NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

HUMPTY DUMPTY FOX has lucid intervals.

GENERAL SHERIDAN is in the Indian Territory.

GEORGE WILKES, of Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, has gone to Europe.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has just lost a suit for $70,000 in a court at Vicksburg, Miss.

WAR is imminent between Guatemala and San Salvador. Both countries are arming.

IT is generally believed that the Celestials are bent on fighting England, sooner or later.

THIRTY-FIVE hundred Turks recently attacked the insurgents near Dazi and were defeated.

THE mill operatives in Lonsdale, Rhode Island, resumed work on Monday on their employers' terms.

[illegible] is authority for the statement that he is not a candidate for the presidency.

THERE is a prospect of Oxford University being represented at the Philadelphia [illegible].

DAN. W. VOORHEES, is one of McKee's counsel on trial at St. Louis. The case will be given to the jury to-day.

GENERAL JOVELLAR has failed in his mission to Cuba, and Secretary Fish is [illegible] "hate."

THE Postal Congress will hold its next meeting in London, next June.

HENRY WILLIAM STISTED, C. B., is dead. He was the first Lieutenant Governor of Ontario under the Dominion.

THE [illegible] annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association was held in Washington last week.

THE Centennial Committee of New Hampshire has adopted a plan for a State building on the Exhibition grounds.

CARDINAL BONAPARTE has been appointed Camerlingo of the Sacred College. This is the highest office in the Papal Court.

THE [illegible] State Central committee of [illegible] will elect delegates to the National Convention on the 24th of May.

THE [illegible] Senators have determined that there shall be no repetition of the [illegible] blunder in the Senate.

AN extensive business has been done during the past year in buying and selling [illegible] additional homestead rights.

JOHNSON, CLARKE & CO. who recently [illegible] in Boston, [illegible] their liabilities [illegible] and their assets at $251,528.

THE Prince of Wales [illegible] criticised in England for [illegible] and [illegible] drugs in India.

[illegible] much from [illegible] in damp weather [illegible] most of the day.

THE [illegible] the bill to [illegible] homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad [illegible].

IN the Ohio Senate a bill has been introduced to make drunkenness of one year's continuation a sufficient cause for divorce.

THE dwelling of John Kelly, a well-to-do farmer, near Tyendinaga, Ont., was burned Friday night, and Mr. Kelly perished in the flames.

THE strike among the Rochester shoe operatives which has lasted several weeks ended on Saturday, by the employes agreeing to resume work at the reduced prices.

SENATOR O[illegible], of Illinois, secured a jug of water from the Jordan when he was in Palestine twenty years ago. He used it last week at the baptism of his son.

THE Cologne *Gazette* says that the Catholics of Germany are endeavoring to obtain the Pope's sanction for their formal submission to the Falk laws.

THOMAS W. PENNINGTON has been imprisoned in Wilmington, Delaware, in default of [illegible] bail, charged with counterfeiting United States currency.

THE House committee on public buildings will not recommend the erection of any new structures, but favor the continuation of those already begun.

JONATHAN EARLE, treasurer of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, of New Brunswick, N. J., is short in his account to the amount of [illegible].

THE Victoria Tubular Bridge, across the St. Lawrence, is to be altered to admit of double railway tracks and a footway to accommodate the increasing traffic.

PAUL BOYTON swam from Alton to St. Louis on Saturday, a distance of thirty miles, arriving safely. There was much floating ice in the river, which made the trip difficult and dangerous.

[illegible], who was in the Beecher trial, and Emory Storrs, one of the shrewdest, wittiest and most popular lawyers in Chicago, are among Babcock's counsel.

THE Chinese in this country are already outgrowing their superstition. The body of one who died recently in North Adams, Mass., was not sent home for burial.

THE House Pacific Railway Committee have decided to hear no more arguments regarding the Texas Pacific. They will at once enter upon the consideration of the bill.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the *Tribune* says it is reported that President Grant will be one of the witnesses in the case of Gen. Babcock, giving his deposition in Washington.

CHARGES of a serious nature have been preferred against United States Marshall Maxwell, of Utah, which if true, will necessitate his removal. The Attorney General will at once order an investigation.

OVER the porch of the Old South Church at Boston, is chiseled. "Behold! I have set before you an open door," and under, on the door, is painted in emphatic letters, "Positively no admittance."

PETER NELSON's wife is in jail at Rock Island, Ill., for killing him. He was so cross and ugly to her, she testified, that she could stand it no longer. She killed him with an ax and then cut his throat to make sure.

THE annual University boat race between the Cambridge and Oxfords crews, is fixed for Saturday, the 8th of April, the course the usual one from Pultney to Mortlake, or *vice versa*, four and one-fourth miles.

COUNT LUDWIG STOLBERG has nine pairs of top boots and eight pairs of shoes in the New York Custom House, which he says he intends to wear, while the officers insist that he intends to sell them. Who knows?

THE Treasury Department is preparing a statement showing what changes were made in tariff duties by the revised statutes. The list is understood to be very long. It will be sent to the Ways and Means Committee for their information.

PRIME Minister Gortschakoff, of Russia is of opinion that affairs in Cuba need no interference from the Powers; and that if America and Spain have any difference it is "none of their funeral." Perhaps it might be if they mixed in on the wrong side.

THE Tronto *Globe* Saturday publishes a letter from Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, to the Premier, in which he says that the priests in his diocese are strictly forbidden to make the altar or pulpit of their churches a tribune of political harangue for or against any party or candidate.

COMPULSORY voting is advocated as a cure for political evils by Mr. Bethune, a member of the Ontario Legislature. He has introduced a bill which would punish by a fine of five dollars every man who might vote but did not.

DR. DANIEL G. DODGE, of Clinton county, formerly superintendent of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghampton, was again appointed to fill the same position, at the meeting of the trustees held in New York on Friday last.

