NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

VERY luckily bread continues cheap as greenbacks.

IT is possible that Tweed knows "where the woodbine twineth."

THERE are over 700 children down with the scarlet fever in Reading.

MEMBRANOUS croup continues to deal its work of death in Pottstown.

COL. FRED. GRANT and wife will pass the winter at the White House.

MYSTERIOUS fires down east are now attributed to "ashes from a tramp's pipe."

CHAS. O'CONOR has been able to listen to the reading of the President's message.

MAJOR BARNUM, of Bridgeport, is on a lecturing tour through the New England States.

CHINA has decided upon sending out ambassadors to reside among the outside barbarians.

JOHN A. ROOSEVELT has been elected Commodore of the Poughkeepsie Ice Yacht Club.

CHAS. BRADLAUGH, the English lecturer sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday last.

THE Tamaqua physicians have organized a society for the better collection of their fees.

REPORTS say that Colorado may safely be put down for $10,000,000 in gold and silver this year.

BARNUM realized $200,000 by the sale of his hippodrome stock at Bridgeport, Conn., recently.

MARRIED men have a hard time out in Michigan. There are twice as many widows as widowers.

WE expected it. The *Graphic* proposes Joaquin Miller for Centennial poet, in place of Longfellow.

EX-GOV. J. C. BROWN, of Tennessee, has been appointed vice president of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

MRS. GORHAM, wife of Geo C. Gorham, Secretary of the United States Senate, died in Boston last Friday.

THE expenses of the Boston city government during the month of November, aggregated $1,095,894.54.

THE prices of furs in the London market, which regulates the American, show a decline on the whole list.

MAYOR WICKHAM will renominate Fitz John Porter as the head of the New York Department of Public Works.

SAVANNAH has an organized gang of burglars, and attributes them to an invasion from the Northern States.

GEN. SHERMAN will be present at the annual dinner of the New England Society, in New York, on the 22d inst.

THE New York shop girls are making their annual appeal to their employers for socks. And they ought to have them.

EX-JUDGE GARRET VAN WAGNER, an old and respected citizen of Passaic Co., New Jersey, died at Paterson on the 17th inst.

SIX million dollars' worth of silkworms' eggs have recently arrived in New York from San Francisco, in a single consignment.

ROBERT HENRY HUNT, a Liberal, was elected to the House of Commons of England on the 16th, to fill a vacancy for Horsham.

STATE JEWEL died at Saratoga, New York, on the 17th inst., aged ninety-nine years. He leaves a widow in her ninety-third year.

THE Father Mathew Society, of Pittston, have subscribed one hundred dollars towards the Centennial Fountain of the T. A. B. Society.

GOV. HENDRICKS don't know what to think about it. Certain Indiana journals in place of himself, are running Speaker Kerr, for Vice President.

MRS. THIMMER, of Ohio, and the declaration of independence started out together. Both will be one hundred years old on the next Fourth of July.

IT will be well for the pretty Chicago girls, who contemplate marrying Red Cloud, to ascertain, beforehand, whether he has not as many wives as Singer.

THE Wisconsin Reform School for boys has 412 inmates. The total running expenses during the last fiscal year were $18,115.29, or 40 cents per capita daily.

THE Peach-Bottom Railway Company has completed the road leading from Goshen to Ethlen, and trains will run regularly to the latter named station in a few days.

THE daughter of M. Benoist, a Vendean school-master, lately passed a brilliant examination for the degree of Bachelor of Letters at the University of Poitiers, France.

AN old man in Red Wing Minn., visits a restaurant daily and consumes a can of fresh oysters at each sitting, and goes away with hunger spread all over his countenance.

SECRETARY BRISTOW has appointed Mr. A. E. Wilson, of Louisville Ky., to be Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Avery.

AN adopted daughter of Henry Wilson is living in Norfolk county, Mass. Her name is Eva Wilson; she is ten years old and is said to be a bright, intelligent child, loved by every one.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLIN, of South Carolina, recently addressed an assemblage of students in Greenville, who competed in an examination in Greek for prizes given by Professor Whitsitt.

ALBANY cities are putting in their claims for the Republican National Convention. It was held at Philadelphia in 1856; at Chicago in 1860; at Baltimore in 1868 and at Philadelphia in 1872.

THREE men were recently arrested in Wilmington, Del., for circulating advertising circulars resembling greenback notes. After a hearing they were lodged in jail in default of $1,000 bail each.

A FOX was let loose from the northern part of Oxford borough on Saturday afternoon last. It was followed by eight or ten horsemen and about twenty dogs. It was caught under a porch at Nottingham Station.

