News from all Nations.

—When Seymour declines a nomination, he doubts the chances of an election.

—The works of Andrew Jackson Davis have been printed in German.

—Mrs. Victor is to be hung at Cleveland, Aug. 20th, for the murder of her brother.

—Eight hundred Good Templars visited the Glen at Watkins, on the 4th.

—Oranges and lemons are being successfully cultivated in California.

—The street railroads of Rochester, N. Y., do not pay. There is talk of taking up the rails.

—The Y. M. C. A., of Elmira, have inaugurated out-door preaching.

—Public executions have been discontinued in England, an acknowledgement of their bad effects.

—Fine Strawberries have been sold in Rochester, N. Y., this season, as low as eight cents per quart.

—The Republicans of Vermont have re-nominated all the present State officers. It is *supposed* that they will be elected.

—The Free Religious Association of Boston, call for a contribution of $5,000, to maintain a free reading room to be open on Sunday's.

—President Johnson has received 75 young ladies of the Elmira Female College "very kindly." Mrs. Cobb will pull his hair.

—Joseph Campbell, of Fairview, Mercer county, one of the oldest settlers of that county, died last week at the advanced age of 95 years.

—The new M. E. Church at Palmyra, N. Y., was struck by lightning a few days ago. The tall steeple was ruined and other damage done.

—The mother of Dr. Pratt, of the Corning Journal, was one of the founders of the Yates County Bible Society, over forty years ago.

—Edward P. Ackerman is to be the poet for the next meeting of the Vermont editors and publishers.

—General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, is named as the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Missouri.

—George Francis Train is in a debtors prison in England. They better let him out or the whole concern will explode with gas.

—General Grant, after twenty two years of army life, is said to have never uttered a profane word nor had a personal quarrel.

—Mr. Spurgeon has been formally presented with a purse containing two hundred sovereigns, and a check for $1000, the joint and affectionate gift of four hundred Baptist churches.

—A young man riding in the cars of the N. C. R. insulted a lady on board.—She proved to be the conductor's wife and the young rake got a sound threshing.

—On the 2d inst., three little girls were drowned while bathing in a pond in Brooklyn. The mother of one of the girls and a man who undertook to rescue them, were also drowned.

—Two prisoners within the walls of Auburn States prison, set upon a third and robbed him of about $6 in money, all his tobacco and some ornaments he had made during his leisure hours.

—The Navy Department has, in accordance with the eight hour law recently passed by Congress, issued a general order that work shall commence in the navy yard at 7 a. m., and cease at 4 p. m., with one hour for dinner.

—The destruction of the Pottstown Nail Works involved a loss of $150,000.

—A Miss Starkeweather is the Superintendent of the Public Schools of West Chester.

—A house was set on fire in Harrisburg on the 3d inst., by a fire-cracker.

—The locust has no sting and consequently cannot cause death by its sting.

—A project is on foot to build a railroad from Delaware City to Parkersburg, in this State.

—West Chester has imposed an additional tax of one dollar per head on each dog.

—The body of a man was recently found under an old chimney in Ceres, Potter county.

—Wash your cows and horses in pennyroyal tea. It will keep the flies off.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* reports wheat free from weevil in that section.

—The building of the new Court House in Mohtour county is contracted for $13,000.

—Excursions are made from Philadelphia to Cape May and return for $2 the round trip.

—The husband of one of James Buchanan's heirs, Mrs. Dunham, of Meadville—died on the same day that Mr. Buchan did.

—Tioga county judges refused to grant any licenses at their last session.—The business of constables and criminal courts will be light.

—The ticket office of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, at Oil City, was entered about noon on Tuesday and robbed of $1,500.

—Aaron Jones, son of William Jones, was drowned in Greenwood township, Crawford county, on the 3d inst.

—McCarty, who murdered a man near Utica, Venango county, a short time since, has been arrested near Girard, and lodged in jail.

