NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S trouble with China is not settled yet.

THE New York Democrats have declared in favor of specie payments.

HARRISBURG is having lots of trouble about a site for a new post office.

Two churches were sold at the recent sheriff's sale in Centre county.

EX-SPEAKER BLAIN is to deliver the address at the Cumberland county fair in October.

THE Democratic wrangle at Syracuse played "hob" with the prospects of the Ohio Locofocos.

DURING the last week the foot and mouth disease has carried off 36,601 head of cattle in England.

A gigantic combination of counterfeiters, having headquarters at St. Louis, has recently been broken up.

SENATOR JONES' income from the Kenville mine alone, last month, is said to have rented "Castle Stewart," at Washington, at $18,000 a year. Mrs. Senator Stewart and her daughter, Mrs. Lieutenant Hooker, are, meanwhile, passing a year or two in Europe.

THE Indian troubles in Nevada are in all probability ended. The Piute agent reports that he has visited the Indian camp and that they agree to surrender the Indian that killed the white man, thus commencing the disturbances.

THE fast mail train left Cleveland twenty minutes late, and arrived in Chicago twenty-five minutes ahead of time. The engineer fainted away as he pulled the train into the depot. The eastward bound fast mail train was on time at Elyria.

MR. OLIVER STONE, the well-known portrait painter of New York, died suddenly at Newport, Wednesday afternoon. He was born in Derby, Conn., but had passed the most of his life in New York, in the study and practice of his profession.

THE 81 ton gun recently completed at Woolwich, Eng., for the iron clad "Inflexible," has been tested. The charge consisted of 150 pounds of powder and a 700 pound shell. The result was not quite satisfactory.

ABOUT 100 feet of the track of the St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad went into the Mississippi river on Thursday night in consequence of the caving in of the bank about a mile above the level north of Cairo, Ill.

REAR ADMIRAL ALMY, commanding the North Pacific station, reports to the Navy Department that he sailed from Honolulu on the Pensacola, his flagship, on the 29th ult., for a month's cruise among the Hawaiian Islands.

THE yellow fever is epidemic at Howell's Station, on Pensacola Bay, twenty-five miles above the navy yard. The people have neither food, medicine nor attendance. They are crying in the name of God for relief. The navy yard is perfectly healthy.

A despatch received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral C. P. R. Rodgers, superintendent of the Naval Academy, announces the arrival of the practice ship Constellation, at the Academy on Thursday. All on board are well. The cadet midshipmen will land and go into their quarters to-day. The recitations and academic exercises will begin on Monday next.

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
E. CONGOODRICH. N. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 23, 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.

Republican Mass Meeting.

The campaign will be opened this THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, with a Mass Meeting in the Court House.

SENATOR PAYNE and Hon. H. W. PALMER will address the Meeting.

The political issues of the day will be candidly discussed, and all persons, without distinction of political creed, are invited to be present. It is expected that the ladies will attend.

The Linesville Band will furnish music on the occasion. The meeting will organize promptly at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, September 9th, was a splendid day for snakes at Erie. Two of the largest vipers the State could turn out were started running on that day. PIOLLET is the name of the larger serpent of the two.

JUDGE PERSHING will not resign. Of course he will not. He has no faith in his chance of being elected, and he will hold on to the sure thing he already has. If he was an honest man he would not sit on the bench while running for Governor.

A FAIR QUESTION.—If the Republican party is responsible for the present panic which has occured for the first time in fifteen years of Republican rule, even though there was an extraordinary outlay of money on account of the rebellion during that period, who is responsible for the panic of 1837, 1841, 1847 and 1857, all under Democratic rule and occuring in times of peace?

Who will satisfactorily answer this question?

VIC AT NOB MOUNTAIN.—At the "Nob Mountain Campmeeting" so famous in its relations to the Fishing Creek Confederacy, which was a meeting the avowed object of which was to galvanize treason into respectability, Vic PIOLLET said concerning the Fort Mifflin convicts "I want to shake hands with them. I want to be able to say to my friends that I have seen and taken by the hand, those of that noble galaxy whom barbarous cruelty (meaning the Government) did not put to death."

THE NEXT LEGISLATIVE REUNION.—On Thursday, according to announcement, a committee consisting of A. BOYD HAMILTON, of Harrisburg, SAMUEL SHOCK, of Columbia, and THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York, met at the Stevens house, Lancaster, to consider the propriety of holding a reunion of such persons who held legislative or state positions previous to and including the year 1850. The remaining members of the committee THOMAS J. BIGHAM, of Allegheny, and THOMAS S. FERNON, of Philadelphia, were not present. Monday, the 15th day of November, was the day and Harrisburg the place set apart for the reunion.