A CONSISTORY will be held at the Vatican, Rome, for the purpose of making nominations for the vacant bishoprics. It is rumored that at the same time Monsignori Serafini and Nina will be made Cardinals.

NAVAL OFFICER HELSTAND has been dangerously ill, but his physicians say he has passed the crisis of his disease. He is still unable to see any of his friends, except those immediately in attendance upon him.

THE work of rebuilding the bridge over Newark Bay, from Bergen Point, has been pushed rapidly forward, and is now almost completed. Three thousand feet have been finished, 1,000 feet remaining unfinished.

CHARLES DES BRISAY, for many years Clerk of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island, dropped dead on Sunday evening last, while preaching in St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, in the absence of the regular clergyman.

POSTMASTER GEORGE W. FAIRMAN of Philad., has been appointed disbursing agent of the Treasury Department for the new United States Court House and Post Office building, Ninth and Chestnut Sts., vice H. H. Bingham, resigned.

OWING to the refusal of the United States authorities to allow Canadian vessels to navigate American canals on the same footing as American vessels, the Dominion Government have prepared a case and forwarded it to Secretary Fish.

THE Erie Railway Company purpose building a wharf at the foot of Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, 1,000 feet long and 200 feet wide. Warehouses are to be erected adjoining, and there is to be a slip for canal boats and grain elevators. The work is to cost $1,500,000.

WILLIAM YERGER, a well-known resident of Montgomery county, was found dead in bed Wednesday morning. He was about 56 years of age, and had accumulated considerable wealth. He leaves a wife and several children. It is supposed he died of heart disease.

A PREACHING colored preacher of Chesapeake, Md., a State Senator and formerly a school Commissioner, has been convicted of issuing a fraudulent school certificate for $5. Eleven members of the jury were of the culprit's own color, and six of the congregation of his own church.

HAGERSTOWN, MISS., has had a case of love at first sight and marriage on the spot. A perfect stranger in the city met a young lady. In an instant she captivated him. He proposed, she accepted, they were married. And all within 24 hours of the record of introduction! Now let them "repent at leisure."

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Dec. 23, 1875.

THE REPORTER FOR 1876.

In presenting the claims of the REPORTER for a continuance of the generous support heretofore accorded to it, we desire to return our sincere thanks for the many expressions of confidence and approbation which we have received, as well as for the patronage so liberally extended to us, both as regards subscriptions, advertising, and job-work.

The past history of the REPORTER is an earnest of what may be expected in the future.

AS A FAMILY JOURNAL, the REPORTER has always borne a high reputation wherever it has been read. All objectionable advertisements are excluded, and nothing which the most fastidious can object to ever appears as reading matter in its columns. It is our aim to make the REPORTER an acceptable weekly visitor to all the members of the household. The stories and other selections are prepared with the greatest care, and with a special view to creating a healthy moral sentiment, while entertaining and edifying the readers, young and old. With the doctrines and theories which have become quite prevalent in these times, calculated to undermine one of the great foundations of Christianity and free government—the FAMILY,—we have no sympathy, and the REPORTER will continue, as it has been in the past, the fearless opponent of such mischievous and dangerous doctrines, which lead only to crime and misery.

As a chronicler of

LOCAL EVENTS,

we shall endeavor to make the REPORTER equal, if not superior, to any of our cotemporaries. Local items of interest to the public will be carefully prepared, and our field shall include the whole county.

POLITICALLY,

it is unnecessary for us to say, the REPORTER will continue uncompromisingly Republican. We believe that party organizations are essential to the best interests of the government and constitutional liberty. When political papers profess to have "no party," it is the best evidence they represent no principles. We support the Republican Party because we believe it based on sound and patriotic principles, and calculated to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number. "Principles, not men," is our motto; and so long as the Republican organization continues to inscribe upon its banner the principles which brought it into existence and have characterized its history for the past twenty years, it will find in the REPORTER a firm and unflinching supporter. We can never, however, become so strongly wedded to a name as to adhere to a party without *principles*, and if the Republican party shall ever follow in the wake of the corrupt organization miscalled the Democratic party, it must not count upon us for an ally. In the selection of candidates we shall endeavor to secure the ascendency of the best men in the party, and will take no part in personal intrigues to secure the advancement of any man.

EDITORIALLY,

the REPORTER will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from self-interested aims, political jobbery, or undue favoritism. Our aim shall always be to subserve the best interests of the Republican Party, and through it the whole country.