—The Fee oil well, on Cherry Run, which was lately torpedoed, yielded 1,100 barrels per day. In four days the quantity run down to 450 barrels.

—A boy was struck by lightning in Lancaster county, his clothes and boots torn off, and he escaped with very little injury.

—Gen. Lafayette C Baker, the distinguished U. S. Detective during the war, died in Philadelphia on Friday of last week. He was 41 years old.

—Harrisburg narrowly escaped a great conflagration on the 4th inst., from the use of fire-crackers. They should be prohibited everywhere.

—Counterfeit $100 National Bank notes are in circulation. Editors are in no danger from bills of that size, but their readers may be.

—A new depot is to be built by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Marietta.

—William Seidel, of Washingtonville, Montour county, while running a wagon out of his barn, was struck by the tongue, which caused his death soon afterward.

—On the 4th, Addie Stroh, of Pittston, aged 15, was killed by the breaking of an anvil, with which her father was celebrating. Mrs. Holden, aged 45, was fatally injured.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, July 16, 1868.

National Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery Co.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria Co.

Union Republican Convention.

A Convention of the Union Republican party of Bradford County, to be composed of two delegates from each election district in said county, will assemble at the Court House in Towanda Borough, on MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868, 7½ o'clock, to place in nomination candidates to be supported at the ensuing election.

The following persons have been selected as Committees of Vigilance for their respective districts, and they are directed to call meetings for the election of Delegates to the Convention, at the usual places of holding caucuses, between the hours of 2 and 6 p. m., on Saturday the 5th day of September.

By order of the Union Republican County Committee.

O. H. LADD, *Chairman.*

June 13, 1868.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

Armenia—Nathan Sherman, Simeon Williams, Darwin Alexander.
Asylum—B Laporte, N P Moody, Smith Stevens.
Alba—A J Merritt, Charles Sterling, C Williams, Jr.
Athens twp—Sam Ovenshire, D L F Clark, A C Ellabree.
Athens boro—N C Harris, Dana Park, J P Blood.
Albany—Russel Miller, Daniel Kellogg, Alexander English.
Barclay—J C Blight, Thomas Muir, L C Howes.
Burlington twp—Robert Prime, Josephus Campbell, C F Nichols.
Burlington boro—Dr. Everett, R. Morley, S H Hill.
Burlington west—John Blackwell, Jesse B McKean, Ed Loomis.
Canton twp—James L Bothwell, J A Rodgers, Charles Landon.
Canton boro—A J Conklin, J W Griffin, John Mix.
Columbia—B F Knapp, Alvah Cornell, John Morgan.
Franklin—F F Fairchild, J C Ridgway, Mathew Marshall.
Granville—Ward Warren, David Bates, William Vroman.
Herrick—D C Barnes, Ezekiel Carr, Pembroke Squires.
LeRoy—Andrew Royse, Robert McKee, Reuben Stone.
Litchfield—DavidMcKinney, Wm Bostwick, S B Carner.
LeRaysville boro—R Davies, P H Buck, Stephen Gorham.
Monroe twp—Charles Hollon, Freeman Sweet, Hiram Northrup.
Monroe boro—S S Hinman, M M Coolbaugh H C Tracy.
Orwell—Cyrus Cook, E M Farrar, J H Cowles.
Overton—Reuben Rhinebolt, John Mathews R H Richards.
Pike—E S Skeel, G N DeWolf, M H Codding.
Ridgbury—Sturges Squires, James Mitchell G K Meade.
Rome twp—Wm McCabe, Levi Towner, W D Parks.
Rome boro—L L Moody, O F Young, John Whittaker.
Smithfield—C E Wood, John Bird, Jr., E G Durfey.
Springfield—S D Harkness, James E Yerkes, Joel Adams.
South Creek—P J Dean, Ira Crane, Philo Fassett, Jr.
Sylvania boro—Peter Monroe, Orrin Furman, Eli Burritt.
Sheshequin—H Clay Kinney, Fred Gore, Fayette Culver.
Standing Stone—Geo A Woods, Geo A Stevens, John Brown.
Terry—Col J H Horton, John F Dodge, H L Terry.
Towanda boro—H A Frink, Frank Voorhies, Charles Tracy.
Towanda twp—A G Mason, George Fox, Geo W Scoville.
Towanda North—R DeLong, Fred Foster, Hiram Rutty.
Troy boro—G D Long, C F Sayles, John H Grant.
Troy twp—Ezra Loomis, W Scott Manly, John McKean.
Tuscarora—D D Black, A B Culver, Hiram Shumway.
Ulster—Geo W Nichols, Simeon Hovey, C G Rockwell.
Warren—R B Howell, N Young, Jr., John D Kinney.
Windham—Asa McKee, B Kuykendall, Jas Johnson.
Wyalusing—Andrew Fee, John Thompson, W S Vaughan.
Welles—Newell Leonard, W S Bowman, A C Brink.
Wysox—A H Hines, Dr T F Madill, Geo T Granger.
Wilmot—Capt John Brown, J W Ingham, John S Quick.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