THE Rev. John S. Glendenning has, at his own request, been dismissed from the Jersey City Presbytery to the care of that of Peoria, Ill. The Presbytery added an official statement of Glendenning's relation with that body.

HARVEY D. WISNER, of Detroit, was arrested at Buffalo on Saturday, by U. S. Marshal Simpson, of Milwaukee, Wis., on the charge of robbing the mails thirteen years ago, while employed in the post office at the latter place.

ALVIN and Charity Haywood, husband and wife, lived together in extreme poverty in San Francisco for many years. Mining speculations has enriched them to the extent of ten millions; and now when both are over sixty years old, they have decided that they will be happier apart. The enormous estate is to be divided evenly between them by mutual agreement, and he is to allow her to get a divorce on the grounds of desertion.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Feb. 3, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, will be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two Delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

[illegible]

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Chairman Republican National Committee.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

The following is the Union Republican Congressional Committee, as agreed on by the Republican Caucus:

STATES.

Alabama—Representative Charles Hays.
[illegible]
Indiana—Representative Hunter.
Iowa—Representative [illegible] Wilson.
[illegible]
Louisiana—Senator West.
[illegible]
Minnesota—Representative Strait.
Mississippi—[illegible]
Nebraska—Senator P. W. Hitchcock.
Nevada—Representative Wm. Woodburn.
New Hampshire—Senator A. H. Cragin.
New Jersey—Representative [illegible] Sinnickson.
New York—Representative T. C. Platt.
North Carolina—Representative J. A. Hyman.
Ohio—Representative [illegible] Foster.
Oregon—Senator J. H. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania—Senator Cameron.
Rhode Island—Representative L. W. Ballou.
South Carolina—Representative A. S. Wallace.
Tennessee—Representative J. M. Thornburgh.
Texas—Senator Morgan Hamilton.
Vermont—Representative C. H. Joyce.
Virginia—Representative W. H. H. Stowell.
West Virginia—No representation.
Wisconsin—Representative J. M. Rusk.

TERRITORIES.

Idaho—Delegate [illegible] W. Bennett.
Colorado—[illegible]
Dakota—Delegate J. P. Kidder.
Montana—No representation.
New Mexico—Delegate S. B. Elkins.
Utah—No representation.
Washington—Delegate Orange Jacobs.
Wyoming—No representation.
District of Columbia—No representation.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

In conformity with the resolution of the last Republican County Convention, the Chairman has named the following Standing Committee for the present year. The delegates from several districts have failed to send the name of a committeeman:

GEO. D. MONTANYE, Chairman.

G. W. Kinney, John F. Satterlee, Asa Nichols, Judson Holcomb, Benjamin Karrick, F. W. Keyes, Isaac D. Soper, Freeman Sweet, John H. Grant, Alfred Blackwell, Theodore Pierce, Ward Warren, James Hurst, A. D. Munn, H. LaCase, L. D. Prince, W. S. Kinney, M. Tracy, P. J. Dean, John Gordan, C. H. Weller, Charles Thompson, Wm. N. Foster, R. E. C. Myer, John H. Orcutt, O. D. Kinney, M. S. Culver, Wm. H. Rockwell, E. W. Darling, George H. Fox, George Webb, Chas. L. Shepard, Wm. L. Scouton, C. H. Webb, Aaron Ely, Timothy Gustin, H. H. Brown, Wm. Banyan, C. T. Able, Lacy Stevens.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL has adopted a design for the embossed stamp on the Centennial stamped envelopes. The stamp is represented by a shield, bearing at the top, in a scroll, the words "U. S. Postage," beneath which is a representation of a mounted post-boy, on a ground-work of telegraph poles and wires; beneath this is an engine and a postal car, and at the bottom of the shield, within a scroll are the words "three cents." The dates 1776 and 1876 are at the top and bottom of the shield respectively. These envelopes will be manufactured and sold in the Government Building on the Centennial grounds, and will be furnished under the present contract for stamped envelopes without additional cost.

REPRESENTATIVE STARKWEATHER of Connecticut died in Washington, on Friday, of pneumonia. His birth place was Preston. He was educated in the public school, farmed and taught until he was 21 years old. He studied law and practiced at Norwich, his residence having been there, for many years. He was a member of the Legislature, and delegate to both National Republican Conventions of 1860 and 1868. President LINCOLN made him postmaster of Norwich. He was reappointed by President JOHNSON, but resigned after his notable speech of February 2, 1868. In 1867 he was made a member of the Fortieth Congress, and was returned at each successive election since, his present having been his fifth term. He belonged to the radical Republican wing and represented a strong constituency of the same way of thinking, who will elect a successor of the same stripe in April.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature to protect dealers in musical instruments. The bill provides that such instruments when held under lease shall be exempt from sale or distress from rent. The proposition is a just one, and should become a law.

THE *Argus* says there was a greater percentage of deaths among the Rebel prisoners in the North than among the Union soldiers in the Rebel prison pens. Comment is unnecessary.

THE House of Representatives has fixed the Judges salaries at the same they were under the old law.

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE.

Among all the kind words spoken in eulogy of the late Vice-President, none were more sincere and appropriate than the remarks of Senator CAMERON. An intimate acquaintance, extending over a period of the most eventful history of the country, served to bind the deceased and Mr. CAMERON in the strongest bonds of friendship. The tribute to his dead friend does honor to the head and heart of our venerable Senator.

