News from all Nations.

—The public bath-house in St. Louis was opened on the 22d of June, and up to the 21st of July, 18,777 residents of that city had availed themselves of the benefits afforded by it.

—A Boston lady, who married the late Prince Frederick of Moer, and was made a countess of the Austrian empire, has been sent to a lunatic asylum. Her delusion was that she had poisoned her husband and all his relatives.

—It is said the earnings of the western railroads continue very largely in excess of last year, and with at least 20 per cent. larger crops to be moved this year, their prospects for dividends are sure.

—The number of emigrants arrived at New York during the year ending July 12, was 125,549. In the same time in 1867, the number was 144,336—a decrease the present year of 18,787.

—The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad undertakes to furnish destitute emigrants who arrive at Milwaukee with free transportation to the places which they may have chosen for their residence on the line of the road.

—Gen. Carl Schurz is said to be sure of the Congressional nomination in the Second Missouri district, and of course certain of election if nominated, as the district is overwhelmingly Radical.

—Tremont street, Boston, is to be widened entirely on the west side. The chief single expense in this plan will be the moving of the hotel Pelham, which will cost from $15,000 to $20,000.

—The Quakers, it appears, from their annual returns, now number 13,185 in Great Britain, and 2898 in Ireland, or more than 5000 families in all.

—There are at present seventeen lines of steamers, making 1322 voyages per annum, between England and America.

—An Italian has patented an invention for the manufacture of illuminating gas from petroleum.

—The Rev. Father Verhaegan, a prominent Jesuit priest in St. Louis, died on Saturday, aged sixty-seven years.

—Over three hundred Swedes have settled in Rockford, Ill., since April 1st—They came direct from their native land.

—A camp meeting at which six hundred tents are pitched is being held at Manheim, Pa.

—The New York Board of Health has dispensed 14,000 pounds of lime about the city.

—One firm in Bangor, Maine, manufacture ten thousand moccasins per week.

—Sennes has taken the stump in Alabama, in favor of the election of Seymour and Blair.

—There are 341 manufacturers of artificial teeth in Paris.

—There are 11,000 journeymen printers in Germany.

—The chief cook of a Niagara hotel receives $250 a month.

—Prince Napoleon employs six cooks, and spends $20,000 a year on his table.

—There were 1290 guests at Congress Hall, Saratoga, last Friday.

—A Paris eccentric advertised that he was gouty, of a violent temper, and terribly quarrelsome, but that he would settle $20,000 a year on a young and handsome wife. He received forty-six applications and is now married.

—Chicago now consumes sixteen to seventeen million gallons of water per day, and the Water Board are laying water pipe at the rate of a mile per day. The increase of consumption is so rapid that it is not improbable another tunnel will eventually be needed.

—There were 122,752 marriages in Italy in 1867, and from the signatures it would appear that the proportion of men knowing how to read and write is about 40 per cent., and that of females 79 per cent.

—An improved safety apparatus has been invented in England by which, when the rope or chair of a hoisting apparatus breaks, the platform or stage is immediately clamped against the guides so as to be held immovable.

—Letters from the White Mountains report the heat of last week to be unprecedented. At Jefferson Hill, usually a cool place, the range of the thermometer was between 90 and 100 degrees for seven days.

—There are now 41,000 officials required by the Executive Department alone to execute acts of Congress, whose aggregate salaries to over thirty-one million dollars.

—Recent explorations show northern Minnesota to be one of the most remarkable slate regions in the world. The slate ridge is some twenty odd miles in length and six in width.

—It is stated on what is said to be good authority that Alexander H. Stephens strongly favored the ratification of the fourteenth amendment by the Georgia Legislature.

—Sixteen cars belonging to an oil train on the New York and Erie Railroad were burned on Saturday morning near Port Jervis.

—Emigrants are arriving at Baltimore, from Europe, in considerable numbers. Some of them settle in Maryland, but the most go west.

—Matthew F. Maury has been appointed to a professorship in Washington College, of which Gen. Lee is the President.

—Superintendent Kennedy has determined to close up the bogus jewelry establishments of New York city.

—The newest Parisian fan is made in the shape of a horse-shoe. It is very ugly, but very fashionable.

—A gentleman at Salt Lake has a silk factory of ten thousand power, and the work is said to be highly creditable to the operatives.

