NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

THE Pope was 89 years old on Saturday.

THE pestilence is still raging in Mesopotamia.

A terrible hurricane lately raged at Helsingborg.

DOM PEDRO is off to New Orleans. He is a lively traveler.

VERDI's Requiem has been performed at Berlin for the first time.

Two Lancaster women have gone to law about two Maltese kittens.

THE Greek government has prohibited the circulation of foreign silver coin.

STRAWBERRIES in large quantities are coming on to New York from Charleston.

SIX stores in Tampico, Ill., were burned Wednesday morning. Loss, $35,000.

A FIERCE storm on Saturday in Iowa caused much damage and interruption to railroad travel.

REPORT of great destruction and probable loss of life comes from Antacosta Island.

THE Presbyterian Board of Education announces that it has paid "the last dollar of debt."

WITH a population of 64,000, Toronto had last year an average attendance of 5,556 in the schools.

"FROZEN blue" is a new shade for evening silk. If trimmed with "blue blazes" the effect is very melting.

SHAD fishing in the Connecticut river has for some time been unsuccessful on account of the high water.

THE house is yet standing at Port Byron in which Brigham Young lived when a resident of that village.

CROP prospects in almost every section appear to be looking as favorably as could possibly be wished.

S. S. BURDETT has resigned the position of commissioner of the general land office on account of ill health.

COUNT ANDRASSY has expressed the opinion that the peace of Europe is assured by the Berlin conference.

THEODORE THOMAS has proposed the formation of a monster chorus to render Handel's Dettingen Te Deum on the 4th of July.

THE largest Sunday school in the world is at Stockport, England. It has in one room 424 teachers and 3,614 scholars.

THE farmers of Western Pennsylvania are said to be putting in an unusually large amount of corn.

SPEAKER KERR's health continues to improve. He is at Staunton, Virginia, and will soon resume his seat in congress.

A WELL known lady writer for the magazines, Mrs. Elizabeth Page, died suddenly in New York, May 17th.

THE health of Commodore Vanderbilt is not quite so good this week as last and is a source of continued apprehension.

THE house of Daniel Mingo, near Dresden, N. Y., was burned on Tuesday evening, and his three children perished in the flames.

A Catholic Congress has been opened at Paris, Cheswelong presiding. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris was present on the opening day.

A new French-Russian newspaper, *Le* [illegible], is being published in Paris. It treats of politics, literature, art, and national economy.

MISS LAURA SPENCE, of Georgia, is six feet two and a half inches high. Her beau has to take a step ladder to go up and court her.

DURING a thunder storm in Pittsburgh, on Friday morning, Mrs Ralston was killed and her husband severely injured by lightning.

MR. JAMES HUSTON, of Hopewell, Berks county, was found dead in his barn on Sunday morning last, death resulting from a paralytic stroke.

THE Supreme Court, now in session at Harrisburg, will not adjourn before the middle of June, the business before the tribunal being very heavy.

THE Paris fashion journals declare that in less than five years knee-breeches and six inch skirts will be the fashionable street dress for ladies.

THE lawyers of the United States will meet at Philadelphia on the 20th of next month to discuss the unification of the laws of the several States.

THE prospect of the union of the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church is apparently as far off as it was in 1844, when they separated.

COL. E. H. E. JAMESON has resigned his position of managing editor of the St. Louis *Times*, to be ordained a minister of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM VARLEY, better known as "Reddy, the blacksmith," a well known character of New York, died last Thursday night of consumption.

THE Republican National convention will meet at Cincinnati on the 14th of June, and the Democratic convention at St. Louis a week thereafter.

WILLIAM BERNARD, a notorious forger, well known throughout the East and especially in the oil regions of Pennsylvania has been arrested at Edina, Missouri.

REV. ADRIAN LOUIS ROSECRANS, one of the Paulist Fathers, died in New York on Thursday, of apoplexy, aged 26. He was the eldest son of General Rosecrans.

JAMES WARD, of Philadelphia, has been committed to await the action of the grand jury for giving two of his children whisky in such quantities that they died from its effects.

RUSSIA is going to arm thirty-one ships, amongst them four floating lighthouses, with 311 officers and 3,000 sailors, intending to send them to the Black Sea.

A letter from Madrid states that the representatives of Biscay will assemble in that city in order to hold a consultation about the special privileges of their Province.

DON CARLOS, his father, and General Velasco have disappeared from London. He had declared before his departure that he would go to Norway, but he is said to be at Dublin.

THE excavations at Olympia (Greece) are still very interesting for archaeologists. A number of inscriptions, which are 2,500 years old, have been uncovered. Some of them are very valuable.

THE infant son of the Princess Christian, born on the 12th inst., died on Saturday at Windsor Castle. The Princess continues progressing favorably.

A meeting of about a thousand students has been held in Paris to discuss the organization of an International Students Congress, which was first proposed in connection with Jules Michelet's funeral.

