be and will be sure for the Democracy next fall!

Below is Gottlieb's letter of declination. "Gottlieb" is his right name and he is a Pennsylvania "Dutchman" who thought himself above bearing the Teutonic appellation and Anglicised it into "Godlove."

LAFAYETTE, Ind., August 2.

DEAR SIR: Feeling satisfied, after a full consultation with yourself and other friends in different parts of the State, that I shall not receive the united support of the Republican party, so essential to success in the approaching election, I hereby tender you my declination as a candidate for Governor. With best wishes for the success of the cause, I am, yours truly.

GODLOVE S. ORTH.

To Colonel G. W. Friedley, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

Gottlieb was a fullfledged Grantite, and an adept in the ways of corruption. The democratic press exposed him, and made it so hot for him that he was forced to resign. He was strong for Hayes of course.

Alabama has given 30,000 democratic majority. The administration must send troops down there to teach them how to vote.

Alabama did not pan out much for Hayes and anti-Reform. There will be more such mutterings of the people before November. The measure of their discontent is full to the brim, and as Hayes says he endorses Grantism he will find that the people will not endorse him. Honest men will have it their own way this time.

Reconciliation.—The Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches, appointed to "adjust all existing difficulties," in order to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity, will meet in joint session at Cape May on August 16th.

Hay is selling in the Punxsutawney and Indiana markets at $5 per ton.—Exchange.

According to that hay is not near as much under par as Hayes:

The democratic county convention which met at Bellefonte on Tuesday of last week, was harmonious in its work. Every district excepting Burnside, was represented. The only local nominations being for assembly and associate judges, with recommendations for congress and state senator, the work was soon disposed of. The most balloting was upon associate judges.

Our nominees for assembly are Jas. H. Weaver, of Milesburg, and Wm. K. Alexander, of Penn. Col. Weaver is well known to the citizens of this county, and more particularly to the people of the other side. He two years ago vacated the office of county treasurer which post he filled with the most scrupulous fidelity. He at one time was editor of the Centre Democrat just before it passed into the hands of the know-nothings to which midnight order the Colonel was too staunch a democrat to follow the "material" of the once democratic organ. He has laterally engaged in farming and is one of the leading grangers of the county, and as one of our next representatives, our county will have a member true to its interests.

Wm. K. Alexander is the other nominee for assembly. He hails from good democratic stock, being a son of that highly respected citizen and firm veteran democrat, Amos Alexander, of Penn township, than whom there is not a more honorable and upright man in this broad commonwealth. Our nominee, Mr. Alexander, has served two sessions in the lower house. He is a young man of steady and sober habits, and bears a good reputation. All the flaws that the republicans can pick in his character or record they are welcome to, the capital to be made therefrom will serve them little.

For associate judge, one of the nominees is Mr. John Divens, of Walker, and one of its truest and noblest citizens. He is a gentleman of unsullied private character, intelligent and well fitted for the bench. No man knowing Mr. Divens speaks ought but well of him—he is a christian gentleman, and old Walker will roll up her best majority for him.

The other nominee for associate judge is honest Samuel Frank, of Miles. As good a man as his associate, Mr. Divens in every particular. We have known him for a quarter of a century, and we speak only what is true when we say that he is a model man. In all his life he never was guilty of a mean thing; generous, noble hearted, a leader in the church always, and a consistent democrat, Let Major Frank have the vote of every honest man—he deserves it. In short, we must congratulate the democracy upon its judicial nominees—better men than Divens and Frank could not have been fixed upon.

To the recommendations for congress and senator we will refer when the nominations are made by the respective conferences.

The above is the ticket so far.—Democrats should organize now for the work. There is work on hand for all. To win we must work, and to organize is the first step.