We are under many obligations to our friends in the several townships for past favors in aiding in extending the circulation of the REPORTER, and we cordially invite all who approve our platform to lend us their aid in placing it in every household in the county. Liberal terms will be offered club agents. Our list is already large, but it should be increased at least two thousand during the coming year.

THE following resolution was last week offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. FORT, of Illinois. It gave the Democratic party an opportunity of displaying their venom for the cause contended for in the late war, and their contempt for the men who periled their lives to put down a Democratic rebellion. Altho' Mr. POWELL, of this district, was in his seat, he "dodged." Of course, that was just what the Republicans who elected him expected at his hands:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that in all subordinate appointment, under any of the officers of this House, it is the judgment of the House that wounded soldiers who are not disabled from the performance of duty should be preferred.

A standing vote on seconding the previous question showed ninety-seven Republicans voting in its favor, and one hundred and four Democrats against it. A vote was then taken by tellers, with the result of ayes 99, and noes 126.

CONGRESS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The citizens of Philadelphia some time since extended to the President and Cabinet and both Houses of Congress, an invitation to visit the City of Brotherly Love and see for themselves the Centennial arrangements. The invitation was accepted, and on Friday evening last the invited guests were conveyed from Washington to Philadelphia by special train. On Saturday morning they were taken in carriages and driven to the Park, where a sumptuous dinner was prepared.

After the viands had been disposed of, Mr. JOHN C. BULLITT, who presided, explained the dimensions of the Centennial Buildings, and said they would cover more ground than those of any exhibition given in modern times. Already more than half of the space had been taken up by foreign governments. Speaking of the cost he said it would be $6,724,850. What was needed to complete the work was $1,537,140. The speaker urged upon the representatives of the government to consider the importance of the exhibition, and to afford the means necessary to finish the work. Whatever prestige may result from its success will inure to the credit of the entire country.

To the toast, "The President of the United States," President GRANT simply bowed and declined to make a speech. Chief Justice WAITE responded to the toast, "The Supreme Court of the United States." "The Senate of the United States" was responded to by Senator MORTON. Governor BEDLE, of New Jersey, responded to the toast of "The Governors of the several States." "The agriculture basis of the prosperity of the nation," was responded to by Hon. HENRY HARRISON, of Illinois. He spoke eloquently in favor of the great exposition. "Commerce, the handmaid of all other industries in exchanging commodities among our own people and with foreign nations," was responded to by JAMES G. BLAINE. "Mining—it furnishes the fuel that supplies the furnaces and forges of our manufactories and mechanical industries; for agriculture it provides the material and the implements, and for commerce the gold and silver necessary in the exchange of our products with the nations of the world." This toast was responded to by Hon. GEO. BANCROFT. JOHN WELSH and Ex-Governor HAWLEY then made addresses on the Centennial, after which the banquet was brought to a close.

After five o'clock Horticultural Hall was illuminated with reflectors, gas not having yet been introduced into the building. The majority of the gentlemen from Washington returned in the 6 o'clock train, which started from the Hall. Gen. GRANT and other dignitaries remained over to attend the reception given by the Saturday Night Club.

MEETING OF STATE GRANGE.

The State Grange was convened in Lancaster last week. About six hundred Patrons were in attendance, and after the usual preliminary exercises Mr. R. H. THOMAS, Secretary, read his report, from which we select the following portion relating to the financial affairs of the Grange, or whether the "Grange pays in dollars and cents:"

The State business agent during the past year, since April last, has transacted business for the order to the amount of $131,828, and saved to the order fully 15 per cent., aggregating at least $20,000, whilst the entire expense of the agency is within $2,700, or about 2 per cent. of the business transacted. He also mentioned that more business has been transacted directly by the Patrons with manufacturer and wholesale dealers than through the agency, and that, as an organization, the operations may safely be estimated at $400,000 during the present year, with a net saving of from $75,000 to 100,000. The condition of the order is very flourishing. At the time of meeting last year the Granges in the State numbered 440; now 630, showing an increase of 190, whilst only 14 have ceased to exist by consolidation or surrender of charters. The total number of members in the State on the 30th of Sept. last was 23,000, and by counting or estimating additions during the present quarter, not yet officially reported, the membership cannot be less than 30,000 to-day. For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1874, 378 grangers reported and paid dues; for the second, ending March 31, only 10 out of 427 were delinquent; for the third quarter, 17 out of 508 failed to report, and 69 out of 569 have not yet reported for the last quarter ending Sept. 30. "What becomes of all the money?" the secretary answers by a minute statement of receipts and expenditures, footing up—receipts for the year, $9,812.95, and disbursements, $8,216, leaving a balance on hand of $596.22, which account is pronounced correct by the finance committee. To this is added $710 balance on former account for 1874. The Pomona granges are all in good working condition. Nineteen were organized during the present year.