THREE incendiaries, named Warner, Hinkley and Davis, have been arrested at Fitchburg, Mass. They confess to having burned $70,000 worth of property besides stores.

IN the billiard match at Horticultural Hall, Wednesday, Sexton, in a match of 300 points with Rudolphe, made the extraordinary run of 251—the best run ever made in a public game.

IT is said that the wife of Ole Bull, the great violinist, has left her husband because of his ill treatment of her. At all events she lives in Wisconsin with her mother, while her husband is in his native land.

THE Republican convention of Tennessee, in session at Nashville, adjourned May 17. Its delegates to the national convention are uninstructed, but it is said fifteen are for Morton, seven for Bristow, and two unpronounced.

THE Chancellor's medal for the best English poem by a resident undergraduate of Cambridge University, has been won by Alfred W. Dale. The subject of the poem was the Centenary of American Independence.

SIR EDMUND BUCKLEY, BART., member of Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyme, has been declared bankrupt. He transacted business in Manchester and elsewhere as a manufacturer of chemicals, a coal and lime merchant and a manufacturer of brick and ties. His liabilities are $2,500,000.

WILLIAM VANDEVERE, Government Inspector at Cheyenne, Wyoming, reports that he has had an interview with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. They declare their friendliness and say "Keep the soldiers away, and we will listen to the Great Father when he tells us what he wants us to do about the Black Hills."

SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES has given very favorable testimony before the Investigating Committee concerning Dr. Nichols, the head of the Government Insane Asylum. He said he knew Dr. Nichols to be perfectly innocent of the charges brought against him, but did not explain how his knowledge was obtained.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, May 25, 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.

In calling the convention for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest faithful and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor, who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial Anniversary of the Republic.

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

DELEGATES TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The following named gentlemen were selected by the Republican Convention to represent Pennsylvania in the Cincinnati Convention, with two alternates from each District:

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.
Benj. H. Brewster, Phila. J. H. Chalfant, All'g'y.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John Welsh.	15.	Miles L. Tracy.
2.	Henry Disston.	16.	S. W. Starkweather.
3.	C. S. Hoffman.	17.	———
4.	Charles T. Jones.	18.	J. S. Lyons.
5.	Edwin H. Fitler.	19.	Wm. Hay.
6.	Benjamin Smith.	20.	Wm. Cameron.
7.	J. W. Bernard.	21.	J. B. Donnelly.
8.	Jacob Knobb.	22.	Daniel O'Neil.
9.	John B. Warfel.	23.	Wm. Neeb.
10.	Joseph Thomas.	24.	Andrew B. Berger.
11.	Ario Pardee.	25.	S. M. Jackson.
12.	Lewis Pugh.	26.	James Westerman.
13.	E. S. Silliman.	27.	W. W. Wilber.
14.	Wm. Calder.		

The alternates from this District are: A. STEPHENS, Susquehanna county, and ROBERT SMITH, Wayne county.

The following named gentlemen were placed on the electoral ticket:

ALTERNATES-AT-LARGE.

J. Don Cameron,	Henry M. Hoyt,
Wm. R. Leeds,	Robert W. Mackey.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Henry H. Bingham, Wm. J. Pollock.	15.	J. E. Carmalt, W. T. Davies.
2.	John L. Hill, Morton McMichael.	16.	John R. Bowen, L. Rogers.
3.	George W. Fairman, M. Hall Stanton.	17.	John Cessna, Edward Scull.
4.	Wm. B. Mann, W. H. Kemble.	18.	J. M. Stewart, John Wister.
5.	J. M. Byram, James Johnston.	19.	Charles H. Mullin, Edward McPherson.
6.	Henry T. Darlington, Alan Wood, jr.	20.	John B. Linn, J. H. Murray.
7.	Geo. E. Darlington, J. Smith Fathey.	21.	D. S. Atkinson, J. B. Donnelly.
8.	W. S. McManus, E. E. Griesemer.	22.	C. L. Magee, H. H. Hampton.
9.	O. J. Dickey, Henry S. Eberts.	23.	H. W. Oliver, jr., J. A. Chambers.
10.	H. J. Reeder, E. D. Young.	24.	M. S. Quay, W. S. Moore.
11.	Charles Albright, D. A. Beckley.	25.	R. Ruloffson, Simon Truby.
12.	E. N. Willard, Henry W. Palmer.	26.	L. G. Linn, H. C. Bloss.
13.	Lin Bartholomew, Daniel E. Miller.	27.	Thomas M. Walker, J. H. Osman.
14.	Samuel F. Davis, J. W. Grove.		

SECRETARY CAMERON.

Various reasons are assigned for the recent Cabinet changes, and we do not profess to have any insight or knowledge of the President's motives; but we are pleased that so able and worthy a gentleman as J. DON CAMERON has been selected as a Cabinet Minister from this state. He possesses in an eminent degree all the qualifications necessary to a faithful discharge of the duties, while his services to the Republican party of the State justly entitles him to the honors which the appointment confers.