Orth, the radical nominee for governor of Indiana has been forced off of the ticket, he sent a letter of declination to the proper committee of his party. He saw he was not the man the people wanted—he was guilty of practices which would have caused his defeat at the polls. This is what all nominees should do when they see the people do not want them. The voter has got to be a little independent of late years and if the right man is not put upon the ticket, he will not vote for him. The people must have their choice, else defeat is in store for those who are set up in opposition to their wishes.

Col. Bush, Centre county's choice for Congress (two years hence), will cut a "big" figure in the halls of the house physically as well as upon the topic financial. We should like to see the Colonel succeed our present able and faithful representative, L. A. Mackey, who is certain of a re-nomination, and so deserving of it. Let one good honest man succeed another, and our public affairs will always go well. Col. Bush is emphatically a man of the people and for the people and the public interests would find in him an indefatigable champion. He is as well booked upon the financial question as half a dozen ordinary congressmen.

GOVERNORS TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

Those who complained that they had waited a long time for the Letters of Acceptance which had been promised by the nominees of the St. Louis Convention must, now that we have them before us, feel that they are worth the waiting. It has never before been our good fortune to read epistles which breathe more fervently the inspirations of their writers, or more clearly and explicitly announce their opinions and intentions respecting the various matters which they discuss. There is positively no room for misapprehension; there is no indulgence in vague generalities; no attempt to deceive by appearing to debate principles, under the guise of an individual "inflexible purpose." Every word is the plain outspoken unvarnished exposition of the writers' minds, and the various subjects are treated by the hands of masters.

None of the questions of the time are passed over. All are discussed in language that is void of evasions or tricks of diction, and the great issue of the day the reform of the Administration, is placed before us in all the beauty of its purpose. Both Governors stand firmly, shoulder to shoulder, upon the staunch platform that was constructed at St. Louis, and from this will they most assuredly step to the place from which they will conduct the business of the nation. Good as the prospects previously were for the supremacy of honesty and rectitude, by the appearance of these letters they will be immensely strengthened. Those who previously had doubts about the standing of the candidates, know now precisely where they have stationed themselves, and with what weapons the warfare will be conducted.

The principle upon which a country's commercial credit can be sustained is one that will commend itself to every reader. To live within one's income is an accomplishment which all know that they must learn if they would not find work for the bankruptcy courts, or would maintain their reputation among their fellows. We have seen enough of the evils of not acting upon this doctrine. The country now is actually bankrupt, and its people so impoverished that the labor which is necessary for individual support cannot be found, much less can further sums be wrung for government maladministration. The burden of taxation has already become so enormous that it can scarcely be borne, and this only because those who have the management of our affairs have not lived within their incomes, but have used their positions for the purpose, not only of making up deficiencies, but of accumulating large reserves. Nearly every man who has held a position of importance in our service, has spent more money than his income gave him, and yet become richer as the days passed over his head. Notwithstanding the rapid and enormous increase of taxation, the moneys employed upon the legitimate undertakings of the government have been growing less and less, until hardly a department is in a state of efficiency. In these letters we are shown how this lamentable condition of affairs may be rectified, and they will do good in bringing to our standard many who before were in doubt as to which side to give their support so as to ensure the victory to honesty and integrity.

HON. L. A. MACKEY.

The Clearfield Republican, dem., gives our present member of Congress, Col. Mackey, the following favorable notice, which we heartily endorse:

Never having had the privilege of calling upon our readers to re-elect a Democrat to Congress from this District, we may be a little awkward about it, and perhaps offend some of our party friends while trying to do, as we believe, the very best thing for the party and the country, in calling upon them to assist in sending Mr. Mackey back to Congress, where (like Oakes Ames' money) he will "do the most good," under the incoming Democratic administration. Personally, we have no more interest in Mr. Mackey than in John Smith, but, because he has displayed more talent and legislative labor in the first six months of his term, than any other member we have had in a full term, in the last twenty years, we are for him. In our judgment, he has earned a re-election, and it has almost became a fixed rule with both parties, to re-elect Congressmen when they have manifested a proper disposition to discharge their legislative duties in an honorable manner. This we hold Mr Mackey has done. We have laid his speeches before our readers, and have listened to the criticisms of his friends and foes as to his acts and votes in the House, and no one condemns him except a few who growl as naturally as everything as they breathe. It gives us pleasure to notice that his nomination is conceeded in Elk, Union, Mifflin and Clinton, of course—both parties are for him there—and we are greatly mistaken if the larger portion of our party in this county are not for him also. Mr. Mackey's speeches on the completion of the Washington Monument and on cheap transportation, have attracted universal commendation. This alone makes us feel proud of our member, and we now move that he be nominated by acclamation in the District Conference. That is our motion and we will not withdraw it at present.

Silver is reported to be in great demand in England, but there is no stock there.

The Indians are dividing up into small companies to depredate on the border settlements.

The Senate passed a bill allowing to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg $87 instead of $24, as heretofore.

The democracy of Mifflin county have instructed in favor of Andrew Reed, for congress. The democracy of Clinton have instructed in favor of S. R. Peale for senator and Mackey for congress, and the democracy of Clearfield will no doubt instruct in favor of Mr. Best for senator.

Last week we published the admirable letter of Thomas A. Hendricks. This week we furnish a part of the letter of acceptance of Samuel J. Tilden, and will conclude it in our next. Read it carefully, it is the soundest and most statesmanlike document upon the issues of the hour that can be produced. The radicals have failed to find a flaw in it.

The latest news from Mexico says the Times is truly encouraging for the progress and development of the real interests of that turbulent country. Lerdo has been elected President until 1883, the vote being almost unanimous, notwithstanding that extraordinary efforts were made to put some of the States in opposition to his government. Diaz had assistants, even in the City of Mexico, who opposed Lerdo up to the point where danger could be seen ahead. Their efforts were directed rather to prevent an election by the people than to defeat the President by the cast of opposition ballots. But both plans failed, and Diaz is now at his home in Oaxaca, from which he has issued one of those addresses common in Mexico. In the meantime the revolutionary forces are disbanding and order is being restored in New Leon, Tamaulipas and other portions of the Republic. In Oaxaca the turbulent element may continue in force for a longer time owing to the presence of Diaz. But even there the peace and order party will soon be in the ascendant, and Diaz will either have to surrender and take the consequences of his recent acts or become an exile. Each year revolutions in Mexico become more distasteful to the people. Those who get them up are men ambitious to obtain and hold power, their followers being outlaws of the most abandoned character. Nothing for the welfare of Mexico can come out of these rebellions against the national authorities, and that fact is becoming more evident each day. The re-election of Lerdo will exercise a wholesome influence upon public opinion in other countries, and foreign capital, in still larger amounts, will flow into Mexico to build railroads, erect telegraphs and put the wheels of legitimate business in rapid and healthy action.

There were through trains on Saturday from Sherman to Texarkana, Louisiana, for the first time. The finishing of that road places New Orleans in direct communication per Red river via Shreveport, with the tiers of Rock counties in Texas bordering on upper Red river.

This week's sales of short horns closed at Paris, Kentucky, on Saturday. Sixty-two cows sold for $21,500 and eight bulls for $650. The stock sold on Saturday was the property of Messrs. Warfield, Burgess & Combs. The total amount realized during the week was $15,4000.

After a Republican Kilkenny cat fight in Huntingdon for many years, it is proposed to settle it now by taking Mr. Durborrow, of the Journal, and Mr. Guss, of the Globe, the two hostile war chiefs, and nominate them both for the Legislature. Whether so much combustion could be crowded into one organization without blowing everything into smithereens is a problem that only a trial could solve; but Huntingdon must always have its politics sensations, and they mightiry splicing the tails of Durborrow and Guss together by way of varying the performance for one campaign. If the venture doesn't pay they will have the consolation that they had the liveliest show of the season.

