NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

WHILE Tilden has his hand in, he might reform the weather.

THE Nation finds considerable difficulty in straddling the fence.

THE Connecticut Republicans talk of nominating Jewell for Governor.

THE *Sun* favors A. B. Cornell as the Republican candidate for Governor.

THE Woodhull-Cladin Weekly has been scuttled for want of ballast.

EX-POSTMASTER General Jewell has consented to stump Indiana for Hayes and Wheeler.

SPEAKER Kerr is now at the Virginia Springs, but he has given up all hopes of his own recovery.

A life-size bronze medallion of Ezra Cornell has been placed in the library of Cornell University.

ROCHESTER people are riding to Buffalo over the Erie, via. Avon. Cheap fares have worked the revolution.

GEN. CUSTER's life was insured for $5,000 in the New York Life Insurance Company.

THE great Sunday School Camp Meeting Parliament at the Thousand Islands began Tuesday.

THE Sprague Cotton Mills at Augusta, Me., shut down yesterday owing to dull business.

LONGFELLOW is a poet and worth $250,000. Poetry pays, therefore, with some exceptions.

THE potatoes bugs are becoming stuck up. They are visiting all the large Eastern cities.

THE California thermometers are a little more active than those farther east—101° in the shade.

TILDEN Democracy is hopping mad, whenever Seymour is proposed as a suitable candidate for Governor.

THE House have had the return of sense long enough to pass a bill granting Mrs. Custer a pension of $50 per month.

AND Sitting Bull was killed in the recent Custer fight! That is little too good for belief, but so one reporter has it.

THE British iron-clads are well made—to blow up or drown everybody connected with them. The Thunderer, for instance.

GEN. B. F. Butler contradicts the report in the *Herald* yesterday morning that he had withdrawn from the Congressional canvass.

A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced in Vienna Monday afternoon. It lasted several seconds. No damage was done.

BASE BALL. Columbus, Ohio: Mutuals, 3; Buckeye, 0. St. Louis: Browns, 6; New Havens, 2. Syracuse: Tecumsehs of London, Canada, 6; Ilions, 2.

THE Chicago Republicans have been heard from. They carried every one of the eighteen wards. Tally so much for Hayes and Wheeler.

THERE is a prospect that Congress may adjourn within the next ten days, which is too good luck to contemplate long, at this summer solstice.

The Evening *Post* would not object to ex-Gov. Morgan, William M. Evarts, or George William Curtis as the Republican nominee for Governor of New York.

ENGLAND finds a cross-fire. Disraeli's government is bound to nurse the Turkish sick man, while the eaters of England's roast beef are with Servia.

JAMES FLYNN was instantly killed and Sparham dangerously injured, while driving across the railroad track at Collins Bay, Ontario, yesterday.

THE Old South Society, of Boston, have agreed to extend the time till Sept. 15, and have fixed the price at $420,000 at which they will sell the property.

MISS ELSIE BARLOW is not to be Mrs. Tilden. But the family will receive him as usual at their summer residence near Glen Cove, L. I.

AS THERE are forty thousand Turks in prison for debt, the Sultan expects to make a handsome military addition by enrolling them in the army.

LORD AND LADY MANDEVILLE have journeyed to visit their aristocratic relations on the other side of the Atlantic. They were still happy, when they sailed.

SATURDAY'S Graphic illustrates the beautiful scenery around Ithaca, and the American matrimonial market, abroad. It also offers startling political information.

A MAN named Perry, employed in the Franklin Lumber Company's mill, at Augusta, Me., was fatally injured yesterday by being thrown against a circular saw.

THE number of paying visitors to the Centennial Exposition, from its opening to July 9, fifty-two days, was 1,349,877; non-paying visitors, 688,047; total, 2,037,924.

DURING an altercation between two intoxicated laborers at Buffalo last evening, one named William Taylor was fatally stabbed. His assailant, Dennis Locklin, was arrested.

WELL-EXECUTED counterfeit Spanish doubloons to the amount of $150,000 are in circulation in Porto Rico. The Government has adopted measures for the discovery of the criminals.

Two girls named Kate Welch and Anna Mahoney, aged fifteen and seventeen years respectively, were drowned while bathing in the Blackstone River, at Northbridge, on Wednesday night.