Mr. CAMERON said:

Mr. President, the memory of a man dying in possession of a great place, endowed with high mental force, true to his convictions of right, and earnest in the discharge of duty, is a study which always commands respect and honor; and such a man was the late Vice-President. Of his devotion to his principles it may be truthfully said that this began at a period, and was displayed on a theater, where it required more than ordinary enthusiasm to keep the devotee unfaltering, and more than the average courage to keep him firm. But in his long public career no evidence occurs to insinuate that Henry Wilson lacked either the enthusiasm or the courage required for his work; and that is saying much. But that which makes his pathway in life most interesting to me is the humbleness of his origin, the energy he displayed in raising himself to a higher level of life, and the blessed surroundings which enabled the poor, unfriended, but ambitious lad to mount from his native obscurity to the second place in a civil magistracy of a republic of forty millions of free, enlightened, and discriminating people. Of the earlier struggles and the cruel sufferings of his youth those who knew intimately their particulars have spoken, and it is an important matter.

My knowledge of the dead Vice-President began after all these had been successfully overcome and passed. And I speak only of the acts of his vigorous prime and his public life. In the hotly-contested slavery agitation he was known, not as the earliest champion of universal freedom, but as the product of that determined polemical war that surged about him in his youth. His political bonds and party predilections were not strong enough to keep the natural enthusiasm of the young man in leading-strings; for, breaking away from these, he followed the dictates of his conscience rather than the teachings of mere political leaders. And so he came to this Senate the uncompromising representative of a cause many—perhaps a majority—of his supporters did not consider of primary importance at the time the events attracted their votes to send him to Washington. Like his great colleague he was chosen a Senator because the moving forces of that awakened both did so much to precipitate had already divided the minds of men in both the old political parties in New England, so that neither could concentrate on men who opposed or ignored a free-soil and its consequence, the abolition of slavery. Whether the coalition that sent Henry Wilson to the Senate knew precisely what sort of man they were choosing I cannot tell. But if they did not, then they builded wiser than they knew. He entered into the war of opinions like a true knight and fought gallantly and faithfully.

As time wore on the great issue came to a head. The civil war broke on the land, and all political barriers were broken down for a time. Called on to take a somewhat active part in that tremendous struggle, I found it a matter of profound interest to study the characters of the public men on whose fortitude and steady devotion the successful prosecution of the war for the Union depended: for by the laws of Congress, passed to strengthen the hands of the Administration, only could the Administration act. And in that anxious [illegible] to discover uncompromising supporters, the late Vice-President was quickly set down as one in whom there was "no shadow of turning." In every measure designed to bring back peace by the only methods then possible [illegible], Mr. Wilson upheld the executive authority with an eager industry which left him no time for criticism or carping. The first reverse to our arms caused many to pause, and some to doubt and fear. The answer from Henry Wilson to that disaster was a request by him to the then Secretary of War for authority to raise a regiment for three years. This was eagerly given. And in a very brief time a splendid body of men came tramping along Pennsylvania avenue, as thoroughly armed and equipped as any regiment the world ever saw. His influence, seconded by the tireless energy of Governor John A. Andrew, supplied this excellent force; and then the colonel laid down his commission to resume his seat in the Senate, where his best services could be given to the country, leaving his second officer to lead the regiment in the field—a work for which he was especially fitted and carefully chosen. What followed is a part of the history of the nation Henry Wilson so steadfastly loved. His patriotic constituents again returned him to this body. And then the country demanded of Massachusetts the son she had delighted to honor, that he might be yet further exalted. And now we turn aside from the cares and duties of the hour to record, however feebly and imperfectly, our tributes to his patriotism, his devotion, his courage, and his purity. The patriot has gone to his reward, and we may gather lessons of wisdom from his successful and useful life.

HON. T. C. PLATT.

The New York *Graphic* of last week gives a very good likeness of Congressman PLATT, of Owego, N. Y., with the following biographical sketch. The article will be read with interest by Mr. PLATT's many friends on this side of the line:

"Mr. Thomas C. Platt now represents for the second time the Twenty-eighth Congressional District of the State of New York, which is composed of the counties of Broome, Tioga, Tompkins, and Schuyler. He was born at Owego, in Tioga County, on the 15th day of July, 1833. His father, who was one of the earliest settlers of that county, was a prominent lawyer and a leading citizen, and was universally respected for his purity and uprightness of character. His youngest son, Thomas C. Platt, received his earlier education and fitted for college at the Owego Academy—an institution then justly noted for the thoroughness and efficiency of its preparatory course. From the Academy Mr. Platt entered Yale College as a member of the class of 1853, and took a high stand among its scholars. He was compelled, however, by continued ill-health to leave college before graduating and enter into the less sedentary occupation of a business life. He returned to Owego, soon became actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and has ever since resided there. Mr. Platt possesses indomitable energy and an executive ability rarely equalled. These characteristics, added to a reputation for integrity and honorable dealing early acquired and ever since maintained, soon placed him among the prominent business men of the Southern Tier. He organized the Tioga National Bank, of which he is still President, is very extensively engaged in the lumbering business of Michigan, and has been for some time Vice-President of the Southern Central Railroad Company, an enterprise which he was prominent in organizing, and though still a young man he has already worked out for himself a large share of financial success. As a politician he has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He took into politics the same fixedness of purpose and energy which he manifested in business life. His political connections were very decided and clearly defined, and as he possessed the entire confidence of the community, and had an exceedingly large personal acquintance, he was enabled to exert great influence in building up and shaping and sustaining the organization of his party in his own district. During the war he was one of those who never faltered nor dreamed about compromise; he gave liberally of his time, his personal exertion, and his money in support of the national administration, and has never ceased to be a radical Republican. But although so long a prominent party leader Mr. Platt, with the exception of one term as County Clerk in 1859, steadily refused to accept any office until his election to Congress in 1872. Although nominated to that office in 1870, and strongly urged by the convention and his friends to accept as the only means of harmonizing the district, Mr. Platt positively declined. In 1870, however, he was nominated for Congress by a unanimous convention, and was elected by a majority of over 3,200. He served during the Forty-third Congress on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. He readily gained the confidence and esteem of his colleagues, and was chosen by the delegation from New York as their member of the Republican Congressional Committee. To his own district his course and influence in Congress was entirely satisfactory. He was, in the fall of 1874, renominated without a dissenting voice and re-elected. He is a member of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, a position for which his prior railroad experience admirably fits him, and he is ranked among the most experienced and influential members of the present New York delegation. Mr. Platt is a vigorous, accurate, and ready writer; a man of scholarly attainments; thoroughly conversant with the literature and knowledge of the day, very true to his convictions of duty, and never at loss for argument to support them. Though quiet in his manners, he has a generous and genial disposition, and a rich fund of humor and wit, which makes him a most agreeable companion. He is at once a clear-headed, practical business man and a cultivated and educated gentleman. He is not given to much speech-making, but he is always to be relied upon to promote practical and useful legislation, and to enforce an honest and economical administration."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK QUESTION.

