NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

MINNESOTA values her products this year at fifty millions of dollars.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA, of Spain, and three daughters, reside at Trouville, France.

GEN. SHERMAN is about to revise and add some new matter to his autobiography.

EX-SEN. CARPENTER has written an open letter to Mr. Dana, defending the press gag law.

TEXAS calculates that she will turn out over one hundred and fifty thousand head of beeves this year.

THE Prince Imperial is called by the French Republicans "Invasion IV.," and he may yet merit the name.

BISHOP JAGER, of Southern Ohio, has returned from the White Mountains, where he has been spending the summer.

THEODORE TILTON is to make a lecturing tour this season, and will begin with Port Jervis.

THE laying of the direct United States cable has been completed, and it will be open for public business in a few days.

JOSIAH CONN, who was one of the Dartmoor prisoners, in 1815, died on Sunday, in Baltimore, at the age of 80.

BOSNIA is tranquil. The report that trouble had broken out afresh with Turkey, was a fraud.

THE Mississippi and Ohio Railroad shops at Lynchburg, Va., were burned on Sunday afternoon.

AN engineer and a fireman were killed Monday by a railway collision near New Hamburg, Canada.

THERE are 6,000 cases of cattle disease in Devonshire, Eng., an increase of 2,000 during the past week.

A WATERSPOUT destroyed fifty houses in St. Chinian, south of France, on Sunday. Sixty persons are missing.

NICHOLS, the feller of the Canadian Bank of Commerce absconded last Saturday, taking with him over $20,000.

THE Canadian government steamer Napoleon III'd has not been lost, the rumor to that effect proving unfounded.

MRS. BLOOMER, who brought about the short dress movement, now lives a Council Bluffs, Iowa, and wears long dresses.

THOMAS CARD, over 105 years of age, died on the 8th instant at Dover point, N. H. He was the oldest man in the State.

THE Boston census returns show two thousand unoccupied houses, about one twentieth of the whole number in the city.

A COMPARISON of internal revenue receipts for the months of August last year and this show an increase this year of $362,000.

SIX men were hanged last week at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Three of them were white, two of Indian or mixed blood and one colored.

AT Olney, Eng., is still to be seen the home of Cowper and the little summer house in which he wrote many of his works.

HON. CARL SCHURZ is now on his way home from Europe. He will probably take part in some of the Western political contests this fall.

NEXT month the Emperor William of Germany, Prince Bismark, General Moltke and General Manteuffel will visit Victor Emmanuel.

THE Louisville *Commercial* has begun a vigorous crusade upon the licensed lotteries, which it predicts will be abolished by the next Legislature.

PROF. GREENER, of the University of South Carolina, declares that Charles Sumner was a combination of scholar, statesman and idealist.

MR. BRYANT has read the proofs of the first volume of his history of the United States, and the opening volume will be ready before the holidays.

IOWA is inflating rapidly. Its population is 100,000 greater than it was two years ago, and all the new ones are doing as well as could be expected.

THE trade of Nashville, too, like that of other Southern cities is manifesting marked activity. Its grain business alone, this year, will reach from three to four million dollars.

REAR ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH is so ill of rheumatic gout at his residence in Washington that his recovery is not expected. He is on the retired list.

C. E. H. MARKOE, of Boston, has been elected president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The vice president is Dr. Hoffman, of New York.

THE sum of £20,000 has been placed in the hands of trustees by Sir John Arnott, of Cork, Ireland, to be used for the benefit of Protestant and Catholic charities of that city.

ALL the workmen in the boot and shoe factories at Chechitunc, Mass., about 800 in number, struck because the employers refused to restore their wages to the rates which prevailed before the panic.

LEWIS M. GARTHWHITE, aged 53, was killed by a Lehigh Valley train while walking on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday night last. A man was killed near Newark by the same train.

A MAN named Kuhn died in Washington on Wednesday of last week, from the effects of a kick in the stomach given by his wife of Tuesday night. He accused her of infidelity, and this provoked the kick.

THE mills of the Pottstown Iron Company, of Pottstown, started on Monday with the intention of running double turn. One of the mills, if not both, have been running on single turn for some time past. This is certainly cheering.

THE Sharpsville, Mercer county, *Advertiser* says the miners at a meeting decided to drop the basis contended for, viz: fixing the rates for mining upon the price of pig iron, and are anxious to go to work upon the best terms to be agreed upon.

CONGRESSMAN LAMAR, of Mississippi; Dr. Deems, of New York; Dr. Liscomb, and probably Governor Tilden, of New York, will take part in the dedicatory exercises of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, in October.