PROF. SEELYE, in his speech at the Fifth Avenue Conference, advanced the opinion that the country ought to be congratulated that the Democratic drag-net had caught so few dishonest officers. The net was so ample, and had been pulled so vigorously, that the only explanation to be made of the fact is that there were so few to be caught. This view of the case is borne out by the statement just made to the Senate by the Commissioner of Customs as to the receipts and disbursements and the balances outstanding in the Treasury Department. The statement shows a deficiency in receipts from Customs for thirty years before 1860 at the rate of $25 in $10,000, and for the following fifteen years of only $19 in $100,000. On disbursements the deficiency for thirty years previous to 1860 was $26 in $10,000, while for the next fifteen years it was only $54 in $100,000. This indicates that we are not going absolutely to the bad, and that while we might be better than we are, we are considerably better, in some regards, than we have been.

IN discussing the Presidential question, the Philadelphia *Times* says this isn't the year for the Great Unknown, and remarks: "In looking over the field dispassionately to-day, the two possible candidates, who have simply a State endorsement, are Governors HARTRANFT and HAYES." After showing that Ohio is not sincerely for HAYES, the *Times* says:

Governor Hartranft is stronger, for he saved Pennsylvania mainly by the strength of his own administration and record, and won in the face of a Prohibition defection of more than the regular Republican majority in the state. He is the possible candidate outside of the old-time regulars, and the man upon whom all would be likely to agree when their hopes shall have fled. But he is not of the family of the Great Unknown. He is a legitimate in every sense, for he has twice been announced by the unanimous vote of the Keystone Commonwealth, and the leaders most devoted to his individual fortunes, are those who have been appointed to press him in the regular line of Cincinnati. If he shall not be the nominee, we regard it as certain that Blaine, Morton and Conklin will part the raiment of Republicanism, and some two of them, or perhaps all three of them, unite in deciding which of the trio shall first don the Presidential purple.

IMPORTANT EVENT.

The Keystone and Empire States United by an Iron Band.

Laying of a Third Rail to Buffalo Completed.

One of the most important events in the history of railroads in this section was celebrated on Monday last. We refer to the completion of the narrow guage to Buffalo, N. Y.

During the past winter negotiations were entered into between the Lehigh Valley and New York & Erie railroad companies for the putting down of a third rail from Elmira to Buffalo. The stipulations were, that the former company was to furnish steel rails and the latter supply the bolts, frogs, &c., and put the rails down. The distance from Elmira to Buffalo is 145 miles, and twelve thousand tons of steel rails were required for the work. The work was commenced on the 10th of April and was completed in just forty days, without the employment of extra laborers, under the direction of Division Superintendents GARDNER of Elmira and TAYLOR of Buffalo. The work on the Susquehanna Division was completed on Friday last, but Mr. TAYLOR had nineteen miles to put down at that time, and accomplished the marvelous feat on Saturday evening. In addition to laying the rails, three hundred and sixty-five frogs were required to execute the work, and some of these are a marvel even to railroad men.

The Lehigh Valley Company is entitled to great credit for the accomplishment of this most important work. In this time of general depression of business, it came forward and volunteered to advance to the Erie Company the rails and take its pay in trackage, thus relieving the Erie from the large outlay for rails. The advantages to both the States to be derived from this new thoroughfare are hardly to be computed, and we defer more extended remarks until a future issue.

R. A. PACKER, having been informed that the work was completed, invited a few friends to accompany him in the trial trip over the "third rail," and at 7:30, A. M., the following named gentlemen entered a car at our depot and started for the journey:

R. A. Packer, General Superintendent Pa. & N. Y. R. R.; R. F. Goodman, Assistant Superintendent; Col. V. E. Piollet, J. M. Ward, Maj. G. B. Overton, J. M. Rahm (Road Master), J. E. Piollet, Wm. Stevenson (Supt. G. I. & A. R. R.), H. Streeter and S. W. Alvord.

At Waverly we were joined by HOWARD ELMER and Esquire MURRAY. Arrived at Elmira at 9 o'clock, and after a short tarry we proceeded, having been re-inforced by Superintendent GARDNER and his Division Clerk, KIMBALL. At Corning Dr. PRATT, of the *Journal*, HENRY GOFF, and A. LATHROP, Jr., came on board.

On our arrival at Hornellsville we found that an elegant dinner had been provided, to which substantial justice was done by the excursionists. Here we were met by Supt. TAYLOR, of the Buffalo Division, who insisted that the party should accompany him to Buffalo,—he having, very much to the surprise of the company, completed the work on his Division, laying nineteen miles of rail in two days, with only his ordinary force of trackmen. Editors TUTTLE and GREENHOW and several other prominent citizens were added to the party. We reached Buffalo about 5:30, P. M., and after taking a short ride around the city were driven to the Tift House, where a supper had been prepared. At the close of the supper speeches were made, toasts drank, and a pleasant hour was spent in social enjoyment. At 8 o'clock the excursionists returned. All were unanimous in their expressions of surprise and pleasure at the condition of the road.