THE HON. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE has received the Republican nomination for Senator, in the district composed of the counties of Washington and Beaver. As this is a reliable Republican district, his election may be considered certain. He is a son of the HON JOSEPH LAWRENCE, who was for several years Speaker of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and subsequently a member of Congress from the Washington district. The present candidate for Senator, who is about 56 years of age, was first elected to the State Legislature in 1843 on the Whig ticket, and subsequently served in the House. Since then he has served two full terms in the State Senate, and during one or more sessions he was Speaker. He has also served two terms in Congress, and was a delegate from the State at large to the recent Constitutional Convention. Mr. LAWRENCE has had large experience in public affairs, and will be a valuable acquisition to the Republican majority in the State Senate.

PERSHING'S RECORD.

HON. EDWARD MACPHERSON, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, spoke to the Republicans of Reading, the other night in relation to the legislative record of Judge PERSHING. He said:

"It is said that Judge Pershing's service in the Legislature was such as to commend him to the people, both for its personal integrity and its political rectitude. Of this the people can better judge when the record is examined as it no doubt will be.—I have no charges to make involving the former. It is of the latter only I propose to speak. If the people after considering it, approve it, their basis of judgment will differ from mine. I find that in the Legislature of 1863, his party being in the majority, he was guilty of the inhumanity of voting for a bill to prohibit colored persons from coming into the State to make it their temporary or permanent home. In the same Legislature he voted for resolutions denouncing President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation as unconstitutional, and his other acts under the war power as arbitrary and unjust. As it gives emphasis to his love for slavery, we find him in the Legislature of 1865 resisting the ratification of the thirteenth amendment, and voting against the first and greatest conquest of the war. To crown this amazing subserviency, we find him in the Legislature of 1866 voting against the resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives "to resist the admission into full fellowship as States of any and all the States lately in rebellion until the organic law of the nation shall be so amended as to protect the credit of the government; to prevent the payment of any debt incurred by rebellion; to define the paramount authority of the general government; to protect all persons in all States in their rights before the law; to prevent compensation for emancipated slaves, and to establish an equal basis of representation and thus secure to the nation the last fruits of the war inaugurated wantonly by treason."

Upon these principles the fourteenth amendment was based. Judge Pershing was not in the Legislature when the formal vote on the ratification was taken, but we have a right to assume that he was as hostile to these conditions when thus formulated as before. So that if the people of Pennsylvania have a pride in the absolute freedom of our whole people as conferred in the thirteenth amendment, or have a sense of security under any of the far-reaching provisions of the fourteenth amendment, no part of their gratitude for these is due to the Democratic nominee for Governor, but all are enjoyed in spite of his influence and his efforts. Having the disposition betrayed by these votes it was of course easy for him to oppose, in the Legislature of 1864, the bill giving the soldiers in the Army the right to vote in their camps. Willing to be guilty of so great injustice to men who were actually battling for the preservation of their government, it is not surprising that he should have found a reason in 1863 for voting against an act to prohibit corporations from paying their employes in orders upon stores, and in 1865 for voting for an act to make the employes of railroad corporations responsible for accidents instead of corporations themselves. To state this record is to convict him, during the struggle of the war, of the intensest form of partisanship, and to connect his name with those reactionary efforts which, if successful, would have made the war on our part a useless and a criminal sacrifice of blood and treasure, and would have covered this generation with shame, and opened for posterity the floodgates of misery. In the face of such votes it is impossible to deceive the people of Pennsylvania into believing him a proper man to reward with the highest honor in their gift. Clamor may do much to becloud the public judgment, and false claims may for a time mislead, but the stern test of actual fact will dispel every cloud and correct every illusion."

INFLATION.

The New York *Herald* editorially denounces the platform of the Democratic convention in the severest terms. From a long article on the subject we make the following extract:

"The platform is an insult to every American who believes in the sacredness of the national honor. It is a platform which means repudiation, because the policy it supports is a policy which looks toward repudiation. It will so result unless the good sense of the people should defeat it. Instead of uniting with the Democracy of New York and the East, who have shown themselves in every trial resolute in the support of the national honor, who stood by the Union when it was threatened by treason, Pennsylvania Democrats, under the leadership of the worst men in the party, go wandering after the wild, hare-brained fanatics of Ohio and the West. When we look over the names of the men who controlled this Convention we are painfully reminded of those Pennsylvania Democrats who, during the war, did so much to bring disaster upon the party and dishonor upon its records. Those men are political tramps and vagabonds. It is fitting that a resolution which practically means repudiation should be championed by that noted tramp, Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill.—If the Democracy of Pennsylvania had been true to the proud legend of their State, that it is the keystone of the Union, they could have done more toward reviving national credit, strengthening the confidence of foreign governments in our financial integrity, aiding the administration in funding our debt, and in the end, bringing to our burdened people the sure blessings of specie payments and a sound currency, than any other State in the Union. But the old Bourbon copperhead politicans, the tramps and vagabonds who flourished during the war, have taken possession of the party. A platform was adopted that is an insult to every American; for Americans care little about what Pennsylvania thinks of the management of the State Treasury; they care much about its record upon inflation."