Hon. B. LAPORTE was made chairman of the Centennial Committee. Mr. GLADDING having resigned as a member of the Executive Committee, EZRA LOOMIS was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Mr. GLADDING presented his report as Purchasing Agent, which was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks tendered him. Mr. GLADDING, with his estimable wife, are held, as they are justly entitled to be, in high regard by the Order, not only in this State but all over the land.

ATTENTION is directed to an advertisement in another column, giving notice that application will be made at the approaching session of the Legislature for the enactment of a law prohibiting cattle, swine, &c., from running at large in the streets and roads of this county. Such a movement should meet the approbation of every good citizen. The practice of allowing cattle and other domestic animals to roam at large is the cause of untold trouble, annoyance and disagreement between neighbors. We hope numerous petitions will be forwarded to our members in favor of the law.

GOLD closed in New York Tuesday morning at 114⅞.

THE WHISKY RING.

The Democracy, in their zeal to mislead and misrepresent, charged the President with being influenced by Gen. BABCOCK to overrule the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the matter of assigning Supervisors. Mr. TUTTON, of this State, who stands high not only as a private citizen, but as an incorruptible official, makes the following statement, which clears BABCOCK from suspicion in that direction:

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

SIR: I observe that Senator Henderson, in the trial of the case of the United States vs. Avery (if his speech is correctly reported), charges Gen. Babcock, your private secretary, with having some connection with the St. Louis Whisky Ring, and in their interest having improperly influenced you to revoke the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, transferring supervisors, dated Jan. 27th, 1875. As I have claimed the credit of having influenced you to revoke that order, I feel it is my duty now to assume the responsibility and receive whatever odium, if any, attaches thereto, and with this in view I beg leave to remind you of the facts as they occur to me.

On or about the last day of January, 1875, I received a letter from Commissioner Douglass, including the Secretary's order of the 27th of January, transferring me to St. Louis district and directing me to report there for duty on the 15th of February. I went to Washington on the night of the 3d of February; saw Commissioner Douglass on the morning of the 4th, and asked him how long I was expected to remain at St. Louis, to which he replied: "Perhaps a year; six months at least." I said, if so, I would have to resign, as I could not go to St. Louis for six months. Mr. Douglass stated that these transfers originated and were ordered by the Secretary, and that I had better see him.

I then went directly to the Arlington, where Secretary Bristow was confined to his room from the effects of a fall. I had quite a lengthy interview. I made substantially the statement to him: that if it was proposed to keep me at St. Louis six months or a year, I would be compelled to tender my resignation, as I could not take my family with me, and I would not leave them six months for the sake of the office; besides which, I had some property and other personal interests that could not be neglected for that length of time. The Honorable Secretary finally agreed that I should go, with the understanding that I was at liberty to return on the 1st day of April, thus making my absence about six weeks.

To this I assented, but at the same time stated I should not be able to accomplish any good; that if the extensive frauds which he feared were being perpetrated there and at other points by the distillers, were committed with the aid of the revenue officers, they would ever it up so deep that I should not be able to discover it; that the fact of the tradsers of supervisors and revenue agents having been published, giving the parties full notice for two or three weeks that there were to be such changes, would give ample time to the persons interested to so completely cover their fraudulent transactions as to render it almost impossible to trace them, and I respectfully suggested that in my opinion it would be much better to send some competent, discreet person who would not be known, and whose movements would be entirely secret, to see what was going on; and in this way the parties could be caught in the act of defrauding, and sufficient evidence obtained on which to make seizures, and thereby get other proofs of fraud; and I urged that this plan should be adopted, not only in St. Louis, but Chicago and other suspected points, and suggested that Special Agent Brooks, who had been on duty with me for about five years, would be the very best man for that purpose of whom I had knowledge.

Finally, the Secretary suggested that I had better see the President, as he had taken great interest in this matter. I went directly to the White House and saw General Babcock, with whom at that time I had scarcely a speaking acquaintance. I told him that I wanted to see you, that I had been ordered to report for duty at St. Louis on the 15th inst., and I desired to see you before going. He replied that you were engaged with Senators and Members, but that if I would call in an hour I could have an interview with you.