The following telegrams were received from O. CHANUTE, General Superintendent of the Erie Railway:

NEW YORK, May 22.

R. G. Taylor:

DEAR SIR—I congratulate you on your great success in completing the third rail so quickly over your division. It is such a feat that I did not believe you would accomplish it all. Our people here are much pleased and congratulate you.

O. CHANUTE.

NEW YORK, May 22.

C. W. Gardner:

DEAR SIR—Our people are all much pleased at the successful completion of the third rail. Please accept our thanks and congratulations for your promptness and success.

O. CHANUTE.

NEW YORK, May 22.

R. A. Packer:

DEAR SIR—Thanks for your dispatch. I congratulate you upon furnishing the first train to run over the third rail to Buffalo, and only regret that my engagement prevents my meeting you.

O. CHANUTE.

BUFFALO, May 22.

E. S. B. & O. C., New York:

Arrived here at 5:45 P. M., came over the 3d rail, everything works to a charm. We congratulate you and the men under you, in the manner in which you and they have done their work; and trust it will prove profitable to both Companies.

R. A. PACKER.

The engine which conveyed us safely over the road was the "Thos. Desmond;" PAT COSTELLO engineer, and D. MUNFORD fireman.

We reached home at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning somewhat fatigued, but more than pleased with the journey. The railroad officials were untiring in their attention to the comfort and convenience of the party; and in behalf of the gentlemen who were indebted to Mr. PACKER for the trip, we extend hearty thanks and warm gratulations on the successful completion of the great enterprise and happy termination of the "first trip over the third rail."

SEVERAL interested candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are endeavoring to make the people believe the "ring" want somebody else. If the "ring" is such a Shibboleth as they profess to believe, the quickest way to dispose of these troublesome candidates is for the "ring" to turn in and suppor them.

J. DON. CAMERON, the new Secretary of War, was serenaded at his home in Harrisburg on Monday evening.

HOW TO VISIT THE EXHIBITION.

The French phrase "Embarras de richess," is the one that applies to the difficulty that confronts visitors on their entrance within the Centennial. It has, therefore, been thought worth while to plan out a tour of route that will enable a person to see the most within the visit of one day. Enter the Main building at the east door of the grand central aisle. Go at once up the stairs to the Massachusetts Educational Department, which is in the gallery overhead of the entrance. From this gallery a grand-vista is obtained of the main hall. Pass down the main aisle to the middle of the building, where the central transept crosses, and the visitor will have gone through the end devoted to the United States. Then pass out of the right-hand door and through Memorial Hall, and thence to the art annex. Retrace the course and come back again to the Main Building, walk up to the top of one of the towers of the Main Hall, and there can be had a general view of the geography of the grounds. Coming down again, proceed to the end of the Main Hall, passing during this walk, along the displays made by foreign countries. Pass now to Machinery Hall and walk to the centre. to the Corliss engine; then to the large tank, and returning again to the long lines of Machinery Hall, proceed to the end of it and out the west door. Go up by the Catholic Fountain, to the Japanese Building, and pass to the English Cottages. If the visitor has a State building, enquire for, and visit the State agent. Then go to the United States Government Building, thence to the Women's Building, thence to the Agricultural Building, thence to the Horticultural Building. A stroll through the grounds towards the Main Building will show many structures devoted to specialties, or built by foreign governments. Visitors arriving by the Reading Railroad, or from the city by Girard and Market street cars, will find the east entrance of the Main Building their best starting point. Visitors arriving by the Chestnut and Walnut, Vine, or Arch street horse cars, orby the Pennsylvania Railroad, will do best to enter at the Belmont gate, and enter the west end of the Main Hall, and go eastward to the central transept, through Memorial Hall to the art annex, back to the Main Hall of the east end; then back again to the west end, and take up the route indicated above

UNCLE WILLIAM AND HIS RAG BABY.

The following is the platform of the Ohio Democracy, being the minority report of the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That, recognizing the duty of the democratic party, as the time honored champion of the rights of the many against the aggressions of the few, to express its purposes in the pending currency conflict, without reserve or equivocation, we declare that we shall urge against all opposition, come from what quarter it may, measures to effect the following objects:

1st. The immediate and unconditional repeal of the republican resumption law.

2d. The defeat of all schemes for resumption which involve either contraction of the currency, perpetuation of bank issues, or increase of the interest burden of the debt.

3d. The gradual but early substitution of legal tenders for national bank notes.

4th. The issue by the general government alone of all the circulating medium, whether paper or metallic.

5th. No forced inflation, no forced contraction, but a sound currency equal to the wants of trade and industry, to be regulated in volume and gradually equalized with gold by means of appropriate legislation, such as making it receivable for customs and interconvertable at the pleasure of the holder, with a bond bearing interest not to exceed three and sixty-five one hundredths per cent., payable in gold, so that the volume of the currency shall not be determined by the pleasure or caprice of either Congress or the banks.

