NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

MOST of the Black Hills miners are digging—for home.

BRITISH gold is coined in London by American machinery.

ATLANTIC CITY has great expectations of Centennial visitors.

GUSTAVE COURLETT, the great French scene painter is dead.

A PARIS baker jumped into his oven and was roasted to death.

CALVARY Cemetery, New York, averages fifty funerals a day.

POTATO bugs and young grasshoppers are visiting Berks county.

THERE will be a great demand for economical summer resorts this year.

FRANCIS PALACKY, the historian, is dead. He was 77 years of age.

THE deaths by yellow fever at Rio Janeiro average from 80 to 100 daily.

THE Prince of Wales is suffering from inflammation of the veins of his legs.

NEARLY 700,000 persons visited the London Zoological Gardens the past year.

KATIE PEASE, the famous running mare has broken down.

AN International Temperance Convention is to be held in Philadelphia on the 12th of June.

SIX persons connected with the Boston Theatre died during the season just closed.

THREE lots of tapestry, more than 120 years old, have been sold in England for $7,000.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for an early resumption of work at the Lancaster Watch Factory.

THE Senate has made over one thousand amendments to the appropriation bills as passed by the House.

THE outlay for artistic and literary features in *Harper's Magazine* is stated to be over $70,000 a year.

OWING to the high water in the Mississippi the price of milk in St. Louis has been reduced to twelve cents a quart.

PRINCE ARTHUR, the Duke of Connaught, will shortly marry one of the daughters of the ex-King of Hanover.

THE President has issued a proclamation suggesting historical sketches as a part of Fourth of July programmes.

THE Michigan delegation to the St. Louis Convention, it is understood, stands 16 for Tilden and 6 for Hendricks.

PATTERSON, of New Jersey, was elected to succeed Fitzhugh, who was dismissed as Door-keeper of the House.

A REPORT was presented and passed the General Presbyterian Assembly at Brooklyn, discountenancing dancing.

OF the six persons hanged in Connecticut during the past thirty years, four of them suffered the penalty for killing prison officials.

THE 23d of April last was the 2,629th anniversary of the foundation of Rome by Romulus, and was duly celebrated in the eternal city.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT is said to be worth about $75,000,000. He is unquestionably the richest man in America, and still he is not happy.

THE pistol with which Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton is now in the possession of Louis Marshall, of the Commercial National Bank, of Versailles, Ky.

THE new jail at Sunbury is to be built by Jr. T. Clement of that place for $91,—00, the county furnishing the iron work, which will cost $40,000.

A LARGE brick storehouse of rags in Philadelphia fell down Thursday, burying a number of workmen in the ruins, three of whom were killed.

TREASURER NEW indorses Randall's currency-relief bill, and believes it would speedily relieve the country as to the scarcity of small change.

THE liabilities of Beard, Moulton & Daniels, clothiers, of Boston, who have suspended, are estimated at $200,000. The assets may reach this sum.

FRANK PALMER, of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, says the Illinois delegates to Cincinnati are all for Blaine except one, and he not certainly against him.

THE home of Charles Fechter, the great actor, in Richland township, Bucks county, near Quakertown, has been condemned by a Sheriff's jury, and will be sold by that officer.

DURING the eight months ending with April last, there were fifty-five grain-laden vessels cleared from Oregon for foreign ports carrying an aggregate of $3,000,000 worth of grain.

THE Williamsport *Bulletin* says: Benjamin Carter died at his residence near Trout Run, in this county, last Saturday, aged 104. His wife, who survives him, is 102 years of age.

FIVE more men have been placed in the Carbon county jail accused of murder and belonging to the Mollie Maguires; their names are Michael Kehoe, Neil Dougherty, Michael McGee, John Campbell and Edward McGee.

RUMORS are rife that Lord Derby has withdrawn his opposition to Winslow's extradition; another that Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, opposes the extradition and will not sign the warrant.

IN the Senate, the bill fixing the salary of the President at $25,000 was reported back with the recommendation that it pass, the President's veto notwithstanding. No definite action was taken.

THE House committee report on Schenck's case acquits the ex-Minister of any intention to commit fraud, but condemns his action as ill-advised, unfortunate, and incompatible with the dignity of his position.

THE Pittsburg *Catholic* argues in favor of opening the Centennial on Sunday, and says "that the Church is the only and the true authority in relation to the manner in which Sunday should be observed."