Senator Sharon, in applying for the reduction in the valuation of his Palace Hotel, San Francisco, which was put at $2,000,000, said that it was not paying, nor soon likely to. It cost, he said, $5,000,000, but labor and material were then high and it could not be sold for half that sum.

It is the boast of Lydia Tetreau, of Washington, Mass., that in thirty seven years of married life she has given birth to twenty-five children—ten boys and fifteen girls—with but one pair of twins. Sixteen are living, two having died in infancy and seven after getting their growth. The grand-children already number thirty three. Mrs. Tetreau was one of a family of sixteen, and married at that age.

East Kingston, N. H., has a modified Enoch Arden case. Charles Osgood went to Canada eleven years ago, leaving a wife and two children, and, not returning, the wife married again, bore two more children and died. Osgood appeared Sunday and claimed his daughter, now fifteen, but paid no attention to the son. The girl refused to leave her step-father, and, after giving her new clothes and kissing and being kissed, the disconsolate father wandered of again.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8th

PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK.

In this city, and indeed throughout the State, there is such a uniformity in the continued excellence of the Democratic prospects, and such a sameness in the nature of the preliminary work that is now being done, that it is difficult to find much to say, which shall differ, in essential particulars, from what I wrote last week. The tale that has been told, of how the people are flocking to the standard of Reform, and are determined, by virtue of their sovereign prerogative, to pronounce in November the doom of corruption, is however so good and so encouraging to those endeavoring to give full effect to the vox-populi, that there is not much danger of tiring at its repetition.

The Republicans still maintain their air of dejection, seeing the daily desertions from their ranks, and the uncertainty whether there can, by any possibility, be a healing of the dissentions which exist among those who remain. As the action of the State Convention will provide an answer to the second of these questions, the anxiety of the party increases as the time for the assembling of the Convention draws near. The position with respect to the Governorship remains the same as it was. Conkling is still pushing forward his friend, A. B. Cornell. Some people, however, think that Mr. Cornell would do better to pay proper attention to the condition of his telegraph company, than to be devoting so much of his time to politics. Members of his own party, even, are "impudent" enough to think that Republican interests would not be injured, and that the lives of the people in the city would have much better guarantees of protection, if he would abate somewhat his ambition for the Governorship and look more after the preservation of the elegant poles with which his company ornaments our streets. Notwithstanding the powerful backing which he has, his chances are not so good as they were a week ago, and there are pretty strong indications of his failing to obtain the nomination, although it is scarcely probable that it will fall to the opposition or Fifth avenue wing of the party. The prospects of a reunification of the party are very slight.

Since the publication of Seymour's letter stating that he would not accept the Democratic nomination, even if tendered him, the matter has troubled the minds of our leading men but little. Many names are spoken of by individuals, as their favorites for the office, but as a party very little has been done, except to determine that the man who receives the nomination shall be a worthy successor of the present incumbent, and that the whole strength of the party shall be put forward to elect him.

As I said just now, the condition of parties, so far as the national contest is concerned, is not very different from what it was when I wrote last. The painters and banner makers of the city are reaping a harvest, such as was gathered in by the dealers in flags and fireworks prior to the fourth of July. New York is, par excellence, the city of banners at election time; no other town that I have ever visited displays so great a liking for this particular form of displaying its interest in the work that is going on. The faces of Tilden and Hendricks meet one on all sides, and in a few places those of Hayes and Wheeler claim a share of the passers' attention. It is somewhat surprising that our Republican friends do no more in this way. They must necessarily employ every art to conceal their despondency, and rouse the fervor of their followers, and it is a wonder that they will allow their opponents' symbols to remain alone in their glory on any thoroughfare. However, it is early yet, and it may be presumed that they will not be behind us in this respect, or indeed in any way by which they can cause any to imagine that there is a chance of their success.