PROFESSOR PERRY, of Williams College, has returned from Germany much improved in health, and besides instructing two classes each day during the coming term, will preach every Sunday at a new church in South Williamstown.

THE cases of 300 postmasters charged with trafficking in postage stamps are under consideration at the Postoffice Department, and many of the offenders will be dismissed. The removal of five or six postmasters for this cause was announced on Monday.

WILLIAM T. TISSLEY, the Republican nominee for Canal Commissioners in New York, is an editor, the Lyons *Republican* being his paper. This fact is greatly in his favor and furnishes *prima facie* evidence in advance that he would make a good officer.

MR. WELLS, the new Attorney for the District of Columbia, announces that no *nolle prosequi* will hereafter be entered by the Assistant District Attorney in the Police Court, but in all cases where parties are arrested on criminal charges the cases will be submitted for the consideration of the court.

THE soldiers' reunion at Rockville, Ind., is reported to be an overwhelming success, nearly 8000 persons being present. The soldiers were in camp under command of General Crafts, of Terre Haute. General Sherman and Senator Morton visited the camp on Monday afternoon, and were received with all the honors.

FOLEY'S statue of General Thomas J. Jackson, the famous Confederate leader, presented to the State of Virginia by Hon. Beresford Hope, M. P., and other English gentlemen, reached has Baltimore The statue cost $40,000, and will be erected in the capitol square at Richmond, Va., near the equestrian statue of Washington.

A MAN named Dagle has "gone to meet Donaldson." He belonged to a circus, whose manager deeming a balloon ascension a business necessity, gave Dagle $10 to go up. He went up, and came down in a mill pond, in which he was drowned. The Rochester *Democrat* thinks that pond was created mostly for the purpose of destroying him," and this may be true.

THE Governor of Illinois reminds the authorities of Winnebago county that the penalty for participation in a duel in that State is imprisonment from one to five years, or fine not to exceed $3,000. The Chicago *Post and Mail* says: "What a good joke it would be on the two high-toned, fire-eating duelists of St. Louis if they had to occupy the same cell for three years in the Illinois Penitentiary.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 16, 1875.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Of Montgomery.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE,
Of Erie County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
ANDREW J. LAYTON,
Of Litchfield.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
CAPT. BENJAMIN M. PECK,
Of Towanda Borough,

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
CEPHAS E. ANDRUS,
Of Canton Borough.

FOR TREASURER,
MAJ. J. C. ROBINSON,
Of Ridgbury.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
CAPT. GEORGE W. KILMER,
Of Asylum.
MORRIS J. COOLBAUGH,
Of Wysox.

FOR AUDITORS,
DANVERSE BOURNE,
Of West Burlington.
J. R. BRASTED,
Of Wells.

FOR CORONER,
D. B. WALKER,
Of Ulster

REPORTER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will mail the REPORTER from this date to the close of the present campaign, or November 10, for 25 cents.

AS WE PREDICTED.

The Democratic Convention assembled in this place on Friday last, and as we predicted, nominated Col. W. R. STORRS for Sheriff, in pursuance of an arrangement made by the leaders some weeks since. While Mr. STORRS and the other manipulators of the party had the power to carry out the agreement, it was far from meeting the approbation of many of the delegates, to say nothing of several severe gentlemen who would have raised no objection to being placed upon the ticket, but did not care to submit their claims simply to be sacrificed on Mr. STORRS' altar. It was freely talked that all the other candidates must be traded and trafficed in the interest of the Sheriff, and that Mr. S. made that arrangement the only condition upon which he would put his money into the canvass.

Agreeably with the arrangement, Mr. STORRS was not to be found in Towanda on the day of the Convention; but his friends kept the spirits of the faithful exuberent and hilarious during the day in a manner peculiar to Democratic politicians. On Monday when the unwilling (?) candidate made his appearance upon the streets, his usually smiling countenance was somewhat elongated, and the report soon became current that he had not yet concluded to accept (?). This was part of the game. But, by urgent solicitations from his friends, he finally announced his acceptance of the empty honor, protesting the while that he did not want the office, and that he only yielded in compliance to the unanimous, unsolicited (?) call of his fellow-patriots.

ALTHOUGH MR. CHUBBUCK has made a good officer, and is a gentleman of unexceptionable moral character, and was our first choice for the position, yet, believing MR. ANDRUS was the fair choice of the convention, we regret exceedingly that Mr. C. has allowed himself to be made a candidate in opposition to a man so well qualified and in every way worthy the place. Mr. ANDRUS, as we stated last week, was a soldier in the Union Army, and came out of the contest maimed for life. When he submitted his claims with Mr. CHUBBUCK to the Republican Convention, he supposed the decision of that tribunal was to be final. Had he been defeated there and Mr. CHUBBUCK successful, we doubt not he would have yielded a hearty support to the ticket. Mr. CHUBBUCK is honorably bound to do the same thing.