FRANCISCO PERALTO, the Mexican who started at Fleetwood Park Thursday in a race against time, 155 miles in seven hours, to be ridden on mustangs, won the race in good style, with two minutes to spare.

IN the Presbyterian Assembly at Brooklyn, a resolution was offered by Dr. Talmadge having for its object a reconciliation between the Northern and Southern Assemblies, and that two delegates be sent from each to each assembly respectively.

THE annual meeting of the Baptist Publication Society took place in Buffalo last week. Rev. Dr. A. T. Griffith, president, of Philadelphia, presented the annual report, which showed that the receipts from all sources for the year ending March 1, were $509,064.

A STATEMENT by customs districts of the value of imports into and domestic and foreign exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of April shows that Philadelphia's imports amounted to $2,116,395; domestic exports, $3,314,551, and foreign exports, $5,474.

THE Senate committee on post offices and post roads have agreed to report a bill to restore the franking privileges for all letters or packages sent on purely official business by the heads of bureaus and executive departments, or by Senators or members of the House of Representatives.

THE Vaudville Theatre at Louisville was burned on Thursday. Loss, $15,000 on building. Several adjoining houses were injured. John Lane, property man, was seriously burned, and three firemen were badly hurt by a ladder breaking.

GENERAL SHERMAN has telegraphed General Sheridan that people at the Black Hills are there wrongfully, but that the country will be soon opened up to legal occupation and settlement. He also gives notice that the Indians should not be permitted to commit any outrages.

THE Durham Lawn herd of short-horns, owned by Colonel Robert Holloway, of Alexis, Illinois, was sold at auction last week at Dexter Park, Chicago. Sixty-five head were sold and a total of over $70,000 realized. The average price for cows was $1,156, and for bulls, $814.

THE arrivals of wheat in the British Kingdom were smaller during the week ending with Saturday last than in any week for several months previous, and prices have further improved for both English and foreign, owing to limited deliveries from growers, and the continuous continental demand.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, in session at Savannah, adjourned on Saturday. It elected delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian Council to be held next year. The next Assembly will be at New Orleans. Before adjournment resolutions were adopted expressing a willingness and hope, in response to similar expressions from the General Assembly North, for a union of the two bodies.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, June 1, 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 regaining 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. Graham, Alt'y.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS:

Dist.	*Dist.*
1. John Welsh.	15. Miles L. Trace.
2. Henry Dickson.	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. Hornbrook.	21. J. B. Donnelly.
8. John Lloyd.	22. Daniel O'Neil.
9. John B. Wallace.	23. Wm. Noyes.
10. Joseph Thomas.	24. Aughey B. Berger.
11. Ario Pardee.	25. S. M. Jackson.
12. Lewis Peale.	26. James W. Geegan.
13. F. S. Stevens.	27. W. W. Wright.
14. Wm. Cauler.	

The alternates in this District are: A. Wilkins, Sayres Armstrong and Bonham Smith.

Wm. Mann, Alternate.

The following named gentlemen were placed on the electoral ticket:

ALTERNATES-AT-LARGE.

J. Don Cameron.	Henry M. Hoyt.
Wm. M. Lee.	Robert W. Mackey.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

Dist.	*Dist.*
1. Henry H. Bingham.	15. J. L. Cornwall.
Wm. U. Hensel.	W. T. Davies.
2. John L. Hill.	16. John G. Bowen.
Major M'Michael.	L. Hargest.
3. George W. Fahnestock.	17. John Cessna.
M. Hal. Stanton.	Edward Scull.
4. Wm. B. Mann.	18. J. M. Speer.
W. H. Kemble.	John Wister.
5. J. M. Byram.	19. Charles H. Mullin.
James Johnston.	Edward McPherson.
6. Henry T. Darlington.	20. John B. Linn.
Alan Wood, Jr.	J. H. Murray.
7. Geo. L. Dutilh.	21. D. S. Atkinson.
J. Smith Futhey.	J. B. Donnelly.
8. W. S. McManus.	22. C. L. Magee.
E. E. Gregersen.	H. H. Hopkins.
9. A. Duke.	23. H. W. Oliver, Jr.
Henry S. Paris.	J. A. Chambers.
10. H. J. Reeder.	24. M. S. Quay.
E. H. Young.	W. S. Mason.
11. Charles Albright.	25. R. Ridgway.
D. A. Beckey.	Simon Temby.
12. E. N. Willard.	26. John Allison.
Henry W. Palmer.	H. C. Bear.
13. Ulu Bartholomew.	27. Thomas M. Walker.
Daniel F. Miller.	J. H. Osmun.
14. Samuel F. Davis.	
J. W. Grass.	