The national Executive Committees of both parties are now holding daily sessions; the Democratic at the Everett House, and the Republican at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The great work of the Democrats is, however, being vigorously pushed forward at No. 59 Liberty st., where everything is assuming such shape that when the real work of the campaign commences it can be thoroughly and effectively carried on with perfect order and regularity. In a short time we shall be able to state exactly what majority we may expect in every State of the Union. At present, speaking for New York only, I can merely repeat what I have before said, that the majority for Tilden and Hendricks bids fair to be double that which carried the former into the executive chair two years ago. This probability has been rendered an almost absolute certainty since the appearance of the Letters of Acceptance, which, by their manliness, straightforwardness, and the unmistakable evidences which they bear of the statesmanlike qualities of the writers, are so far above and beyond those of their rivals, that comparison becomes especially odious. The Republicans who have been clamoring for these letters now wish they had never appeared. The evidences of dismay at their own party, which the epistles are working, are even thus early so plain that the managers are filled with alarm.

RENO'S RECORD.

The report of Mayor Reno, second in command to the gallant Custer, has been published and establishes for its author a position as a vivid, graphic and picturesque writer.

His concluding paragraph, in which in a few terse words he arraigns the policy of a Government which arms its savage foes, is a model of concise argument.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

ABILENE, KANSAS, July 31st, 1876.

EDITOR REPORTER:—Perhaps your many readers might be interested in a few notes from Kansas—this immense wheat field, this garden spot of the world, so called—this land of the plunderer, and the home of the knave. (practically speaking.) Politics is raging fiercely here; there are many patriots who are willing to serve the dear people in Congress and other places. Old Sam Lappin, the defaulting Ex-State Treasurer, broke jail at Topeka a couple of weeks ago and has not yet been heard from. The jailor is now being tried for aiding in his escape. The old Christian statesman, Pomeroy, it is thought will yet come to the surface here. With all his possible there are those who yet sympathize with him. The crops in this state have not turned out so well as was expected; the wheat did not fill well, and the fly injured it some, and wet weather has damaged what was in the shock very much, but still there are millions of bushels. Corn is a splendid crop, and potatoes no end to them, whilst the oats is about a complete failure.

Col. T. C. Henry is one of the heavy farmers here; he had two thousand acres of wheat in one body this year, and is preparing to sow five thousand this fall.

Horse stealing is carried on on the Kansas border on a big scale. Rewards have been offered within the past years for one thousand horses that have been stolen and very few have been returned to their owners. There is a strongly organized gang of horse thieves in this vicinity now, and they appear to have their business in such complete working order as to make it impossible for the officers of the law to entrap them; occasionally one is captured and sent up for a few years but the rascally work goes right along.

Droves of ponies went from here to Missouri, the Black Hills, Colorado and the San Juan country within the past year, and all that can get back are coming, and a sorrier, more woe-be-gone looking set of mortals you never beheld, some of them look as though they had been subsisting for the past six months upon deer tracks and mountain scenery, and nothing else. You can see emigrants passing through this country all the time going in all directions, some are from the east looking yet somewhat hopeful, whilst others have been west and are returning, damning everything and everybody they leave behind them, they are the very pictures of dispair—busted and like Jeff. Davis look as though they wanted to be let alone, and people generally feel like gratifying them in this particular.

There appears to be considerable sickness out here, that is in the southern part of the state where I have been, and it is principally on account of the poor water. Oh, for a good drink of old Centre county water—right from the spring at Bellefonte wherein the dirty, mud spattered geese love to bathe, to the no little disgust of the citizens, but we would'nt mind it now, we would be willing to swallow a gosling or two if we could get one good drink from that glorious old spring.

Times are quite dull in Kansas; money is scarce, but the wheat will soon be threshed and sold, and then things will no doubt brighten up.

I was in Wichita a few weeks ago, this is about two hundred miles south of this place, and is the county seat of Sedgwick county; the country about there is good; the finest I have seen in Kansas. There are about a thousand inhabitants in the place and it is one of the busiest places I have seen in a long time, the water is bad, but as I learned they had forty six saloons in the place I inferred that the citizens did not patronize the wells to any great extent.