THE way the story got afloat that the doors of Governor HARTRANFT'S stable, at Harrisburg, were made of walnut, at a great cost to the State, is thus explained: A Democratic country editor was in Harrisburg some time ago, and in the course of his travels around the streets he noticed an engine house, and made inquiry of a fireman to know what kind of a building it was, to which the fireman replied that it was Governor HARTRANFT'S stable. His eye sight not being very good, especially on this occasion, he was very easily imposed upon. The doors of the Governor's stable are made of oak and painted with the common fire-proof paint, and they were there at the time of his election.

THE leading temperance men, if not the "temperance leaders," are slowly getting their eyes open to the fact that their present political movement is simply aiding the Democratic party, and they are beginning to act accordingly. Father HERITAGE, in his *Temperance Blessing* this week, hauls down the names of the Prohibition candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, and throws his influence for the Republicans. Father HUNT, one of the oldest and best known temperance lecturers in the State, is addressing large meetings in Western Pennsylvania, opposing and deprecating the course now being pursued by his temperance friends.

THE DIFFERENCE.

It is now claimed by the leaders of the Democratic party that there is no longer any difference between the two parties, and on that ground ask the support of men who have heretofore voted with the Republican party. The fallacy and duplicity of such reasoning will be apparent to the most casual observer.

The Republican party has always been the party of retrenchment and reform. When it came into power in this State twenty years since, the Commonwealth was burdened with a debt of over $40,000,000, and the people were groaning under onerous taxes. A few years later the Rebellion, instigated by the Democratic party, caused an additional indebtedness of several millions of dollars, but to-day the actual debt of the State is only about $16,000,000, while the State tax on real estate and most kinds of personal property has been entirely removed; schools have been established for the education of the soldiers' orphans, and our free-school system has steadily advanced until to-day Pennsylvania, in everything that goes to make a great and prosperous State, is second to no other in the Union.

In 1860 when the Republican party came into power in the Nation, the Administration found itself without credit at home or abroad, a depleted treasury, a demoralized army, a navy scattered to the four winds, and the National authority repudiated and defied in eleven States; the public offices filled with traitors, abetted and encouraged by the party which had held almost uninterrupted sway in the country for nearly forty years. Under BUCHANAN the Democratic party abandoned the Union and surrendered the government into the hands of traitors. Have they ever given any evidence of repentance for these enormous crimes? In 1864 their National Convention pronounced the war a failure, and demanded a compromise with rebels; and prominent members of the party held a conference in Canada with leading rebels. Among the sympathizers with the Rebellion who attended the conference was VICTOR E. PIOLLET, who has now been rewarded for his treasonable sentiments during the war by a nomination on the Democratic State ticket. And it is a notorious fact that such men as FRANK HUGHES and BUCKALEW, who boasted of their disloyalty during the war, now control and lead the party in this State; and what is true of Pennsylvania is equally true of the party in the Nation. In the South no man is recognized by the Democratic party unless he was conspicuous as a rebel. Neither is this all. Men known to be rotten and corrupt are placed in positions of trust, and screened by the party when their iniquity has been proven. On the other hand, the Republican party has meted out swift and certain punishment to all in power who have been recreant to their trust. A comparison of the records of the two parties will be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical of the superiority of Republican rule.

MAINE.

The election in Maine on Monday last for State officers, brought out a large vote. Both parties opposed the rag-money heresy. The Republican candidate for Governor is elected by about 5,000 majority. The Republican candidate for Congress in the fourth district (to fill a vacancy caused by death) is also elected.

THAT the late Republican Convention of this county acted wisely in not adopting the "Crawford County System," is proved by the fact that Republicans of Crawford county, after an experience of many years with that system of nominations, have resolved to abandon it, and have instructed the County Committee to frame some better and more satisfactory plan. The fairness of it is not questioned, but is found impossible under it to distribute the nominees over the county properly. The irresistible tendency of it is to nominate the entire ticket from the most populous part of the county. This was one of the arguments we advanced in opposition to the adoption here, and while it is sufficient in itself, there are others and more potent reasons against the plan. The experience of Crawford county should forever settle the question as far as Bradford is concerned.

LET US give the Republican State and County tickets a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether from now until the November election. This county has been set down for two thousand majority; let us try now to make it three thousand, at least. We can do that if we but put our shoulders to the wheel. Let no Republican take a place in the rear rank. In the front line is where hard blows are given and taken, and there is where every vigorous and active Republican should put himself at once.