"HEDGING."

The *Tribune* and other kindred sheets which professed to see, as the result of the appointment of Secretary CAMERON, the transfer of the Pennsylvania delegation to Senator CONKLING at Cincinnati, begin to "hedge," and now claim that the arrangement has so demoralized the forces that Pennsylvania will probably cast her votes for some other candidate. This is a cheap way of recanting the silly charges about bargain and sale. The facts are, that Mr. CAMERON'S appointment was a complete surprise to Mr. CAMERON and all of his friends, and was made without solicitation from any one. Gen. GRANT knew DON CAMERON, and recognized in him a suitable person for the responsible position, and made the selection regardless of its bearing on the Presidential question.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

It has often been remarked that "great minds run in the same channel," and late issues of the Bradford *Argus* and the New York *Tribune* and *Sun* afford an illustration of the proverb. The first part of the *Argus* editorial (?) on the Cabinet changes is couched in the identical language of the *Sun's* remarks, while the two closing paragraphs would surprise even JAY GOULD'S young man, by the striking similarity of not only the sentiment but the text, as compared with the *Tribune* article on the same subject. Of course, our astute neighbor, who is so ambitious of being considered a model reformer, would not be guilty of plagiarism, and we can only account for the strange coincidence on the ground of a "fellow feeling" existing between himself and the editors of the New York journals.

FITZHUGH, the Democratic Door-keeper, had the misfortune to expose himself. His real character was known to the party when he was selected, but policy dictated that he should keep "mum." This was not his nature, and in order to make a show of decency the House expelled him. The loquacious ex-officer does not, however, accept the situation with the best of spirits, and claims to have a dynamite magazine to explode which will cause great commotion among his late friends.

DURING the Vienna Exposition the department of the United States was closed on Sunday, but now it is proposed, because of its supposed pecuniary advantages, to throw open the doors of the Centennial Exhibition on the day so ostentatiously observed in a foreign country. Aside from any question of morality, this will be a nice point about which foreigners will make their own peculiar comments.

THE Senate has voted, by a majority of nearly two to one, that it has jurisdiction in the BELKNAP case.

J. D. CAMERON.

The appointment of Mr. CAMERON as Secretary of War has called out a very general criticism of the press; and it must be gratifying to that gentleman to know that the Republican journals generally endorse the action of the President, while the opposition quite as unanimously condemn it. NAPOLEON once said to a friend, "What have I done that mine enemies should praise me?"—implying that he did not consider the plaudits of his political opponents complimentary to himself. Mr. CAMERON ought, and undoubtedly does, look upon the criticisms of the opposition in the same light. No man in the nation has given the enemies of the Republican party more effective blows than the new Secretary of War, and the howl sent up by the Democracy over his promotion is the very best evidence that he is a man to be feared. One thing, however, has been made very conspicuous during the discussion over the appointment, and that is the fact that on all hands his great ability and undeviating business fidelity are admitted alike by friend and foe, and no one entertains the least doubt that the duties of the office will be discharged honestly and efficiently. The allegations that the appointment is the result of a bargain between the President and Mr. CAMERON to carry the Pennsylvania delegation to some favorite candidate at Cincinnati are unworthy of notice, and only reflect either the personal enmity toward the Administration and Senator CAMERON, or pitiable stupidity. No one acquainted with DON CAMERON would for a moment believe him guilty of such hypocrisy and political trickery, while the complexion of the Cabinet and other official appointments of Gen. GRANT are a standing rebuke of the base slander. Mr. CAMERON, as delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, entertains his own views as to the candidate to be nominated, and has a perfect right to express them, but it is a doubtful compliment to the Republicans of the several Congressional districts in this State to admit that the gentlemen selected by them to attend the Convention can be influenced against their convictions by *any man*. From our standpoint, we believe the sentiment of Pennsylvania is strongly for BLAINE, provided our own gallant soldier and distinguished statesman, Gov. HARTRANFT, cannot be nominated, and we believe the delegation from this State will cast their votes for him should HARTRANFT fail of the nomination. But to say that either of the other gentlemen prominently mentioned in connection with the position are not just as worthy as the candidates we have named, is wide of the truth. Either MORTON, BRISTOW or CONKLING would make a good President, and all deserve well of the Republican party. They have been bold defenders of our principles and have won the confidence of the loyal people of the nation. History will do impartial justice to the ability, patriotism and devotion during the dark days of the Republic of such men as MORTON, BLAINE, CHANDLER, CAMERON, SUMNER, WILSON, and the other brave and noble men who upheld the hands of LINCOLN when the treason of the Democratic party threatened the overthrow of the government. It is a shame for any Republican to give credence and currency to every slander instigated by those who were lately in rebellion to blacken the reputation of such patriots, and we are loth to believe that any considerable number of such men are to be found.