I called at the time named, and General Babcock took in my card. I was admitted at once, when I made the same statement to you that I made to the Secretary, and made the same suggestion that I had made to him about sending a suitable person or persons, without the knowledge of either officers or distillers, so that they might be detected in the very act of fraud and their manner of stealing, and their associations and combinations fully discovered; and then, if the department had not confidence in the local officers, a temporary transfer of supervisors could be made for the purpose of making secure and properly working up the cases.

You listened to me attentively, and finally said the more you thought about the subject the more you were convinced that the transfer of supervisors as ordered would result in little or no good. You said that you would suspend the order that day. Thus you fully decided to suspend the order and so stated to me before I left you, and before General Babcock had an opportunity to speak to you on the subject, as he was not present at the time; and I am quite certain that you arrived at this conclusion during our interview. I am confident, therefore, that Gen. Babcock could not have influenced you in revoking the order referred to.

What I said to you on the subject was in my judgment for the best interests of the revenue service, and the results in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, fully justify your action in the matter. I have felt it due both to you and Gen. Babcock to make this statement of facts, to be used as you deem proper, in view of the charges made from time to time in the papers, and especially in the speech of ex-Senator Henderson above referred to.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX P. TUTTON,
Supervisor.

THE Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* is not so much in favor of shaking hands across the bloody chasm as it was before the election. Speaking of the demand of the Republicans, that the results of the war shall be accepted by the South in good faith, it has this to say:

"When we accept "results of the war" we do not accept the notions of statesmen, but the blunders of unreasoning malice and stupidity, and of course we continue to accept it *only so long as we are compelled to.*

There is the whole case in a nutshell. The necessity of befooling the North during a political campaign keeps these rebel villains discreet. Once let them gain power to undo what the war was supposed to have settled, and you know what to expect. Is it harsh to denounce the Democratic party of the whole country as enemies of the peace of the nation when we find its controlling wing, the Southern rebels, already boldly announcing their purpose to observe the results of the war only so long as pressure forces obedience to the laws, and no longer?

SPEAKER KERR has finally announced his standing committees. There were a good many wry faces among the unterrified, but a motion to adjourn until after the holidays following close on the announcement, the dissatisfaction was subdued for a little time. Mr. POWELL has a position on two of the minor committees, not advisible. He is acquainted with the smallest details of the office, and as a watch-dog over the expenses of the county, saves his full salary, ($1200 a year) to the tax-payers. Especially is a change at this time not advisable, when the three incoming Commissioners are new men, wholly unfamiliar with the business of that office. They will need the services of just such a man as Mr. Coolbaugh, for the year to come, at least, he should remain in his present position. He is sober, honest, prompt, correct, and such a man as will best serve the public interests. Therefore, the plea of saving two hundred dollars or so a year by a change, may be poor economy in the end. It looks like *saving* at the *spile* and *wasting* at the *bung*.

Personally Mr. C. is nothing to us, but we believe the above is a fair expression of the wishes of our people who pay the taxes, and have no axes to grind. *We have talked with them.*

Dec. 20, '75. REPUBLICAN.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ON the authority of F. B. CARPENTER, the following anecdote of the late Vice President is given to the public, it never having appeared in print until since the death of Mr. WILSON. The evening before his inauguration as Vice President he called on Mr. SUMNER and said: "SUMNER, can you lend me a hundred dollars? I have not got money enough to be inaugurated on." Mr. SUMNER replied: "Certainly. If it had been a large sum I might not have been able to help you; but I can always lend a friend a hundred dollars." He then gave Mr. WILSON a check for the amount, and after the latter had retired, Mr. SUMNER, turning to Mr. CARPENTER, remarked: "There is an incident worth remembering—such a one as could never have occurred in any country but our own." That cancelled check, if still in existence, with Senator SUMNER's signature on its face and Vice-President WILSON's on the back, would be a very desirable autograph. The statement has been published that Mr. WILSON left property worth only $5,000, of which $3,000 is in a house in Natick and $2,000 in miscellaneous securities. This is all he had saved after a long life in service where none but the most scrupulous man would have failed to amass wealth. It was of the utmost importance that an honest man should be, during the war, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

THE editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has taken the trouble to draw a comparison between the wages paid for labor now with those paid in 1860, and he finds that in all the important departments of service except railroads there is an advance still retained of from 40 to 65 per cent., and the average advance for all classes covered by the investigation is, on railroads, 35 per cent.; in cotton factories, 50 per cent.; woolen mills, 65 per cent.; paper mills, 55 per cent.; button factories, 55 per cent.; cigar makers, 50 per cent.; whip factories, 44 per cent.; iron and wooden ware works, 64 per cent., domestic service, 65 per cent.; day labor, 40 per cent. In commenting on these facts, an exchange says: "In view of this advance of wages and the great decline in the prices of goods and in the value of property and securities, the reduced chances for capital are apparent enough."