That HORATIO SEYMOUR was to be the nominee of the Democratic Convention has always seemed to us a foregone conclusion: a belief that strengthened with each successive disavowal on his part of allowing his name to be presented to that body. The result has justified this opinion, for after five days' session, and twenty-two ballots, the skillful manipulations made their movement, and after a few minutes of uproarous confusion, HORATIO SEYMOUR was declared duly nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for President.

We regard the nomination of SEYMOUR as the proper one to be made by a body largely composed of unrepentant and unreconstructed Rebels. He is a fair representative of the Democratic party. In making him their standard bearer, the issue is fairly and squarely presented to the country. The Democracy give notice that they renounce none of their disloyal heresies, but will fight out the battle on the same issues which have divided them from the loyal men of the country for the past six years.—The experience of the past is of no avail—the bitter lessons of the war go for naught—the demand of the country for peace is unheeded—but the Democracy are ready to re-open all the old issues of the Rebellion and if necessary to again plunge the country into civil war.

The fatal point of the Democratic Convention is the nomination of Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr., for the Vice-Presidency.

On the 3d inst. Gen. Blair wrote a letter to Col. James O. Broadhead, containing his bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination. In this letter he proposes that the next President should trample in dust the Reconstruction acts, "compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives," continued Gen. Blair, "will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives of the white people of the South, and with the assistance of the President, *it will not be difficult to compel the Senate* to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution." The letter concludes with a revolution and civil war in the South to dispossess the existing State Governments, that reputation, and will watch the North to compel the Senate to acquiesce in the destruction of those State Governments, and in the admission to Congress of the new Senators and Representatives to be chosen after the Southern revolution has been consummated. The nomination of Gen. Blair, with this letter in full view of every member of the Convention, makes the letter itself in the public mind a part of the Democratic platform almost as much as if the Platform Committee had not seen fit to incorporate its propositions among their resolves. This is already visible in the attack which Senator Morton made upon the ticket on the very day of its nomination, and in the comments of the Republican press. All these show that the name of Blair constitutes an irremediable weakness in the ticket; and this will be still more strikingly developed as the canvass advances.

Still worse than the letter in the public estimation is the fact that Gen. Blair was the favorite of the Southern delegations. The Confederate Gen. Preston of Kentucky nominated him. Wade Hampton spoke for him. So did Gen. Kemper, of Virginia. So did Gen. Forrest, of Tennessee, of Fort Pillow memory. So did Ashbel Smith, of Texas. So did the rebel Gov. Vance, of North Carolina.