—Baltimore has appropriated $1,000,000 for the erection of a new city hall.

—The immigration into Iowa is unexampled this year.

—A movement is on foot for the consolidation of the Freedmen's Monument Association, at St. Louis, with the National Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Ill. The fund of the Freedmen's Association amounts to about $30,000.

—Mrs. Mary Bosher, who has been confined in the Wyandot County Jail, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, for some time, on the charge of poisoning her children, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $8,000. Her sureties are a number of prominent citizens.

—The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad has increased its capital stock $3,000,000, making it $12,000,000.

—A New Orleans dispatch dated Saturday, denies the prevalence of yellow fever in that city.

—There is now an unprecedented crowd of visitors all through the White Mountain region. The houses on the top of Mount Washington are receiving very liberal patronage.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, Aug. 6, 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. C. K. 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 Ellsbree.
Athens boro—N C Harris, Dana Park, J P Blood.
Albany—Russel Miller, Daniel Kellogg, Alexander English.
Barclay—J O 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 Sayles, 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 twp—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.

IT IS WORK THAT WINS.

The following remarks are so practical and reasonable, that we adopt them as specially adapted to this locality. The only danger that now threatens the success of the Republican cause, is the want of activity produced by a feeling of over-confidence. This dangerous condition must be promptly and effectually changed. Republicans everywhere should awaken to a sense of the great danger which now menaces them.

Many of our Republican exchanges are exulting over the "weakness" of the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President. Regarding the national prestige of Seymour and Blair as insignificant in comparison with that of Grant and Colfax, they are manifestly preparing to settle down into quietude and "masterly inactivity" during the Presidential campaign. They refer with triumphant pride to the military popularity, practical wisdom, political sagacity and shrewd reticence of Gen. Grant, and to the enlightened, comprehensive statesmanship of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and confidently believe that these eminent qualities of our candidates, supported by our broad and liberal platform, will tend to make them "irresistible" by reconciling all conflicting elements in the party.—We admit that the merited popularity, integrity, generalship and statesmanship respectively of Grant and Colfax are most desirable prerequisites to success; and we are fully aware, too, that we enter the political contest under some very auspicious circumstances. The Governors and Legislatures of at least two-thirds of the loyal States are Republican, and most of them, moreover, *irreversibly* Republican. And in the most important of the (so-called) doubtful States—Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Indiana—there are powerful influences in our favor. The loyalty of the old "Keystone" during the war was unsurpassed by that of any other State; and the supporters of General Grant *then* have no pretext whatever to desert him *now*. The Governor and Senate of New York are emphatically Republican; and the "Empire" State has quite recently repudiated ex-Governor Seymour's blatant sympathies with the late rebellion. This fitting exponent of degenerate Democracy never voted a man or a dollar to carry on the late war, but boldly denounced in the bitterest terms all who engaged in it. The political sympathies and preferences of the ex-Governor have not in the least changed; nor is the feeling of loyalty less intense in that State now than when the people, by their ballots, indignantly repudiated those sympathies and preferencies. The Governor of Ohio is a Republican of wide popularity and extended influence, and no State more cheerfully contributed men and money to sustain the Union than Ohio. The intelligent soldiers of Ohio will be likely to manifest their determination to consummate the peace for which they so gallantly fought, by helping to place their honored and successful chief in the White House. Indiana is Colfax's native State, and he is so popular at home that whatever doubt may have existed in reference to Indiana previous to the Republican nomination, is now happily removed. The result of the approaching contest will evidently depend mainly upon the large electoral vote of Pennsylvania, of New York, and of Ohio. Grant and Colfax cannot be elected unless some of these States are carried, and Seymour and Blair may be elected if the Democrats should succeed in carrying all of them.