This is the end, or has been heretofore, of the Texas cattle trail, and it is perfectly astounding the great number of cattle that come to this place; one man arrives this year with thirty thousand head, and when a few thousand of those Texas cattle drivers strike the town after being paid off, there is the loudest time about there that can be imagined; the careless way they have of handling shooting irons is not admired by people in general. One festive cuss going up street one day somewat salubrious, met a drummer who was somewhat of a fancy fellow and wore his plug hat gaily on the side of his head. Mr. Texas told the fellow to put his hat on his head like a decent man. The drummer paid no attention to this order, when the sport from Texas stepped to one side and said, "Look-a-you, I'll straighten it for you," and shot a hole in the top of his tile, and that drummer started on a run and is no doubt running yet. It is not safe to refuse to drink with one of those Texas chaps. There is danger of them shooting—but I have not heard of any one being shot upon these grounds yet.

Ponies are very cheap. I saw some first rate ones sold at auction lately for $10 to 25 dollars, and it is astounding the amount of hard riding those small animals can endure.

The slaughter of Custer and his men has created a great excitement here and thousands of men are ready to go at a moment's notice to avenge the death of those gallant soldiers; but somebody remarks that Sitting Bull and his entire band of warriors are now destined to slaughter and extermination as Fred Grant has got as far west as Chicago.

I arrived at this place a few days ago from the south and looking out of the car window the first thing that met my eyes was a sign bearing the words, "Lipton House." Here we found our old Centre county friend, Jas. H. Lipton, keeping a tip top hotel and doing a first rate business. The hotel is about 50 yards from the depot. Mr. Lipton and family are all well, and it appears something to them like a taste of Heaven to meet any one from old Centre. This town is situated on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 165 miles west of Kansas City. This is a healthy portion of the state. Physicians and undertakers would be a mighty while getting rich here. A cemetery was laid out here years ago, but it appears to be of no earthly use; no doubt it will be converted into a racecourse or ball ground if some one don't hurry up and die. But I must close. If any of your readers contemplate coming west they should by all means come to Dickinson county. Yours truly,

H.

Governor Tilden's Letter.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION FULLY AND ABLY EXPOUNDED.

RETRENCHMENT IN PUBLIC EXPENSES.

One Term for President of the United States.

Albany, July 31, 1876.—*Gentlemen*: When I had the honor to receive a personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th of June at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination, as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body, for the office of President of the United States, I announced that at my earliest convenience and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal response. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfill that engagement.

The convention before making its nominations adopted a declaration of principles which as a whole, seems to me to be a wise exposition of the necessities of our country and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to its true functions, to restore purity of the administration and to renew the prosperity of the people; but some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval.

Reform in Public Expenses.

The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expense, federal, state and municipal, and in the modes of federal taxation justifies all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis convention.

The present depression in all the business and industries of the people which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption, under the illusions of a specious prosperity, engendered by the false policies of the federal government. A waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster. The federal taxes of the last eleven years, reach the gigantic sum of 4,500 millions. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The total aggregate is not less than double that which carried the farmer into the executive chair two years ago. This probability has been rendered an almost absolute certainty since the appearance of the Letters of Acceptance, which, by their manliness, straightforwardness, and the unmistakable evidences which they bear of the statesmanlike qualities of the writers, are so far above and beyond those of their rivals, that comparison becomes especially odious. The Republicans who have been clamoring for these letters now wish they had never appeared. The evidences of dismay at their own party, which the epistles are working, are even thus early so plain that the managers are filled with alarm.

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Governor Tilden's Letter.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION FULLY AND ABLY EXPOUNDED.

RETRENCHMENT IN PUBLIC EXPENSES.

One Term for President of the United States.