OBJECTION having been made that there is a piano in the Executive mansion at Harrisburg, and that napkins and handkerchiefs are used by the Governor's family, the Reading *Times* suggests that a man should be elected Chief Magistrate who wipes his mouth and nose on his coat sleeve, and something will be added to the revenues of the State.

THE RECORD.

We last week incidentally mentioned the fact that the widow of the late JESSE MILLER, of Harrisburg, one of the most prominent and influential Democratic politicians in the State at one time, had commenced suit against her son-in-law, V. E. PIOLLET, to compel him to pay over to herself and daughter their interest in certain property left by her husband, which she alleges is being fraudulently withheld by PIOLLET. This item was pronounced a political lie by PIOLLET and his friends. In self-vindication we give below the affidavit of Mrs. MILLER as appears of record, and leave it to her numerous friends throughout the State to judge whether a man guilty of such transactions as she charges against PIOLLET would be a safe custodian of the public funds. A man who would defraud his own relatives would have no scruples in appropriating to his own use the money of the State:

I. Your oratrix complains and says that Jesse Miller, late of Harrisburg, died intestate, leaving Eliza Miller, his widow, and Anna E. Miller, your oratrix, his daughter, the Plaintiffs, and Jane S. Piollet, his daughter intermarried with Victor E. Piollet, the Defendant; and at the time of the death of the said Jesse Miller he was the owner in fee of a farm in the Township of Asylum, County of Bradford, containing about one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less. That the said farm was sold to W. S. Grace by the widow and heirs and legal representatives of the said Jesse Miller, by Deed dated October 1st, A. D. 1867, and recorded in Bradford County Deed Book No. 85, Page 270, for consideration of five thousand dollars ($5,000), which sum of $5,000 being the purchase money for said farm was put in in three Judgment Notes as follows: One note to Eliza Miller, widow of the said Jesse Miller, for $1,558 14, entered of record in Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 496, December Term, 1867, at the suit of Eliza Miller vs. W. S. Grace—said note dated Oct. 1, 1867, payable April 1, A. D. 1868, interest payable semi-annually; one note to Julia E. Piollet, defendant, dated Oct. 1, 1867, for $2,413 29, payable on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1875, interest payable semi-annually, entered of record in Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 497, December Term, 1867, at the suit of Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace; and one other note to Anna E. Miller, a daughter of the said Jesse Miller, dated Oct. 1, 1867, for $883 56, payable 1st of April, A. D. 1876, interest payable semi-annually, entered of record in Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 498, December Term, 1867, at the suit of Anna E. Miller vs. W. S. Grace. The said notes, as well as the sale of said farm, and the amounts named in the respective notes before mentioned were all amicably adjusted and agreed upon at the time of the sale of the said farm and taking said notes, to wit: Oct. 1, 1867; and that said notes were by an agreement and understanding of the plaintiffs and defendants placed in the hands of V. E. Piollet, the defendant, who was acting for and in behalf of your complainants, and that said notes were by him, the said V. E. Piollet, caused to be entered of record as before stated. November 2d, 1867, thereby creating liens upon the said farm at one and the said time, which liens were to be released and remain for the mutual benefit of your complainants, as well as for said Jane S. Piollet, which was agreed to by the complainants and by the said defendants. The said farm was full and ample security for the payment of the said notes, according to the terms of the same, as appears of record.

II. On the 9th of April, 1872, amicable *Sci Fas* from W. S. Grace to revive judgments and continue liens of judgments before mentioned, to wit: Nos. 495, 497 and 498 December term, 1867—Eliza Miller vs. W. S. Grace, Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace, and Anna E. Miller vs. W. S. Grace—were duly filed and entered of record in Common Pleas of Bradford County, which *Sci Fas* your complainants believe to have been procured and caused to be entered of record by the said defendant, V. E. Piollet, acting as the agent or attorney for the complainants, as well as for the defendant Jane S. Piollet, his wife.