THE STORRS men base their hopes of electing their men on the treachery of Republicans. They are openly boasting that certain Republicans are offering to "sell out." We don't believe it. There is not the slightest excuse for any Republican to oppose the ticket. If all the trickery any one charges really transpired, it was not sufficient to change results.

AS AN evidence of Democratic economy and integrity in officials, we notice that the Commissioners of Schuylkill county have recently been convicted of defrauding the county, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 each and undergo an imprisonment of two years in the county jail.

THE ERIE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention which met at Erie last week, finished its labors on the second day, and the result was a complete surprise to everybody. Col. WARREN of Luzerne county was chosen President, and in his address pledged the party to a hard money platform, and the committee on platform was formed with that view; but the Convention, which nearly culminated in a mob, voted in favor of repudiation and inflation. Below we give extracts from many of the leading papers of both parties, illustrating the feeling of the whole country over the proceedings!

A year ago the Pennsylvania Democracy were in favor of "a steady effort to bring the Government notes to par with gold, and to secure a return to specie payments at the earliest possible period that resumption can be effected with safety." Yesterday, by a two-thirds vote, they turned their backs on honesty and common sense, *Brindleized* the rag money planks of the Ohio platform, and adopted them root and branch. —*New York Tribune.*

The victory gained in the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention yesterday by the inflationists and repudiators is one of the most significant events of the day. So far as can now be judged, it renders almost certain the adoption of an inflation platform by the Democratic National Convention next year, and makes it extremely probable that the financial issue will be the principal one in the Presidential canvass. It is hardly possible that the Democratic party can fail to fall under the substantial control of the inflationists and repudiators, now that these have carried the day in the two great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Democratic voters of those States constitute one fifth of the entire party in the Union. Even if their representatives alone were to enter the Democratic National Convention bent upon committing the party to their views, they would wield great strength.—*New York Times.*

The political situation has become suddenly grave. No enlightened citizen or true patriot can be indifferent to the action of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention in its session at Erie reported in our columns this morning. It is an alarming proof that the inflation heresy is spreading, and that it is likely to exert a dominant control over one of our great political parties. We record, with profound regret and sorrow, that in an Eastern State, a great and influential State, the State which ranks next to New York in importance, the Democratic party has been conquered by the inflationists, and repeats and endorses the Ohio platform. This Democratic madness forebodes an Iliad of woes. It foreshadows a triumph of the inflationists in the Democratic National Convention next year.—*New York Herald.*

On financial issues, which are a question of economic science, their platform is the mere outcome of suffering ignorance, much as if a Lehigh coal-heaver out of work had resentfully denounced the transit of Venus expeditions as a job of the astronomers, and the correction of the sun distance as a useless piece of abtruse information.—*New York World.*

Despite the splendid fight and hard-won victory of the hard-money Democrats in the Committee on Resolutions last night inflation is rampart and triumphant before the convention. When it met this morning the greenback advocates had begun their work. Reports were circulated that Wall street and the national banks had brought up certain members of the committee, and other equally absurd reports were started. When the platform was read a spirited debate ensued. The hard-money men, led by Souder of Allentown, fought gallantly for the platform as first adopted by the committee, but were out-voted at every point. The result is a great disappointment to every prominent Democrat, as it is a defeat for both Wallace and Randall, who labored unceasingly for a sound platform, and while all urge the importance of victory in the interest of reform in November, it is feared the party has taken upon itself a heavy load. Hardly a single representatives man of the party will defend its financial positions.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Thus the Democracy of Pennsylvania go into the canvass committed to the policy of inflation and repudation—rejecting the leadership of hard money men like Souder for men like that of Hughes, who holds the theory that any piece of paper stamped by the Government and representing on its face so many dollars or cents is of as much intrinsic value as a piece of gold of the legal weight and fineness, representing a like number of dollars and cents. It is stated that Cyrus L. Pershing, who was nominated for Governor, is a hard-money man, but he will, of course, be expected to swallow the platform and "go with his party," for the policy of dishonor and contempt of all the obligations of decency and integrity. *Newark Courier.*

For the first time in the history of the Democratic party the Democrats of an Eastern State, in convention assembled, have declared themselves in favor of paper money against specie, and have recommended the inflation of our currency. They have squarely and unanimously endorsed the theories of the Ohio inflationists, and they have done it at a time when inflation issues, which are a question of economic science, their platform is the mere outcome of suffering ignorance, much as if a Lehigh coal-heaver out of work had resentfully denounced the transit of Venus expeditions as a job of the astronomers, and the correction of the sun distance as a useless piece of abtruse information.—*New York World.*