In a word, the nomination of Gen. Blair is a gross political blunder. It is to be explained only by the fact that the Convention was tired out, so that its delegations were no longer in possession of their usual good judgment. It makes the contest turn on the old issues of the war, on which the Democracy have always been beaten and always will be. It adds to the certainty that no Republican will be got to vote for the Democratic candidates, and gives a ridiculous appearance to the great movement for Old Greenbacks, by which it was hoped that the Democratic party might be regenerated, and put once more in the way of victory and spoils. With Gov. Seymour's popularity there was a chance of carrying Pennsylvania, as well as New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, for the Democratic ticket, though not of beating Grant and winning the election. But with Blair and the Blair platform, the case is perfectly hopeless. The Democrats have utterly defeated themselves. Grant and Colfax will walk over the course, and the House of Representatives as well as the Senate will be altogether Republican.

THE MANAGERS' REPORT.

The impeachment managers have made their report upon the corrupt influence used to procure the acquittal of President Johnson. They find that several distinct funds were raised, one, of one hundred thousand dollars, another of twenty thousand, ten thousand, &c., for the purpose of securing the President's acquittal, and as testimonials from his admirers should he be convicted and removed from office. It is not remarkable that corrupt office-holders, and whiskey distillers, should be willing to raise these sums to keep in office the man through whom they had gorged their pockets with millions of the stolen money of the people. The report shows not only that considerable sums were obtained expressly to buy the votes of Senators who had, for months before Secretary Stanton was removed, been howling for impeachment, lobbying in the House for impeachment, and within a few days of the final vote had declared their intention to vote for impeachment on the specific articles then pending, were changed and induced to vote for acquittal, to the stultification of their known sentiments and pledges, and to the astonishment of their colleagues.

These Senators, previously out of favor at the White House, suddenly acquired power to dictate the bestowal of Executive patronage. The President's counsel have been rewarded by nominations to office. As the chief political agency, however, to secure the President's acquittal, the Chief-Justice was openly wheedled and biased by a flagrant movement to secure his nomination to the Presidency by the Democratic party, an honor to which his only claim arises out of the influence he exerted to secure the President's acquittal.

Before the 3d of April, when he left Washington—Gen. T. W. Egan, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue of the Ninth District of New York, who was spending the winter in Washington, as he says, on his own business, and had frequent interviews with the President, came to Willard's Hotel, having left the President within an hour, and then there wrote down the names of the seven Republican Senators, to-wit: Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Henderson, Fowler, Ross, Van Winkle, and no others, each of whom he declared would vote for acquittal; and bet a hat that every one of them would so vote. He won the hat on the 16th of May following; these Senators voting according to his prediction. General Egan testifies that all the knowledge he had on which to bet was only "guess-work" on his part—which any body may believe who can.

It was shown that the topic of what Senator could be bribed was a subject of conversation at the President's table. Senator Henderson of Missouri was to have voted for conviction; but Mr. Craig, President of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, went to see him, with *carte blanche* to give him whatever he wanted to vote for acquittal, and the information as to how he would vote was telegraphed to New York for the benefit of gold speculators. Much of the testimony is contradictory, and many links are wanting to establish a chain against any Senator. But the people will draw their own inferences from the circumstances surrounding those dark doings, and remember those who betrayed their cause.

THE REGISTRY LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, through Chief-Justice Thompson has delivered an opinion adverse to the constitutionality of the Registry Law passed by the Legislature last winter. The Court was divided on the question, the Republican Justices sustaining the law, while the Democrats condemned it. Justice Sharswood, who unquestionably owes his seat on the bench to the very frauds which the Registry Law was designed to prevent hereafter gave his vote against its constitutionality and thus a majority was obtained.—The main objection to the law, as stated in Judge Thompson's opinion, is that it required of voters a residence of ten days in the district prior to the *registry*, instead of ten days before the election, as stipulated by the Constitution. Naturalized citizens were required by it to present their papers to the registry board ten days before the election, thus shutting out from the polls all who might be naturalized during the intervening period. These provisions were held to be in contravention of the Constitution, and the law is therefore declared null and void. This result may be attributed in part to the carelessness of the parties who prepared the law, as it is quite certain that it was not intended to operate in the manner stated by the majority of the Court. Judge Thompson was careful to say that he did not think it impossible to frame a registry law that would be constitutional and serve to protect the people against fraud at the ballot-box.