The length of a newspaper article is insufficient to give a thorough review of any of the books, which the Committee on Text-Books have reported to the Association for their recommendation to the people of the county. Of all the books now in general use through the county, the main complaint is in regard to the Grammar: and as this was made the excuse, or at least one of the excuses for revising the list and saddling upon parents in the county the expense of more than $20,000, it may be worth the while to call attention to some of the remarkable beauties in the book which this committee recommended, when relieved from the pressure of book agents.

In order to understand the perfect adaptation of paragon of Grammars to the wants of our common schools, the following may be mentioned as among the necessary requirements which must be met by a grammar, to render it valuable as a text-book for common school instruction:

1. It ought to exhibit accurately the structure of the language; not only the general rules which prevail in our own and cognate languages, but the idioms which are peculiar to our own tongue. It should show us the structure of language as it really exists, and not twist, transpose and substitute other words, until the original sentence has been transformed into another of altogether different structure, before it can be analyzed and the words construed.

2. The arrangement should be natural. The want of such an arrangement was the great fault of the old grammars. They classified their topics according to a strictly logical arrangement, which to the young student is not the natural one. We first learn particulars, and then generalize; classification is an induction. The facts of grammar must be learned this way. It requires considerable mental discipline and some knowledge of the facts of a science, before a student can generalize those facts into a system.

3. The definitions should be concise and exact. Every science rests largely upon its definitions, and when they are imperfect the whole subsequent treatment will be marred by the imperfection. Incorrect definitions lead to incorrect thinking. In grammar every definition should be given with mathematical exactitude. In fact, one of the reasons why the mathematics has been considered par excellence an exact science, is owing largely to the perfect definitions which have been given to the terms used.

4. The text-book ought to contain only those things which are necessary to the subject. All else is embarrassing to the student, discouraging to the beginner, and adds useless cost to the book.

Now let us see how this Butler's Grammar, to which this committee have given their endorsement and to which they ask the teachers of this county to add their recommendation, as a book above all others in the market fit to be placed in the hands of our children from which to learn the structure of their mother tongue, meets the requirements.

How does it represent the language? But two or three instances out of a multitude need be given. "William is studying. *Studying* is a participle—it partakes of the nature of the verb and of the adjective. Note.—Here studying belongs to the noun *William*, like an adjective."—Page 82. Does it? Let us see what an adjective is. "An adjective is a word joined to a noun to show the extent of its application or to denote some quality of the object."—Page 64. Now how the word studying in the sentence above given does either, I think would tax even Mr. Butler's acuteness to tell. "John can read. *Can* is a verb in the indicative mood—it is used to express direct assertion. *Read* is in the infinitive mood, *to* being omitted after *can*—it partakes of the nature of the verb and the noun." Well, this is marvelous! What a lasting debt of gratitude we owe to Mr. Butler for this new enlightenment! But let us hear him further on this subject in a note on the above exposition; he rises to explain: "Here *read* is used as a noun in the objective case, the object of the verb *can*. The original meaning of the verb *can* is *to know*. John knows what? He knows *to read*." Examples of this kind can be multiplied (or *knows* to be multiplied.—*Butler*) *ad nauseam*.

Let us look at his rules under Rule I. "The subject of a finite verb must be in the nominative case." Is remark 6, as follows: "In *but* with the nominative the verb is disguised by contraction; as, All perished but (*be out*) he," but what became of "he be out" we fail to learn. Again, under Rule IV., for the government of the possessive, Remark 1: "The modified noun is sometimes omitted; as, this book is Henry's [book], &c. With the pronouns *ours*, yours, hers, theirs, the modified noun is never expressed, these forms being appropriated for use when the modified nouns are omitted; as, This book is yours [book]." Instead of telling us what is true, that in such examples simple possession is predicated, we have all this senseless jargon about omitted nouns; and if it were merely senseless it would not be so bad, but it is absolutely false. There is no word omitted. The sentences are complete as they stand without the addition of the bracketed words. He fails to account for the usage, but substitutes something else and then attempts to account for that. And when we say the book abounds in just such blunders, we only say what every one who has given it but a cursory examination must readily have discovered.

But passing by the second qualification—although here the book is open to criticism, for neither the natural nor the logical order is followed—we proceed to call attention to some of the definitions. "A noun is the name of an *object*."—Page 28. Now, what can have names but objects, or to what part of speech such names would belong, we are not told. Turning to page 32, we find that a "Pronoun is a noun of very general signification, denoting relation to the act of speaking or some other noun." If any one, either Mr. Butler or the committee who have endorsed him, can tell what this means, can make this definition intelligible, I hope they will give the public the benefit of it, for I confess I cannot tell what "'the name of an object' of very general signification, denoting relation to the act of speaking or some other name of an object," can possibly mean. On page 58 we have the following luminous definition of person: "Person is that property of nouns which denotes relation to the act of speaking." Just before on page 54, we are told "*case* is that property of nouns which denotes their *relation* to other words." Here both case and person are defined as a *relation*, but whether person is a case, as would be inferred from the definition, or what it is, no one can tell from the words used to define it. To begin with, Person is no relation at all, and expresses none. You may call it property, quality or modification of the noun, but it shows no relation. Person has no relation if it expresses any, to the "act of speaking;" it simply designates the speaker, the one spoken to, or what is spoken of. These are but examples of blunders in which the book abounds, and which must be a source of perpetual annoyance to the learner and the teacher wherever the book is used. It is doubtful if it be possible for any one to obtain a clear and distinct knowledge of any subject without having clear and distinct understanding of the terms in which that knowledge is expressed. If the accuracy of the knowledge of Grammar attained by the pupils in our common schools is to be measured by the accuracy of these definitions, it would be far better to banish the whole subject from the curiculum of study.