In conclusion, we reiterate what we have before expressed, that, after HARTRANFT, we believe the Republicans of Pennsylvania prefer BLAINE as a Presidential candidate, but we do not believe there is any well-grounded opposition to the other eminent men who are advocated just as honestly by other States.

THE "LOST CAUSE" NOT DEAD.

At Raleigh, N. C., recently, a large concourse of ex-rebels gathered and marched to Glenwood Cemetery where the Rev. S. TAYLOR MARTIN delivered an oration. We make the following extracts to show the true animus of the Southern rebel:

"It is with mingled feelings of sorrow and satisfaction that I to-day recall the events of 1861 and 1865. We all mourn the loss of our glorious dead and honor them. The South is to-day radical over the miserable thrall of Yankeedom but they cannot incarcerate loyalty and patriotic devotion to the 'lost cause.' We sought for our rights, but in God's dispensation we are now vanquished, but not subdued."

Here the gentleman went into a harangue on the cause of the war, and, alluding to the future, he said:

"Slavery was a divine institution, and we must have that institution or the south will never be bankrupt. They speak of our cause as the 'lost cause.' If so, shall it be lost forever? No! A new generation has sprung up, and at a not far distant day there will be stars and bars floating proudly over our sunny south. In the next political campaign we must, even in the minority, support a Southern man who will build up our interests and hurt the Yankee pickpockets from our midst. We are to-day united to the portland best by an artificial tie; but we are a distinct people, and God will give us strength to show the world the truth and the equity of our claims. Our statesmen now in Congress shadow the cream of that body, and are the only element that reflects credit on the United States. Is it not better to hang on to the 'lost cause' than to stay in a Government of corruption?"

Thus from one end of the South to the other their orators, on all occasions, are striving to inculcate the doctrines of secession, and awaken old animosities, while Northern sympathisers are begging us to bury the past. So long as a Southern rebel delights to spit out his venom against the Union soldiery and patriotic devotion to country, so long must the Democratic party, their alley, be feared. Let us teach traitors this fall that treason is odious, and their boasting disreputable.

IF THE Republican papers who now see such great danger from "Cameronian rule" would take a retrospective glance, they might discover that the party in Pennsylvania is as well organized as almost anywhere in the Union; and if Gen. CAMERON has been the leader during GRANT'S administration, he is certainly entitled to credit.

THE ERIE—LEHIGH VALLEY.

The new route from the lakes to the seaboard, to which we referred last week, has been designated the Erie and Lehigh Valley—names in themselves popular. Regular trains are already running between Buffalo and Philadelphia. Our western New York cotemporaries are jubilant over the new outlet to their products, claiming that certain articles which they produce are enhanced nearly ten per cent. by gaining another market, while they will be enabled to make a perceptible saving on coal shipped from this State, in consequence of saving the expense and trouble of transhipping from narrow-guage to broad-guage cars. These advantages were all very clearly defined by Col. PIOLLET in his remarks at the banquet given in Buffalo on the occasion of the trial trip over the third rail. It is a matter of congratulation to the friends of the Lehigh Valley that that Company were largely instrumental in bringing about the new arrangement, and that it furnishes another evidence of their deep interest in the development and welfare of Pennsylvania. The facilities for the accommodation of the traveling public made by this Company are first-class, while there rates are as low, if not less than any other route in the State.

In connection with the subject, the Elmira *Advertiser* pays Superintendent PACKER a well-earned compliment for the part he has borne in getting the new route in running order:

"Mr. R. A. Packer, Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railway, is superintending the inauguration of the new through line to Buffalo. As evidenced by the way things go on the Lehigh Valley, he knows how to run a railroad. Under his management, everything will start with precision and regularity, and the great double route will work together with harmony and success. If it should happen, in the course of events, that the new interest should require the permanent presence of Mr. Packer in Elmira, he would find a very hearty welcome at the hands of our citizens. Elmira always has room for men of enterprise and energy."

