NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—Ex-President Thiers of France is seriously ill.

—Secretary of State, Quay, has bought a hotel at Beaver.

—A steamer is building at Sunbury to ply the waters of the Susquehanna.

—Muncy Creek has been stocked with black bass.

—400 pound bears still lurk amid Vermont's unbrageous places.

—People are being chased by bears up in Cameron county.

—A track of land in Clearfield county was sold for $28,000 the other day.

—The Potter county fair is to be held on the 7th and 8th of October.

—The Catholics of Northern Reading are going to build a new church.

—Tioga County Fair will be held on the 30th of September, and October 1st and 2d.

—A railroad to connect Brownville with the Southwest Pennsylvania Railway is talked off.

—During the past two weeks eight children have been stolen in different sections of this State.

—There are but fifteen libraries in Europe that contain more books than the Congressional—263,000 volumes.

—Thirty thousand dollars have been raised for the sufferers by the Pittsburg flood.

—Mrs. Judge Barrett, of Clearfield, recently fell from her chair and immediately expired.

—Laporte is a sweet, scented town. Three skunks were killed there in one week.

—The German men-of-war Nautilus and Albatross sailed for Spain on the 8th inst.

—Frederick Borchart, of Wisconsin, has been appointed United States Consul at Leghorn.

—Major E. W. Crittenden, of the Fifth Cavalry, died at Camp Bowie, Arizona, on the 1st instant, of apoplexy.

—Mr. Wendell Philips has accepted the appointment of Commissioner of Lunacy for Massachusetts.

—Mr. Stantley, the contractor for boring the Hoosac Tunnel, says it will not be finished for two years yet.

—There are 196 males and 194 female lunatics in the State Asylum at Harrisburg.

—It is officially reported that the Carlists have attempted to cross the Ebro without success.

—Germany has given official information that she intends to recognize the Spanish Republic.

—A London letter says Sir Samuel Baker's friends are waiting with some hope and some anxiety for his full account of his recent raid against the African slave dealers.

—The drain of specie from this country to Europe still continues. The steamship Russia, which sailed recently from New York, took out $550,000 in gold.

—The investigation into the circumstances of Bazine's escape is said to show that the director of the prison is gravely implicated, while the other officers are exonerated.

—The Milanese journals assert that Bazaine has passed through that city on his way to the Chateau, Arenenberg, Switzerland, the residence of the Empress Eugenie.

—The latest advices from Madrid are to the effect that France will send an ambassador to Spain as soon as the Spanish representative at Paris receives his credentials.

—Hettie A. Lenso's lease of life expired on Wednesday of last week at Fieldbrook, Humboldt county. Cause—using kerosene as a blacker.

—The man in Montour county who singed his cat to drive the witches away, was taken before a justice and fined $14.38 The witches are not all dead yet.

—A Sunbury printer named Andrew Redlonis 88 years old, and is reported to be quite active yet. He attended the Priestly centennial of Chemistry.

—The Cologne *Gazette* states that the French war vessel which has so long been lying off Civita Vechia, will be removed before the 15th inst.

—Emperor William of Germany, has indorsed the acquittal by Court Martial, of Captain Werner, who was tried for his action at Cartagena during the insurgent troubles.

—The *Galois*, of St. Petersburg, announces that the Czar has invited the ex-Prince Imperial of France, to visit Russia, for the purpose of witnessing military manoeuvres.

—Three horse thieves were taken from the jail at Ozard, Arkansas, on Tuesday night of last week, by one hundred masked men, and hanged.

—Chicago covers 22,000 acres of ground, and the 22,000 acres are covered by one mortgage. As a matter of size, the mortgage has the best of it.

—Prince Bismarck's son, it is stated, fought a duel with an officer of the German army, two or three weeks ago, and killed his man. Pistols were the weapons.

—Glen Eldridge, four miles from Watkins, on the lake shore, is rapidly coming into importance as a beautiful and romantic spot.

—The largest oil still in the world is in the refinery of Porter, Moreland & Co., at Titusville. It is forty-five feet in diameter, nine feet deep, and holds 3,500 barrels of oil.

—A man named W. B. Schive, of Tioga, emigrates to north Northumberland county, has been detected in forging paper to the amount of $6,000. His first act of criminality was swindling an editor.

—The Republican Nominating Convention of Montgomery county, by resolution unanimously adopted, present Governor John F. Hartranft to the people of Pennsylvania as a candidate for re-election in 1875.

—A Reading boy peddler took a seat beside a man who was engaged in praying, and fell asleep. When he awoke he discovered that the praying individual had preyed upon his wares and cash and had decamped.

—Burglars are reported to be thick in Union and Northumberland counties. The headquarters of one gang is said to be in Northumberland village. Efforts are on foot to root them out.

—An officer in the Washington Navy-yard announces that he has an old and reliable bunion which he is desirous to exchange for a more modern sort of barometer that will not get so excited at every little shower that comes up.

—The Atlantic & Great Western company ask holders of its first mortgage bonds to accept "deferred warrants" bearing 4 per cent. interest and payable from the rental to be received from the Erie for their overdue coupons.

—Measures are in progress to secure a portion of Wells island, the largest of the Thousand islands, in the St. Lawrence river, for a permanent international camp meeting ground.

—It is a pertinent suggestion of an exchange that if you know of a good local item you should not tell the editor of it; but let him find it out as best he can, and then find fault with him because he didn't have it just right.

—The order of Patriotic Sons of America, met in convention at Lancaster, this State, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. There was a very large attendance. Reports show that the order is rapidly growing, especially in Pennsylvania.

—State Treasurer Raines, of New York, has recovered, and has notified Deputy Treasurer Apgar that he will resume the duties of his office. Governor Dix has informed the Deputy Treasurer that he will issue an order terminating the incumbency of Acting Treasurer Lansing on that day.

—Two of President Grant's sons—Fred and Jessie, the former aged 20 and the latter younger, accompanied by two young companions, arrived at Pittsburg, on Friday. Lately walked there from Huntington, a distance of 290 miles. The young fellows had undertaken a pedestrian trip across the Alleghenies.

—Mrs. Elijah Froneheiser, an aged woman living at Slatington, Lehigh county, was burned to death on Sunday last. While engaged in preparing breakfast, she was seized with an epileptic fit, and fell upon the stove. She was alone in the house at the time, and being entirely helpless, was roasted to death before the accident was discovered.

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1874.

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call the members of the Republican County Committee of the county of Bradford, met at the Grand Jury Room, in the Boro' of Towanda, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday the 18th day of Aug., 1874; the following being present, viz: H. L. Scott, Geo. W. Buck, A. C. Elsbree, B. S. Dartt, D. L. Staates, Jno. W. Mix, H. Howell, Reuben Young, L. W. Towner, Morris Sheppard, W. P. Lane, J. C. Robinson, and John Mathers. Upon being called to order by the Chairman, upon motion it was ordered that the Republican County Convention be held at the Court House, in the Boro' of Towanda, on the afternoon of Tuesday the 29th day of Sept. next, to be called to order at 2 o'clock, and that the delegate elections in the townships be called by the respective committees of vigilance on Saturday the 26th day of Sept. next, to be opened at 3 o'clock, P. M. and kept open continously until 5 o'clock, P. M.; and that the delegate elections in the Boroughs be called as above and held, commencing at 6 o'clock, P. M., and kept open continously until 8 o'clock, P. M., of the same day aforesaid. Upon motion it was also ordered that the delegate elections be conducted by ballot. It is urgently requested by the committee that the Republican electors of the several districts take an interest in the primary elections and be in attendance thereat, where a fair opportunity will be given for an expression of their preference among the several candidates whose names will be presented to the County Convention for nomination, in the choice of such delegates as best represent their views.

The officers to be nominated and elected are

One member of Congress.
One Senator.
Three Representatives.
One County Commissioner 1 year.
One Auditor.

The following named gentlemen were selected and requested to act as Committees of Vigilance in the several election districts of the county:

V. GILANCE COMMITTEES.

Athens Twp—Samuel Ovenshire, Wm. Walker, Wright Dunham.
Athens Boro—Geo Kinney, B F McKinney, Henry Coryell.
Asperns Twp—Lester Ripley, Tim Fellon, O D Field.
Albany—Joseph Heated, Richard Richards, J W Wilcox.
Alba Boro—Chas Manley, Philip Miller, Col Irad Wilson.
Barclay—Percival Bailey, Luman Putman, Jr, Wm H Brown.
Burlington Twp—S P Gustin, Chas Campbell, R C Haight.
Burlington Boro—W A Lane, John Hill, Dr G P Tracy.
Burlington West—Joseph Foulke, Danyers Bourne, Orlando Rockwell.
Canton Twp—Wm Channel, James Spalding, Lawrence Welch.
Canton Boro—LeRoy Gleason, Perry Lewis, S Vin Derah.
Columbia—Daniel Bradford, Geo L Gates, Oliver Besley.
Franklin—James C Ridgway, David Smiley, Nelson Shutes.
Granville—Chas Kinyon, Henry Jennings, Val Saxton.
Herrick—James Hurst, T A Lee, John Anderson.
Litchfield—W H Carmer, H S Munson, D J Barnes.
LeRoy—Wm F Robinson, Sidney Morse, Hiram Stone.
LeRaysville—D S Codding, Stephen Gorham, O G Canfield.
Monroe Twp—A C Rockwell, J S Blackman, Jeromiah B Mercer.
Monroe Boro—Henry C Tracy, E C Sweet, John Summers.
Orwell—A G Mathews, Sabin Allen, John W Murphy.
Overton—Alfred Strevy, Daniel Heverly, Jr, Jas Molyneux.
Pike—G N DeWolf, E S Skeel, C W Reynolds.
Ridgbury—E K Beckwith, H S Owen, D J May.
Rome Twp—S N Barner, G L Forbes, Orville Taylor.
Rome Boro—C J Eastabrook, H Yontz, G P Vought.
Smithfield—John Bird, Jr, P Phelps, Jr, Bebe Jarould.
Springfield—S D Philips, S S Huggins, Robt Allen.
South Creek—S N Thompson, G O Turk, Ira Crane.
Sheshequin Boro—Finley Furman, LeRoy Scouten, Peter Monroe.
Sheshequin—Moses Watkins, D L Fuller, Hyman Vandauser.
Standing Stone—Richard Jennings, Wm Stevens, Myron Kingsley.
Terry—Ebinezer Terry, W T Horton, Moses T Sheery.
Towanda Twp—Geo H Fox, Silas A Shiner, James M Piatt.
Towanda Boro—1st Ward—Daniel Sullivan, James Stoneman, H E Pitcher.
Towanda Boro—2nd Ward—J P VanFleet, James H Codding, Henry Lamereux.
Towanda Boro—3d Ward—E T Fox, M M Parsons, Joseph Kingsbury.
Towanda North—David Rutty, John J Webb, Silas Mills.
Troy Twp—John Hunt, John Lewis, M M McDowell.
Troy Boro—Scott Newman, John H Grant, Samuel Pomeroy.
Tuscarora—Wm Shumway, A B Sumntr, A A Keeney.
Ulster—James Mather, James Bowey, E B Minier.
Warren—J A Newman, J E Cooper, Wm F Corbin
Windham—R W Darling, Lott Shoemaker, Avery D Babcock.
Wyalusing—James Donohoe, Benjamin Ackley, H B Ingham.
Wysox—Elliott Whitney, E J Clauson, Ebinezer Slocum.
Wells—Wm Relyea, W S Bowman, Charles Roy.
Wilmot—J S Quick, John P Ely, Horton Birney.

H. L. Scott, Chairman.
Geo. W. Buck, Secretary.

That law has its curiosities and uncertainties people who go to law frequently find out, and judges some times learn that they are not infallible. A case in point recently happend in New York with Judge Benedict, of the U. S. Court, who sentenced a criminal named Lange to fine and imprisonment. Lange's lawyer was not slow to discover that the statute said fine or imprisonment and when his client was snugly in jail he got a writ of *habeas corpus*, and when he was brought up the judge corrected his and paid the prisoner for his audacity by a new sentence, dropping the fine and extending the term of imprisonment to the limit allowed by law. Lange now took the case to the Supreme Court, and there it was decided that the first sentence was illegal and therefore void, and the second sentence was void because the judge had exhausted his jurisdiction in the first one, and so the prisoner was discharged altogether. Lange has now sued the judge for false imprisonment, and it is altogether a case curious enough.

The Treasury contains $71,113,210 in coin, $19,913,232 in currency, $33,469,000 coin certificates, $55,955,000 special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, and $382,000,000 outstanding legal tenders. The total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30 1874, were $287,133,873,17.

SENATOR SCOTT.

We read with pleasure a lengthy and able article in Saturday's *North American*, in favor of the re-election of our able and dignified U. S. Senator, Hon. John Scott. The article is too long for our space, or we should cheerfully transfer it to our columns. The following extract is a just tribute to the Senator, and we know it will meet the hearty approval of the Republicans of the State:

"And now we come to take higher ground in this matter. The *country* cannot afford to banish Senator Scott from its supreme councils. We are not of those who believe that the nation has entered upon its decadence—far from it; but we do believe that we have of late years very greatly lowered the tone of all our legistative bodies by the frequent election of unfit and unworthy legislators. The United States Senate has not escaped this contamination. Who needs to be told that the proportion of really able and truly honorable Senators is much less now than formerly? The standard of qualifications for a seat in the Senate, to which only the noblest and the best should ever aspired, has been lowered in many States, but most notably in the southern States. Such Senators as John Scott, with his scholarship, culture, legal attainments, rare oratorical powers, and unswerving conscientiousness, few States have of late been so fortunate as to secure. So long as even a few such men sit in the seats of the fathers, it cannot be said with truth that the Republican party is doomed or that the national glory has departed. But remove him—put in his stead an untried and possibly unfit man, and encouragement is given to the mischievous and reckless elements which would subordinate the good of the country to personal greed, sectional animosity, and all sorts of legislative makeshifts. We stand on the threshold of a critical era in the national life, and the country needs the services of true statesmen and devoted patriots to solve aright the problems of government and national welfare. The deplorable political and financial condition of the southern States, the civil rights dilemma, the transportation complaint of the west, the ghost of specie payments, the heresies of free trade and Canadian reciprocity are the most prominent of these problems, and their magnitude no thoughtful observer will question. Shall we commit these momentous issues to those who are competent to understand them and wise enough to solve them properly? If so, let us strengthen the hands and gladden the hearts of all such by keeping John Scott where he is. Let Pennsylvania show to her sister States that she appreciates the exceeding gravity of the present situation.

The mention of the name of our grand old State suggests our own needs and the necessity of maintaining our own honor in the near future, and presents to us another argument in favor of the re-election of Senator Scott. Pennsylvania's industrial interests have suffered greatly from the effects of the panic of last September, and to-day a large number of her furnaces, and rolling-mills, and factories and workshops are idle, and the labor which used to be sustained by them is unemployed because of that panic. Business generally is in a state of suspension and uncertainty, and the complete restoration of the old-time prosperity seems a long way off. In this sore emergency, our unemployed workingmen and our crippled enterprises have a firm friend in Senator Scott, and whatever relief or protection can be afforded them by legislation he would aid greatly in producing if kept where he is. He has shown himself to be a true and intelligent friend of our great productive industries. Our vast railroad interests are also safe in his hands. He has the courage and the ability to sustain them if the insane spirit of western vandalism should seek to control them. For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river is ever to be effected, or if our noble line of American steamers is ever in need of vindication, who that would take John Scott's place in the United States Senate could serve these interests more effectually in that body than he? Lastly, our Centennial project, in which every Pennsylvanian feels a deep interest, has heretofore had in Senator Scott a most valiant champion, and it would be a most ungracious act, and a most unwise one, to replace him now with a new man who could not by any possibility exercise his influence in securing the legislation that is yet required to secure the complete success of that enterprise.

We need say no more of our candidate. Possessing the confidence of President Grant and his advisers; enjoying the friendship of his brother Senators; on terms of cordiality with his colleague, Senator Cameron; a true Republican and a thorough Pennsylvanian; a gentleman in every sense, whose name has never been coupled with meanness or dishonor, a self-made man, whose sympathies and deportment are in harmony with our best conceptions of an American statesman, John Scott is preeminently the man whom the next Legislature should elect to the United States Senate. His friends everywhere should lose no time in advancing his standard. When the Legislature is chosen in November the selection of a Senator will virtually have been determined. The Republican masses wish to see John Scott reelected. The way to re-elect him is to choose members of the Legislature who will vote for him.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* very justly remarks that while so much is being said against the present congress, it would be well to remember that at the session recently closed it levied no new taxes. Its members have paid their own postage. It refused to authorize any land grants. It repealed the bill increasing salaries. It cut down the annual expenditures more than twenty-seven millions of dollars.

Don't get Excited.—We fear there is danger that the various candidates for nomination this fall, may become excited and do things calculated to harm the party. We caution Republicans to repel any exhibition of such a feeling they may discover cropping out. Let the canvass for the nominations be so conducted that when the ticket is formed all can heartily support it.

CHARLIE ROSS.

The *Press* says that quite a number of its country Democratic exchanges are calling upon the citizens of Philadelphia to inflict summary vengence upon the abductors of Charlie Ross, when discovered, without waiting for the law's delays. In rebuking this spirit of lawlessness, the *Press* takes occasion to refer to the past history of the Democratic party, and shows how its members formerly stole children and were upheld in the barbarous practice even by the courts presided over by democratic judges. The article is so pointed and pungent that we cannot forbear transferring it to our columns. Let our readers reflect upon its truthfulness, and then ask themselves whether a party with such a record should ever again be trusted with power:

"The natural inconsistency and tendency to lawlessness of the Democratic mind is, however, developed in pointed illustration by this advice of its minor journals. It is not surprising, but the natural consequence of that ignorance which is the substratum and foundation of the party which always holds in its lines the lower, more degraded, and least educated classes of society.

"It is recklessly inconsistent for any Democratic journal to invoke lynch law now on the head of any kidnapper or child stealer. Not twenty years ago the blow which has fallen upon Charlie Ross' mother was the always-impending fate of every negro mother in the South, and Democratic laws, Democratic courts, and Democratic majorities riveted this fearful misery forever to the slave's life. Not a colored woman for all this century but coming home from the fields any day might find her child sold away to a certainly cruel fate among strange taskmasters, and if she fled with bleeding heart for consolation to the sanctuary might see the child-stealer sitting there honored and respected — perhaps even in the pulpit presuming to preach a gospel of peace and law and love. Little black Charlie Rosses were stolen away every day and exposed on the auction-blocks of Richmond, New Orleans, Mobile, Nashville, Louisville, and all the cities of the slave land, and if the Democratic National Administration had not been overthrown this great crime would yet be committed day by day in legal form and under the protecting arm of the laws of the United States.

"For years and years the cries of the little black Charlies all over Dixie, and of their parents in grief and desolation, went up to God unavenged; and with them went resolutions of Democratic conventions, and judgments of Democratic judges, and opinions of Democratic attorney generals, and sermons of Democratic clergy, that it was all right and proper. Now, when vengeance has come, and the South is expatiating in blood and humiliation the wrongs of centuries, Democratic journals cry out that she is an abused, maltreated, and oppressed country, and charge to a Republican Administration as cruelty the retributive wrath of God, who, speaking for the wronged everywhere, has said: "Vengeance is Mine, and I will repay." With the same breath these same journals demand that violence and unlawful death be visited upon the abductors of one Northern child, forgetting that for years they and their party have been defending and eulogizing the wholesale abduction of children to a fate even worse than Charlie Ross, even as slavery, the sum of evil, a worse than death."

We know a man, says the Lebanon *Courier*, who was turned out of an office at Washington, not long ago, for his dishonesty, who is now shouting lustily against parties and political corruption. He is but one of his class. Look after the antecedents of these fellows who are so desirous for the breaking up of old parties, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they will be found to be men who have been turned out of office, or wanted office and could not get it, or suffered some other blight to their selfish desires. Every man of observation knows this to be true. Bradford county has its share of those fellows. Men who have heretofore acted with both political parties are now very loud in denunciation of their former associates. One notable instance is that of a certain paper Colonel, who has been an aspirant for office ever since he reached his majority, and who has uniformly betrayed his trust when elevated to position, now proclaims himself unable longer to affiliate with either the Republican or Democratic parties because they are both so corrupt. Col. Piollet is not the only discarded, corrupt politician in this county who is loudly declaiming against the integrity and honesty of public men. Our advice is, when you hear one of these men indulging in diatribes against the party which has had the independence to cast them off, to ask them what office they want.

The recent elections in North Carolina and Tennessee were carried largely by the Democrats, which is not at all surprising. Most of the Southern States are really Democratic, because the leading element there believe just as they did in the old slaveholding days of Democratic ascendency, and they know that the Democratic party at least is true to its old antecedents. The South is anxious to get back to its old days of "glory," when it could wallop the nigger to its satisfaction and crack its legislative whip over the mudsills of the North; and it knows that the Democratic party will do what it can to aid it in reaching that desired condition. There are other things, such as the assumption of the confederate debt by the national government, the payment for the liberation of slaves out of the national treasury, &c.—which the South confidently expects the Democratic party to become instrumental in accomplishing. We say, therefore, that he who hopes for the majority of the Southern States to be reliably Republican, hugs a delusion.

THE RIGHT RING.

In these days of political cowardice, fault-finding and envy, it is refreshing to hear such sentiments as are contained in the following stirring and pointed letter from our old friend W. W. Kean, of West Burlington. It is an evidence that there still exists among the intelligent, thinking portion of community a strong love for the principles of the party, and an earnest determination to hold fast to all that was gained in our late encounter with traitors:

West Burlington, Aug. 12, 1874.

Messrs. Goodrich & Alvord—*Sirs*:—Within please find pay for the Bradford Reporter for current year. I have taken a paper from Towanda continuously ever since 1820, when I first began to do business for myself. Then I was a Democrat, and remained so as long as the party was Democratic. My last democratic vote was for Franklin Pierce; for that mistep I sat on the penance stool till Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation. All I ever had against the Republican party was their timidity in dealing with the Rebel leaders. We never should have had those Ku-Klux barbarities and other outrages, if we had dealt with them as we ought to have done when we had them in our power. Mercy is a daring attribute, but is to be shown only when asked by due repentance; we have thrust mercy and forgiveness where it was never asked. When I see such men as Alexander Stephens in Congress, it raises a feeling that I do not like to indulge. I know it is better to be over merciful than over cruel, but justice first, mercy next. Another thing: When Greeley kicked over the traces and commenced abusing Grant that he *might* be President himself, I almost lost faith in many; but the Republican party is stronger to-day for that very thing than it would have been if he had not done so; we got rid of a politician that was doing us no good. I was sorry he died, I wanted him to live to see how big a fool he made of himself.

William M'Kean.

The Philadelphia *Press* has pretty well recovered from its recent hallucination in regard to the beauties and virtues of "independent journalism," and in its issue of Saturday makes a most damaging exposition of how the prominent "independent" journals of the country were bribed, a few months back, by Canadian and English agents to advocate the iniquitous reciprocity treaty which mercenary free traders were industriously trying to fasten upon this country for generations to come. The *Press* states that articles were prepared at Washington, under the direction of this influence, and sent out and published in the so called "independent" papers of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Springfield, and elsewhere. Articles embracing the same facts, and written in the same style, appeared on the same day, in the "independent" papers of these widely-separated cities, telling too plainly to be misunderstood the hand and the brain whence they came.

In this humiliating exposition of the mercenary character of the so-called independent press, there is a fact that should arrest the attention of thinking men. The conductors of these "independent" papers aspire to give tone to public thought and to direct public sentiment. Recognizing this truth, it is well that their true character should be well understood.

The mission of the "independent press" is to bring money and influence to their conductors. They recognize no attachment to principle, and they are consequently hampered by no devotion of that character. Entirely free to take any side that may offer the best prospects for individual benefits, Hessian-like they follow the banner that offers the most liberal pay. For a tariff to-day—for a free-trade reciprocity treaty to-morrow—they change their convictions as readily as the chameleon changes his color. Unlike the editor whose principles are laid down in a party platform, they are as free and unhampered as the Arab of the desert, and with much propriety they may be characterized as the free booters of journalism.

The Menonnites continue to come to this continent from Russia. Six hundred have arrived at Halifax on their way to the northwest. The account this party give of themselves and their hegira is that their forefathers have lived in the Crimea for upwards of one hundred years and the flight from Russia is because they will not submit to be made Greek Catholics and rendered liable to military service. The number who contemplate leaving reaches forty thousand. Among those just arrived are members of a community who have all their worldly goods in common. The father of the head man of the brotherhood gives this account of them:

"We all work at agricultural pursuits; we don't smoke; if we drink too much we are publicly reproved in our religious meetings We do not use wedding rings; we have no divorce; if a man and wife separate neither is allowed to marry again. We had our own court for small matters, in Russia but had to go before the Russian courts in matters of appeal. We have a large number of families here, some of them being as large as eight or ten children. There are always some very old people among us, like great grandmother Hesterathi, who is about 82 years of age."

Texas Grangeism is a sensible institution. In place of strangling existing rail-roads, they have developed a plan for building a new one, the idea being to bring the old roads to terms by the force of competition. Sensible, this.

The Republican State Convention met in Harrisburg yesterday. At the time we go to press we have not received the proceedings.

COUNT THE COST.

When the boy, impatient of restraint, and brooding over imaginary wrongs inflicted by his faithful and loving parents, resolves to leave the paternal roof and renounce all allegiance to those who have reared him and to whom he is indebted for all the comforts he has ever enjoyed, he imagines, in securing his freedom from his father's control and direction, he is to have easy times. A brief trial is generally sufficient to satisfy the young man that "there is no place like home." So with the earnest, sincere, unselfish Republican, the party never appears so grandly superior to its opponent in all the essentials of a real national life-giving element, as when he gets disgusted with some of its evils and blemishes, and thinks to leave it. Then he looks around for some other party, and he finds no other to compare with it. Then he begins to examine the relative merits of all parties, and finds, as Gerrit Smith recently said, that there is no other party to go to.

Nobody denies that in fourteen years of power corruption has not grown in the Republican party; but we do deny that this corruption is a corruption of the party itself. It is individual corruption within the party, and not the party itself. The Democratic party, on the other hand, has itself become the instrument of corruption. As a *party* it turned against the nation; as a *party* it embraced slavery; as a *party* it to day opposes the cause of temperance and every real reform. The Republican party was never higher in its aims or purer in its purposes than to-day. No corrupt motive or impulse has ever reached its heart. Its aims are all upward, its policy is advancement and prosperity and national greatness and individual comfort and happiness. Like a railroad train, it may be beset by thieves, but the track is all right, the engine is sound, the engineer is true, and the train is safe.

RESOLUTIONS

Unanimously Adopted by the Republican Convention, held in Huntingdon, Pa., Aug. 10th. 1874.

The Republicans of Huntingdon County, by their representatives in Convention assembled, declare—

1st. That they maintain, with undiminished confidence, the principles of the Republican party as proclaimed in the National Platform of 1872, and endorsed by the people in the triumphant election of Grant and Wilson over the candidates and combined vote of the most discordant elements, cemented together, for the time being, by the abandonment of all political principles in a struggle for power.

2nd. That in view of that scandalous public demoralization of all opposing political parties, we now more than ever believe the maintenance and success of the Republican organization to be essential to secure the equal rights of all citizens, to preserve the public credit, to protect labor and all our great national industries, to defend personal and individual rights against all forms of aggression, to sustain and improve the national currency until it shall be par with gold, to uphold and guard at home and abroad our National honor and interests; and so believing, we pledge our best efforts to sustain the National and State administrations, and to secure the nomination and election of honest, faithful and able Republicans to all positions of political trust or power.

3d. That knowing the Hon. John Scott, as one of our fellow-citizens, who has spent his whole life in our midst, we speak with pride of his pure personal character, his fidelity and ability in the discharge of every trust that has been confided to him in private or in public life, his labors in Committees and his speeches on the floor of the United States Senate, and we say to the whole State that we personally know he has the confidence and support of the Republicans of Huntingdon county, and that they believe him to be one of the ablest and best men now in public life.

The Buffalo *Express* combating the idea which has been sometimes advanced, that the two distinct political organizations—Democratic and Republican—have no longer any existence in this country except in name says: "New departures in the progress of national affairs, have necessitated new issues, and party policies have been shaped to meet the demands of special exigencies as they have arisen from time to time. The ground occupied now by the Republican and Democratic parties respectively is of necessity very different from that on which they stood in relation to each other before the war, but the parties themselves remain in all their distinct separateness of aim, policies and ideas of government. There must at all times, in the very nature of things, be two opposite political organizations. There is not at present and cannot be more than two, and it is simply absurd to talk about there being any less. The Republican party did not die when its grand achievement, the abolition of slavery, was accomplished, but girded on its armor afresh to move forward to new and broader issues. Nor did the Democratic party die when it was defeated at the polls in 1860, and never will die, in all human probability, so long as there is any wise measure of government for it to oppose or there remains any possible chance for it to subsist on plunder and rapine. However it may change its tactics, or whatever new phases its policy may assume at different times and in various localities, its character is always and everywhere the same. It matters little for the name—a wolf is a wolf in whatever garb it may be disguised."

The Democrats of Kentucky have of course, succeeded in the election just held, but their majorities do not compare with what they were in the "good old days, when a citizen could wallop his nigger."

Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, and to me directed, I will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Towanda, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Albany boro., bounded as follows: Bounded on the north by lands belonging to the estate of C. F. Welles, dec'd; east by land of Morrell & Tunnell; south by Willow street, and west by land of Edward O'Herron, being 98 feet on Willow street by 150 feet back, with a framed dwelling house thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of E. A. Demorest use vs. Isaac P. Snell and Matilda K. Snell.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Canton township, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by lands belonging to the estate of J. T. Newell, dec'd; east by the public highway leading from Canton to Alba; south by lands of Erastus Putman, and west by lands of James Finnell and others, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, about 70 acres improved, with two framed dwelling houses, one large framed barn, framed horse barn, other outbuildings and orchard of fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Canton township, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Jacob G. Rockwell; south by land of said Jacob G. Rockwell and Omer Rockwell; south by land of D. R. Elliott, and west by lands of A. K. Axtell and Charles Stockwell, containing 60 acres of land, more or less, nearly all improved, no buildings.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Canton township, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by lands formerly owned by N. S. Denmark, Henry Morgan, Henry Spencer, Isaac Manderville and Aaron Doon; east by land of Jacob G. Rockwell; south by lands of Charles Stockwell, Lewis Williams and Andrew Ayers, and west by land of said Charles Stockwell and Lewis Williams, containing 110 acres of land, more or less, about 15 acres improved, no buildings.

ALSO—The defendent's undivided one-half part of one other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Canton and Armenia townships, bounded as follows to wit: On the north by lands of Charles Elif and James Bothwell; east by lands of Israel Stone and Horace Warner; south by land of A. K. Axtell, and west by lands of John W. Griffin and Ezekiel Newman, containing 170 acres of land, more or less, no improvements. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of O. W. Rockwell use vs Elisha Rockwell.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Smithfield township, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north and west by lands of A. & T. A. Seward; east by the public highway leading from Smithfield Centre to Burlington, and on the south by land of David H. Forrest, containing 2 acres of land, more or less, all improved, with a framed house, stable and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Marish J. Fries vs. Albert D. Forrest.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Canton boro., bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Geo. Arnold and Northern Central Railway Co.; east by lands of Benjamin Clark and Widow Brooks; south by Tioga street and John Wheelhouse, and west by the Northern Central Railway Co., containing ½ acre of land, more or less, with framed building known as Keystone Hotel, framed barn with sheds attached, meat market and other outbuildings thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of C. E. Vinton & Co. vs. F. D. Chase. Also at suit of Margaret Dann vs. O. Y. Bennett, F. D. Chase and Chas. Henry, Terrent Tenants. Also at suit of James Finnell use vs. F. D. Chase.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Wells township, bounded as follows to wit: On the north by land of A. C. Noble; east by lands of James H. Brink; south by the public highway, and west by land of Lyman Ayers, and contains 50 acres of land, more or less, about 50 acres improved, with a framed house, framed barn with sheds attached, framed horse barn and orchard of fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Wells township, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Jacob Wryer; south by lands of Hathway & Griffin, and west by lands of Alpha M. Griswold, being one-half part of a lot of land containing two hundred acres, conveyed by Hathway & Griffin to John S. Cotton, by deed dated July 26, 1858, recorded in Bradford Co. Deed Book No. 56, page 41, &c., and subsequently conveyed by A. H. Spalding, sheriff of said Bradford county, to Processor Bank by deed dated Dec. 1, 1863, recorded in Record Book 3, page 150, &c., and conveyed by Processor Bank to Wm. Armstrong by deed dated Nov. 17, 1863, recorded in Record Book 3, page 150, &c., and by Wm. Armstrong conveyed to Alpha Griswold by deed dated Feb. 6, 1866, and recorded, and by said Alpha Griswold to his said son, Arnold A. Lewis, by deed dated Feb. 11, 1866, recorded in Deed Book No. 74, page 317. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Woodman Domorest now to use of William T. Post vs. Benj. T. Turner and E Alvira Carter, Tenants of the person and estate of Hosea H. Carter, a lunatic, and Eugene Carpenter.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Windham township, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by the public highway leading from Beaver House in said township to Athens; east by land of A. W. Alger; south by land of John Howell, and west by the public highway leading from North Orwell over Gleason Hill to Windham Center, containing 41 acres of land, more or less, about 25 acres improved, with a framed house, framed barn, granary and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of William Cook use vs. E. A. Owen.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Wysox township, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by land formerly owned by the "Factory" in said township; east by land of Charles the "Park Hotel;" east by land now or formerly belonging to T. B. Campbell, south by lands of B. S. Dunlap, and west by the public highway leading from the Wysox road near E. B. Coolbaugh's to Bowman's Eddy, being 150 feet in front on said last mentioned road, 225 feet on said first mentioned road, with a framed dwelling house thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of J. P. Kirby vs. S. P. Wallis.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Albany township, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Lewis Jones; east by the South branch of Towanda Creek; south and west by lands of Orlando Haverly, containing 200 acres of land, more or less, about 170 acres improved, with a framed dwelling house, framed barns, other outbuildings and orchard of fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Albany township, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Frank Wilcox; east by land of Simon Hardy; south by land of Wm. Pembleton, and west by the Sullivan & Erie Coal and Railroad Company, containing 15 acres of land, more or less, no improvements. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Montanyes vs. A. Haverly.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Albany township, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north and east by lands of C. Hunsiker; south by the public highway, and west by the Thurston lot and Henry Farr, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, about 100 improved, with a framed house, framed barn, other outbuildings and orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Geo. Smith use vs. J. P. Kirby.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Alba boro., bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of N. M. Reynolds and V. M. Wilcox; east by lands of A. J. Merritt and P. P. Miller; south by land of J. A. Witherell, and west by the public highway leading from Troy to Canton, containing one-acre of land, more or less, with one-framed dwelling houses, framed barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of L. A. Packard vs. J. L. Baker.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Pike and Herrick townships, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Geo. C. Atwood and Archibald Coleman; east by Thomas Beaumont; south by Thos Peet, and west by lands of Geo. C. Atwood, containing about 90 acres, more or less, about 60 acres improved, with a log house with framed addition, framed barn and a young orchard thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Obadiah Titus 2d vs. Hollet Titus Jr.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Athens township, described as follows, viz: Being all that certain lot or parcel of land lying on the west side of Elder Street in South Waverly (so called) in said township of Athens, and being lot No. 55 as described on a map of said village of South Waverly, recorded Jan. 30, 1865, in the office for recording of deeds &c, in and for said county at Towanda, in Deed Book No. 74, page 23, said lot being 60 feet and 6 inches front on said Ulster St., with a framed house and a few fruit trees thereon, and being the same lot as conveyed from Robert Dilline and wife to George N Eldminster by deed bearing date Feb. 24, 1871, and recorded in said office for recording of deeds &c, in Deed Book No 120, page 16, &c. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Nathan Dil