Again, the book is lumbered with a large amount of useless matter. The "Practical and Critical," from which I quote, and which has been sent out for examination, contains 312 pages and retails for one dollar. Of this, 23 pages are taken up with preface, orthography and orthoepy, subjects which are learned from spelling-books and dictionaries, and is so much absolutely worthless stuff added to the book; 58 pages are used to embody a miserable rehash of that part of rhetoric which relates to punctuation and poetic measure, in all more than one-fourth of the volume. In addition to this, at least one-half of the examples and quotations, which add not one whit to the value nor the usefulness of the work as a text-book could be omitted, and the book would be the better for it. But Mr. Butler, evidently, was intent on making a book, and if he could do it in no other way he could *string together a great mass of quotations* and so "what he lacked in meat make up with malt."

How, with such glaring defects as these, some of which have been noted, the teachers of this county can so stultify themselves as to endorse such a book and say, as they will do by that act, that it is their standard, this meets their idea of what a grammar ought to be, and they propose to teach all this nonsense is beyond my comprehension. I do not believe they will do it: and if they do, I am confident there is intelligence enough among our directors to repudiate all such intermedling. T.

I SAY NO.

There is a proposition to utterly repeal the Bankrupt law, because some rogues take advantage of its provisions. To me, that is not a forcible argument, as rogues take advantage of all laws, if they can, and our legislators are constantly contriving to perfect laws. Were all abused laws repealed, we soon should have no laws. Better *amend* than to *annul* them.

I object, because a *uniform system of bankruptcy* is required by our National Constitution. It is far better to have one equal and universal law, than to have thirty or forty different laws, one for every State. It being, then, a positive Constitutional duty to perfect a system of bankruptcy so as to prevent a variety of systems in one country, reform of any errors in our present system is the remedy, instead of repeal. It has been an unhappy thing in our country that, instead of attempting any reform that might have been wise, utter repeal has been demanded and accomplished.

The fact that advantage had been taken of it (being a new thing) should have secured its continuance; for the next new Bankrupt Act allowed the same advantages—a repetition of the same rascalities, which would have been avoided by the continuance of the law. Repeal the act, and the wild and unbridled speculation of former years would again be rushed into—thousands of men would again get hopelessly in debt—"hard times" would again come—a "Bankrupt Act" would be again demanded, and thousands would "sponge out" their debts—"defrauding their creditors," as it is said—under the Act. It is of no use to keep a man hopelessly in debt, under the barrow. Let him up, and give him another chance, before he becomes a hopeless, aimless nuisance in society.

A Bankrupt Act is a standing warning against the loose credit system which still prevails. There is perhaps no better check to that folly than the certainty that debtors have a chance to repudiate their debts if not successful. Horace Greeley never gave better advice than when he recommended city merchants and manufacturers (when money was more plenty than it ever was before or ever will be again, perhaps) to let not a dollar's worth of goods leave the city on credit. When a dealer pays down he requires the buyer to pay down, and then there is little chance for failure anywhere from manufacturer to consumer; and, then, no need for Bankrupt laws. But when persons buy and consume before they earn, the world's history shows that losses, embarrassments, final bankruptcies must ensue. Bankruptcy is the natural offspring of credit, everywhere.

No rule is universal. Ready-pay men may fail, and some may give and take credit, and still survive and prosper; but the tendency, the natural result of buying on credit, is injurious if not disastrous to both parties in greater or less degree. But when one and all pay down for all goods bought, the tendency is to safety and solvency; and our laws should be made to help the safer system, not the unsafe. I am not sure but it would be better for all concerned to abolish all laws for the collection of ordinary goods after a certain date. Some hardships would follow, but not as many as accompany the credit system, as one may see by carrying out in his mind its results during a whole generation.

Without enlarging, I commend the subject to general attention. As a nation, we have been idling, speculating, wasting, until we have brought "hard times" to many. We must work, economize, get out of debt, and then we shall have comfortable times—not before. Enacting "Stay laws" will only postpone the evil day. Repealing the Bankrupt laws would remove one barrier to the loose credit mania. We should devote this boasted year 1876 to obtaining personal independence by getting out of debt, helping others, and putting in practice a golden rule: "Pay as you go." No law, no party, no society (open or secret) can do everything to remove the evil. Every one must act for himself in this line of personal reform.

EXPERIENCE.