THE CENTENNIAL AND SUNDAY.

A large and earnest meeting was held in Philadelphia last week, to endorse the action of the Centennial Commission in closing the Exhibition on Sunday. The meeting was addressed by some of the ablest men in the City, and the very best of reasons advanced in support of the observance of the sacred day. Several religious bodies have also expressed the commendation of the religious world. Bishop STEVENS, in his address to the Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania, referred to the subject in the following bold and beautiful language:

"We cannot look upon the efforts made in our midst, by some of our own citizens, to break down the sacredness of the Lord's Day without the saddest forebodings. This far this country, and especially this city, has been eminently distinguished for its observance of Sunday. This recognition of God's law, established in Eden, and of God's right to one day in seven, to be used specially in his service, has been one of our greatest national blessings, and one of the great anchors which have kept us from drifting away from our fathers' God—the God who gave us this good land and this heritage of freedom. Now, however, we fear that through the agency of those who seek to open the Exhibition on the Lord's Day, the entering wedge is prepared by which the enemies of God's law and of God's day will eventually split assunder the hitherto close union of that holy day, with all that is dear and sacred to us as citizens and as Christians, robbing us of our civil and moral birthright to this day of rest, and trampling the seventh commandment under the feet of the enemies alike of God's law and of man's best interests.

"The Lord's day is interlinked with the holiest things of God—His word, His worship, His church, His ministry, His sacraments, His law, His kingdom on earth. The destruction of this day would be the destruction of each of these, so far as these have any bearing on man, for, desecrate the day with which these things are specially associated, and the things themselves will soon become weak and worthless. Even in a worldly point of view, no true student or thoughtful observer of history can fail to see that the severest observance of the Lord's day is indissolubly connected with our national character, greatness and perpetuity. A nation bereft of Sunday would soon become debased in morals, infidel in religion, anarchial in government."

A CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Congressional Resolution Relating to County Histories to be Read July 4.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following was issued to-day by the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States was duly approved on the 13th day of March last, which resolution is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it be, and is hereby, recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States, that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching centennial anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of such county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch be filed in print or manuscript in the Clerk's Office of said county, and an additional copy in print or manuscript be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may be thus obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial of their existence;" and

Whereas, it is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States; now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known the same, in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet the approval of the people of the United States, and that proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

By the President, U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE HOUSE OF CAMERON.

How the Son Won His Spurs—The True Inwardness of the Campaign of 1862.

While Simon Cameron has founded the feudal power, his son Don has confirmed it. The two men are not alike. The father is familiar, gracious—who would stride all around Harrisburg, like an Indian, with a nod, a smile and a grasp of the hand for every man and child. The son, erect, cold, shy, silent, might go over the whole town without giving or receiving a recognition. But those who know the Camerons have for twenty years recognized the son as a man of superior power. Certainly no man had a severer task than that imposed upon Don Cameron in 1862. His father, the Senator, had been forced out of the Cabinet. He had been banished to Russia. His enemies in Congress had censured him. The Republican party was in the hands of Curtin, one of the most fascinating men in public life, and of Colonel McClure, one of the ablest and boldest leaders ever known in American politics. If ever a man was down it was the chief of the house of Cameron. It was then that the ability of Don Cameron came into play. He organized the Senatorial fight in 1863, and would have beaten Buckalew in a Democratic Legislature, as he had beaten Forney, but for Sam Randall and a brigade of Philadelphians who threatened to throw any Democratic traitor into the river who dared to vote for Cameron. That was Don Cameron's first campaign. He revived his father's power in the party; he planned the subsequent Senatorial elections, but his real power was never felt until in 1872. You will remember that there was a Republican meeting in Pennsylvania in the Presidential year. The enemies of Cameron made an attempt to break his power. Gen. Hartranft was nominated for Governor. There was an open rebellion. In the city of Philadelphia Forney, editing the leading Republican journal of the State, repudiated the nomination. He was followed by an alert and brave minority. Curtin returned from Russia to take part in the canvass and to bring the power of his personal popularity to bear upon the people. McClure was the leader of the opposition, and never did he show so much resolution and versatility. The mutineers offered to support Grant, while they opposed Hartranft. Republicans from all parts of the country hurried to Pennsylvania and asked the party to withdraw Hartranft, nominate an "unobjectionable" man, and thus "save the State" to Grant. The pressure was terrible. There was a disposition on the part of the leaders to yield and supplant Hartranft. But Don Cameron almost alone resisted, and not only resisted, but said in so many words, that if Hartranft was sacrificed there should be no Republican victory in Pennsylvania. He would have no compromise, no concessions, no surrender. His will overcame the scruples of the timid. The beseeching Republicans who came to make peace were told to leave the State, go home and mind their own business. Instead of lowering the flag it was nailed to the mast. The result was the election of Hartranft by a large vote, and the State voted for Grant by a majority larger than it had ever before given for a Presidential candidate. From that time Don Cameron became a power in Pennsylvania, and obtained a reputation as one of the great leaders in American politics. Colonel McClure, who was his rival in that campaign, bears this tribute to Mr. Cameron, in this morning's paper: "He did more to rescue Grant in 1872, when the tide was sweeping against him, than any one man in Pennsylvania." Furthermore says the Colonel, in a spirit of chivalry worthy of note in this age of defamation, "he is a brave and skillful leader, wins his battles by Napoleonic strategy and swift assaults, and leaves the consequences to themselves."—*John Russell Young's Letter to New York Herald.*