III. On the second of April, 1873, J. S. Piollet, the defendant by E. Rockwell, his attorney, confessed judgment, put in the office of the Prothonotary of said County a Precipe for *fi fa* to issue on No. 1,000, May term, A. D. 1872, Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace, being the revived judgement. Whereupon *fi fa* No. 303, May term, 1873, at the suit of Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace on No. 1,000, May term, 1872, was duly issued and placed in Sheriff's hands. Debt $2,313 29. April 23, 1873, the sheriff levies said execution on real estate—being the same land described in aforesaid deed, Oct. 1, 1867, from the widow and heirs of Jesse Miller, deceased, to the said W. S. Grace, and recorded in Deed Book No. 85, page 270, in Register's office, Bradford Co. The Sheriff returns the *fi fa*,

"That the land was sold to V. E. Piollet, May 1, 1873, for the sum of $50 and $63 T. E. Piollet delivered deeds unto plaintiff, Jane S. Piollet, $2,469 20. Received of J. M. Smith, Sheriff, May 1, 1873, twenty-four hundred, sixty-nine and twenty dollars by bid on within land to apply on the debt.

"JANE S. PIOLLET,
By her attorney. V. E. PIOLLET.

Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace—J. M. Smith, Sheriff to Jane S. Piollet. Deed recorded in Sheriff's Deed Book, Bradford Co., No. 4 page 101, for the land described in *fi fa* No. 302, May term, 1873, being for the same land conveyed by deed from the widow and legal representatives of the late Jesse Miller to the said W. S. Grace.

IV. And your oratrix further showeth that from the time of the sale of the farm aforesaid, to wit: October 1, 1867, and the executing and receiving from W. S. Grace the aforesaid mentioned notes for the purchase money, to secure the widow and children of the said Jesse Miller, and up to the time of the Sheriff sale on the Judgment of Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace, to-wit: May 1, 1873, your complainants were not consulted or advised by the defendants or either of them, that the purchaser of them intended to make any sale or issue any execution against the said W. S. Grace to collect the purchase money or any portion of it from the said W. S. Grace, notwithstanding your complainants resided in a house belonging to the defendants, and within a short distance of the dwelling house of defendant, at the time of Sheriff sale; and that your complainants did not hear of said sale until some time after the same had been sold at Sheriff sale, and the sheriff's deed for the farm in question made to the defendant, Jane S. Piollet, who, at the present time, so far as your complainants are informed and believe, still holds the legal title by virtue of said Sheriff sale.

V. And you oratrix further shows that at the time of making said sale for said farm and taking the said notes as before mentioned, that they were acting under the directions and advise of the defendant, V. E. Piollet, in relation to the same as their agent or attorney to attend to the business for them, and in their place and stead to see that all things necessary to be done and attended to in the premises would be done for them and in their interest, by the said V. E. Piollet, that your oratrix gave no attention to said business, and relied wholly upon the said V. E. Piollet to act for them, which the said V. E. Piollet well knew and agreed to attend to the same, which fact was well known to the other defendant, Jane S. Piollet, who consented to the same, and the management of said claims of your complainants, being the notes and judgments before mentioned, against said W. S. Grace, as well as that of the defendant, Jane S. Piollet, were wholly in the charge and management of the said V. E. Piollet, who accepted the charge of the same, and your complainants relied upon him to keep the same secure, and to collect the same.

VI. Your oratrix complains that in consequence of the said V. E. Piollet acting as the agent or attorney of Jane S. Piollet, his wife, in issuing execution upon the judgment of the said J. S. Piollet and selling the said farm (sold by widow and heirs of the late Jesse Miller to the said W. S. Grace) at Sheriff sale, and becoming the purchaser for the same at less than one-half the purchase money and interest due said widow and heirs, and then directing the Sheriff to make his deed for said farm to Jane S. Piollet, who still holds the title (so far as is known to your complainants), and caused $2,469.20 to be endorsed upon the judgment she alone held against W. S. Grace. That in consequence of such sale your complainants may fail to reap the fruits of their judgment liens upon said land, or to have secured to your complainants a title to said land as cotenants with the said Jane S. Piollet, according to their respective interests, represented by the judgments they each held against said land at the time of the Sheriff sale. The said Jane S. Piollet and the said V. E. Piollet having refused, though often requested so to do, to either pay to your complainants the amount of their respective liens against said land at the time of the Sheriff sale, or to make over to your complainants any title or interest in said land in trust or otherwise for the security or payment of your complainants just claims, although the present value of said farm as your complainants are informed and believe is worth from six to seven thousand dollars.

VII. Your oratrix charge that by reason of said Sheriff sale and Sheriff's deed to the defendant Jane S. Piollet of the said farm which the widow and heirs of Jesse Miller conveyed to W. S. Grace, and the management and collusion of the defendants in placing the legal title of the same in the said Jane S. Piollet, discharged from the liens of the judgments which your complainants held against said farm at the time of the Sheriff sale, they are in danger of being deprived of their just claims, and your complainants deem it necessary that some proceedings be taken at once in the courts to protect your complainants in their rights.