6th. A graduated income tax to meet at least the premium on gold needed to pay interest on the public debt.

7th. *Resolved*, That public policy and the sense of common justice require that the silver issued by the government should be legal tender in payment of debts, public or private, and that we demand the unconditional repeal of the so-called Silver act, so far as the same limits the amount for which said silver coinage shall be a legal tender.

8th. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and we denounce the republican scheme of resumption, as intended, and operating through a large increase of the bonded debt, a sudden and enormous contraction of the currency, to double the burdens of taxation, rob debtors of their property, paralyze commercial and productive industries, cast laborers out of employment, and fill the land with want and misery, for the wicked purpose of doubling the value of money securities, and subjugating the mass of the people to the imperious sway of a money oligarchy.

9th. That the Democrats of Ohio present to the Democracy of the other sovereign states of the Republic, the name of William Allen as the choice of Ohio for the Presidency.

10th. That the delegates at large, to the St. Louis convention, are instructed, and that the delegates appointed by the congressional districts are hereby requested, in the National Convention, to favor the nomination of William Allen for President, and use all honorable means to secure his success.

ONE of the independent journals of this county says it was "known a year before the convention that A. J. LAYTON was to be nomiated for Sheriff." That fact was the very best evidence that he was the choice of the majority. The matter was so public, his nomination certainly was not accomplished by a "ring" in the corner.

Go to the Centennial over the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

ON THE WAR PATH.

Plan of the Campaign against the Hostile Indians.

FORT LINCOLN, Dakota, May 17.—The expedition which has been organizing at this point for several weeks, and intended to operate against the hostile Indians under Sitting Bull, left this post at daylight this morning, taking a due westerly course. The expedition numbers somewhat over 1,000 men, and is probably the best equiped and most thoroughly organized force that has been sent against hostile Indians since the war. General Terry, the accomplished commander of the department of Dakota, goes in command.

General Custer, to whom the command of the expedition was intended to be given by the military commanders, but who was deprived of his command by the President's thrice repeated order, goes with the expedition second in command, and in immediate command of his regiment, which is really the fighting force of the expedition.

In addition to Custer's regiment of cavalry, the expedition is composed of a detachment of Indian scouts, also under Custer's command, three companies of infantry, and a battery of Gatling guns. A train of about one hundred and fifty wagons and two hundred pack mules accompany the troops, loaded with thirty day's supplies of rations and forage.

In addition to these, two steamers, carrying supplies for two months, will proceed from this point up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellowstone, and then up the latter river to the depot to be established—probably near the mouth of the Big Horn river.

General Gibbon, with six companies of infantry and four of cavalry, has moved from Fort Ellis, Montana, and is now making his way down the left bank of the Yellowstone, toward the proposed depot.

The latest information brought in by scouts, from the hostile camps, report Sitting Bull, as having concentrated his entire camp near the Little Missouri River, almost due west from this point.

His force is given at 1,500 lodges. This estimate would enable him to put at least 3,000 warriors into the field. By some this estimate is considered large, but there is no doubt that more hostile Indians can be concentrated between the Little Missouri and the Yellowstone rivers than any other point in the country. If the above information is true, lively times and heavy fighting may be looked for within the next two weeks.

General Cook is also about to lead a command from the direction of Fort Laramie northward, to cooperate with the column from this point and the one under General Gibbon. Each column is acting independently of the other two. Gen. Cook commands only the one from Fort Laramie. The movements of the other two columns are under General Terry.

CABINET CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Edward Pierrepont, of New York, to be Minister to England.

Alphonso Taft, of Ohio (now Secretary of War), to be Attorney-General.

J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of War.

John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Arizona Territory.

THE NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the nominations of Edward Pierrepont to be Minister to England, Alphonso Taft to be Attorney-General, and J. Donald Cameron to be Secretary of War.

Soon after the Senate went into executive session, the nomination of Mr. Pierrepont was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, that of Mr. Taft to the Committee on Judiciary, and that of Mr. Cameron to the Committee on Military Affairs. Messrs. Cameron, Edmunds, and Logan, respective chairmen of those committees, soon thereafter made favorable reports on the nominations, which were then confirmed by the Senate without debate; reception of the nominations from the President, their reference, the reports thereon and the final action, occupying less than an hour. The nominations were a surprise to almost everybody.