But let us glance at some of the adverse influences. We shall probably have to meet the power of an unprecedentedly corrupt Administration, aided by its 41,000 subordinate officers, most of whom are recklessly unscrupulous in character and purpose. We shall have to meet the bold, open and defiant machinations of the Whisky Ring; and we may as well squarely face the fact that the inspectors and collectors, with their pockets lined with their $75,000,000 per annum of internal revenue stealings, will contest with bull-dog tenacity their preposterously arrogated right to rob the Government and the people. And we shall have to contend against an unusually large amount of fraudulent naturalization, fraudulent registration, and consequent fraudulent voting. The principles embodied and implied in the Democratic platform are so utterly repugnant to many of their own party that they will waste comparatively little time and money on political harangues. They will quietly circulate greenbacks instead of public documents, just as they did in our last gubernatorial campaign. It should be remembered, in this connection, that the depression of business throughout the country is such that greenbacks will have a peculiar potency. We should not forget, also, that the Democratic leaders have always been most careful to continually exhort their adherents to "stick to the party under all circumstances." This "sticking to party" will be the great Democratic battle cry of the campaign; and it is one of the most *stubbornly* stubborn of the prejudices or predilections existing in the party.

We would respectfully remind some of these over-confident exchanges that a Republican triumph will require early and thorough organization and united and systematic work. The national prestige of Grant and Colfax, the soundness and equity of Republican principles, the personal interests of Republican politicians, the political speeches of eminent statesmen, and public processions and weekly meetings, all combined, will not alone be sufficient to carry Pennsylvania, New York or Ohio. Clubs must be early and thoroughly organized, working committees appointed, and the canvassing and registration of voters must be early effected in every town or township and ward in the country. Organization is the soul of action, and especially when early and thorough. We must take time by the forelock. Doubtful voters can be most readily convinced and won over by being early seen and opportunely brought within Republican influences, and with such persons individual influences are generally more powerful and persuasive than political speeches. As fraudulent voting will evidently be one of the principal means of warfare that will be employed by the opposite party, and especially in our large cities, every Republican should constitute himself a vigilance committee to watch and scrutinize the registration in his precinct or district. The surest way to decrease Democratic majorities, in large cities particularly, is to prevent fraudulent naturalization and fraudulent registration, and thus to preclude fraudulent voting. In short, if Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio are carried for Grant and Colfax, we must work, and we must begin *now. Now* is the most opportune, auspicious and practicable time to labor. Let us all, Republican cotemporaries and friends, endeavor to realize the magnitude of the work before us, and gird ourselves for immediate conflict—remembering that early and thorough organization is the life of action, and that energetic, persistent, systematic, vigorous and manly work is the fundamental element of success.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.—We have heretofore taken occasion, says the *Meadville Republican*, to commend the appointment of Mr. Grow as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He entered upon the duties of his position with an energy and determination that is sure to secure an overwhelming majority for the Republican ticket. He is rapidly perfecting his plans, and in a short time the organization of our party will be better than in any campaign for several years.

TROUBLE BREWING.

A little war appears to be impending between Great Britain and one of her small subjects known to Americans as Nova Scotia, but to the old country as part of the "New Dominion." Nova Scotia was recently annexed to the Dominion of Canada against the will of her people, and said people now declare their determination to resist *pater familias*, and to join the United States. In the event of war, which appears imminent, we will have a good chance to try some of England's "neutrality;" that neutrality which was maintained towards the United States during the late rebellion. England's "little unpleasantness" is now at hand, in which it looks quite probable that a small piece of territory will secede. The war is not now between the "Yanks" and the "Rebs," but between the "Blue Noses" and a big "J. Bull," who will now have a chance of showing his muscle.

☞ One after another, the military District Commanders in the Southern States have set to the gracious task of divesting themselves of the powers and responsibilities which belong to the administration. We should judge it to be about the pleasantest duty they have had to perform since the office of District Commander was created. Be that as it may, is there not much danger that, if this business of superseeding the military by the civil authority in the South goes on at the present rate, several of the strongest and most telling points in the Democratic platform may be made to lose their force long before election comes off? There are few among us likely soon to forget how it was in this regard four years ago. Lee's surrender came only a few months after the party declaration that the war was a failure. A majority of the people, it turned out, were sorry to believe the war a failure. They refused, in fact, to believe it, until they heard from the army headquarters around Petersburg. And that spoiled one of the very strongest planks on which Mr. Pendleton and Gen. McClellan had been placed before the people. Now, if anything similar should happen between this and November to show that the people of the South are *not* exactly *as yet* condemned to a perpetual military despotism, a great many wise caculations would be entirely spoiled. Gen. Blair's preparations for another campaign in the bloody field would be rendered useless, and the judgement of the party leaders would be brought into partial discredit.