THE WAR ON BLAINE.

Another Charge Made and Demolished.

THE CHARGE.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The *Sun* publishes a letter dated Nov. 25, 1870, from James G. Blaine to Warren Fisher, Jr., of Boston, offering to procure for him for $25,000, a one hundred and ninety-second part of the entire franchise of the Northern Pacific Railroad, including the land company's stock. After describing immense prospective profits of the transaction, Blaine says the chance is a rare one; he himself could not touch it, but obeys his first and best impulse in offering it to Fisher.

In the concluding paragraph Blaine says: Keep my name quiet, mention to no one unless to Mr. Caldwell." Beneath this letter is published Blaine's receipt from Fisher for $25,000, for the before named purpose. Blaine was unable to deliver as above, and after more than a year, Aquil A. Adams, one of a pool for which Fisher was acting, reclaimed his money and obtained it from Blaine, after some difficulty. This correspondence was furnished the *Sun* by Acquil A. Adams, a letter from whom is also published.

THE DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 27,—Ex-Speaker Blaine in reply to inquiries concerning the article in the New York *Sun* to-day says:

Some six or seven years ago some friends of mine in Boston desired to make a small investment in the North Pacific enterprise, and as the Vice President of the road, Hon R. D. Rice, was a near neighbor of mine in Augusta, it was thought I might find out how and where a purchase could be made. In one or two instances I heard of interests being for sale, but nothing was done. Finally, in the autumn of 1870, a definite interest was for sale, and it was brought to my attention with very glowing and extravagant accounts of its prospective profits. As it was a road chartered by Congress, deriving its franchise and grants directly from Congress, and liable at any time to apply to Congress for future favors, I did not myself entertain for a moment the idea of becoming interested in it: but as these friends had been wishing such an investment, and as they had the same rights that any other private citizen had to own in the enterprise, I communicated the facts to them precisely as they had been given to me. A few days after I was notified that they would be glad to purchase a certificate of deposit. A cashier's check for twenty-five thousand dollars was placed in my hands, "in trust," as the receipt shows, to hand over to the person proposing to sell, who, in due time will doubtless speak for himself. The certificate was to be taken in the name of Elisha Atkins, one of the most prominent and honorable merchants in Boston. It was soon found however, that the North Pacific interest was in somewhat pledged, or hypothecated, or embarrassed as to title, and the matter ran along for over a year, and finally came to nothing.

The money in full, with interest, was returned to Mr. Warren Fisher, with whom the negotiation was had, and the holder of the North Pacific interest retained it, or possibly found another purchaser, of which I know nothing.

This is simply the whole of the transaction of which a sensation is attempted by the *Sun*. My connection with it was purely of a friendly character.

I had not the remotest interest in it in any shape or form, and no intention or understanding that I should become interested in it. This transaction was, of course, regarded by me as in every way proper, otherwise I should most certainly never have received and receipted for the money to hold in trust until the transaction should have been consumated between the parties.

I am very glad, continued Mr. Blaine, that my letter, which the *Sun* publishes, proves on its face that I would not touch the investment. I could have purchased it had I been willing, but I did not deem such an investment advisable for me to make. From first to last in all the legislation touching the Pacific railroads, I never had an interest of a penny in one of them, nor in any of their branches, directly or indirectly. In a private letter (if anywhere) a man will speak unguardedly, and this letter written with no expectation of its ever being published, proves conclusively that when a Pacific railroad interest was offered me with brilliant promises of great profits, I declared that "I could not touch it." I think the *Sun* in publishing this private letter has supplied a valuable proof of my official integrity in the matter.