THE ex-guerrilla Blackburn, of Kentucky, a member of Clymer's extinguished Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, while passing through the rich counties of York and Lancaster on the Congressional excursion train to the Centennial Exhibition, remarked to a party of suppressed traitors like himself: "This is a beautiful country, rich in food for an army. Here is where we cast our longing eyes during the war. We wanted to have some of this milk and honey; to pitch our tents in these fertile valleys and to live on the country." A Pennsylvanian, hearing this Copperhead, retorted: "And yes, sir, if such fellows as you had come into these rich valleys, these farmers of Lancaster would have given you powder and lead for milk and honey, and as beautiful a grave as the sun ever shown upon, covered with a top dressing of six feet of as rich soil as ever grew a crop." This miserable remnant of the thieving guerrilla bands of Kentucky, and fugleman of the Democrats in Congress, yet had the impudence to accept the hospitalities of a citizen of Pennsylvania.—*Pittsburgh Commercial*.

THE national prohibition convention met at Cleveland, Ohio, May 17 and nominated GREEN CLAY SMITH for president, and G. T. STEWART for Vice President of the United States. The resolutions adopted declared for a prohibitory amendment to the constitution, and treaties with foreign powers to prevent the importation of liquor; the reduction of postal, telegraphic and railroad rates; the suppression of gambling, polygamy and the "social evil;" the national observance of the Sabbath; the use of the Bible in the public schools; complete separation of church and state, and various other things.

IT IS reported that President GRANT has received a cable telegram announcing the death of his grandchild, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. SARTORIS, in England.

GOLD closed in New York on Tuesday, at $1 12.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Without doubt that part of the Exhibition which will prove most attractive to the ladies is the Horticultural Department. The beautiful fountain which graces the center of the building, wafts a cooling and refreshing spray from its many jets. In this department are rare exotics from South America's sunny climates; green twisted and thorny cacti from the plains of Mexico; long drooping grass-like clustered stems from the miasmatic marshes of the isles of the Caribbean Sea, are artistically set out and beautify the scene. There is a fine collection of ferns with their graceful feathers in green. Prominent among them is the Weeping Tree Fern, a most magnificent variety. Its drooping leaves hang in graceful symmetry around its hidden dark-brown stalks.

Orange and lemon trees, thickly fruited and bearing down with the weight of the yellow balls, are scattered here and there. The banana plant, with its tender dark-green leaves and clustered branch of unripe fruit, is offset by the prickly, knotted and wrinkled Monstrosa cactus, of New Mexico. The India-Rubber plant, Ficus Elastica, a small specimen, not unlike a cactus, occupies a prominent place.

Near the center, not far from the fountain, is stationed a large plant, with a body as thick as a tree—in all, about six feet high. From the top innumerable stems, not unlike the fern, droop gracefully. It is not a beautiful plant, nor is there anything about it pleasing to the eye; but it has a history, and is associated with the memory of a man whose timely aid saved the Continental army. From his purse the impoverished treasury of the struggling colonists was replenished. That man was Robert Morris, the great banker of Philadelphia. The plant has a small silver shield attached to it, bearing the following inscription:

CYCUS REVOLULUTA:
Owned by Robert Morris, before and during the Revolution.
Presented by Jacob Hoffne.

The thrinax is represented repeatedly, and its fan-like leaves, fringed with drooping small points, add greatly in beautifying the surroundings. A small but active little bush bears the ticket *Cinchona Succirubra*, or Peruvian bark, a most valuable adjunct of the useful plants of the world. From its juices quinine is extracted. Fig trees, bearing unripe fruit, are here and there visible, overtopping the delicate plants.

In the forcing houses, which are located at the sides of the central observatory, is a peculiar plant, a small cluster of onion-like bulbs, growing from a piece of rotted bark. From out these bulbs a long tendril has sprung, hanging down about a foot. At its end a beautiful yellow flower has bursted forth. There are no leaves and not a vestige of green. The bulbs have grown to that bark by some incomprehensible means, as there is not a particle of dirt. The whole is hung up in and out of the way corner among the collections of B. S. Williams of Victoria and Paradise Nurseries, Upper Halloway, London.

In the same collection the Garden Hybrid, another peculiar looking plant, with a large cup-like flower, resembling the nest of a spider, may be found.

The plants from Cuba, which are now drooping and dead-like, and are placed in the warmest part of the forcing rooms will soon be resplendent in bright colors. The flower plots at the rear of the building will soon assume the colors of the rainbow.

LOW PASSENGERS FARES.

The reduction of freight and passengers rates by Commodore Vanderbilt, of the New York Central Railroad has disconcerted Col. Thos. A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and created a lively scare among its stockholders, twenty thousand shares changed hands in a single day at a loss of $75,000 to the share holders. As the New York Central has made a reduction of 33 per cent in fares as compared with last winter's schedule, Col. Scott's company must go and do likewise, or all the western travel will be diverted to the New York line.

If Scott comes down to Vanderbilt's rates the regular fares, from Chicago to this city via the Pennsylvania route will be $16. An excursion ticket to and from the Exhibition, with the 25 per cent reduction, would therefore be just $24, which, for the round trip, seems to be about a *fair* rate.