This judicial decision will be hailed by the Democratic politicians of the State as given them free licence to plot and perpetrate as many election frauds as possible. The evidence produced before the Senate Committee last witer furnished direct proof of open frauds in the Centre county Senatorial district, with the contrivance and aid of Democratic State Committee. Thousands of fraudulent naturalization papers, attested by the seal of the Prothonotary's office of Luzerne county, were circulated and voted on throughout the State—the total number so used being doubtless five times as many as Judge Sharswood's assumed majority. Having succeeded so well last year in this nefarious work, and being morally justified by the action of the Supreme Court in overthrowing the Registry Law, the Democratic managers in Pennsylvania will now proceed to still bolder acts. The frauds of last year will be slight and pardonable in comparison with what we may expect hereafter. The forgoing of naturalization papers will become a recognized department of Democratic politics, and the men who use them will, if anything, rank a little higher in the Democratic scale than the native-born citizen. We may predict with perfect certainty that in every close Congressional and Legislative district the Democratic State Committee will repeat the tactics of last year, and the Centre county frauds last October will be trivial when contrasted with those which will be perpetrated on the coming election.

—A demand has been made upon Gov. GEARY in some sections of the State, for an extra session of the Legislature to pass such a Registry Law as would meet the views of the Supreme Court. Gov. GEARY declines to call the Legislature together for such purpose, in a letter addressed to Senator Shoemaker of Wilkes-Barre. In this the Governor is right—the Legislature could not pass a Registry Law that would meet the approval of the present Supreme Court—and the expense to the tax-payers would be useless. The Democratic party are not anxious to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and with a majority of the Court, and with one member who was elected by the fraud, they would find some reasons for setting aside any law which prevented a repetition of the proven frauds in the Clearfield Senatorial District.

The election laws will remain as they have been for years past, and the failure of the Registry Law entails increased vigilance upon the Republicans. It will be impossible to prevent frauds in some districts, but much can be done by determination and watchfulness in preventing those gross frauds that have heretofore so materially aided in the success of the Democratic party.

FOLLOWED BY RIOTS.—Seymour delivered a "famous speech," as the Democracy thought on the Fourth of July, 1863, when the Academy of Music of New York was crowded with people who had gathered there for advice from Seymour. Ten days after the most dreadful riots which ever occurred in that city took place, and patriots were butchered without mercy.

THE SAME ELEMENT.—Five years ago, in the month of July, the U. S. flag was fired upon in New York city by an infuriated and brutal mob.—At that time Seymour was cheered by the rebels that led the rebellious train. To day the Democracy have taken him for their leader; and have sworn to honor him by making him their Presidential candidate

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This Convention met in New York on Saturday, July 4, and the delegates were called to order by August Belmont, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, when S. S. Palmer, the oldest member, was made temporary President. The two-thirds rule was adopted. The Declaration of Independence was then read, and the Convention adjourned until Monday morning.

On Monday the Committee on permanent organization reported the name of Horatio Seymour for President. He was nominated by acclamation, amid great applause. Various resolutions were presented, among them a series of the National Labor Convention, advocating greenback payments. A letter also read from Susan B. Anthony, urging woman's right to suffrage. A resolution was adopted endorsing the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson. Mr. Hall, of New York, offered a resolution eulogising Chief Justice Chase, for his course on the Impeachment trial, which was received with prolonged applause. Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, moved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President, and Mr Hutchins, of Missouri, moved to amend providing that no candidate shall be nominated until after a platform is adopted, and the amendment was agreed to, also urging the President to issue a proclamation of universal amnesty. Soon after a recess was taken until 4 P. M. On reassembling, the committee of Soldiers and Sailors were presented. The Committee then read an address, after which Governor Ewing, of Ohio, made a speech, and it was ordered that the address be placed on minutes of the Convention. Mr. Eaton, of Conecticut, moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution ordering that the platform be determined before a candidate be nominated. Mr. Buel, of Nevada, moved to lay the motion on the table, which was rejected, and the motion to reconsider was agreed to. Mr. Hammond, of California, offered an amendment, that candidates may be nominated but not balloted for before the platform is chosen. After some discussion, Mr. Hutchins, of Missouri, withdrew his resolution. Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, then moved that the roll of States be called, that the delegates from each may present candidates, which was agreed to: The convention then took a short recess, and on motion adjourned until Tuesday morning.