All these attacks, resumes Mr. Blaine, after a slight pause are intended to impress the people with the belief that I have large wealth, and that it has been acquired since I entered Congress. The moderate property which I own, was almost wholly derived from a fortunate investment in coal lands in my native Monongahela valley, in western Pennsylvania, made some years before I first ran for Congress.

I notice many papers, whose editors never saw me, and know nothing of my my affairs, glibly put my property down at a round million. The interest my property would bring to-day would not amount to a fifth part of that sum. I can say with the strictest truth that, all things considered, I am not to-day as well off pecuniarily as I was the day I entered Congress in Dec. 1863. Had I not remained in Congress I would to-day, in my judgment, have had a large fortune, as the business enterprises which were at my command, if I could have attended to them, would have resulted most favorably; but every friend of mine knows that neither my income nor my expenditures, nor my habits of life, imply or suggest the posession of fortune, or of anything beyond a moderate competency.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Opinions of the Papers.

[From the Baltimore Gazette (Dem.)]

The selection of Mr. Cameron is in nearly every respect one of the best that could have been made. A man of large fortune, ability of a high order, superb business training and large experience in public affairs, although this is the first political office he has held, he will, we are confident, make a good and efficient Secretary of War, and reflect honor upon himself and his State. It would have been a fortunate thing for the country if in the past Gen. Grant had looked over the heads of the Belknaps and the petty ignoble crowd who have been the recipients of his favor and singled out men like J. Donald Cameron to fill the highest positions in his gift.

[From the Baltimore American (Rep.)]

Throwing aside all this speculation concerning the Presidential probabilities, we are of the opinion that General Grant wanted to gratify Senator Cameron, and that the appointment of Donald Cameron as Secretary of War has no signicance. We think that Mr. Cameron is well qualified for the place, and will discharge the duties of Secretary of War to the entire satisfaction of the whole country. Pennsylvania is certainly entitled to some recognition at the hands of the President.

Mr. Cameron is a gentleman of wealth, and quite able to support the dignity of a Cabinet position without making assessments on post-traders. He is in the prime of life (forty-three years of age,) and is a thorough trained business man. A successful banker and railroad President ought to be able to manage the War Office with vigor and economy. Mr. Cameron's large experience in money affairs will make him a valuable adviser of the President, in all matters relating to the currency and the resumption of specie payments.

[From the Baltimore Sun (Dem.)]

As these appointments were made to carry out personal and political object, there is on that account some diversity of comment on their propriety, but in themselves the appointments are looked upon as very good. Mr. Don Cameron is a man of energy, industry, and fine business qualities, and will no doubt make a good Secretary.

[From the Chambersburg Repository (Rep.)]

Just as we go to press we learn that J. Donald Cameron has been appointed Secretary of War. Mr. Cameron has every qualification for the position, and it affords us pleasure to record this tardy act of justice by the President to the great State of Pennsylvania. We predict for Mr. Cameron a successful administration of the War Department.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.)]

The new Secretary of War is a new man to the country at large, though widely known in this State and in parts of Maryland. Some discussion is to be expected about him; but it is quite as likely to be impulsively erroneous as to be entirely fair and just. It will be a partisan discussion rather than one upon his abilities. No one who knows him can fairly dispute his ability. He is in the maturity of manhood, having been charged for many years with the management of large affairs in railway, banking, manufacturing and mining operations—just the kind of training to give breadth and method to the business man. The experience of his manhood had the advantage of a preparatory collegiate training as a graduate of Princeton. So far all is right. One of the criticisms that will be made upon him is that he has been too much involved in party management. With some this will be regarded as a strong objection; others will take just the opposite view. Party management is a merit or a fault, according to the objects, purposes and motives with which it is wielded. Mr. Cameron has the talents and abilities to enable him to make a very serviceable Cabinet officer. His record is now to be made for the inspection of a national audience, and it is the part of wisdom to expect it to be a good one for the nation.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin (Rep.)]

Pennsylvanians were especially pleased to hear that the War Department had been assigned to John Donald Cameron, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa. They know that in such hands, it will be administered with rare ability and strict fidelity. For Mr. Cameron, although a quiet, reserved, unassuming man, is known to be a large-minded, large-hearted man, who has been faithful to every duty and trust, and who has shown executive ability of the highest order in the conduct of many important business enterprises.