THE list of special buildings on the Centennial Grounds is constantly increasing, and the present indications are that their total number will be from 200 to 250. Most of the important foreign nations—England, Germany, Austria, France, Sweden, Egypt, Japan and others—are putting up one or more structures each for exhibiting purposes or for the use of the commissioners, exhibitors and visitors. Offices and headquarters of this kind, usually of considerable architectural beauty, are provided by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Iowa and Delaware, and it is likely that others will follow the example.

THE newly elected Chaplain of the Democratic House of Representatives, Rev. J. L. TOWNSEND, was forced to vacate his rectorship in Connecticut because he refused to read prayers for the President and the success of the Union arms. He now has his reward.

THE democrats in Congress have had another attack of the third term night mare. A democrat from Illinois the other day introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 232 yeas, to 18 nays:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term has become by universal concurrence, a part of our Republican system of Government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

RAG MONEY.

Who first used the term "rag-money" is not known, and the knowledge, if attainable, is not important enough to pay the trouble of investigation. If it was invented in the interest of science, as the French chemists invented the nomenclature of chemistry, by which the name designates the original elements of which the thing is composed, then it is all right, and the words were intended to mean paper money—made of paper, which was made out of rags. Or it might have been intended to mean paper money which had become ragged by much handling. In either case the words, if well meant, are not well chosen, and the author will not be likely to obtain celebrity as a man of taste or a great lexicographer. We suspect they were not well meant, but used as a nick-name, or term of reproach and derision by an enemy of our currency, to bring it into disrepute with the people; to prejudice the minds of the ignorant against it in order to drive it out of circulation, or to increase the premium on gold and silver. We do not know who first used the term, but cannot help believing it originated with some of the New York papers, whose financial articles it is thought are paid for, if not written, by the gold gamblers of Wall Street, and who, like the *Tribune*, have never ceased since the close of the war to scream that our currency was a sham, our legal-tender notes "legal-tender lies;" that "the way to resume was to resume," and that the government could resume specie payments to-morrow if it saw fit.

We have ceased to be surprised at anything those great dailies of New York may say. They are mostly the organs of the great moneyed and commercial interests of the great money center, and are sure to advocate the measures which they think will best serve those interests; but it is astonishing that Republican papers in the country and Republican speakers, influenced by no such considerations, should ever have followed such leadership and copied such infamous slang as "rag-money" and "rag-baby." They must have done it thoughtlessly. They could not have realized what they were doing. They must have forgotten that all our paper money, whether legal-tenders or national bank notes, were authorized and issued by the government when the Republican party was in undisputed control of all its branches. If our paper money is not good, if it is worthless as rags, then the Republican party is responsible for its existence, and must bear the blame. If, on the other hand (as all candid men of all parties must admit), it is the best currency we ever had in this country, then the Republican party deserves the credit for it, and instead of speaking contemptuously of it as "rag-money," we should be as proud of it as of our own children; defend its reputation against all assailants, and honor it as we honor the men who brought us safely through the Great Struggle. The issue by the government of four hundred millions of dollars in legal-tender notes, and the establishment of the national bank system, saved this nation from disruption and financial ruin. Those pretended political economists who deny it and assert that there was no necessity of issuing government notes, and that the war could have been carried on just as well without them, only exhibit their ignorance of facts and the weakness of their reasoning powers. By creating an abundant currency the government made it possible for the people to pay heavy taxes, and lend to the treasury those vast sums by which it was enabled to keep its armies in the field and bring the conflict to a successful conclusion. Capitalists, whether patriotic or not, were willing to lend their greenbacks to the government because they feared that if the war continued long there might be an over issue, and their value would depreciate more than the value of bonds.

The establishment of the national bank system forced all the banking institutions of the country into national banks, and required them to deposit government bonds with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the circulation of their notes, and they were obliged to deposit one hundred dollars in bonds to receive ninety dollars in bank notes. This made a brisk and constant demand for government bonds and kept the bond market from becoming glutted, and enabled the secretary of the treasury to sell at least four hundred millions of dollars in bonds more than could otherwise have been disposed of. The issue of four hundred million of dollars in government legal-tender notes, besides making an abundant currency was equivalent to a loan of that sum from the people without interest, from the day they were issued until the present time. The saving of interest to the government by the employment of these notes as money for the thirteen years they have been in circulation, is not much, if any, less than three hundred millions of dollars, and have lessened the taxes of the people by that amount. Is that a small matter?