☞ It has been customary for the Presidential candidates of the same party to give to the country, simultaneously, their letters, formally accepting their nominations. The acceptance letter of Gen. Blair, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, has been published nearly a week, but not a word has come from Hon. Horatio Seymour, the head of the ticket. This fact is regarded as somewhat significant, and the suspicion is entertained that Mr. Seymour is considering the propriety of declining the nomination which was thrust upon him at New York against his most earnest and repeated protestations. It is suspected that a consultation is now in progress among the Democratic leaders, in conjunction with the Democratic National Executive Committee, with view a to his withdrawal, and the substitution of Hancock, Pendleton, Chase, Hendricks or Johnson in his place, and the country need not be suprised if the change thus indicated in the Democratic ticket should be shortly announced.

☞ The unbounded enthusiasm exhibited by the Southern wing of the Democracy at the nomination of Seymour and Blair almost equals their rejocings at the initial movements of secession in 1861. To them it is the same contest, with this difference, that now they use the ballot for a weapon while then they appealed to the bullet. This change ensures them the active and open support of their Northern allies, who had not the courage to come to their assistance on the field of battle. They now confidently believe that a Democratic triumph in the Presidential election will secure for them the results they failed to secure by an appeal to arms. It is for the loyal masses of the country to say whether or not they shall be successful.

GRANT'S AND SEYMOUR'S "FRIENDS."—The following are among the ardent supporters and friends of Grant and the Chicago platform:

SHERMAN,
SHERIDAN,
THOMAS,
MEADE,
FARRAGUT.

The following are among the ardent supporters and friends of Seymour and the Tammany platform:

BEAUREGARD,
FORREST,
HAMPTON,
SEMMES,
TOOMBS.

☞ Is that man who was an enemy to the nation in time of war, fit to be its chief magistrate in time of peace? If he is, then the people of the United States should elect Horatio Seymour President in preference to Gen. Grant. If however, the man whose stern patriotism, undaunted bravery and matchless skill, carried the country safely through a terrible and exhausting civil war, should be preferred to him who was its secret and implicable enemy; then Grant should be elected and Seymour should be defeated.

Can any one doubt the verdict of an honest and patriotic people on such an issue?

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—Henry A. Wise would make a capital Democratic canvasser in all the regions where "John Brown's soul" has been doing so much mischief.

—There is not a Republican who cannot name a dozen Democrats who either denounce the nominations of Seymour and Blair, or admit that they cannot be elected.

—The Sandusky *Register* publishes free the following advertisement:

WANTED—A knot-hole of unusually small size. Address S. P. CHASE, Washington, D. C.

—Gen. Blair is determined to have a revolution after the election. He will find such a great revolution in this country, in November, that he will have to go to Mexico to get one of his own sort.

—War! Let us have war! says Frank Blair. War for what? We answer: That the "rich and well-born" of the South may again exercise the privilege of compelling their late bondmen to work without pay, or for only half pay.

—In the course of the debate in the Senate of the United States, on Friday, Garrett Davis declared that "if Grant was not elected by the white vote the people would not submit." This garrulous old female is in favor of Frank Blair's war.

—In Virginia the Democrats have one Lafayette Washington, a negro and Virginian, stumping the State against the new constitution. He is regarded with great favor by the Democracy, and is fully recognized as a "man and a brother."

—The *World* says that the rule of the Democratic party in the coming campaign must be "attack, *attack*, ATTACK." We greatly suspect that in the early weeks of next November this will prove an attack—of paralysis.

—The Democrats demand a reduction in the army. In two years it has been reduced from a million men to fifty thousand, and General Grant says it will be reduced to seventeen thousand by January 1, 1869.

—"Of course, nobody supposes that the people of Kentucky will elect other than the Democratic ticket."—*N. Y. World.* Of course not, since the fifty thousand rebel volunteers whom Kentucky sent to the Confederate army have returned and all vote.

—Dan. Voorhees has been making a great fuss about taxation, and he made so much fuss about it that the matter was looked into, and it was found that Dan's tax amounted to eighty-seven and a half cents in five years. Dan. is not the only one.

—The Chicago *Post* says: "The Democrats of Marion county, Ky., had a 'glorious ratification' last week—Friday. They went to the house of George Rogers, a Union soldier during the war, dragged him from the presence of his wife, and hung him to the limb of a tree."

—"Our soldiers *run* well this year," was the sneering remark made by Seymour after a series of reverses in 1862. On which the Newburgh *Journal* comments: "They will 'run' well this year, too, and are already 'after' his nimble Excellency 'with a sharp stick.'"

—An eminent and conservative citizen, in a private letter from the interior of our State, to the editor of the *Tribune*, says: "I find here a number of old Democrats going for Grant, though they voted for M'Clellan in '64. Seymour does not please the people here, and Blair is still worse."

—Hon. Hiester Clymer has naturally taken the stump for Seymour and Blair. Having hoisted himself out of the Governorship of Pennsylvania, he is doing his best to show that neither of them shall be a more successful climber into the Presidency.

—A Teuton perpetrates the following epitaph on

SHIEF YOOSTICE SHASE.

Ven I tinks vat now I is,
And vat I used to vas,
I tink I trowed myself away
Mitout sufficient cause.

—A judge, when asked what he thought of the nomination of Seymour and Blair, said the Democratic party were very much in the condition of the old man who had lost four wives, and who, when his friends called to condole with him on his last bereavement, remarked: "Well, friends, I must say I've had awful luck in wives."

—"Conservative colored men" are held in high esteem by the ex-rebels of the South. They march in procession and sit side by side with white men, and no one is offended. Our "black fellow-citizens" are very well as long as they promise to vote the Copperhead ticket. The Republican "niggers" are the ones who stink!

—A Democrat of over forty years' standing in Indianapolis remarked the other day: "The nominations at New York are the most popular ever made in this country." Upon being asked to give his reasons, he replied: "Because these nominations please all the Republicans and nearly half the Democrats."

—"What think you of the Democratic nominations?" inquired a Copperhead official of a one-legged Union soldier the other day. "I regard them an outrageous *insult* to the American people," was the reply, "and if any man asks me to vote for them, I shall be tempted to break my crutch over his head."

—Frank Blair's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Vice President, ensures Horatio Seymour's assassination in the event of the success of the Democratic party. Blair is the man whom the rebels want in the White House, and if ever he gets to be Vice President, they will find a way to make him President.

—The Manchester (N. H.) *Union* tells of a traveler, ragged, dirty, and half seas over, calling at a tavern, and on being asked if he was not a Seymour man, straightened himself up and replied: "From my present appearance, you would probably judge I was a Democrat, but I ain't. I *learnt my politics before I took to drink.*"

—General James B. Steedman, it is announced, repudiates the nominations of Seymour and Blair, and declares he will support Grant and Colfax. Gen. Steedman was at the head of the Louisiana delegation at the New York Convention, and an active member of the Soldiers' Convention at the same time and place.

—We are told that a recent Democratic ratification meeting somewhere out West, a banner was displayed bearing the motto, "Our candidate is neither deaf nor dumb." But that is just the difficulty with Mr. Seymour. If he had been dumb during the last five years his success in the pending contest would not be so utterly hopeless as it now is, and early in next November, when the majorities for Grant are announced, Mr. Seymour will unquestionably wish that he were deaf.

—Gen. Blair's revolutionary letter killed the Democratic ticket as soon as his name was put on it. The Democratic rebel orators at the South, older in their business than Blair, and just as violent and revolutionary, are hard at it completing the work. If they are allowed to keep on in this way much longer, it is doubtful whether the Democracy will even be able to carry Kentucky, Delaware, and Maryland. Gov. Seymour ought to hurry and call off his dogs. They are hurting nobody but their own party and its principal candidate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of August 4th, says: A feeling is exhibiting itself in Republican circles of partial confidence in the Administration, which leads to the belief that Congress will not be again required to reassemble in September. The daily outcroppings of antagonism to Seymour and Blair from the immediate adherents to the President, and the fact that a majority of the Cabinet are well-known to be opposed to the Democratic platform, is accepted as an indication that a neutral policy will be adopted, not entirely satisfactory to the Republicans, but by no means in support of the Democracy. In fact, unless the reorganized States of the South call on the President for arms, or otherwise involve him in a controversy about reconstruction, there can be no possibility of his doing anything that will require the presence of Congress before the next regular session. He has virtually promised not to attempt a withdrawal of, or further interference with the troops in the recently admitted States, for he has caused it to be publicly announced that he will accept the advice of Secretary Schofield regarding army matters, and it is well known that the latter is opposed to any more interference, as he was opposed to the recent order changing the commanders of the Military Districts. How long this feeling of confidence will last, however, is a problem for the future.

Gen. O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, left Washington this evening for an extended tour through the South. His object is to visit all the principal Bureau stations, and confer with his officers as to the best manner of reducing the force preparatory to a final winding up of the Bureau affairs on the 1st of January. He will also investigate the requirements of the educational branch, when the other functions of the Bureau shall have been discontinued.

The Union Congressional Executive Committee has placed itself in immediate correspondence with nearly all of the Republican Clubs in the country, and desires to open communication with all of them forthwith.—Corresponding officers of such organizations are requested to send their addresses to Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary of the Committee.

One hundred more clerks, including fifty females, will be discharged from the Tresury Department during the present month, on account of the reduction of the appropriations by Congress. Notwithstanding these continuous discharges, the Department is in daily receipt of applications for appointments, and the Secretary has accordingly directed the Appointment Clerk to return all papers and letters of recommendation to the parties making application, with the notification that no new applications will be received.

The biennial readjustment of salaries of officers in the postal service is being made at the Department now. In many cases the salaries will be reduced, while in others, especially for officers in the larger cities, it will be increased.

SEYMOUR IN NEW YORK.—Those who have an idea that Seymour is immensely popular in New York and can carry the State when no other "Democrat" would have the ghost of a chance, will do well to consider the following facts:

"In 1850 Seymour was defeated for Governor and received 314,352 votes; Church, on the same ticket for Lieutenant-Governor, received 318,009 votes; Church over Seymour 3657.

In 1852 Seymour was elected Governor and received 264,121 votes; Church, elected on the same ticket, received 266,147; Church over Seymour, 2026.

In 1854 Seymour commanded but 155,495 out of the nearly 300,000 Democratic votes in the State, and his popularity, great as it was on account of his vetoing the Maine liquor law, could not secure his reelection, and he was defeated by Clark, the fusion candidate, by a few votes.

In 1862 Seymour was elected Governor by a vote of 306,649; Jones, on the same ticket for Lieutenant-Governor, was elected by a vote of 306,705, and Skinner, Canal Commissioner, by 307,316. Jones over Seymour, 56; Skinner over Seymour, 667.

In 1864 Seymour was defeated for Governor and received 361,264; Jones, for Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticket, received 361,849; Jones over Seymour, 535, Fenton's (Republican) majority this year was 8293."

☞ T. L. Cuyler, D. D., in his last letter to the New York *Evangelist*, disposes of the Democratic nominees in a slashing way. He writes as one who knows—and we reckon he "knows whereof he affirms":

"Our indolent and drunken college classmate, Frank Blair, has been nominated for that high office which Andrew Johnson once disgraced by his intoxication. Poor Blair's only distinction in college was his amputation of a classmate's nose with a carving knife in a tipsy spree. And now he is nominated on the same ticket with the man whose first prominent public act was a veto to the prohibitory liquor law of New York. With the partisan politics of Messrs. Seymour and Blair, we have nothing now to do; but while one of these men has an unhappy tendency to insanity, and the other is addicted to strong drink, we submit whether Christian patriots should be called on to commit the mighty interests of this Republic into their hands."

☞ Those who have more *nickel* cents than they know what to do with may send them in quantities of not less than ten pounds to Henry R. Linderman, Director of United States Mint, Philadelphia, and receive in return their nominal value in three and five cent pieces. The reasonable expenses of the transportation of the three cent pieces in sums of $30, and the five cent pieces in sums of $50 or upward, to any point accessible by railroad or steamboat, will be paid by the Mint. No "spoiled, illegitimate or doubtful pieces," in short, no bad pennies will be taken. The pennies will be taken, not by amount, but by weight; and the sole object of the arrangement is to withdraw from circulation a few millions of cents, which coin is now so abundant as to be in many cases a positive nuisance.

☞ Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, Editor of the *Citizen*, better known as Miles O'Reilly, died on Sunday night at the Astor House, New York, after a few hours' illness, of congestion of the brain. The deceased was in his 39th year.

LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

General Butler has addressed the following letter to the Boston *Journal*.

BOSTON, July 29, 1868.—*To the Editor of the Boston Journal*—SIR: I see in your telegraphic column a notice that Charles W. Woolley and Kimberly Brothers brought suit against me in Baltimore; in other and less accurate papers that "I was arrested." The first is true, the latter not.

The purpose of Woolley's suit is obvious. The telegram adds that the Kimberly suit is "for money extorted from them while I was in command at Fortress Monroe." Both suits were brought by John Surratt' attorney—the latter in order to give occasion for the telegram.

Kimberly Brothers' claim is for rent paid by them for occupation of Government land. A board of survey reported that all the occupants of Government land for shopkeeping purposes should pay rent, the amount of which the board fixed. My provost marshal collected of the Kimberlys (among others) and accounted for that rent for which I am sued, and it is telegraphed over the country "for extorting money."

This is a specimen of rebel slanders against me, and rebel claims against the Government.

All respectable papers unwittingly giving currency to this calumny will, I doubt not, give place to the refutation. Respectfully,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

VISCOUNT DE VONGY has signed the grant of the Franco-American Telegraph, and Baron Emil Erlanger has given the French Government the guarantee of $200,000, for the laying of the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which by the close of next year is to be in good working order between Brest and some part of Long Island, carrying messages at the rate of a dollar per word—twenty dollars for each message. The undertakers, Mr George Sauer, of New York, and Mr. Ritso, may carry the cable to the island of St Pierre, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and so to New York. But it is thought it will be laid directly across. If business should make it necessary, the company are bound to lay down the second cable—both to be under the control of the French Government.

HOW THEY TALK.—This is the way a leading Democratic member of the Georgia Legislature recently freed his mind. He said; "There might once have been a necessity for the rebels of Georgia to submit to the military authorities, but there is none now. The Democratic chivalry of the North are marching to our rescue. Gen. Lee used sometimes to issue orders to us to hold our position a little longer, and reinforcements should be sent to our rescue and that would inspire us to fight until we wrested victory often from the very jaws of defeat. We are fighting now another battle. The enemy presses us hard. But let us hold our position a little longer, and the Democracy of the North will be here to our assistance and make victory perch upon our banner.'"

New Advertisements.

ALL RIGHT FRUIT JARS.—THE BE ST IN MARKET.—The reason why the ALL RIGHT Fruit Jars are the best of any in the market: 1st. The rubber packing that makes the joint, rests on a smooth shoulder which is blown in the mould instead of being ground down on the end, consequently there is no icking out of glass in grinding to let the air into the Jar, which is the cause of so much fruit being spoiled. 2nd, You will see the rubber is away from the fruit, whereas the ground shoulders or ends must necessarily bring one edge of the rubber in contact with the Fruit. 3rd. You can test or loosen the fastenings when the Jar or fruit cools, and see if your cover is tight; if so, you know at once that your fruit will keep. If the cover is loose you can heat it over before it spoils. 4th. They are easy to open which is the most important part after finding a Jar that will KEEP FRUIT.—These Jars are Warranted ALL RIGHT.

For sale wholesale and retail by CODDING & RUSSELL.

Towanda, July 23, 1868 —6w.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

HOOP SKIRT!

POWELL & CO.,

Desire to call especial 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.—tf.

TANNING & HARNESS MAKING The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership to be known as the firm of MAGEE & FULLER, for the purpose of carrying on the above business. Harness making and repairing done to order and all work warranted. Cash paid for hides.

GRIFFIN MAGEE.
EDGAR S. FULLER.

Camptown, Jan. 23, 1868.

WARM MEALS, AT ALL HOURS at G. W. MOFFITT'S Restaurant.—Persons coming to town for dinner, will do well to give him a call. GEO. W. MOFFITT.

Towanda, June 11, 1868.

DOCTOR H. A. BARTLETT,

BURLINGTON BOROUGH, PA.

July 29, 1868.

LIME AND CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER and Rhode Island Lime, very cheap, for sale by CODDING & RUSSELL.

July 27.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for Butter and Eggs, at McCABE & MIX'S.

THE BEST FRUIT JARS IN USE at McCABE & MIX'S.

FINE SYRUPS AND MOLASSES at McCABE & MIX'S.

WICKHAM & BLACK'S CROCKERY STORE,

TOWANDA, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

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

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

FREE HORSE SHOW!

AT

TOWANDA, PENN'A.

Every afternoon at 1, and 7 in the evening for one week, commencing SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868, at his Tent, on the grounds of the Wisona Base Ball Club.

PROF. O. S. PRATT,

The celebrated Teacher of the Art of Horse Taming and Breaking—as introduced by Prof. Hamilton—which is acknowledged by every person who has ever been an eye witness to this system, that it is the most perfect system ever introduced; has been traveling through Seneca county, and at every place where he has given exhibitions he has met with unparalleled success. At Seneca Falls, Waterloo, Ovid, Lodi, Farmersville, Ithaca, Watkins, Elmira, Wellsburg, and Waverly, he had large classes and these testimonials to the public are a sufficient guarantee that the man who joins his class gets the worth of his money. We learn from Mr. J. R. Wheeler, Under Sheriff of Seneca county who has heretofore witnessed the many horse shows passing through the country that this exhibition of Prof. Pratt far exceeds anything of the kind that he has ever seen.

Prof. Pratt will remain at Towanda until Saturday, August 15th. On Saturday, the 8th, he will pitch his tent in TOWANDA, and all lovers of good horses who wish to learn the art of taming them should be on hand and join his class.

All Horses handled Free of Charge.

July 30, 1868.—2w.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Bailey, Horton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will be settled by J. W. Bailey at the office of the Canton Steam Mills.

J. W. BAILEY,
O. C. HORTON,
JNO. BARBER.

Canton, July 21st, 1868.

D. R. BAKER, *Master Millwright*, is prepared to attend to all business in his line. He warrants all work done in a workmanlike manner. All orders by mail, or otherwise, addressed to me at Towanda, will be promptly attended to. June 4, 1868.—3m*

TOWANDA, Pa., June 26, 1868.

To all whom it may concern: I certify that I have this day appointed D. R. BAKER, of Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., an agent for the sale of *Bodines Jonval Turbine Water Wheel* for the counties of Bradford, Wyoming, Lycoming, Clinton, Clearfield, Tioga and Potter, in the State of Pennsylvania. Parties wanting these wheels can obtain them through him and he will give his personal attention to putting them in when desired. Parties by calling upon Mr. Baker, at Towanda, will be shown the wheel, and on application to him he will furnish illustrated pamphlets containing working tables, testimonials, &c., &c.

JAS. A. MACPHERSON,
General Agent for Pennsylvania, for Bodines Jonval Turbine Water Wheel.

AN EIGHT HORSE POWER GROTTEN THRESHING MACHINE—nearly new—for sale very cheap, or if not sold soon, for rent during the season. Enquire of J. G. PATTON at Cross & Co.'s Book Store, Towanda, Pa. Also a Two Horse Power.

July 23, 1868.—3w.

New Advertisements.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

CORPS OF INSTRUCTION.

REV. SAMUEL F. COLT, D. D. PRINCIPAL.

CHARLES L. SHAW A. M., Mrs. M. C. EASTON,
A. F. BECHDOLT, A. M. Miss JEAN K. RITCHIE,
Miss MARY J. COLT, Model School. Miss M. H. WELLS, Registrar.

CALENDAR FOR FOURTEENTH YEAR, 1868-9.

The School Year is divided into four sessions of eleven weeks each—securing forty-four weeks term time. There will be a Recess from December 24th to January 4th, and another from the 9th to the 19th of April. The Summer Vacation is of six weeks.

The First Session opens on Monday, August 17, and closes October 30
The Second " " " *November* 2, " *January* 22.
The Third " " " *Jan'y.* 25, " *April* 9.
The Fourth " " " *April* 19, " *July* 2.

RATES OF TUITION.

☞ Terms are payable in advance. Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the date of their entrance; but no deduction will be made for after-absence during the Session.

		Per Session.
MODEL SCHOOL,	Primary Class	$ 5 50
	Intermediate	6 50
INSTITUTE,—English Department—1st year Classes		8 00
" " "	2d "	9 00
" " "	3d &