EDITOR REPORTER: Had we a few more Liberal Republicans and a few more smiling paw-shakers, and a slight increase of the eager personages who immortalized themselves in a Fishing Creek excursion, we should soon be infested with a rebel camp and a rebel flag right here at home. The "Johneys" have been manœuvering to take Washington for the past fifteen years, and it is not a little humiliating to the friends of humanity to bear testimony to the fact that they have attained their long-sought-for prize. They have been unable to sustain the siege through their own disordered and polluted ranks, but have been able to win, by their bravery in slaughtering defenseless prisoners and carving out the skulls of our brave dead, the sympathy of quite a number of Republican dupes in every State in the Union; hence their majority in the House. It appears the Democratic party is ever partial to ex-rebels, no matter whether their unwashed hands have been cleansed or not. The Northern Democrats dare not disparage their Southern brethren in a single untertaking, whether right or wrong. They are actuated by the same fear which existed in 1835, when Wm. Lloyd Garrison was dragged through the streets of Roston for preaching the abominable doctrine "That all men are created equal." The foul spirit of Democracy is so timid in its sudden elevation that it feels unsafe without an ex-rebel at every door and cat-hole in the Halls of Congress. N. P. Banks, of Mass., advocated in the House "That Jefferson Davis was not responsible for the atrocities committed at Andersonville." Have often heard the remark that "New England furnished the poorest soldiers during the war;" whether this be true or not, I believe New England Democrats to be the most bitter copperheads north of Dixon's line, except the red-headed Democrats of New Jersey. No wonder Mr. Banks desired the earth to hide the crimes of Jeff. Davis. It is in vain for these howling economists to say that this Tory is not responsible for the acts of his despotic hirelings at Andersonville, who could burn and starve and freeze to death sixty thousand brave defenders of liberty, who were helpless in their hands, and nobody be to blame. It has recently come to light that Wurtz was Jeff. Davis' family butcher before the war. Davis, knowing his thirst for blood and realizing the scarcity of quadrupeds in his degenerating Confederacy, grasped the opportunity of promoting the devil's own butcher to the command of the Union prisoners at Andersonville; hence the terrible deluge of blood which ensued. Appalled by the cry of indignation which burst from the lips of the loyal millions, Jeff. Davis shrank back and exclaimed: "It was not I who did the bad deed." Innocent petticoat! Thou didst do it; and both God and man will ever hold the responsible for the unholy deed. The writer was a prisoner at one time during the war, and probably suffered as much in the prison pens of the South as any man ever did who came out with his bones, and he could not feel otherwise but indignant toward any set of men or party who should restore Jeff. Davis to full political rights as a citizen of the United States. He should have been hanged to the same tree and with the same rope which encircled the neck of his agent and private butcher, Wurtz. Let the Democratic party submit to every wish and notion of ex-rebels, and instead of this being the "Centennial era of Democratic wisdom, good government and practical common sense," as the *Argus* predicts, evidently it will be the Centennial era of Democratic dissolution. OCCASIONAL.

Sheshequin, Jan. 28, 1876.

AN INDIAN FIGHT.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 29.—A special to the Leavenworth *Times* from Camp Supply, says: On the night of the 19th instant, a messenger arrived at this post with news that a party of Osages had stolen fifty head of cattle from Camps Lee and Reynolds, about 35 miles south of this place. Major Gordon, Fifth Cavalry, commanding the Post, immediately ordered pursuit, and Lieut. Bishop, with 150 men, started the same night with orders to punish the Indians, should the latter be overtaken; if necessary, to pursue them to the agency and demand a surrender of the theives and stolen stock.

The detachment returned to-day, bringing as prisoners three squaws, one boy and thirty-five Indians ponies.

HOW THE CAPTURE WAS EFFECTED.

About noon on the 25th, Lieutenant Bishop arrived near the Indian camp located in high grass. Their ponies were grazing on a neighboring hill. Dismounting his men and favored by the hazy atmosphere, the Indians were taken by surprise. The latter being dismounted were unable to escape, and rather than surrender made a determined fight. Three Indians were killed, several wounded who escaped, and the whole band dispersed with one exception. All the lodges were burned. One old squaw declared she would rather be killed than go as a prisoner, and she was left the sole occupant of the camp. The stolen cattle had been slaughtered before the Indians were overtaken. The prisoners acknowledge the guilt of their band.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Mr. Morrison, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has, it is understood, prepared a bill amending the Tariff act of last Congress, by imposing a tax on tea and coffee and on incomes of over $5,000. It also proposes to simplify the collections upon duties by striking from the free list certain articles the collection upon which will not be complicated, and imposing upon them a specific duty.

SOMETIMES a Cold will not yield to ordinary remedies, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This condition produces Pain and Soreness, Hoarseness, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, and a Spitting of Blood, Matter or Phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. JAYNE's Expectorant seldom fails to remove these symptoms, by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma and Bronchitis, are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for so many years, affords the best guaranty of its merit.

Legal.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECEIVALS AND EXPENDITURES OF BRADFORD COUNTY FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1875.

EXPENDITURES.

Auditors	140 00	Prisoners support in county jail	2,567 50
Auditors for Prothonotary's and Register's offices	90 00	" " Penitentiary	565 74
Bridge contracts and repairs	3,917 15	Conveying prisoners to penitentiary	713 20
Bridge views	120 60	Prothonotary and clerk sessions	430 37
Bradford County Agricultural Society	100 00	Repairs on public buildings	970 31
Constables making returns and attending court	1,651 23	Rent of room for court at Troy	160 00
Assessors	2,210 25	Rent of county superintendent's office	25 00
Cost in Commonwealth suits	2,493 65	Rent of county surveyor's office	25 00
Cost in civil suits	5 60	Sheriff for summoning jurors	261 00
Counsel in criminal suits	250 00	Sheriff for removing celwelrs	3 50
Counsel to commissioners	50 00	State Lunatic Asylum	363 79
Crier of court	216 00	Making duplicates and registers	60 00
District attorney	355 00	Stenographer and court reporter	252 75
Election expenses	1,257 70	Expenses treasurer Troy courts	43 00
Fuel and Lights	571 57	Teachers Institute, act of 1867	142 95
Grand jurors	893 81	Tax refunded	2 81
Traverse jurors	7,320 97	Township and school tax	120 95
Insurance on public buildings	289 50	For livery	9 00
Justice's inquisitions	141 28	Wildcat certificates	6 00
Jury commissioners and clerk	242 26	Benjamin Kuykendall, commissioner	624 00
Office books and stationery	240 94	Abram Snell, commissioner	624 00
Public printing, bal'nce for 1872, '73 and '74	349 00	Morris Shepard, commissioner	431 00
" " " 1875	506 50	E. B. Coolbaugh, clerk of commissioners	1,200 00
		Sum total	33,282 17

Account with the several collectors of county taxes for the county of Bradford for the year 1875 and previous.