Whereupon your oratrix and each of their claim and need equitable relief as follows:

1. That an injunction be granted temporarily until hearing, and final thereafter enjoining and restraining the said Jane S. Piollet and V. E. Piollet her husband, or either of them, from making any bargain, sale, transfer, article or conveyance of any kind or nature of the farm or land or any portion of the same as described in said Sheriff's deed, A. M. Smith, Sheriff, to Jane S. Piollet, recorded in Sheriff's Deed Book, Bradford County, No. 4, page 101, to any person or persons, corporation, society or institution whatsoever.

2. That your oratrix and each of them, be declared to be owners in fee and tenants in common in and to all the lands described in said Sheriff's deed for the farm aforesaid, and that the purchase at Sheriff sale aforesaid of the said farm by V. E. Piollet the defendant was a purchase in trust for the use and benefit of your complainants, and that the title of the said Jane S. Piollet to said land is held in trust for Eliza Miller and Anna E. Miller, the complainants, as co-tenants with the said Jane S. Piollet.

3. That such other and needed relief may be granted to your oratrix, and each of them, as the circumstances of the case may require, to the end that equity may be done between the parties.

M. E. PILLOTT,
SMITH & MONTANYE,
Solicitors for Plaintiffs.

BRADFORD COUNTY, SS.:

Eliza Miller being duly sworn says that she is one of the plaintiffs in this case, and that the facts set forth in the foregoing bill are true.

WE ARE reliably informed that in a case which came before the Grand Jury last week it was shown, by the admission of the complaintant, that he purchased from the defendant notes to the amount of $1200, for which he only paid about $400. It afterwards appeared that the notes were forged. How would the people of Bradford county like to have such a shylock for Deputy Sheriff under STORRS?

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

The Crawford County Republican Convention met at Meadville, on the 3d inst., for the purpose of counting votes, and settling the ticket. From the report of the proceedings, as published in the *Journal*, we make the following extract as being of interest to our readers, in view of the proposition to introduce the system of nominations:

The Convention then resumed the examination of the returns and counting of votes, finishing a little after 6 p. m., when the President of the Convention, Dr. Roberts, said he wished to make some remarks upon the manner of nominating candidate, under the rules known as the Crawford County System. He was opposed to it for a number of reasons: It was expensive, imposing upon the candidates great labor and waste of time and traveling expenses, and chiefly by exposure of the party to the unfairness of the distribution of the ticket, which the result of the election on Thursday illustrated, in nominating a large majority of candidates from the city of Meadville.

Judge Pettis, being called upon, reviewed briefly the history of the Republican Party in this County, before and since the adoption of the present system, speaking plainly of its imperfections, deficiencies and embarrassment which it visits upon the party, when the convention adjourned an hour for supper.

Upon reassembling Mr. Litchfield offered the following resolution which was was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this convention that the committee this day elected be requested at its first meeting to present a plan changing the present system of nominating candidates for office, and substitute therefore some delegate system, in order that, if practicable, it may be adopted at a second meeting of the said committee.

VIC. PIOLLET.

JOHN M. POMEROY, Esq., the able editor of the Chambersburg *Repository*, epitomizes the history of Vic. PIOLLET, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, in the following paragraphs!

"The nomination of Victor E. Piollet, of Bradford, by the Democratic convention for State Treasurer, was probably made with the hope and expectation that he would receive some support from the Granger element of the State, of which he is a *prominent member*. We know nothing of the rules or regulations of this order, but do not think it probable that they will adopt the advice of a political convention for a state office, when the official can give no aid in securing the reforms for which the Grangers profess to be working.

Apart from this consideration, if there is anything in the Democratic platform, Piollet will fill the bill as a reform candidate. Although he is called a farmer, he was formerly a contractor on the public works, and we think his first official position was that of Superintendent of the North Branch Canal. He was a Democratic member of the Legislature from Bradford county, in 1846 and 1847, the editor of the *Repository* serving with him at both sessions. His connection with the M'Cook bribery case, in 1846, had a very fishy look about it, and Piollet never had the full confidence of his associates thereafter, the standard of legislative propriety at that time being much higher than it is at present. With the exception of acting as Paymaster in the army during the Mexican war, we think Col. Piollet has not filled any public office since he was in the Legislature. Bradford county long since became so largely Republican that he could never make an election for anything."

The *Repository* might have said the confirmation as Paymaster in the Mexican Army was only secured after several attempts and the most servile sycophancy on the part of PIOLLET. During a conversation with Gen. CAMERON on the subject Vic. discovered that one of the Senator's shoes was untied, and meekly fell upon his knees and re-tied the string, begging Gen. C. the meantime not to defeat his confirmation.