On Tuesday morning the Convention met, and after being called to order, Mr. Wright, of Delaware, submitted resolutions from Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, *late Vice President of the Southern Confederacy*, which were read and referred. The name of Stephens was received with long continued cheers.

THE Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, which was unanimously adopted, of which the following is a synopsis:—

After "recognising the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come," the platform demands,

1st. The immediate restoration of the States to their rights in the Union.

2d. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

3d. The payment of the public debt as rapidly as practicable. "And where the obligations (Bonds) of the government do not expressly state upon their faces, or the law under which they were issued, does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in lawful money of the United States. [This was received with thunders of applause.]

4th. Equal taxation of all species of property, including Government Bonds.

5th. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, &c. &c. [just as though any party or person wanted anything else!]

6th. The reduction of the army and navy, abolition of Freedmen's Bureau, &c.

7th. Reform of abuses—independence of Executive and Judicial Departments of the government.

8th. Equal rights and protection for the naturalization and native born citizens at home and abroad.

The platform closes with an enumeration of most of the false charges made against the Republican party, by Democratic orators and newspapers, within the past eight years.—This enumeration is very lengthy, and is doubtless intended to serve as a kind of pocket memorandum—a political *vademecum*—of texts and subjects for the use of Democratic orators during the Presidential campaign.

A discussion occurred in relation to the two-thirds rule, when Mr. Seymour, desiring to have a distinct understanding as to whether two-thirds of the entire convention or of the vote, should not be full two-thirds of those voting, should determine the ballot.

After the discussion, the President announced that he would rule, as was ruled at the Baltimore and Charleston Conventions, that two-thirds of the entire number of delegates shall be necessary to a nomination.

Nominations for President were then made, and the Convention proceeded to ballot. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Pendleton	105
Hancock	33½
Andrew Johnson	65
English	16
Hendricks	2½
Beverdy Johnson	2½
Doolittle	13
Parker	13
Packer	26
F. P. Blair	1
Church	33

The whole vote cast, 317; necessary to a choice, 212.

Six ballots were had with but little change in the number of votes for each candidate; Pendleton and Hancock gradually gaining, and Andrew Johnson gradually losing. The following is the sixth ballot:

English	6
Hancock	47
Pendleton	123½
Parker	13
Church	33
Packer	27
Andrew Johnson	21
Doolittle	12
Hendricks	30
Blair	5

New York voted for Church, and Pennsylvania for Packer.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

On Wednesday morning, at half past ten o'clock, the Convention assembled.

The seventh ballot resulted as follows:

Pendleton	137½
English	6
Hancock	42½
Church	33
Packer	1
Parker	13
Andrew Johnson	19
[illegible]	[illegible]
Hendricks	2

[illegible] Convention of [illegible] met in New York on Saturday, July 4, and the delegates were called to order by August Belmont, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, when S. S. Palmer, the oldest member, was made temporary President. The two-thirds rule was adopted. The Declaration of Independence was then read, and the Convention adjourned until Monday morning.

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[illegible] Convention [illegible] Hendricks, swelling his vote to 70.—On the twelfth ballot, S. P. Chase had ½ vote, Pendleton 145½, Hancock 80, and Hendricks 82. (The ½ votes result from the delegates in a district being divided. Each Congressional district is entitled to one vote; but is represented by two delegates.)

On the thirteenth ballot Hancock's vote increased and Pendleton's declined; the former receiving 184½ and the latter 48½ votes.