T'w'ps and boro's.	Collectors.	Year.	Charged.	Received.	Exonerated.	Percentage.	Due.
Wysox	D. M. Lamphear	1872	$23 40				$23 40
LeRoy	G. W. Wilcox	1873	5 31	$5 31			
Towanda boro	W. K. Marshall	1873	209 59	209 59			
Armenia	Charles Kiff	1874	67 92	59 75	$1 05	$7 10	
Asylum	H. L. Haight	1874	49 52	17 31	3 80	28 41	
Alba boro	J. S. Reynolds	1874	80 78	71 44	4 62	4 72	
Burlington boro	H. R. Hill	1874	100 86	59 32			41 64
Canton twp	Louis Wheat	1874	124 55	79 44		49 11	
Columbia	L. H. Smith	1874	72 10	14 13	5 96	52 01	
Franklin	Reed McKee	1874	376 07	356 65	1 19	18 83	
LeRoy	G. W. Wilcox	1874	299 94	249 87	6 05	28 20	24 82
Litchfield	H. S. Munn	1874	519 99	476 95	8 61	34 43	
Monroe boro	M. M. Coolbaugh	1874	27 94	20 90	1 16	5 88	
Orwell	R. L. Case	1874	347 49	307 32	2 26	37 82	
Pike	John S. West	1874	324 61	271 22	6 85	46 54	
South Creek	S. L. Thompson	1874	72 14	41 58	7 22	23 31	
Sylvania	H. B. Peck	1874	52 24	27 55		24 69	
Sheshequin	W. H. French	1874	132 98	432 98			
Towanda boro	George V. Myer	1874	1,465 71	1,236 87	71 17	157 67	
Towanda north	E. R. Delong	1874	321 90	300 65	7 31	18 94	
Tuscarora	Hiram Shumway	1874	149 39	121 88		27 51	
Warren	A. A. Abell	1874	308 93	265 37	5 88	42 68	
Windham	H. S. Estabrook	1874	255 67	219 79	1 56	34 72	
Wysox	A. H. Hinds	1874	635 91	576 12	18 82	49 97	
Armenia	Charles Kiff	1875	116 11	115 69	3 89	7 11	20 12
Athens twp	A. Weller	1875	1,719 26	1,654 74	30 19	85 63	
Athens boro	R. C. Spalding	1875	668 06	368 00			300 06
Asylum	Benjamin Kuykendall	1875	562 15	520 00			42 15
Albany	Warren Ayer	1875	356 25	324 43	4 14	17 69	
Alba boro	J. S. Reynolds	1875	93 23	87 67			5 56
Barclay	H. W. McCraney	1875	731 84	600 00			131 84
Burlington twp	J. H. Harris	1875	526 61	497 55	2 40	26 26	
Burlington boro	J. V. Rice	1875	168 89	41 60			67 69
Burlington west	Warren Case	1875	461 39	436 49	2 63	22 95	
Canton twp	G. D. Mundy	1875	587 24	555 12	1 78	49 34	
Canton boro	C. L. Farnsworth	1875	448 49	421 38	3 51	22 43	1 23
Columbia	Nelson Wolf	1875	1,049 83	991 94	5 57	52 32	
Franklin	David Smiley	1875	573 94	551 66	3 71	18 57	
Granville	O. N. Fuller	1875	656 27	622 20	1 33	32 74	
Herrick	James McPherson	1875	453 62	300 00	2 99	22 68	128 04
LeRoy	L. A. Wooster	1875	611 38	576 67	4 93	30 38	
Litchfield	H. S. Munn	1875	698 66	100 00			598 66
LeRaysville	G. H. Humphrey	1875	162 15	100 00	1 22	8 16	53 14
Monroe twp	D. S. Mingos	1875	648 16	583 42	4 16	30 88	
Monroe boro	J. H. Overton	1875	116 24	109 48	95	5 80	
Orwell	C. O. Vanvalkinburg	1875	770 08	725 00			45 08
Overton	John Mathews	1875	220 35	202 93	16 72	19 71	
Pike	E. C. Abbott	1875	929 05	878 66	4 00	46 39	
Ridgbery	John Strton, jr.	1875	756 04	714 73	3 61	37 69	
Rome twp	J. H. Towner	1875	620 85	588 60	1 28	30 97	
Rome boro	George W. Stekler	1875	55 58	53 58	58	1 42	
Smithfield	E. A. Nichols	1875	1,176 95	1,114 90	3 48	58 87	
Springfield	H. P. Stacy	1875	1,593 48	531 92	2 16	19 19	
South Creek	David Chase	1875	1,481 93	457 21	3 51	24 19	
Sylvania	Peter Monto	1875	94 15	86 35	21	1 56	
Sheshequin	George Child	1875	1,027 53	984 86	2 18	61 89	
Standing Stone	George Sage	1875	524 36	196 23	2 35	25 73	
Terry	Shubell Bozman	1875	368 95	345 31	5 41	18 23	
Towanda twp	James W. Stroll	1875	576 65	537 00			39 65
Towanda boro	S. W. Rodgers	1875	3,221 79	2,750 00	87 87	155 90	229 02
Towanda north	E. R. Delong	1875	525 00	301 95	3 91	16 41	
Troy twp	H. N. Fish	1875	1,662 41	1,663 03	6 56	52 85	
Troy boro	H. M. Spalding	1875	791 45	744 77	7 30	39 38	
Tuscarora	W. T. [illegible]	1875	552 82	519 47	6 24	27 41	
Ulster	S. C. Hovey	1875	556 18	553 29	1 58	24 31	
Warren	C. F. Bowen	1875	860 72	811 35	3 46	42 91	
Windham	H. S. Estabrook	1875	709 83	450 00			259 83
Wyalusing	G. W. Cobb	1875	867 62	813 13	10 83	43 33	
Wysox	L. C. Drake	1875	837 76	775 11	19 20	46 39	
Wells	George H. Knapp	1875	753 51	709 89	6 20	37 45	
Wilmot	John Schock	1875	511 24	472 72	13 32	25 19	
	Reassessments		242 61	102 89	60		139 14
Total			37,848 24	33,292 47	416 04	1,967 54	2,142 19

Hiram Elsbree, Treasurer, in account with the county of Bradford.