It might also have further stated that not only the Republicans but the Democrats of this county long ago repudiated him. Only a few weeks since the Democratic Standing Committee of this county refused to recommend him as a candidate for Governor. His *real* interest in the Grangers was demonstrated last fall when he advised patrons to hold their butter, which many of them did, suffering a loss thereby of about 50 per cent.

HERE are a few of the reasons why the Republican party ought to be kept in power in Pennsylvania:

Because it has administered the State government with fidelity and economy;

Because it has paid off more than fourteen millions of dollars of the State debt in the last twelve years;

Because it has faithfully maintained the credit of the State by promptly paying the interest upon its obligations;

Because it relieved the people of the payment of a State tax upon real estate and lessened their taxation;

Because it inaugurated and maintained our Soldiers' Orphans' School system and educated the children of our soldiers;

Because it has protected the people from imposition and fraud by bogus, rotten insurance companies;

Because it has protected the people from oppression from unscrupulous and exacting corporations;

Because it has, since it obtained power, been true to the best interests of the people; and finally,

Because it was loyal to the country in the years of its peril when the Democratic organization was in sympathy with armed treason.

COL. PIOLLETT is lauded over the State as a great and successful farmer. It is true he and his brother own some sixteen hundred acres of land, most of which is under the best state of cultivation. It is equally true that the Colonel made the money to buy the land out of the State and the various corporations with which he has been connected as superintendent or contractor, while his brother, JOSEPH E. PIOLLET, is the practical farmer and business manager. About the only farming Vic. has ever done is to ride out into his fields slavedriver-like and domineer over his employes. Not many years ago he announced his belief that he should some day be able to own the labor necessary to cultivate his soil.

THE Athens *Gazette* truly says, if the office of Sheriff is seeking W. R STORRS the office will be defeated.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MR. EDITOR: I notice that you prefix the title of "Colonel" to the name of the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and I am a little curious to know where he earned it. Was he brevetted by the Confederate Government on account of sympathy with the "Lost Cause?"

SOLDIER.

FACTS FOR INFLATIONISTS.

In 1863 the State bank notes in circulation was about $240,000,000, and about $7.52 per capita for the population of the United States. The specie held by the Banks of New York at that time was about 20 per cent. of their circulation. Taking this as a basis for the Union, the Banks had at that time as a redeeming fund of specie about $48,000,000. We had no complaints then of a want of abundance of circulation. How are the facts November 1st, 1873:—

National Bank circulation	$339,332,851
Legal-tender U. S. notes	365,922,203
Fractional currency	17,876,119
	$723,131,223
Deduct amount held by U. S. Treasury and the Banks	125,190,411
Circulation November 1873	$597,940,812

This amount per capita for the population of the United States at that time would be about $20. The amount of coin held by the Government and the banks Nov. 1873 was about $140,000,000. This amount will be ample for resumption of specie payments by the Government and the banks as soon as the coin can be distributed among the banks which can be done by Nov. 1st, 1879, the time for resumption under present laws.

Every man of unbiased judgment must acknowledge that our present banking system is the best ever had by this Government; more safe, and better for the masses. It pays taxes to the U. S. Government of over seven millions of dollars per annum. The great want of the country is to have the currency question settled and placed where the ranks of speculators and political aspirants cannot disturb it. That we have constructed too many railroads, lived too expensively, and been generally prodigals with our money, are some of the reasons for our present condition, and to undertake to inflate the currency to escape present evils would result in a great calamity. The people must examine this question in all its bearings, and not allow a set of politicians to lead them to consent to a paper bubble.

VINDEX.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.

As there is no good reason why our Republican strength should be scattered and wasted in the coming election, we call upon every Republican to carefully consider the situation before casting his ballot.

The Opposition are willing to take every advantage of our demoralization or sore-headism or disappointments, and rely not on their own strength nor the soundness of their principles for a victory, but on our own distractions and disagreements. They already boast that we are to be beaten this fall by our own foolishness. The Republican party was organized in this county twenty years ago under the leadership of the Holt, David Wilmot and others, who thought as he thought that slavery must die; that dishonesty and unfaithfulness in high places must be punished; that the party who had misruled the country for many years must be ousted and consigned to obscurity. The Republican party five years after its organization (in 1860) elected Abraham Lincoln President. Its enemies and opposers instituted a rebellion and civil war with all its horrors upon us till 1863, costing hundreds of thousands of precious lives and billions of treasure. They were put down by the strong hand of the Government under Republican rule. They murdered our good President, and at our next election we elected the military chieftain who was the leader in their subjugation. They find fault with his administration. They don't like him. We don't wonder—and he smokes his cigar and don't care. We still fight under the old flag, and with the motto "Freedom for All," we shall be victorious.