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ending of the boisterous assembly, or mob, as it finally turned out to be, tells the story practically, which any one deliberately looking over the political field might have safely predicted four or five months ago.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

There is something here for everybody, but not much for anybody.—The resolution blows hot and cold at the same time. Its peculiar advantage is that it is so confused and contradictory that it will enable the Democrats of Pennsylvania to accept, withoit great offence to any intelligible principle, the inflation resolution which the national convention will adopt next year.—*Boston Advertiser.*

It is the same old story, only a little more so. The Democrats never have any least show of a chance that they do not in plain; if not polite language, put their foot in it. They adopted as their platform the inflation idea, they howled for more paper money; they ate all their talk since 1861 about rag money, and demanded yet more paper money; they voted against a return to specie payments—In fact, they turned a complete somersault, and from being a party howling all manner of things about the Republican party having given up the greenbacks; they take the back track and cry, "Give us yet more greenbacks!" They yesterday tolled their own death knell; the funeral will take place on November 2, at the polls. The party is divided hopelessly on the question; the platform will fall like a wet blanket on the mass of the people.—*Easton Free Press.*

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The New York Republican State Convention met in the town hall at Saratoga, Sept. 8th, and was called to order by E. D. MORGAN, chairman of the state committee, who after a few appropriate remarks nominated for temporary chairman A. B. CORNELL, who was elected. Committees on credentials and resolutions and permanent organization were appointed, and after some minor business the convention took a recess till afternoon.

On re-assembling the comittee on permanent organization reported for President of the convention GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. A long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were also nalled.

On taking the chair Mr. CURTIS addressed the convention at length.

The committee on Resolutions reported the following:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of New York, faithful to justice and liberty, to the supremacy of the constitution, to national unity and the just rights of the States, makes the following declaration of principles:

First—The National Government should remain in the hands of those who sustain the guarantees of the amended constitution, and in pursuance of the past action of the Republican party, and its good results, the waters of the country requires a just, generous and forbearing national policy in the Southern States, a firm refusal to use the military power except for purposes clearly defined in the constitution, and a local enforcement of the national authority by those only who are in sympathy with such a policy, and will heartily support it.

Second—We demand honesty, economy and efficiency in every branch of the State and National administrations, prompt investigation of all charges of wrong doing, and summary exposure, prosecution and punishment of wrong doers; we therefore heartily commend the action of all officers, whether of the State or National governments, in their honest efforts for the correction of public abuses. We pledge to them our constant and faithful support, and we charge every nominee of this convention to co-operate in every honorable way to secure pure government and to bring offenders to justice.

Third—The people should nominate for the Legislature only men who are pledged by their known character to provide and sustain measures calculated to rescue and preserve the State from every form of corruption and maladministration.

Fourth—The guilty offenders in the management of the canals should be brought to speedy punishment, and the executive, under the powers already conferred on him, should suspend all officers who have violated law.

Fifth—The Republican party has proved itself, from the beginning, the party of practical reform and sound economy in the affairs of this State; it has, within the past four years, provided for the payment of twenty millions of the public debt, and practically extinguished the general State indebtedness, and by this action has made it certain that the tax for the next year will be reduced about five millions of dollars.

Sixth—Further inflation of the currency under any pretense whatever would be a public calamity. The interests of common industry and the common welfare demand the speediest return to specie payment.

Seventh—The whole subject of taxation ought to be carefully and wisely revised, to the end that its burdens should bear equally upon all.

Eighth—Recognizing as conclusive the President's public declaration that he is not a candidate for a renomination, and with the sincerest gratitude for his patriotic services, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term.

Ninth—The free public school is the bulwark of the American Republic. We therefore demand the unqualified maintenance of the public school system and its support by equal taxation. We are opposed to all sectarian appropriations, and we denounce as a crime against liberty and republican institutions any project for a sectarian division of the school fund of the State.

Tenth—The National Administration, by its steadfast fidelity to the principles of commercial honor, by its opposition to unsound financial projects, by its calm avoidance of collision with foreign powers, by its reliance on justice and reason rather than that force should be the settlement of disputes, by its firm vindication of the National dignity and authority, by rigidly executing the law, correcting abuses, punishing offenders and enforcing retrenchment without boastful, ostentatious profession, deserves the gratitude of the American people and adds lustre to the services in the war of the distinguished soldier and patriot who stands at its head.