A young King of England, unable to reach a book in his library, was presented with a large Bible by his attendant to be used as a foot-stool. He refused to put his foot on the sacred volume because he reverenced it. A Republican who is versed in the financial history of the war and knows the facts to which we have referred, and has so little reverence for the money that saved the nation—(the best paper money we ever had or ever can have)—as to speak of it as "rag-money," has so little respect for anything human or divine that he would doubtless trample on the Bible or tear its leaves to light his cigars. If a currency like ours had saved India from destruction in a great war, the Hindoos, instead of deriding it, would be more likely to worship it. But Americans had an opportunity to speak to you on the subject, as he was not present at the time; and I am quite certain that you arrived at this conclusion during our interview. I am confident, therefore, that Gen. Babcock could not have influenced you in revoking the order referred to.

What I said to you on the subject was in my judgment for the best interests of the revenue service, and the results in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, fully justify your action in the matter. I have felt it due both to you and Gen. Babcock to make this statement of facts, to be used as you deem proper, in view of the charges made from time to time in the papers, and especially in the speech of ex-Senator Henderson above referred to.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX P. TUTTON,
Supervisor.

THE Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* is not so much in favor of shaking hands across the bloody chasm as it was before the election. Speaking of the demand of the Republicans, that the results of the war shall be accepted by the South in good faith, it has this to say:

"When we accept "results of the war" we do not accept the notions of statesmen, but the blunders of unreasoning malice and stupidity, and of course we continue to accept it *only so long as we are compelled to.*

There is the whole case in a nutshell. The necessity of befooling the North during a political campaign keeps these rebel villains discreet. Once let them gain power to undo what the war was supposed to have settled, and you know what to expect. Is it harsh to denounce the Democratic party of the whole country as enemies of the peace of the nation when we find its controlling wing, the Southern rebels, already boldly announcing their purpose to observe the results of the war only so long as pressure forces obedience to the laws, and no longer?

SPEAKER KERR has finally announced his standing committees. There were a good many wry faces among the unterrified, but a motion to adjourn until after the holidays following close on the announcement, the dissatisfaction was subdued for a little time. Mr. POWELL has a position on two of the minor committees,

Taylor & Co.

TAYLOR & CO

A

BEAUTIFUL

ASSORTMENT

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

TAYLOR & CO'S

THIS WEEK.

Towanda, Dec. 9, 75.

CHRISTMAS,

1875.

BLACK'S.

FULL OF

CHINA HALL,

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS

TOYS.

NEW

The largest assortment of

CHINA,

(WHITE AND DECORATED.)

Ever brought to Towanda, just received at

BLACK'S

Direct from the pottery in FRANCE.

CALL AND LOOK.

LOW PRICES.

—AT—

TOYS!!!

AN IMMENSE STOCK,

TOYS!!!

TOYS!!!

O. A. BLACK.

Dec. 16, '75

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

COAL! COAL

PIERCE & SCOTT

AT THE

OLD TOWANDA COAL YARD

Keep the best hard Coal in the Market, from the Baltimore vein at Wilkesbarre.

We keep Barclay

LUMP AND SMITH COAL

We are Sole Agents for this coal.

We keep Lime, Cement and Kindling Wood.

LOYALSOCK COAL,

From the newly opened vein of the Sullivan Mines

We will have constantly for sale, at our yard all the sizes of this superior coal, at the following prices, viz:

Grate	$4 00
Egg	4 25
Stove	4 25
Nut	4 25
Small Nut	3 25

All our coals are prepared in the best manner and will be delivered clear and free from slate. The usual prices will be charged in addition to the above for delivering.

All orders left at the stores of Long & Stevens, F. J. Calkins, Third Ward, Kirby's Drug Store, or at our office, corner of River and Elizabeth's Sts., will receive prompt attention.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.

S. S. PIERCE. WM. SCOTT.
Nov. 16, 1875.

BARGAINS IN STOVES

TINWARE,

HARDWARE,

IRON AND PAINS,

CARPENTER'S TOOLS

GLASS,

&C., &C., &C., &C.

GIVEN TO ALL PURCHASERS FOR CASH,

at

H. T. JUNE'S

HARDWARE STORE

TOWANDA, PA.

dec17-7m.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

The Finest Shoes,
The Nicest Slippers,
Elegant Toy Trunks,
In fact everything in the line of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Shawl Straps, &c., &c., &c., at lowest prices.