DR.			CR.
Due upon duplicates of 1874 and previous	$6,493 72	Returned uncollected for 1875 and previous years	$2,141 19
Duplicates of 1875	31,242 76	Exonerated to collectors	416 04
Bank tax	664 18	Percentage to collectors	1,967 54
Incidental receivals	144 57	Paid State Treasurer	2,969 69
Reassessments	121 77	Paid State Treasurer bank tax	664 18
In Treasury January 1, 1875	6,562 71	Orders paid	33,282 17
		Two per cent. commission on $36,242 [illegible]	724 85
		One per cent. commission on $34,151 22	341 51
		In treasury January 1, 1876	2,837 53
Total	45,369 70	Total	45,369 70

County orders in account with the county of Bradford for 1875.

DR.			CR.
Orders issued	$33,282 17	Orders paid	$33,282 17

BRADFORD COUNTY ss:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of said county, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the receivals and expenditures of said county from the first day of January to the 31st day of December, (inclusive,) A. D., 1875.

Witness our hands and seal of office at Towanda this 12th day of January, A. D. 1876.

[L. S.]

G. W. KILMER,
MORRIS J. COOLBAUGH,
JOHN BALDWIN,
Commissioners.

Attest—WILLIAM LEWIS, Clerk.

BRADFORD COUNTY ss:

We, the undersigned Auditors of said county, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing statement and the vouchers for the same and find it to be correct.

D. BOURNE,
J. R. BRASTED,
W. L. LANTZ,
Auditors.

Commissioner's office January 13, 1876.

New Advertisements.

A PERFECT SUCCESS.

The Universal satisfaction given by the

ORANGE COUNTY MILK PAN,

In quality and quantity of butter made, and by removing the excessive drudgery of the dairy room, prompts us to again invite the earnest

ATTENTION

of the

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS,

To the most

COMPLETE ARTICLE,

of the kind now before the public.

In dairys of 15 to 20 cows, the inconvenience of furnishing an extra dairy-maid is avoided. We guarantee to give

PERFECT SATISFACTION,

Or remove the "Pans" after 30 days' trial.

Our references are some of the Live Dairymen of Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, who have used the pans.

R. L. BEARDSLEE,
Warrenham, Pa.

jan27m3.

A. J. NOBLE & CO.,

Main street, opposite the Court House.

TOWANDA, PENN'A

PROPERTY FOR RENT, FOR DWELLING AND BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Rents collected and remitted on reasonable terms.

Money Loaned & Loans Negotiated.

PASSAGE TICKETS,

And

FOREIGN DRAFTS,

ALWAYS ON HAND AT BARGAINS.

A. J. NOBLE. | W. S. VINCENT.

an20'76]

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

M O N T A N Y E S !

MONTANYES OFFER A *FINE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS*, SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, *AT BOTTOM PRICES!*

M O N T A N Y E S !

Towanda, Pa., Dec. 8, 1875.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., OF TUSCARORA, Is now issuing perpetual policies on

FARM PROPERTY ONLY.

Each member pays a fee, at the time of insuring; to cover charter and incidental expenses of the Co., after which no further payment is required, except to meet actual loss by fire among the membership. This plan of insurance for FARM PROPERTY, is coming rapidly into favor.

Place of Business, SPRING HILL, PA.

The Agent will canvass the Townships of Tuscarora, Pike, Herrick and Wyalusing, and farmers in those Townships wishing insurance or information, may address,

A. B. SUMNER, Sec. and Agt.,
Spring Hill, Bradford Co., Pa

W. M. SHUMWAY Pres. (oct7m

O I C

THE LITTLE STORE 'ROUND THE CORNER

Is the best place in Towanda to buy good

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

at low rates. Remember

MERCUR'S BLOCK, opposite COURT HOUSE SIGN OF THE "INDIAN SQUAW

apr29-75.

Frost & Sons.

J. O. FROST & SONS

We respectfully announce to all those in want

FIRST CLASS FURNITURE,

Our assortment is

LARGER THAN EVER.

And that our prices are the LOWEST, and our

GOODS THE BEST

of any in the MARKET. Our prices have now reached

THE BOTTOM,

And now is the

TIME TO BUY.

Having just returned from the city, We have a VERY

ATTRACTIVE LOT OF GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAY SEASON.

COME AND SEE THEM.

Everything in the line of

UNDERTAKING

AT BOTTOM PRICES AT

FROST'S & SONS.

Dec. 9, 1875.

Powell & Co.

POWELL & CO.

Would respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public generally that they are now settled in their

NEW STORE,

with increased facilities for doing business, and having added

NEW GOODS,

to each of their several departments, have now the most

EXTENSIVE

AND

ATTRACTIVE

Stock ever exhibited by them.

They will offer their goods at the same

GREAT REDUCTION IN

PRICES,

To close the Winter Stock,

PLEASE CALL AND SEE THEM,

In their

LARGE DOUBLE STORE,

Opposite their late place of business.

POWELL & CO.

Jan. 12, 1876.

Taylor & Co.

TAYLOR & CO

A

BEAUTIFUL

ASSORTMENT

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

TAYLOR & CO'S

THIS WEEK.

Towanda, Dec. 9, '75.