There is no sense in hunting for political reasons to explain the President's selection of Mr. Cameron as his War Minister. He has had many opportunities for studying his character, and no one having such opportunities can fail to discover that it is a very strong, positive character, and that, under an appearance of reserve, it is something to rely on implicitly. Doubtless the President desired to give the Republicans of Pennsylvania a proof of his trust in their fidelity to him, by choosing one of their number as a Cabinet officer; and it is quite certain that he could have found no one meeting the requirements of the position so fully as Mr. Cameron. He finds him also in the perfection of his mental and physical powers, and perhaps he recognizes the fact that the stock from which he springs, in which the Scotch Presbyterian and the German Lutheran are happily mingled, has produced many of the solid, sensible, upright men who have contributed so much to the greatness of Pennsylvania.

[From the Allegheny Mail (Rep.)]

It will be conceded on all hands that the sterling young Pennsylvanian, J. Don Cameron, is one of the very best selections that could have been made. His choice is not only a deserved recognition of eminent worth and rare business qualifications, and splendid executive talents, but is a tribute of respect to the Grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cameron is in the vigor of manhood, possessing the natural ability, culture, training and indomitable energy and pish to manage the affairs of the War Department in a manner that will infuse new life and efficiency into this important arm of the Government service. He is eminently fitted to redeem the position from the dishonor which Belknap had brought upon it, and to restore to the office the lustre and renown which Stanton had secured during his administration of its arduous duties. His connection with banks and railroads for many years has familiarized him with accounts and disbursements and handling of public moneys. His knowledge of finance and business are not theoretical, but practical, and his addition to the President's advisers will be of signal advantage to the nation. The Cabinet, as now constituted, ought to give unqualified satisfaction to every true friend of the administration. We congratulate the President and the nation on the auspicious future which these judicious changes promise for the future prosperity of the country.

[From the Bucks Co., Pa., Intelligencer (Rep.)]

Mr. Cameron, the new Secretary of War, is a stranger to official life, and we believe has never held a public station. He is widely known as a shrewd and successful business man, and in this State at least, as a skillful politician. He is a son of the Senator, and probably inherits the qualities which have enabled his father to get along in the world. While we do not see that this appointment adds much political strength to Grant's administration, there is no doubt that it secures to the country the services of an energetic and thoroughly competent Secretary of War.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette (Rep.)]

To succeed the Secretary of War, J. Donald Cameron, of this State, and son of Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senator, has been selected. This, in view of many circumstances, will be closely scrutinized, but it is nevertheless, a most excellent appointment. He is in the full vigor of life, a man of fine business ability, wealthy, and with no temptation other than to make for himself an honorable national reputation. That he will put forth every energy to achieve this we are entirely confident, and that he will succeed brilliantly, we fully believe. He is a gentleman of large mental power, quick, decided, sagacious, and his administration of the War Department will be business-like and successful. His appointment, too, will meet the objection of many, that Pennsylvania has been left without a Cabinet appointment. At this time, too, he and his friends represent a somewhat dominant influence in the State.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL.

I trust you will pardon me for saying something in this letter, concerning those to whom is due the credit of the wonderful success of the grandest International Exhibition the world has ever seen, rather than of that exhibition itself, as has been my practice for the last two years.

To Messrs John Welsh, John Wanamaker, Thomas Cochran and Ex-Governor Wm. Bigler, John Baird, are the American people more indebted than to all others, for the grand and glorious accomplishment of the event which commemorates our first Centennial Anniversary as a nation. It is absolutely impossible to comprehend what was requisite to be done to make this commemorative Exhibition successful, as viewed it in the standpoint of American criticism regarding success.

To erect the buildings even necessary for an exhibit that would mark the progress in arts and science of our own nation during a century, and then collect those exhibits and systematically arrange them, would be an undertaking requiring capability of a high order; but when it is considered that all the nations of the earth were invited to compete with us in a display of mechanism, and that 10 nations accepted the invitation, and that to accommodate all these exhibitors, from every quarter of the globe, buildings costing many millions of dollars had to be erected, and the money to erect them had to be collected by the individual efforts of the gentlemen I have named, and at a time when a financial depression placed liberal contributions absolutely out of the question with the general public, some first conception may be formed of what these men have done.

The long career of Mr. *John* Welsh, as one of our most honorable and prosperous merchants, together with an integrity that has never been questioned, were the guarantees that, as President of the Centennial Board of