Opposite the Court House, at

CORSER & COONS'.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa., for the week ending Dec 6:

Adkins Edward	Brown Anna E
Burnett H W	Baldwin Bros Rundall
Cook Mrs E C	Belong Edward
Barrow Frank	Edwards A
Forsdeck J D	Gannon Ann
Johnson John G	McNeal Henry
O'Connor Jerry	Ridgway J D
Shaw Alexander	Slaby L E
Strong E A	Shaw SW
Scanlan Emma	Sullivad Jerry
Turner John	Tree Kate
	Watkins A

HELD FOR POSTAGE

Rufus Hopkins, Berwick Pa — Miss Addie Montgomery, 217 So 4th St Phila Pa

Persons calling for the above letters, will please say advertised, giving date of list

W. ALVORD, P. M.

TOWANDA MARKETS

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Corrrected every Wednesday, by C. B. PATCH.

Wheat, ℔ bush	$1 20 @ 1 50
Rye, ℔ bush	50
Buckwheat, ℔ bush	50
Beans, ℔ bush	1 50 @ 1 75
Butter (rolls) ℔ lb	27 @ 28
do (dairy,) ℔ lb	28 @ 30
Corn, ℔ bush	75
Oats, ℔ bush	38
Eggs, ℔ doz	28
Potatoes, ℔ bush	25
Flour, ℔ barrel	8 00 @ 9 00

WEIGHTS OF GRAIN.—Wheat 60 lbs.; Corn 56 lbs; Rye 56 lbs.; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 46 lbs.; Buckwheat 48 lbs.; Beans 62 lbs.; Brain 56 lbs.; Clover Seed 64 lbs.; Timothy Seed 44 lbs. Dried Peaches 33 lbs. Dried Apples 22 lbs.; Flax Seed 56 lbs.

QUOTATION OF WHITE, POWELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 42, South Third Street, Philadelphia, Dec 20, 1875.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	113½	114½
" 5-20, c. '62, M. and N	114½	114¾
" " " '64, o. "	114½	114¾
" " " '65, " "	115⅛	16
" " " '65, J. and J	120½	20¾
" " " '67, "	123	123¼
" " " '68, "	123	123¼
" 10-40, coupon	118⅞	18⅞
" Pacific 6's, c	122	122½
New 5's, Reg. 1881	16⅞	17⅛
" " c. 1881	17⅛	17⅝
Gold	114⅞	14⅞
Silver	107	109
Pennsylvania Ex. Div	51⅛	52
Reading	53	53⅛
Philadelphia & Erie	19⅞	20
Lehigh Navigation	49⅛	49⅞
" Valley, Ex. Div	61⅛	62⅛
United R. R. of N. J	135	136
Oil Creek	11	11½
Northern Central	34⅛	34⅝
Central Transportation	46	46½
Nesquehoning	55	55½
C. & A. Mortgage 6's '80	101½	103

LEHIGH VALLEY AND PA. & N. Y. RAIL ROADS.—Arrangement of Passenger Trains, to take effect May 30, 1875.

SOUTHWARD. No 15	No 9	No 7	PRINCIPAL STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. No 2	No 4	No 8
PM	AM	PM		AM	PM	PM
2 15	4 50	8 30	Niagara Falls	1 40	12 25	
2 30	5 10	10 15	Buffalo	1 15	12 05	3 25
5 50	9 20		Auburn	9 45	9 20	
7 15	12 00	7 15	Ithaca	7 22	6 36	
8 58	12 55		Owego	6 48	6 00	
9 00	12 58	8 20	Elmira	6 15	9 10	5 35
9 35	1 25	9 05	Waverly	5 40	8 25	4 55
9 44	1 33	9 12	Sayre	5 23	8 16	4 46
9 50	1 38	9 20	Athens	5 29	8 10	4 42
10 25	2 07	10 00	TOWANDA	5 00	7 35	4 10
		10 40	Wyalusing		6 50	
11 22	3 02	11 12	Laceyville	4 02	6 20	3 07
		12 22	Meshoppen		6 00	
12 10	3 52	11 25	Tunkhannock	3 23	5 20	2 21
12 50	4 32	1 20	L. & B. Junction	2 40	4 35	1 40
12 57	4 42	1 30	Hilliton	2 32	4 22	1 32
1 20	5 00	2 00	W. Barre	2 15	4 00	1 15
2 32	6 32	2 25	W. Haven	1 03	2 40	12 05
2 45	7 10	4 15	E. Haven	12 10	1 50	11 25
3 40	7 25	4 35	Mauch Chunk	11 45	1 20	11 05
4 45	8 31	5 50	Allentown	10 47	12 23	10 05
4 48