On the sixteenth ballot, Hancock led Pendleton 6 votes, receiving 118½, while Young Greenbacks had but 107½; the solitary delegate who had been voting for Chase, deserting him on the fourteenth ballot. The eighteenth ballot resulted as follows:

Hancock	144½
Pendleton	86½
Hendricks	67
Parker	34
Andrew Johnson	10
Doolittle	12
Hoffman	3

The Convention then adjourned until 10½ o'clock on Thursday morning.

The Convention met on Thursday morning at 10:25. It was called to order by the President, Mr. Seymour, who then retired, and the chair was taken by Mr. Price, of Missouri.—The nineteenth ballot was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

Hancock	185½
Hendricks	107½
Doolittle	13
Field	13
Packer	23
English	6
Blair	13½
Chase	1
Thomas H. Seymour	4

On the twentieth ballot the result was nearly the same. On the twenty-first ballot Massachusetts gave Chase 4 votes. On the twenty-second ballot Ohio withdrew Pendleton, and nominated Horatio Seymour, of New York, casting her vote for him.

Mr. Seymour addressed the Convention, declining to be a candidate. Mr. Vallandigham responded, and urged his acceptance. The balloting was proceeded with, and the States all cast their votes for Seymour, making the nomination unanimous.

Great excitement ensued, and the Convention took a recess for an hour.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention, F. P. Blair, of Missouri, was nominated for Vice President, and this remarkable body then adjourned *sine die.*

Letter from Henry Ward Beecher—He Gives a Hearty Support to Grant.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

I left Brooklyn on Monday, July 6, but not before the *World* had published that I had, on Sunday morning, in a political sermon, came out for CHASE for the Presidency and against GRANT: and I have seen the story every day since racing through the papers.—There is not a word of truth in it. The sermon was not political, and made no allusion either to GRANT or to CHASE. The application of some of its paragraphs, in either direction, was the work of the reporter of the *World*, not mine.

I have never been a Chase man. I have for years, as a leader in public affairs deemed him, like his greenbacks, as promising more on the face than they are worth in gold.—While the New-York *Independent* was lauding him as a demigod, and the New-York *Tribune* was using his name to obscure the prospects of GRANT, I heartily and openly disagreed with both of them, for I thoroughly liked GRANT and thoroughly distrusted CHASE. He is a splendid man to look upon, but a poor man to lean upon. Ambition lifts some men toward noble and good; makes them large and generous. Other men's ambition blurs the shape lines and distinctions between right and wrong, and leaves them, in the eagerness of overselfish desires, to become a prey of bad men. I have for years felt that CHASE's ambition was consuming the better elements of his nature.

I have liked GRANT from the first. Solid, unpretentions, straightforward, apt to succeed and not spoiled by success, wise in the discerning of men, skilful in using them, with the rare gift (which WASHINGTON had in an eminent degree) of wisdom in getting wisdom from other men's councils—I confidently anticipate that, great as his military success has been, he will hereafter be known even more favorably for the wisdom of his civil administration.

The seven-fold humiliations and recantations through which CHASE was required to go for a Democratic nomination, only to see the smiling SEYMOUR looking benignly down upon his lost estate, has no parallel except in the immortal history of *Reinek Fuchs*. There will now be no third candidate between GRANT and SEYMOUR. It will be a fair fight between rugged honesty and plausible craft.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BOSTON, July 8, 1868.

☞ THE Republican party must accept the nominations at New York as a stimulous to more active exertion rather than a release from the necessity for labor. The Democrats will work with all their might for the success of their ticket, endeavoring to supply extra efforts what their candidates lack in strength. Their organization will be so perfected as to subject each individual Democrat to all the influences which can be brought to bear upon him to keep him in the party traces. We must take care that in our confidence of the superiority of our cause and our candidates, we do not let our opponents gain any advantage over us by superior activity and more faithful work.