The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State FREDERICK W. SEWARD, of New York; For Comptroller, FRANCIS E. SPINNER, of Herkimer; For Treasurer, EDWIN A. MERRITT, of St. Lawrence; For Attorney-General, GEO. F. DANFORTH, of Monroe; For State Engineer and Surveyor, O. H. P. CORNELL, of Thompkins; For Canal Commissioner, WILLIAM E. TINSLEY, of Wayne; For Inspector of State Prisons, REV. BENONI I. IVES, of Cayuga.

THE editor of the West Chester *Republican*, Major E. B. MOORE, thus disposes of the oft-repeated Democratic assertion that Governor HARTRANFT never voted a Republican ticket until he voted for himself for Auditor Goneral. He says:

"This charge is false. Governor Hartranft voted for Douglass in 1860, and in 1861 entered the army, where he remained fighting the battles of his country until 1865. In 1864 when permission had been given the soldiers in the field from Pennsylvania to vote, the writer of this article attended the polls in company with Gov. Hartranft in front of Petersburg. The polls were opened within twenty yards of the front line of battle, and in full view of the rebel ememy. He voted the Republican ticket, as did every one else who voted at those polls. It was rather an unhealthy place for Democrats."

"MONROE SMITH and PERRY VANFLEET will continue to manage the office if LAYTON is elected," is about the only argument the STORRS men make against Mr. LAYTON. This silly falsehood has been contradicted time and again by all the parties interested, and those who circulate it know it is false. Neither SMITH nor VANFLEET will be retained in the Sheriff's office. These gentlemen would not accept a position under Mr. LAYTON, or any other man, as deputies.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[illegible] The Pacific Railroads—Internal Revenue Commissioner Pleasants—Ex-Senator Scott—The $47,000 Inspector at the Treasury—Gen. Spinner—Opening of the Dramatic Season—Fruit and Vegetables—Pennsylvania Avenue—The Washington Sengerbund Festival.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1875.

In the absence of any other excitement, the proposed political assessment in the Executive Departments appears at present to be the principal topic of discussion. Without any specific cause beyond the recent action of the Republican Congressional Committee, it has suddenly become the subject of a good deal of comment, and while it meets with approval generally, in certain quarters, as expected, it encounters no small degree of opposition. To those familiar with the situation the reason is obvious. Underlying this disapproval and want of sympathy with the movement, there is hidden a certain current of opposition to the Administration, to the Republican party and its principles, which, despite of all efforts at concealment, will occasionally crop out.

To that beautiful system called Civil Service Reform, which sought to break down every barrier to party protection, and which opened wide the doors of public patronage to everything that could pass a certain prescribed educational examination, the Republican party is indebted for this burden which it is forced to carry, and to which may be attributed the howl and the outcry which is being so loudly uttered before the people upon this subject. Had the Republican party adhered more to the policy of taking care of its friends instead of experimenting with Civil Service humbugs, the party would have been better off to-day, with a good many things less to be ashamed of. Believing in the old school of politics, so far as it taught that to the victor belongs the spoils, and that any other theory is mere sentimental bosh, we are free to assert that men, and women as well, who will accept office from any party, but whose sensibilities are too tender to accept the conditions essential to party organization, have no right to hold office and the party much less right to retain them. While they are prating so loudly about what they call party despotism and all that sort of thing, we would suggest that if their feelings are such as will not permit them to aid in sustaining the party whose favors they are so willing to receive, they should at least possess spirit enough to resign. Without its being at all detrimental to government interests, their places could doubtless be easily supplied by those whose feelings and sentiments are in accord with the Administration, who would pay their trifling tax without a murmur, and in the end, it is altogether probable, would be much more certain to vote the Republican ticket.

Not to be considered as wanting in political patriotism, a certain portion of the Pennsylvania Republican Association have *rehearsed* and *resolved* themselves as delegates to the nominating conventions of that State, until they have attained more notoriety as a body of importance than appears just now to be comfortable. For the empty honor of being recognized and accorded a back seat, with no voice in the convention, they are now called upon by the State Central Committee to aid in defraying the expenses of the coming political canvass of that State. In order to extricate themselves from the unfortunate predicament in which they have succeeded in placing themselves, a series of meetings have been recently held, and resolution after resolution discussed, all of which appears to be fruitless. How the required amount as "nominated in the bond" will be raised is at present a problem, which so far has no solution. The disposition among Pennsylvanians to respond to the call appears to have been very limited, and very little is expressed for those parties who have manifested so great a desire for public notoriety.