Ever since the accession of Col. Scott to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Company he has been singularly unfortunate. During his first year, President Garret of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, nearly knocked Col. Scott's Company into bankruptcy, and now Vanderbilt is putting in his heavy blows, and between the two, Scott's Company has been placed in about as bad a condition as the poor devil who once attempted to act the part of peace-maker between a belligerent man and wife, both of whom turned upon the stranger and walloped him blind.

When I say that the Stockholders of Scott's Company are *tired* of these rail road quarrels I state the fact in the most conservative manner possible.

POLITICAL.

There are just 10 delegates from this city to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and 12 to the Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

As the convention at the latter place meets in less than a month, it may interest the prospective candidates to know how these gentlemen stand. I am personally acquainted with each of the 22 delegates and meeting with them almost daily know pretty well how they feel upon the Presidency.

As the Democratic politicians in this city believe that Gov. Tilden had a hand in the defeat of Gov. Allen in the fall of 1875, in order to destroy the latter's chances for the Presidency in 1876; and the re-election of Hartranft as Governor of Pennsylvania, one month later resulting from the defeat of the Democratic ticket in Ohio in October, our 10 delegates will under no consideration cast a single vote for Tilden.

Two of them are Thurman, two for Hendrick's, and six for Bayard of Delaware. In the event of Thurman being nominated the whole ten will unite upon Richard Vaux, Ex-Mayor of this city, for Vice President.

In the event of Bayard being nominated for President the 10 Democratic delegates from Philadelphia will vote for Speaker Kerr for Vice President.

The 12 Republican delegates will give an honest and earnest support to Gov. Hartranft, but I must confess that they do not entertain strong hopes of nominating him, for the reason that his nomination is not requisite to carry Pennsylvania, which is conceded by both parties, in all calculations made, as being Republican.

After the nomination of Hartranft is deemed absolutely impossible, our baker's dozen of delegates will settle down to the work for which they were chosen, viz: the selection of a ticket which they believe will give satisfaction to all whose affiliations are with the Republican party, and I make public no secret when I state that the ticket which they believe will best meet the requirements of an exacting public is Gov. Hayes of Ohio, for President, and Bristow, or Evarts of N. Y., for Vice President.

Col. McClure believes the Democrats could put forward no ticket that could beat this combination; Col. Forney thinks it the most satisfactory that could be selected, and James Gordon Bennett of the New York *Herald*, who was here at the opening of the Exhibition, does not hesitate to say that in his judgment it would sweep New York even with Tilden heading the other ticket.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thieves of all nations honor us with their presence.

Five hundred lusty "knights of the locusts" have been added to our police force.

Mr. and Mrs. Alcantara, occupy 14 rooms at the Continental Hotel. If Dom Pedro Alcantara, Emperor of Brazil, ruled a nation as big as the United States, he would take the entire 300 rooms in the Hotel; and yet our own President in his American simplicity, never occupies more than one room when stopping at the Continental. The inference is therefore a Brazilian Emperor is just 14 times prouder than an American President.

There is a story told by somebody of a person who sometime had a goose which daily laid a golden egg. The avariciousness of the owner of that fowl was of such a character that led him to be dissatisfied with but 365 golden goose eggs a year, and that he might grow rich all at once he is said to have killed his renowned goose that he might abstract the many eggs he presumed were inside her, but when he dissected his dead bird he found only one partially formed egg of gold.

Application: We have a great many hotel proprietors in this city, whose hotels would yield them a golden egg as big as that laid by a goose each day the exhibition is open, but I am afraid that to get 180 golden eggs all in one day instead of gathering them in one for each day the exhibition is to remain open, they have killed their golden egg laying goose, by charging $10 per day for board when $3 per day would be entirely fair. All sorts of provisions are lower in this city than they were 6 months ago, hence there is no excuse for extortion, and I sincerely hope that every man who is thus made a victim, will return to his home and tell all his neighbors the name of the hotel at which he was victimized. J. W. F.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., May 15, 1876.

EDITOR REPORTER: Denver has progressed wonderfully during the past few years. I doubt if any other city in the West had so rapid and healthy a growth. Large and expensive business blocks are constantly being built on every side, while the suburbs are rapidly spreading out over the plains, with many as elegant residences and beautiful grounds as can be seen in any western city of its size. In my estimation, this is a far prettier place than Salt Lake City—which latter place has generally been conceded to have no equal for beauty. Excepting a few stormy days in winter and spring, the streets are always in fine condition, being hard and dry, and much nicer than they could be if they were paved. Shade trees have been set out on each side of nearly all the streets, and are getting quite large, which add greatly to the beauty of the place, and cheer the hearts and are doubly appreciated by those who have lived in this country a few years and become used to the sage-brush plains. Business is not so lively and bustling as it was before the railroad came, yet it is good, and the "hard times" that have been pervading the country have probably been felt less here than in almost any other community. The railroads passing into the mountains to the southward have undoubtedly injured Denver to a certain extent, yet the northern part of the territory is developing so rapidly that the loss of the southern trade is hardly noticed.