In the administration of county affairs we have been very successful. During the entire period in which Republicans have elected their men, the county offices have been filled with the very best men. Without naming every one we would call attention to the office of Prothonotary as a sample. The men who have filled that office for the past twelve years have been honest, capable, obliging, gentlemanly, and so attentive to business that there has been no one to find fault. In the other offices the Republicans have placed men of the same kind. Now why should we seek a change? Let support our ticket, stand by our nominations, elect our men and defeat our enemies. In the last Presidential election they nominated Horace Greeley, thinking to gain some kind of a victory, and were defeated. We have the power to elect every officer on both county and State tickets. Our opponents cannot elect a man on their ticket without help from Republicans. In our union is our strength. Shall we be united and succeed, or divide and give joy to the enemy? You will be bored and badgered to vote for this or that individual of the Opposition. Be not deceived by promises or representations. As soon as they are elected you will see the cloven foot; the long ears can be seen anow. The *Argus* monster has often been laid on his back, and nearly killed; they are repairing him up this fall, but if Republicans honestly stand by their colors he will never crow again.

REPUBLICAN.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

A GOOD MAN, BUT CAN'T BE ELECTED IF NOMINATED.

"Layton is a good man," we heard a gentleman say at the Convention, "but can't be elected if nominated." Why? "Because he is the Ring candidate, and the people are determined to break up that Ring." At first we surmised that such talk was being used for the purpose of effect, and in order to discourage the friends of a strong man and prevent their pressing his nomination; but further observation convinced us that there is a large number of Republicans who believe in the existence of an all-powerful Ring that controls the county nominations as firmly as they believe in their own existence. They suspect that the strongest candidate is the Ring candidate, and no matter how honest or capable he may be, they desire his defeat in order to punish the hated Ring. It is with these Republicans we desire, at the present time, to have a little plain talk.

Gentlemen, we probably differ considerably in our views of what constitutes a Ring; but grant, for the sake of argument, that the nominations are usually made by a combination among the friends of the successful candidates, you must admit that the combination represents the will of a majority of the party, as surely as a majority of the delegates represent the will of their constituents. They may not always do this, but generally they do, and the ticket thus nominated is most assuredly the choice of a majority of the voters. Does not reason teach us that when a majority of the party nominate good men they should be elected, if bad they should be defeated? We can honor the voter who, when his party has nominated an immoral, corrupt man, has the courage to break the party trammels and vote for one who is just and fears God; but it is his duty to be *sure* that his information is correct—that the one is corrupt and the other is pure. There is no other honorable or justifiable rule for political action.

Two years ago you defeated a candidate fairly nominated, charged with no crime that we are aware of, and for no fault of his own except that he would not follow the example of his Democratic competitor in making a personal solicitation for votes. You tried to defeat James H. Webb at the same time, and only lacked fifty-one votes of doing it. Had the sacrifice of one victim sufficed to propitiate your offended demon of Discord we should not complain, but the next year your insatiable god demanded greater offerings, and to appease his wrath you slaughtered Laporte, Scott and Kinney. The first a hard working farmer, who in intellectual power, in general knowledge and honesty of purpose, is the equal of any who have ever represented the Bradford district in Congress; the second was never charged with incompetence or corruption, and the third we believe was basely slandered.

Gentlemen, it seems to us that this thing has gone far enough, and that it is about time to stop. Surely victims enough have been slain to atone for the sins of the party, whatever those sins in your opinion may have been. The Jewish rites on some occasions required the offering of a lamb without spot or blemish; if you are equally particular and determined to sacrifice the purest and best at every election, you will find it difficult, where all the Republican candidates (as at present) are equally good, to make choice of a victim. But as there is a sharp Democrat in Asylum who wants the office, but says he don't, and like Cæsar who thrice refused the kingly crown, may be prevailed on to accept (on the principle of the office seeking the man), it is probable, under such circumstances, the victim you will attempt to slay will be the candidate from Litchfield.

For thirty-four years not a man from Litchfield has held any county office, and we do not remember that she has ever before presented a candidate. Her people are as intelligent as any, and she has never lacked men qualified to fill with honor any position; but they have heretofore been content to let the East and the West furnish the candidates, and have only asked the privilege of polling a full vote for the straight Republican ticket every time. Here is their record two years ago, when you first started on the war path and very thoughtlessly commenced the unpropitable business of cutting the throats of your Republican friends:

LITCHFIELD.