It may, perhaps, be considered too early in the campaign to forecast with any degree of certainty the result of the State elections of the present year, and the Presidential and Congressional elections of 1876. It is said, however, that Senator Cameron, who a short time since spent a few days in the city, was quite free to express his belief that Pennsylvania would, in the coming election this fall, go largely Republican, and that there could not be the shadow of a doubt with regard to the election of the entire Republican ticket. The Prohibition ticket, he thought, would not be as formidable as many had been led to anticipate. There is, perhaps, no one better able than the Senator to judge correctly of the political situation. Well known as a close observer of the ebb and flow of the political tide, and as being generally correct in his conclusions, his predictions may therefore be accepted as almost a matter of certainty.

With regard to the political outlook, we believe that the Senator does not stand alone. Not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the entire country, it is admitted by every political observer that a reaction since the elections of last fall has taken place in the public mind in favor of the Republican party, its policy and principles. "Our victory came a year too soon," is the remark that is being daily uttered by the prominent members of the Democratic party who are candid enough to concede the true situation. To those who will for a moment pause to reflect, the reasons for this change of public sentiment are abundant. With the stern facts staring the people squarely in the face, that, by their supineness and indifference, the reins of government were being allowed to pass into the hands of the Democracy, to be controlled by the rebel element of that party, the patriotism of the country has again become aroused. The gravity of the situation is becoming fully understood as the people see that in the halls of our National Legislature and under the folds of the flag that they so earnestly sought to destroy, will soon assemble some eighty old rebel officers, with a multitude of claims in their hands for the loss of slaves and other property by the war, which, if allowed, would be sufficient to bankrupt the nation; this, together with their inflation policy and many absurd financial theories, is proving not altogether palatable, and will not be endorsed by those who have the future welfare and prosperity of the country at heart. The people are beginning to understand that the Republican party is now, as it always has been, the true friend of the common masses; that it is the hard money party; and as predicted, when the proper time arrives will not fail so show a due appreciation of that understanding. In Ohio, carefully computed estimates go to show that the Democracy, with their inflation issues, will be repudiated by that State by at least forty thousand—a result that will go far towards placing the Presidential contest of the centennial year almost beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Ruinors with regard to the retirement of Secretary Delano from the Cabinet have been revived, and apparently not without some reason. It is currently reported that the Secretaryship of the Interior Department, now held by Mr. Delano, was recently tendered to Ex-Senator Scott of Pennsylvania, who from personal reasons was compelled to decline its acceptance. In looking about for a successor to Mr. Delano the President could not have made choice of a better man, and it is certainly a matter of regret that the business interests of Mr. Scott were such as to force him to decline the position. Possessed of sterling integrity, as well as high legal attainments, he would have discharged the duties of the office with alike honor to himself and to the State whose interests he so well and so faithfully guarded while its Representative in the great councils of the nation.

The efforts to induce the government officers to release from their keeping the Treasury thief Ottman, which, his counsel have been claiming, was illegally seized upon at the time of his arrest, have proved unavailing. Ottman, it will be remembered, was arrested as the principal person connected with the late forty-seven thousand dollar theft at the Treasury; and consequently, the large amount of property found in his possession was immediately taken in charge by the proper officers. Since his incarceration he has, through his counsel, made strenuous efforts to again get this property in his control; but, as it appears the entire forty-seven thousand dollars went into his hands, the government does not propose, under the circumstances, to surrender its possession.

The mysterious manner in which this money disappeared from the Treasury vaults, it will also be remembered, was at the time severely felt by Treasurer Spinner, who was then about retiring from his official duties. The loss of the money seemed to haunt the memory of the old man like some hideous nightmare. The geniality of his disposition departed. The kind looks and gentle words of his favorite *clerkesses* no longer possessed their wonted power of pleasing; and he sadly wanted [illegible] his friends were becoming apprehensive as to the result of this severe dejection of spirits. Fortunately and opportunely, the thieves were discovered; and if no other good is accomplished, it has restored happiness and set "the little bird to singing again" in the heart of one individual at least. With cheerful smile and "true inwardness," an example of the "ruling passion strong in death,"—the ex-Treasurer may again be daily seen at lunch hour, taking his usual sight through the halls of the Treasury, smiling with characteristic sweetness upon the great army of female clerks he so much admires, as they sit surrounded with their teapots and lunches.

After almost a continuous rain of full forty days and forty nights, the weather has cleared off and become as pleasant as any one could wish. Instead of the cry of "any umbrellas to mend," with which during all this time our ears were constantly assailed, we are now having for a change the cry of the itinerant fruit venders, who have established themselves with their wagon-loads of the choicest fruit upon every street corner and crossing throughout the city. By reason of the rain, we suppose, the great abundance of fruit in this locality is beyond anything known here for many seasons past. Everything in the way of fruit and vegetables is as cheap as the most impecunious citizen, as could desire. Peaches—fair, ripe and yellow—are hawked from door to door, at prices of one's own making; while to the lovers of melons, particularly to our colored population, "The year of jubilee has surely come." Large, luscious-looking cantaloupes of every variety have been selling at the trifling price of one dollar per wagon load.