THEN AND NOW.— When Woodward was running for the Governorship of our State the Democracy openly asserted that should he and Seymour be elected, no Union troops would be permitted to pass to the front through New York or Pennsylvania, that the Government would be throttled by Seymour and Woodward, and the war ended. Seymour is their first choice to-day.

—Judge Linn, of the 25th Judicial District, having resigned, Gov. Geary has appointed J. B. McEnnally, Esq., of Clearfield, to fill the vacancy.

THE Bedford county convention on the 9th instant, declared Hon. John Cessna the unanimous choice of that county for Congress. It is said that Fulton county will also instruct for him.

IT IS NATURAL FOR EVERY ONE TO STUDY THEIR OWN INTERESTS!

THE SECOND GREAT NATIONAL FIELD TRIAL

Held at Auburn, N. Y., in June, 1868, was the most THOROUGH and EXTENSIVE ever held in this country for the trial of Mowing Machines up to this time, July 10th, 1868. And being the first National Trial that has been held since the great United States Trial of 1857, it attracted the attention of all interested in the welfare and progress of the Agricultural community. The State Legislature of the State of New York appropriated

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

For the purpose of this trial, and intrusted its management to the

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY!

The judges were chosen from different States, and were

THE MOST PROMINENT SCIENTIFIC AND AGRICULTURAL MEN IN THE COUNTRY.

FIFTY-NINE DIFFERENT MACHINES WERE ENTERED

For competition, and over Two Weeks occupied in the numerous severe tests to which they were subjected.

The First Premium, Grand Gold Medal, in the First Class

Was awarded to the

BUCKEYE for Superiority over all other Competitors,

In perfection of work in all kinds of Grass, and on every variety of surface, Lightness of Mechanical Construction, Simplicity, Strength and Durability. The above Machines are on hand and for sale by

S. N. ASPINWALL,

At his new Hardware Store, 129 Main Street, Towanda, Pa.

July 16, 1868.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC HOOP SKIRT!

POWELL & CO.,

Desire to call special attention to a

LARGE INVOICE

OF THE ABOVE NAMED

CELEBRATED SKIRTS!

JUST RECEIVED,

Which they now offer at

LESS THAN ONE HALF

THE

FORMER PRICE!

July 14 1868.—4t.

FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS!! FRUIT JARS!!! FRUIT JARS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

WICKHAM & BLACK'S CROCKERY STORE,

TOWANDA, PA.

REMOVAL!

ALVORD & BARBER

Have removed their

BOOK STORE AND NEWS ROOM

To the magnificent new store in

MERCUR'S BLOCK,

Nearly opposite the "Ward House," where they are prepared to offer to their old customers, and the public generally, a new and carefully selected assortment of

BOOKS!

Comprising Standard Works, Novels Text Books, &c. Their assortment of

BIBLES,
TESTAMENTS,
HYMN BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS,

etc., will be found to be complete. A large assortment of

Sunday School Books, Cards

&c., always on hand.

Writing Papers & Stationery

As cheap as ever sold in this or any other market. Our arrangements with School Book publishers are such that we are prepared to offer the series of Books now in use in the Common Schools of this county to retail dealers, at as low figures as they can buy them in New York.

Orders sent for any book published.

We keep constantly on hand all the Daily and Weekly Papers, Magazines, Periodicals, &c.

Give us a call.

ALVORD & BARBER.

Towanda, July 13, 1868.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—*In the matter of the estate of Stephen Fulton deceased*

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute moneys in the hands of E. T. Fox, administrator of Stephen Fulton, deceased, as shown by his partial account, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Towanda Borough, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of AUGUST, 1868, at 1 o'clock, p. m., all persons having claims against said funds must then and there present the same or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said funds. JOHN W. MIX.

July 14, 1868. Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. ANDREW J. TEXTER, a Bankrupt under Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 24th day of JULY, 1868, at 2 o'clock, p. m., before E. OVERTON, Jr., Register, at his office, at Towanda, to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, Notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings