NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—Senator Cameron and party are at the Hot Springs of Canon, Colorado.

—The *Herald* says John Cochrane's Convention was Lanigan's ball.

—Brooklyn highwaymen have introduced the novelty of lassooing their victims.

—President Grant visited Wall street New York, on Monday.

—Jay Gould has given $2500 to the grass hopper sufferers of Nebraska.

—Ann Eliza Young is to lecture on Mormonism in San Francisco.

—Simon Cameron and party arrived in San Francisco Saturday evening.

—Bayard Taylor opens the lecture course at West Chester on the 17th inst.

—Evan Theodore Tilton had a mother-in-law. She was eminently Tiltonian.

—Parson Brownlow will not run for Senator again. He spells negro with two ks.

—The Prince of Wales has accepted the Grand Mastership of the Order of Free Masons.

—Mrs. Hooker Beecher is convinced that her brother is innocent of these charges.

—Theodore Tilton, it is reported, is to go on the editorial staff of the Chicago *Tribune*.

—The statement that Colonel Josiah Pratt had a stroke of paralysis is unfortunate.

—Miss Edna Dean Proctor has sued the *Graphic* for libel. That paper characterizes it as old her age.

—Gen. Sherman has sold his Washington residence. It cost him nothing and sold for $20,000.

—Gen. G. T. Beauregard and daughter, of Louisiana, arrived in New York a week or two since from Canada.

—General Schenck, the American minister to England, is taking a tour of Ireland in company with his three daughters.

—David C. Keller has been nominated by the Republicans of Reading as their second candidate for Assembly.

—The colored men of Williamsport have organized a Republican club. They propose to imitate the Minute Men of Pennsylvania.

—An Indiana Democratic newspaper says that the Louisiana rebellion has cost the Democracy in that State five thousand votes.

—Andy Johnson is shortly to make a speech on the great industries of the country, having concluded to let the Constitution rest for a while.

—The cabinet of Franklin Pierce was the only one since the foundation of the government in which there was no change throughout the Presidential term.

—Judge E. R. Hoar, of the Seventh Massachusetts District, has refused positively to alter his expressed determination not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

—Charles P. Walker, of Honesdale, has been nominated by the Republicans of Wayne county as a candidate for President Judge against the blackmailer Dimmick.

—Silver mine Senator Jones of Nevada is to be married. A Miss Sullivan of New York is the girl who is all that his fancy painted.

—For fear that somebody might make a mistake, President MacMahon does his shooting this year on the estate of his wife's relatives.

—Col. Forney writes that England is the active field of the Centennial project. Poor, her memory must be very oblivious of the unpleasantnesses of a hundred years ago.

—Robert F. Laird, of Jersey City, magistrate of the peace who mysteriously disappeared, has sailed for Europe. He is a defaulter.

—Robert Toombs says that he wishes his record was as good with his God as he is with his country. It is probably about the same.

—William Moran, a native of Penn, Chester county, is conductor of the *Daily Telegraph*, a new Sunday paper published in Philadelphia.

—Vice-President Wilson was in Washington a few days since, and reported his health much improved. He expects to resume his official duties this winter.

—Five Franc pieces have appeared in France, having on one side the head of the Prince Imperial, who, in the legend styles himself "Napoleon IV."

—The Reading railroad company announces a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. equal to $1 per share, payable on the 22d of October.

—Pennsylvania has 165 blast furnaces, 130 rolling-mills, 16 rail-mills, 18 steel works, and 31 bloomaries. All the other States put together do not contain so many.

—Postmaster-General Jewell's family will sail from Liverpool the first week in November and go direct to Washington. The Miss Jewell will take a prominent part in Cabinet society this Winter.

—It is said that Commodore Vanderbilt—now seventy-six years of age—will retire from active life, abandon the stock market and dissolve his connection with railroad and other offices on the 1st of November.

—Mrs. Abraham Stroch, of Manch Chunk, while drawing some water was bitten twice on the hand by a rattlesnake, which was coiled up by the hydrant.—A physician kept her under the influence of liquor for fifteen hours, and she will recover.

—Arlington, Virginia, has a preacher case in black. The case has a parson and, several erring wives of parishioners, but no mutual friend, no invoice of letters and no documents, no hanging on ragged edges, no hypochondria.

—The championship scull race between Brown of Halifax and Morris of Pittsburg for $2000 a side, came off on Saturday and was won by Brown, who reached the goal two lengths ahead.—Time, 37 minutes. The race is said to have been the best ever witnessed in Halifax.

—The Grand Hotel at Saratoga was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday. It broke out at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in the south wing. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The building was valued at $300,000 and was insured for about $200,000.

—The Lord Bishop of Litchfield, England, accompanied, by the Rev. I. I. Edwards, his chaplain, and Hubert Hodson, chancellor of his diocese, are in Omaha, as guests of Bishop Clarkson.

—Senator Morton and wife, accompanied by Mrs. Holloway and ex-Governor Parbank, have left Indianapolis for California. The Senator will remain on the Pacific coast until Congress meets, or until his health will permit of his returning.

—Mark Twain writes to a lecture agent: "Your offer of $30,000 to lecture fifty nights does not tempt me. I have run about the world long enough. I mean to live and die at home! I starve at it. I love you, but I can not lecture any more."

—The Hon. John Cadwalader is said to have been selected by the executors of James Buchanan's will to write the memoir of the late President. The will devised $5,000 for that purpose, and designated Mr. William B. Reed as the writer. Mr. Reed subsequently declined the trust.

—Rossiter W. Raymond, in a letter to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, explains that the term "meet-thing" simply means keeping home troubles secret, and says shame on the blackguards who can fish from the obscene abyss of their own consciousness a criminal significance for such a word and such a thing.

—The Governor of Illinois on Saturday appointed delegates to a convention to be held at Louisville on the 21st of October, to consider the question of removing the National Capital from Washington to the Mississippi Valley. Among the delegates are Senators Logan and Oglesby, Gen. J. W. Singleton and ex-Lieut. Gov. Koerner.

—The Rev. Jessie H. Jones, of Cambridge, Mass., holds that a man has a natural right to as much land as he can work with his own hands; that land should not be bought or sold, and that no man has the right to make a profit for the reason that when he is dead it is none of his business what becomes of what he leaves behind.

—At Pottsville, on Friday last, Patrick Farrel, on trial for the murder of Michael Bradley, near Minersville, in January last, was convicted of murder in the second degree, after the jury had been out twenty-seven hours. Farrel first shot Bradley, then cut his body in two, and threw it down the air shaft of a mine.

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1874.

EDITORS

E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD

Republican State Ticket,

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ARTHUR G. OLMSTED.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HARRISON ALLEN.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
ROBERT B. BEATH.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
EDWARD M. PAXSON.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. B. LAPORTE.

FOR SENATOR,
HON. H. L. SCOTT,

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
GEORGE MOSCRIP,
O. D. KINNEY.
DR. E. G. TRACY.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN N. CALIFF.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS SHEPARD.

FOR SURVEYOR,
CAPT. GEORGE V. MYER.

FOR AUDITOR,
GEORGE W. BRINK.

THE TICKET.

The issue of the REPORTER last week followed so quickly after the convention that we were unable to refer to the ticket in any extended manner. The gentlemen composing the ticket are generally so well known that it hardly seems worth while to call the attention of Republicans to them.

The candidate for Congress, Hon. B. LAPORTE, is emphatically a farmers' candidate. A farmer himself,—not a mere theoretical one, but a practical tiller of the soil, fully imbued with the doctrine of individual rights, and against the usurpation of corporate power. We have witnessed the gradual encroachment of the money power of the country upon the rights of individuals, until the great mass of the people are at the mercy of associated capital. Mr. LAPORTE is a fair representative of the people upon every material issue between the Republican and Democratic parties, and as such is entitled to the united support of the Republican party of this congressional district; and most especially should the industrial classes turn out and give him their support. They should seize the opportunity now offered them as a tribute to their political interests, and bring their whole force united to the polls on the 3d of November in support of Mr. LAPORTE.

As if to make the issue more direct between the power of corporations on the one hand, and individual rights on the other, the Democratic party have placed in nomination against Mr. LAPORTE the President of the First National Bank of Towanda,—an institution which divides annually 16 per cent. net profit to its stockholders, besides a large annual profit placed to credit of the surplus fund of the bank. A Congress composed of bank presidents would hardly be expected to so legislate as to make money easy of access to the people. We have no desire to misrepresent Mr. POWELL or do him injustice on the subject, but it must be apparent to the most casual observer that his interests are all in favor of continuing the national bank monopoly and opposed to free banking, as such a measure of relief for the people would interfere with his personal pecuniary interests.

The industrial classes, of whatever occupation, are personally interested in the election of Mr. LAPORTE, because he is in favor of levying such rates of duty on imports as will protect the labor of the country and insure to it a just remuneration. Recognizing the existing necessity for the collection of about two hundred millions of dollars annually from custom duties on imported merchandize, toward the current expenses of the government and the gradual liquidation of the national debt, he will so vote as to protect the labor of the country against the importations from foreign countries, produced by the pauper labor of Europe.

Mr. POWELL, the Democratic opponent of Mr. LAPORTE, is not only the representative of the money power against the people, but he is also an avowed free-trader,—a principle which, if carried out, would, perforce of circumstances, drive the government to a system of direct taxation in order to meet the current expenses; a system of taxation which would be levied *per capita*, and would fall upon all classes alike—the poor as well as the rich. Virtually the contest is narrowed to these issues, and every material interest is therefore interested in the election of Mr. LAPORTE.

For State Senator Hon. H. L. SCOTT was selected. Mr. S., although he has held important posts of trust, has never been an office-seeker. His excellent business qualifications and sterling integrity have frequently suggested him in times of emergency. When the Internal Revenue laws went into effect, and so much depended upon the honest and faithful performance of duty by the revenue officers of the government, he was appointed to the collectorship of this district, and discharged the onerous and complicated duties so well that when ANDY JOHNSON commenced the work of decapitation the Secretary of the Treasury said that Mr. SCOTT's services could not be dispensed with, although he was a pronounced and uncompromising opponent of the administration. At the beginning of GRANT's first term he voluntarily relinquished the office, and has since divided his attention between the care of his farm and several other important trusts of a private character, requiring just the qualifications necessary in an honest public official. He is entitled to, and will receive, the support of all true Republicans.

For Representatives, O. D. KINNEY, WM. MOSCRIP, and Dr. E. G. TRACEY are the candidates. They are all young men, none of whom have ever held any office. Mr. KINNEY comes from a family well known throughout the county. His grandfather represented this county in the legislature at an early day, and more recently two of his uncles have filled the same position with more than ordinary ability. Mr. KINNEY while but a mere boy offered his services to the country at the breaking out of the rebellion; the regulations prohibiting boys of his age from enlisting did not deter him, for he immediately sought and obtained a situation as drummer-boy, which position he held until he became old enough to bear the musket. He continued with the army until the close of the war, when he returned to his home in Sheshequin and engaged in the mercantile business. His reputation among those who know him best is that of an honest, prudent business man of more than ordinary ability, and entirely worthy the support of the party.

Mr. MOSCRIP is well known through the eastern portion of the county. Brought upon a farm where he was compelled to labor from early morn to late at night, he still found time to cultivate his mind, and before he arrived at maturity had become a useful and successful teacher in the common schools. He has never before been an aspirant for any office, but is thoroughly posted in political history. A farmer by profession he has made himself familiar with the science of agriculture, and never allows an opportunity for the improvement of his class to pass unimproved. It is most gratifying and encouraging to the young agricultural class of the county to see one of their number honored with a nomination for so important a position, and we doubt not they will see to it that he gets a good vote.

The other candidate, Dr. TRACEY, is a practicing physician of a good deal of eminence in his profession. He is very popular with all classes within the circle of his acquaintance, and will receive a large vote in the western part of the county. He is thoroughly identified with the interests of the county and will prove a useful legislator.

The renomination of MORRIS SHEPARD was a deserved testimony to a faithful, conscientious, and able public officer. No act of his official or private life requires explanation or defense. A man of superior judgment, independent thought and action, he is just the man to whom the financial interests of the county should be entrusted.

Capt. GEO. V. MYER, the nominee for County Surveyor, is a rising young man. He received a thorough mathematical education, and is a good civil engineer. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the 50th Pa. Vol. and served in the army until the close of the war. At the expiration of his first term of enlistment he re-enlisted for three years more. By bravery and other soldierly qualities he rose to the position of a captain, and through all the different grades of rank received the highest commendations from his superior officers. He never asked for nor received a furlough, except when the whole regiment were granted thirty days leave of absence. He was at the front with his regiment all the time, with the exception of eight months which he spent as a prisoner in a rebel pen. The office of county surveyor is an important one at this time, and we earnestly hope it will not be overlooked on the day of election. Mr. MYER has always been an earnest Republican, and merits on that account, as well as his fitness and army record, a large vote.

For the important office of County Auditor no better selection than that of G. W. BRINK, Esq., could have been made. From long experience in business the duties of the office will be familiar to him, and his established reputation for strict integrity and unflinching fidelity is a sufficient guarantee that no improper bills will be approved with his consent.

Fellow-citizens of Bradford County, the ticket is before you. See to it that the work of the campaign so auspiciously begun by the convention does not fail through your negligence.

THE Republicans of little Sullivan have honored three former citizens of this county by placing them in nomination for honorable and important positions. Hon. T. J. INGHAM has been unanimously nominated by the district for President Judge, with a fair prospect of success. Col. Jos. T. HORTON was presented by the county for Congress, and while he will not probably be nominated in the conference, (as there are several large counties connected with Sullivan) the mention of his name indicates his political status. For Sheriff, FRANK HANNAN was nominated and we believe will be elected, although the opposition have a majority of several hundred. FRANK was a brave soldier, and since the close of the war has been an active advocate of the principles he periled his life for on Southern soil. He is peculiarly qualified for the position, and if elected will discharge the duties with honor to himself and credit to the county.

LATTA AND UNIVERSAL LIBERTY.

When in 1865 an act was before the Legislature regulating the carrying of passengers on street railways, the discussion called out all the peculiar bitterness of opposition for which the Democracy were so famous in their hate of the colored race. JOHN LATTA, the present Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was a member of the Senate at that period and voted against every proposition to give the colored people equal rights on such public conveyances. In the course of the debate on the resolution referred to Mr. LATTA fiercely declared;

"I hold that this proposition is one step towards the organization of a monarchical form of government in this country. This State, the Union of States, and the Government of the Union—these were all formed on the broadest principles of democratic equality—upon the doctrine of "equal rights" to all—upon the very laws of nature itself—and they afford a living illustration of equality among men, and inequality among those whom God saw fit to make unequal. I hold that the wealthiest negroes are not equal with the white people of this country, *and that any law or provision which proposes to raise them to an equality with the white men of America* IS A STEP TOWARDS THE FORMATION OF A MONARCHICAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

When in 1864 a constitutional amendment was proposed to confer the right of the elective franchise on Pennsylvania soldiers in the field fighting for the Union, JOHN LATTA, then in the Senate, spoke and voted against the measure, doing all in his power to defeat it. Among the reasons given for this opposition to enfranchise the soldiers of the Union was that men who bear arms are not fit to exercise an elective franchise, and another that the proposed amendment was contrary to the genius of our institutions.

It is for services like these that the Democracy of Pennsylvania now honor JOHN LATTA, because he did little other work while in the Legislature save that of delivering bitter partisan speeches against all propositions to secure the liberty of the slave and do honor to the soldiers who were defending the Union which the slaveholders were waging a traitorous war to destroy.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Inspired by their seeming success last year in the unexpected election of one of their candidates, the Democrats of this county came together on Thursday last for the purpose of nominating a ticket. Candidates were numerous, and the anti-PIOLLET faction in the ascendancy. A caucus of the ringleaders was held in the forenoon, and a slate prepared, which was put through without regard to the wishes of anybody.

The convention was called to order at 1 o'clock by Col. H. B. MCKEAN. The list of townships was called and delegates enrolled. E. HERRICK, Esq., of Athens, was called to the Chair, and S. W. BUCK and C. E. FERGUSON elected Secretaries.

The programme laid out by the caucus was then strictly carried out. No candidate was presented for Congress, but conferees favorable to the nomination of Jos. POWELL were appointed. DELOS ROCKWELL was nominated for State Senator; Major U. TERRY, J. E. PIOLLET and PELEG PECK, Jr., were nominated for Representatives; S. H. INGERSALL, of South Creek, was the choice for Commissioner; WM. FOYLE for District Attorney; A. H. BALDWIN for Auditor, and FRANK MAYNARD for County Surveyor.

Personally many of the candidates are fair men, and all that can be said against them is that they are in bad company.

UNFORTUNATE.—It is unfortunate for the Democratic party that it can not control the ruffians which belong to it long enough to get into power. Just when it needs public confidence it loses it. Just when the people are beginning to feel that the party has reformed and means well, and that the devil has been cast out of it, the cloven foot shows itself, and the old-time rascality crops out in full bloom. Democracy has a terrible load to stagger under, and to add to its burdens by increasing its power would be little short of cruelty. When it succeeds in civilizing Georgia and Texas it may turn its attention to the nation. If the rifle and knife prove effective civilizing agencies in those States it may pay to introduce these novel instruments of political reform a little further North. But we fear the experiment will fail. Conversion through fear is not very lasting and the power thus gained is only for a day. Democracy should issue a proclamation to the faithful, urge them to appear honest and law-abiding citizens until the party is enthroned at the National Capital. It will be hard work for the faithful to affect the disguise, but it may pay if kept up for a score of years.

AN ATLANTA paper wants the White League organized in every Southern hamlet. ROBERT TOOMBS—the same ROBERT who promised in 1860 to drink all the blood that would be shed if the Southern States seceded—says no Federal troops shall pass through Atlanta on their way to Louisiana. He has evidently forgotten some of the little incidents and excursions during the late "unpleasantness." Should occasion demand it, however, his memory may be jogged by another march through Georgia, even "from Atlanta to the sea."

POSTMASTER JEWELL'S order that no absences on pay must extend beyond thirty days, and the employes must eschew intoxicating liquors, strikes at a reform little expected in the Washington departments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Amusements—How the "Stay-at-Homes" pass away the Summer Months—Return of the Fashionables—Another Retrenchment—The Marriage in High Life, and the Recent Troubles at the South.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1874.

The past month, like the one preceding it, has been quiet and uneventful. With the exception of the Theatre and places of amusement, and a little more activity in business, there has nothing transpired beyond what is usually incident to the dull months.

DRAMATIC.

At Ford's Opera House the theatrical season was inaugurated in the early part of the month by introducing to the public a troupe of burlesque performers, consisting principally of blonde ladies in blonde wigs and abreviated garments, but from the very thin houses which greeted their appearance it would seem as if the public were disposed to be less prodigal in the expenditure of their stamps, or had ceased to be interested in that kind of amusement. Had Congress been in session their efforts, doubtless, would have been better appreciated, and the circle of bald-headed youths that usually surround the footlights would have been greatly augmented. At the new National Theatre the season was commenced by Jananschek the great, but with scarcely any better success. Crowded houses so far have not been the result of these engagements, and consequently the managers of these temples of amusements are not contemplating the scene with that customary smile that was always so "child-like and bland."

About the only place that appears at present to be patronized to any extent, is the

THEATRE COMIQUE,

which is filled with evidently an appreciative audience. Here the worn-out jokes and stale witticisms of the performers are applauded and *encored* over and over again by the *gamins* and gods of the gallery, while the the ballet-dancer, enveloped in her clouds of gauzy of muslin, is looked upon and revered as a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." Burnt-cork negro minstrelsy, the bones and the banjo, and burlesque drama, appear to be masters of the field; and, however deplorable the fact, so demoralized have become the tastes of the amusement-loving public that the legitimate drama, (so called), is patronized for a little time only, when Washington is at the full tide of its fashionable season.

The Theatre Comique has become not only a resort for the middle and plebeian classes of the community, but the aristocratic portion of it also furnishes its quota, and not a small one has it been, either. Prominent merchants' sons, "society gentlemen," young members of the bar, young officers of the navy or army, journalists, bankers (young and old), government officials and clerks, and occasionally a stray member of Congress, rejected lovers,—in short, representatives from every calling in the higher and lower spheres of life, may be found gathered within its walls; all of whom, if questioned, have come out on the excuse of relieving the monotony of the regular routine of the day's business.

Connected with the Theatre—as with all establishments of the kind—and in close proximity to the stage,

IS A WINE ROOM,

where those who don't care to mingle with the promiscuous audience amuse themselves by treating to wine the fair dancers, songsters, and actresses of the company. To get "behind the scenes" is one of the highest aspirations of the "swell," where not unfrequently may be found those around whose brows have been gathered the frosts of many winters, but who still retain an eye for the beautiful, and within whose breasts there is yet a susceptibility and a green spot that acknowledges the "soft impeachment." Resolved upon having a good time during the temporary suspension of business, or while his wife and family are at the sea-shore or mountain-side, and safely secluded from the vulgar gaze of the public, wine, oysters, sandwiches and cigars are ordered with a liberality and a prodigality beyond any thing ever known to his better half in their palmiest days. And while all this is being enacted, the eyes of the newly-initiated novice are made to protrude with astonishment in witnessing the rapidity with which these bespangled sylphs and fairies in wings put down the substantials, followed by glassful after glassful of the stimulant, and, like sleepy Joe in Pickwick, scall repeatedly for "more." It must not be supposed, however, that all of them are thus favored in securing this expensive admiration. "All is not gold that glitters." Standing about the wings of the stage may be seen the less fortunate ones, many of whom, although young, are pale and sunken-eyed, wearing a consumptive and haggard look that the thickest coatings of paint cannot disguise. Wearily and patiently they wait for the performance to close, when they hurry away with the miserable pittance received, which is quickly expended in helping to keep starvation from their wretched homes, whose squallid occupants, in many instances, know no other means of support.

Here the recent celebrity now known as the

ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER,

still continues to delight the *habitues* with those graceful steps and aerial flights that so recently captivated and carried away in triumph the heart of a gay youth of aristocratic birth and parentage, and which at the time created such a flutter of excitement in the circles of both high and low life. The unbending old Admiral, the descendant of a proud ancestry—dealers in shoddy, perhaps,—in the stern dignity of his wounded pride, having seen proper to discard and disown this degenerate scion of his house, the fair dancer—from necessity, if not from choice,—continues her vocation; and, as a consequence, the theatre has the benefit of what has become a popular sensation.

RETURNING HOMEWARD.

The season of rest and recreation is now over, and naturally our seabathers and mineral water-drinkers are directing their wandering steps homeward. Wagon-loads of battered and broken trunks, piled mountains high, from the huge Saratoga down to the frail hat box, are beginning to be seen in the streets on the way to their several destinations; while the Depots that were lately so quiet are a scene of tumult and confusion as train after train arrives with its great burdens of tired, dusty, and travel-stained humanity.

Amid the smashing of baggage, the squalling of babies and the Babel of tongues in perpetual motion, together with the annoyance, importunities and deafening cries of the hackmen, who assail you on every and with "Have a hack, sir?" "This way for the National," "Right up Pennsylvania Avenue for Willard's," it would seem, for a time at least, as if bedlam or Barnum's Hippodrome had suddenly broken loose. The remarkably cold weather which has prevailed throughout the greater part of the past summer has not been at all favorable to watering places and mountain resorts, and consequently the season is forced to a close several weeks earlier than usual. The President and family are expected to return in a few days to the White House, which is now being renovated and made ready for their reception.

AND STILL ANOTHER RETRENCHMENT.

In the several departments of the Government quiet is again being restored, and many of the unfortunates who at the end of the fiscal year received notice that their services were no longer required, have succeeded in finding their way back to their old employment. The spasm of retrenchment, however, has not yet entirely subsided, and in the Post-Office Department considerable commotion is prevailing by reason of rumors of a reduction of the clerical force. The present number employed is no greater than allowed by law, but with the view of conforming to the reform policy adopted by the last Congress, it is said that the new Postmaster General is holding under consideration the practicability of attempting to carry on the work of the Department with a less number than is now employed. Reform appears to be the prevailing sentiment; and at present is being manifested in many ways, some of which are curious and wonderful to behold. The annual distribution of pocket-knives in the Department, it is reported, ceases with the present year, and consequently the eyes of the government clerk have been gladdened for the last time over the glittering gift; and the wife and little ones that once a year were gathered together to contemplate its beauties and discourse upon its qualties and possible value, will do so no more. Such are the results of a rigid economy which, if faithfully carried out after this fashion, will go far in lessening the burdens of taxation and in diminishing the magnitude of the public debt.

FITCH-SHERMAN WEDDING.

Great preparations are being made for the wedding of Miss Minnie, daughter of General Sherman, to a young Lieutenant of the Navy, which is announced to take place on Thursday evening next at the St. Aloysius Church, of this city, of which the family are members. An Archbishop is to come all the way from Cincinnati to officiate on the occasion, and to see that the nuptial knot, in accordance with the creed of that church, is so tied that there shall be no possible way of unloosing it hereafter.

As the General is noted for being somewhat fond of excitement, as well as partial to a good time, it will doubtless be made the great event of the season. Invitations, it is understood, have been sent out by the thousand, which, if responded to, (as without question a very great number of them will be) there will certainly be no lack of company. The entertainment, which will be given at the home of the General after the ceremony is over, will doubtless want for nothing that money can supply or taste suggest. As there has been no special exclusiveness aimed at in giving out invitations, and as the General is known to be rather adverse to anything like formality, we may expect, from his well known social habits and liberality, that there will be an abundance of the good things of life, both liquid and substantial. With certain parties a "high old time" is expected, such as has not been seen in Washington for many a day.

SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

The present unsettled condition of the South, which has recently been the subject of a no small amount of discussion, and which is likely to be the cause of a good deal of trouble for some time to come, can be attributed only to the mistaken policy of Congress in granting so hastily so many general amnesty bills and reconstruction acts to a people that were entirely void of a single law-abiding sentiment. While Northern legislators endeavored to be as just and generous in peace as in war, the history of the reconstruction of every Southern State shows that the first exercise of their authority was to expel every colored man from their councils, and to trample upon the political rights of a people upon whose human rights they had trampled for so many generations. Disregarding their solemn pledges to protect and support the theory of popular self-government, and in flagrant violation of their oaths, they have constantly aimed at bringing about sectional collision and reviving the murderous hatred of northern sentiment. It is hardly possible to pick up a Southern paper without finding proof of these assertions, while the telegraph almost daily informs us that some Southern locality has been the scene of some wanton outrage. Believing, as they have been taught by unscrupulous politicians, that their cause is not a lost one, the conditions of peace have been utterly disregarded, and the demon influence of slavery revived. In the present disturbances we have, in a spasmodic way, the renewal of a conflict which was ended ten years ago, but which, we are inclined to believe, was ended just a little too soon. The generosity and liberality extended them has led them to believe that the "last ditch" has not yet been reached. M.

DON'T WANT THEM.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, in the Revised Rules issued for the use of the agents, Solicitors and Medical Examiners of that Company, establish the following as rule eighth:

"It has been deemed best to regard proprietors of saloons where liquor is sold, as extra hazardous, and therefore uninsurable, irrespective of the individual habits of the applicant, because experience proves that the sober, temperate, law-abiding citizen often receives serious or fatal injury when he endeavors to prevent inebriety, and its attendant brawls, in his establishment; so that in such cases our risk is not from death by intemperance or habits of life, but from "business."

REMEMBER that a vote for either of the Democratic candidates for Representative, is a vote in favor of a Democratic United States Senator.

VOTE the full Republican ticket. Every candidate is worthy of support.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

The Republican Senatorial Conference met in this place on Friday last. All the conferees were present, as follows:

Bradford—S. W. Alvord, A. Fee, N. Gilbert, J. F. Satterlee, and Geo. H. Fox.

Wyoming—S. A. Sturdevant, T. A. Dawson.

Hon. H. L. SCOTT, of Bradford, and Dr. NATHAN WELLS, of Wyoming, were mentioned. Mr. SCOTT received a majority of the votes, and on motion of Mr. DAWSON his nomination was made unanimous.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the next conference shall be held in Tunkhannock.

Adjourned.

S. A. STURDEVANT, Prest.
GEO. H. FOX, Sec'y.

To show in what esteem our candidate for Lieut. Governor is held at home we copy the following from the *Potter Journal*, published where he resides: "The Republican State Convention has honored this county by nominating one of our citizens for the new office of Lieut. Governor. We have some acquaintance with most of the prominent men of Pennsylvania, and we do no injustice to any of them when we give expression to our deliberate judgment that Hon. A. G. Olmstead is the peer of the ablest and best of them. He has reached his present position without the aid of wealth or influential personal friends, but solely by the strength of his character and eminent qualifications for the important office to which he has been nominated by the people of Pennsylvania. We use the term 'people' because he was not the choice of the politicians of Philadelphia or Pittsburg. He did not receive a vote from Allegheny county in convention, and but 13 out of the 46 from Philadelphia. We are gratified beyond our power of utterance at the respect shown to one of our citizens, and it gives unusual pleasure to note the unanimous expression of good will from the people toward our nominee. It is not our purpose to write an eulogy, but simply to give voice to the general feeling of pride and satisfaction over the distinction and honor which one of our citizens has secured for the county of Potter."

ED. REPORTER—DEAR SIR:—In a speech of great length, delivered at the Easton Experimental Farm at West Grove, Chester County Pa., recently, Col. V. E. PIOLLET said that, "of all the persons who came and asked admission to the Grange, the *Politician was the least wanted.*"

Does the Colonel talk in that way when at home?

SPECTATOR.

THE Elmira Daily *Advertiser*, notices the nomination of Mr. LAPORTE, in the following complimentary, but truthful words:

The Congressional Conference for the 15th District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming, met in Tunkhannock on Wednesday last, and after balloting two days, finally nominated Hon. Bartholomew Laporte, of Bradford.

Mr. L. has been indentified with the Republican party from its organization down to the present time. Indeed, he was one of the first men in the Democratic party to throw off the shackles which the slave power had riveted upon them, and declared for free soil, and free speech, while such men as Wilmot were hesitating about taking the step. At the organization of the party in that State he was placed upon the ticket for Surveyor General, and has rendered yeomen service ever since. A man of clear perceptions and decided convictions, he is bold in avowing his belief, and bears the reputation among his friends and neighbors of all parties of being as pure and honest as he is bold. The farming classes hail his nomination as another evidence that the Republican party recognize true merit wherever found, and that the industrious intelligent tiller of the soil is as likely to be called to positions of honor and trust as the man in any of the so-called learned professions. Bradford will roll up an old fashioned majority for him on the 3d of November.

PLANK 4 of the Democratic State platform reads thus: "That we cherish a grateful remembrance of our brave soldiers and sailors." Will the Democratic State Committee officially inform the people of Pennsylvania who "their" soldiers are? Are they the men who fought out to victory a war which the State Democratic Convention declared to be only a record of "debt, slaughter, and disgrace," or the men who lost in that war.

A PORTION of the Roman Catholics, of New Haven, Conn, at the suggestion of Dr. CARMODY, "a prominent Catholic priest," ran a ticket for School Directors, at the recent election, to get control of the Boards, and appropriate money to their own schools. The Catholic candidates received 1,400 votes out of 5,000 polled. Many Catholics, it is said, condemned the movement and refused to vote their ticket.

THE Democrats can't agree on a candidate for Judge in the Wyoming and Sullivan district, and it begins to look as though INGHAM would walk over the course without opposition.

EVERY laboring man in the county is interested in having labor protected. Mr. LAPORTE is decidedly on the side of labor.

THE Democratic candidates for the Legislature are all pledged to vote for a repeal of the local option law.

WITH a full vote, Bradford will give 2,500 majority for LAPORTE.

Powell & Co.

POWELL & CO.

Are now receiving their usual large stock of Fall goods, which will be sold at GREATER BARGAINS than ever before since the war. It is impossible for them to enumerate all the articles in their large stock of goods. They would however call particular attention to great bargains

In DRESS GOODS,

In TABLE LINENS & TOWELING

In BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

In PLAIN, WHITE, RED, CHECKED AND OPERA FLANNEL.

In CLOTH AND CASSIMERES, SUITINGS, DIAGONAL COATINGS, BLAINES, JEANS, HEAVY COTTONADES, WATERPROOFS, &c., &c.

To their great stock of New Ribbons just received, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Jet Buttons and Trimmings, Ruchings, the best One Dollar Kid Gloves ever shown by them, and a full line of Notions.

A very large stock of Shawls, to which they ask especial attention, of the new Fall Styles and at very low prices.

Their Boot & Shoe stock cannot be surpassed. An inspection of the stock will satisfy all.

New Carpets in great variety; also all widths of Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c. New stock of Wall and Window paper.

Their Grocery Department is now fully stocked with new and fresh goods.

They invite everybody to call, promising them a splendid assortment of goods in each department of their business, and at prices which must satisfy all.

POWELL & CO.

Oct. 1, '74-tf

Miscellaneous.

BISHOPTHORPE, an incorporated Church School for Girls, Bethlehem, Pa. The Fall term commences on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. The number of scholars limited. Address Miss FANNY L. WALSH, Principal.

J. E. SPALDING,

COUNTY SURVEYOR OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Office at Register and Recorder's office, Towanda, Pa., where he may be found when not professionally engaged. Aug 27, '74-3m.

COAL! COAL

OLD TOWANDA COAL YARD!

PIERCE & SCOTT

Take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish any of the following named Coals in quantities to suit purchasers, thoroughly screened and slated, and at as low rates as at any yard in Towanda. We keep the best Coals from the Pittston and Wilkes-Barre mines.

SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE COAL,

All sizes, from mines in Sullivan County.

BARCLAY (SMITH AND STOVE),

From the old Barclay mines. We are Sole Agents.

We keep on hand the

ALLENTOWN LIME!

Best quality. Also,

COPLAY CEMENT!

All orders left at the stores of Long & Stevens, F. J. Calkins, Horton's, Kirby's Drug Store, or at our Coal office corner of River and Elizabeth's streets, will receive prompt attention. Please give us a call.

S. PIERCE. WM. SCOTT

Towanda, Pa., September 27, 1874.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Charles M. Young, late of Albany, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises in Asylum township, in said county, on TUESDAY, November 10, 1874, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate:

LOT No. 1. Beginning at a white pine stump, corner of A. D. Young; thence along the same north 87 deg. west 115 perches to a post and stone corner; thence north 2½ deg east along the said Eilenberger 60 and 7-10 per. to a stone corner; thence along land of Silas House south 87½ deg east 60 and 8-10 per to a corner; thence along lands of A. D. Young south 2½ deg west 56 per to a corner; thence along the same south 87½ deg east 57¼ per to a corner; thence south 2½ deg west 25 per to the place of beginning, containing 38 acres and 36 perches, more or less, said Moses Eilenberger reserving the sawing timber, with right to cut and haul off, being same piece of land conveyed by M. Eilenberger and wife to Chas. M. Young, by deed dated January 7, 1870, and recorded in Deed Book No. 30, page 90, &c.

LOT No. 2. The interest of Charles M. Young in the following lot in Asylum: Beginning at a stake and stones corner of A. D. Young, B. M. Johnson and the said Charles M. Young; thence along the said B. M. Johnson north 81 deg west 58 per to a corner; thence north 3 deg east 52 per to a white pine stump corner; thence across head of pond south 87 deg east 13 per to an ash tree corner; thence north 34 deg west 9 and 2-10 per to a birch corner; thence north 20½ deg east 19 per to a post corner; thence north 75½ deg east 22 per to a hemlock tree corner; thence north 67¼ deg west 24 and 6-10 per to a post corner in line of Silas House; thence along the said House and Charles M. Young south 3 deg west 96 per and 7-10 per to the place of beginning, containing 29 acres and 6 per hes, more or less, being the same piece of land contracted by Moses Eilenberger to Charles M. Young, by contract dated January 7, 1870, for the consideration of $290.38, payable in six equal annual payments of $48.40 each, with interest on all unpaid. The said Charles M. Young had made in his lifetime the following payments on said contract viz: January 2, 1871, $60.00; December 21, 1872, $52.02; October 1873, $12.00; in all $120.02. That the balance of said purchase money is unpaid, and the interest of said Charles M. Young in said contract will be sold, and the purchaser take the same subject to said contract.

TERMS.—$25 on each lot on the property being struck down, one half the balance on confirmation of sale, and the balance in six months from said confirmation, with interest.

PHILIP STONEMAN,
Asylum, Pa., Oct. 1, '74. Administrator.

TRUSTEE'S SALE of Coal and Railroad property in the Counties of Sullivan and Bradford, State of Pennsylvania.

By virtue of a certain Mortgage or Deed of Trust, executed and delivered by the Sullivan & Erie Coal and Railroad Company, of the State of Pennsylvania, to the undersigned as Trustee, dated the first day of November, 1866, and recor