On Monday evening last the several Theatres and places of amusement which have been closed during the summer were again opened, and the fall and winter season inaugurated by the managers introducing entirely new companies of candidates for the public favor. As usual, great promises are being made by the proprietors of these places of resort. With huge posters covering every available space, they are giving their customers assurance that extraordinary attractions will be presented to the amusement-loving public.

The efforts so earnestly made during the past month for repairing Pennsylvania Avenue this fall, will evidently prove fruitless. The desire upon the part of some of our citizens that the great thoroughfare—which, it must be admitted, is not in a condition calculated to promote an "era of good feeling"—should be properly repaired, so that during the coming session of Congress our rebel legislators might ride to and from the Capitol with nothing to grate upon their feelings, will not be gratified at present. However unpleasant the situation may be, they will doubtless have to accept it, and resignedly bump along over its rough surface the same as many others of their fellow-members for whom there is manifested much less solicitude.

The Schuetzenfest with its enjoyments and excitements being over, preparations of an extensive character are being actively made by the several Saengerbunds of the city for a grand Saengerfest, which is to take place during the coming week at the commodious park of the Washington Schetzen Verein. The invitations extended, to the various singing clubs of the neighboring cities, we understand, have been accepted; and as, the *fest* is to be continued for several days, and several valuable prizes awarded to those pronounced the best singing clubs, we may look for another "big time" among our German friends, and another big consumption of sausage and lager. M.

FROM COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 4, 1875.

ED. REPORTER—*Dear Sir:* As you are much interested in what is of agricultural interest to the country, I thought a line or two *off the Colorado* Beetle would not be amiss. When or how this pest obtained the title "Colorado Potato Bug," or "Beetle," is perhaps beyond the knowledge of man. Certain it is, this insect was known long before Colorado was settled. Quite probably it took its name from the fact that its first serious ravages were made in Colorado. In this country it is destructive particularly to the potato, but devours with equal greed the Henbane and Sandburr, too—disagreeable cumberers of the ground. The bug destroys large quantities of potatoes some seasons, but by being equally active with him he may be destroyed. The method is to go over the ground as often as once in three days, picking carefully all found among the vines, and destroying all larvæ on the under side of leaf; this is a substance about half the size of a mustard seed and nearly the same color. The task is not a heavy one, and will readily clean the premises. Our greatest pest is the Grasshopper. He comes upon us when we least expect him, and no means have yet been discovered to expel him. Armies of them will light upon a green field of oats, in particular, and in an incredibly short time trim it. They are annular in character, and visit us in two forms. When they appear in the late summer and fall, should the stay be prolonged eggs are deposited in the ground, which remain over winter and hatch by the millions in the spring, when they at once commence their devastation, and nearly all vegetation falls before them. People find various means of saving "something." Water is the most effective; this is run upon the land copiously, which either floats them off or compels them to turn. We have been troubled with them the last two seasons, yet we have some very fine crops. They seem now to be dying in great numbers, and may disappear.

The Territory is considerably engaged just now in politics. Both parties are working hard for success, with odds in favor of the Republican. Our canvass and elections are handsomely conducted. Our schools commence their fall terms in a week or so. They are as good as any in Pennsylvania. OBSERVER.

AWAY DOWN EAST.

We will close this series of letters by giving some incidents of travel and anecdotes picked up by the way. Our journey to New York and return was made by the Lehigh Valley R. R., and we say in all sincerity that we have found no better conducted road, nor more gentlemanly and obliging employes on any line in the country. They study the safety and comfort of their passengers, and are polite and attentive to their wants. We rode in a superb drawing-room car, through some of the finest scenery in the world. The next township below Wysauking is Standing Stone, named from a great stone standing in the Susquehanna River. It is by some supposed that this huge stone became loosened from the rocky cliff above, and tumbled down into the river, where it stands on end, like a mammoth tombstone in the water. Now we are at Wyalusing. About a mile below the depot, near the dwelling of Judge Stalford, stands a monument of grey stone, on the site of the Moravian settlement here in 1765. A town, or village, consisting of eighty houses and a church with a bell, were erected here before the Revolution. The settlers came from Bethlehem, on the Lehigh river, and were five weeks on the way through the forest. The cars now go the same distance in five hours. Not a vestige of the village now remains. The spot is only marked by the gray monument.

The rapidly flying cars do not afford us much time to make observations as we pass Laceyville, Mesh