The past winter was a pretty good one on stock; and though in this section cattle pretty generally come out this spring in better condition for hat-racks than beef, there was a very little loss from storm or starvation. If cruelty to animals is any sin, I think most of the stock-raisers in this country will have much to answer for when they get through with this world. There not being much snow or rain, the grass preserves its nutriment to an extent, and if the snow does not lay on too long cattle will pick up enough to worry thro' the winter on, after a fashion. Cattle men have to take the chances, and generally the loss amounts to less than it would cost to feed their stock. This is the month they "round up." During the winter cattle running on their ranges get scattered, and a man that owns 500 or 1000 head, could not get them together again in six months in any other way. The "round ups" are set for certain days at some well-known ranch, and each one covers an area of ten or fifteen miles square. The ranchmen and men employed for the purpose drive all the cattle in the section denoted to the place appointed, where each man picks out what belongs to him. Thus, if a man loses a single calf or a hundred head of beeves, he can go to the "round-ups" in his section, and if he does not find what he has lost, rest pretty sure that it has fallen a victim to the inclemency of the weather, or been spirited off by some one with felonious intent.

There has been considerable rain this spring, and the grass is coming out beautifully. So are the grasshoppers, though not so welcome. Men living in the country say they are not so numerous as they were last year, but their appetite for green things is better than could be wished for. They have been hatching out for the past two weeks, and a week's cold rain and a snow storm on the 5th of this month only seemed to make them the more hardier. They are very numerous in the bottoms along the Platte and other streams, and a week ago, I believe, I saw them in places so numerous that if they had been of full growth the ground would have been covered with a hopping mass several inches deep. They are of about as little good to the community they infest as ward politicians. They cannot be utilized in any way to advantage. Nothing will eat them but poultry and Nevada Indians, and owing to some disease poultry does not thrive; and it would be too hard on the Coloradans and too soft a thing for the red villains to catch the hoppers and ship them over the range to the land of the big bonanza. Farmers are getting so they can fight the pests pretty effectually. The most popular way seems to be to drive them into ditches of water in which coal-tar has been previously poured. There are also a couple of machines that do good service. One is a sheet-iron cylinder or roller which is drawn over the ground infested, out of which a draft of hot air is forced, which kills all the hoppers it strikes; and the other is a sheet-iron drum cylinder covered with coal tar, which is drawn over the fields, and as the hoppers are scared up they jump against the cylinders and stick fast. As I have not paid much attention to the subject of grasshopper exterminators, any description of the machines will not be considered very lucid.

The prospect has been pretty good for the last five or six months that we were soon to have quite a hanging matinee, but now our hopes are blasted, at least so far as the strong arm of the law is concerned. On the 21st of October last, seven Italians—tinkers and itinerant musicians—went to the house of four of their countrymen in broad daylight and in a thickly-settled portion of the city, and cut their throats and pitched their bodies into the cellar. The horrible crime was discovered a few days later, and the murderers were soon arrested in New Mexico and the southern part of this territory. At the January term of court they all plead not guilty to their indictments, though I believe each one admitted to participation in the crime. Their trials were postponed to this, the May term of court. The ringleader's trial was set for the first, and he plead guilty, when it was found that, owing to a peculiar interpretation of the law, a man that pleads guilty of murder cannot be sentenced to death. The second one brought into court asked to withdraw his plea of not guilty and to plead guilty, but it was not allowed. He was convicted of murder in the first degree. Galioth, the ringleader, was brought up again on another indictment to which he had plead not guilty, when he asked to change his plea. The question was argued at length, and the Judge decided, that he must allow him to do so. Of course all the others will plead guilty, and thus save their necks. The following is the portion of the section of the criminal code I refer to: "The death penalty for the crime of murder shall not be inflicted by the courts of the territory unless the jury trying the case shall, in their verdict of guilty, also indicate that the killing was deliberate, premeditated, or was done in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate some felony." You see it is no trial, no verdict, and no death penalty.

The Black Hills excitement is dying out about here. I have talked with a number of reliable men who have been there, and they all agree that there is not much gold and too many of the "noble" reds to be pleasant. The San Juan country seems to attract the most attention of those desirous of making wealth by mining. There is no doubt but it is the richest mineral section anywhere.

But I guess you will think this is enough for this time. A. C.

WHAT is more common or distressing than a bilious attack? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms,—oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using DR. JAYNE's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition.—*Adv.*

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SPECIAL OFFERINGS!

ONE CASE DRESS GOODS AT SIXTEEN CENTS A YARD—WELL WORTH TWENTY-FIVE.

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Towanda, May 3, 1876.

Evans & Hildreth.

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EVANS & HILDRETH

have opened an entire New and large Stock of

CARPETS,

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To which they invite the attention of Customers at their New Store,

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We are now opening our Large Stock of New

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All the novelties in

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Elegant stock of

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And small wares.

All the New Styles in

PARASOLS! — PARASOLS!

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Which we are selling at

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