State Ticket	54	Myer	97
Webb	81	Ingham	94
Marshall	96	Snell	99
Knapp	95	DeLong	95

They did not keep Webb quite up to the level of the State ticket, but they did their "level best," and but one or two districts in the county did as well or were able to present a tally paper to compare creditably with this. Again last fall, when our lines wavered on the right and on the left and at the center—were crushed and captured by the enemy—the Republican farmers of Litchfield stood firm as the hills they cultivate; and now, when they have brought forward a good and true man for an important position, you have a fair opportunity to punish them for their devotion to principle and fidelity to party by striking him down. But gentlemen, we hope better things of you now. We cannot believe that you ever intended to *destroy* the party; you thought to purify it by breaking up the Ring, but the course you took, if persisted in, will destroy it from off the face of the earth.

If good men cannot be elected because they are nominated, then the Republican party might just as well disband. Its principles would be of little value to the country if the Democrats are to carry the elections and control the government. You think the party is good, but that the leadership is bad, and that all our party troubles are caused by the selfishness, mismanagement and blunders of our leaders. Just so we all thought at the beginning of the war for the Union. When disaster followed disaster, our sons and brothers slain, and the old flag repeatedly trailed in the dust, we blamed the government and the leadership for it all; but now we can see plainly that Lincoln, Seward, Chase and Stanton were the very best and ablest men who could have been placed at the head of affairs, and that our defeats came, not because our government was weak, but because Providence was strong; and was determined that we should not conquer until our pride was humbled and we were willing to do an act of justice warranted by the constitution upon military necessity.

If the Republican leadership is bad and you are good, then why not lead the party yourselves? Lead it in the paths of virtue and good government, but do not lead it into the Democratic camp. Jeff Davis and nearly all the Confederate Generals of the South and Copperheads of the North are there. The shackles of four millions of slaves struck off by your martyred President are carefully preserved there. The cursed doctrine of State Sovereignty, which caused the rebellion, is still believed in there, and should that party again obtain full control of the government the conflicts between State and National authority will be renewed with intense bitterness, and if they do not result in another war they will retard our prosperity and increase our financial difficulties.

Andrew J. Layton is a good man; he was fairly nominated, and he will be elected.

CASTELAR

PIOLLET'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

The nominee of the Democrats for State Treasurer was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1846, when Messrs. Bingham and Hilands were members from this county. He was, during the session, a member of the committee on Banks, and Mr. Hilands, of this county, was on that committee with him. Strong efforts were made, that year, to repeal the charter of the Lehigh County Bank. The bank Committee were equally divided about the reporting of this bill. It was held over nearly a month, as was understood, at the instance of Mr. Piollet. Daniel McCook, a younger brother of Dr. McCook, late of Pittsburgh, was at Harrisburg lobbying for the bill. Moses Y. Beach, of New York, was the chief owner of the bank. It was understood that Piollet was in treaty with McCook about getting this bill out of the Bank Committee. The whole facts as proved before Judge Pearson, before whom McCook was afterwards tried, were about as follows: Negotiations had been going on for some time between McCook and Piollet about getting the bill out of the committee. Finally arrangements were made that the money was to be paid the the next morning. All the parties were Democrats and boarding at the Buehler House. McCook had Col. Piper, of Bedford, concealed, rolled up in a buffalo robe under his bed to hear what passed at the payment of the money. Piollet was paid $400 in the notes of the Plainfield Bank of New Jersey, and the bill was to be reported at the next meeting of the committee. Piollet, however, blowed on McCook, and laid the money on his desk in the hall of the House, and stated he had been offered it as a bribe.

McCook was bound over and tried before Judge Pearson about a month afterward and was convicted of the offense. Thadeus Stevens defended McCook. On the trial Piollet was examinned as the chief witness. Among other things, he stated, having gone into McCook's room and received the $400; he returned to his own room, sat down and counted the money, and he said he wept to think that anybody would be, or could be bribed for $400. Thadeus Stevens said, "Gentleman of the jury I have been doubting Mr. Piollet's statement heretofore. Here is one part I suppose to be exactly true. He tells you about counting the money in his own room, shedding tears. He admitted that he was not aware of its being Plainfield Bank notes until this point of time. Now, he knew that the Plainfield Bank was in bad repute, in fact he supposed it to be utterly worthless. These tears fell not because of the attempt to bribe him—but because he thought they had passed utterly worthless paper on him. His virtue could not stand an attempt to bribe him with counterfeit money. Now gentlemen of the jury, had he not gotten into a passion over it, and had gone to a broker's and learned that he could have them changed to gold or silver for from five to seven per cent., he would have pocketed the insult and you would have been saved the trial of McCook.

Colonel A. Hilands was a member of this Bank Committee, was examined in court and knows