Albany, July 31, 1876.—*Gentlemen*: When I had the honor to receive a personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th of June at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination, as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body, for the office of President of the United States, I announced that at my earliest convenience and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal response. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfill that engagement.

The convention before making its nominations adopted a declaration of principles which as a whole, seems to me to be a wise exposition of the necessities of our country and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to its true functions, to restore purity of the administration and to renew the prosperity of the people; but some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval.

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The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expense, federal, state and municipal, and in the modes of federal taxation justifies all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis convention.

The present depression in all the business and industries of the people which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption, under the illusions of a specious prosperity, engendered by the false policies of the federal government. A waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster. The federal taxes of the last eleven years, reach the gigantic sum of 4,500 millions. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The total aggregate is not less than double that which carried the farmer into the executive chair two years ago. This probability has been rendered an almost absolute certainty since the appearance of the Letters of Acceptance, which, by their manliness, straightforwardness, and the unmistakable evidences which they bear of the statesmanlike qualities of the writers, are so far above and beyond those of their rivals, that comparison becomes especially odious. The Republicans who have been clamoring for these letters now wish they had never appeared. The evidences of dismay at their own party, which the epistles are working, are even thus early so plain that the managers are filled with alarm.

RENO'S RECORD.

The report of Mayor Reno, second in command to the gallant Custer, has been published and establishes for its author a position as a vivid, graphic and picturesque writer.

His concluding paragraph, in which in a few terse words he arraigns the policy of a Government which arms its savage foes, is a model of concise argument.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

ABILENE, KANSAS, July 31st, 1876.

EDITOR REPORTER:—Perhaps your many readers might be interested in a few notes from Kansas—this immense wheat field, this garden spot of the world, so called—this land of the plunderer, and the home of the knave. (practically speaking.) Politics is raging fiercely here; there are many patriots who are willing to serve the dear people in Congress and other places. Old Sam Lappin, the defaulting Ex-State Treasurer, broke jail at Topeka a couple of weeks ago and has not yet been heard from. The jailor is now being tried for aiding in his escape. The old Christian statesman, Pomeroy, it is thought will yet come to the surface here. With all his possible there are those who yet sympathize with him. The crops in this state have not turned out so well as was expected; the wheat did not fill well, and the fly injured it some, and wet weather has damaged what was in the shock very much, but still there are millions of bushels. Corn is a splendid crop, and potatoes no end to them, whilst the oats is about a complete failure.

Col. T. C. Henry is one of the heavy farmers here; he had two thousand acres of wheat in one body this year, and is preparing to sow five thousand this fall.

Horse stealing is carried on on the Kansas border on a big scale. Rewards have been offered within the past years for one thousand horses that have been stolen and very few have been returned to their owners. There is a strongly organized gang of horse thieves in this vicinity now, and they appear to have their business in such complete working order as to make it impossible for the officers of the law to entrap them; occasionally one is captured and sent up for a few years but the rascally work goes right along.

Droves of ponies went from here to Missouri, the Black Hills, Colorado and the San Juan country within the past year, and all that can get back are coming, and a sorrier, more woe-be-gone looking set of mortals you never beheld, some of them look as though they had been subsisting for the past six months upon deer tracks and mountain scenery, and nothing else. You can see emigrants passing through this country all the time going in all directions, some are from the east looking yet somewhat hopeful, whilst others have been west and are returning, damning everything and everybody they leave behind them, they are the very pictures of dispair—busted and like Jeff. Davis look as though they wanted to be let alone, and people generally feel like gratifying them in this particular.

There appears to be considerable sickness out here, that is in the southern part of the state where I have been, and it is principally on account of the poor water. Oh, for a good drink of old Centre county water—right from the spring at Bellefonte wherein the dirty, mud spattered geese love to bathe, to the no little disgust of the citizens, but we would'nt mind it now, we would be willing to swallow a gosling or two if we could get one good drink from that glorious old spring.

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