THE man in Paris who had such a wonderful nose has had a portion taken off, and he still has enough left for all useful purposes. Originally it weighed two hundred and eighty grammes.

THE Catholics are ready to buy the Old South Church at Boston, if all Protestant New England fails to save the old landmark from destruction by their contributions.

MISS ABBOTT, who did not succeed in Italian opera, as she expected, turns out to be married—her name being Wetherell. Friends are not so anxious to assist her since that fact transpired.

IT is proposed to give the Sioux nation a representative in Congress, who can speak or listen, but shall not be entitled to a vote. Their population exceeds that of an average territory.

THE Belknap trial will probably end next week. His counsel will not make much defense, but allow the verdict to take a natural course, the legitimate summing up of his crime.

E. W. STOUGHTON, a distinguished Democratic lawyer of New York city, has taken off his coat and gone to work for the Republican candidates. He spoke at length at the Republican ratification meeting.

YOUNG WALWORTH is undergoing another examination, pending a request for a pardon. The Superintendent is one of the Commissioners who has been appointed by the Governor for that purpose.

TILDEN so much feels the want of an evening paper in New York city, to advocate his claims, that foolish parties are thinking of furnishing $250,000 to start one. Tilden himself will roll out a small keg of money for the object.

SMUGGLER of Boston beat Judge Fullerton at Belmont Park Saturday, in a trot for $2,000. The second heat being declared a dead heat, four heats were trotted. Time—2:17¼, 2:18, 2:17 and 2:20.

A LONDON correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says "Messrs. Agnew, art dealers, have received a letter dated Astor House, New York, offering to surrender the stolen Gainsborough picture of the Duchess of Devonshire for $26,000." It is believed that the letter is a hoax.

AN unknown man went to sleep on Wednesday night under some cars which had been left standing on the Grand Junction Railroad, at Atlantic avenue, Boston. About midnight an engine was attached to the cars and the man was run over and killed.

THE Cleveland Library Association has been presented by Mr. Leonard Case, one of the wealthiest residents in that city, with a warranty deed for the large building known as Case block, including the land, which is worth $300,000 with an annual income from rents of $10,000.

MAYOR STOTT, of Lowell, Mass., has written a letter declining to accept the position tendered him by the State Prohibitory Convention as a member of the State Executive Committee. He says he believes in temperance, but is a member of the Republican Party and in it he proposes to work.

THE will of the late Agustus Hemenway, filed at Dedham, Mass., on Wednesday, directs his Executors to pay $100,000 in gold among deserving charitable institutions. It also provides for the payment of $1,000 a year for the next ten years to maintain divine worship in the Jail and Court-house at Litchfield, Conn.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, July 20, 1876.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

Pursuant to resolutions passed by the Republican County Committee in session June 20th, 1876, a Nominating Convention of the Republican party will convene at the Court House, in Towanda, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1876, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of expressing the choice of the delegates for a candidate for Congress and also for a candidate for State Senator, and appointing Congressional and Senatorial Conferees; also, for the purpose of nominating three candidates for the House of Representatives of the State Legislature.

By the same authority, the Committees of Vigilance of the several election districts are hereby directed to call a primary or delegate election for their respective districts, to be holden on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August next, for the purpose of electing, by ballot, two delegates to represent each of said districts in County Convention. The delegate elections in the townships shall be organized at 3 o'clock, P. M., and kept open continuously to the close, which shall be at 5 o'clock, P. M. For the boroughs the said delegate elections shall be organized at 6 o'clock, P. M., and kept open continuously until the close, which shall be at 8 o'clock, P. M. The votes shall then be counted up, and the result certified by the officers to the chairman of the County Convention, and a copy delivered at once to the delegates elect. In case of instructions—which it is recommended shall be given, in every instance, by writing the personal choice of voters for each candidate to be nominated upon their ballots,—the instructions shall also be certified to the Convention.

J. HOLCOMB, Chairman.

ATTEST:—E. B. COOLBAUGH, E. J. ANGLE, Secretaries.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

Armenia—Wm. Young, Andrew Leonard, Simon Sheiman.
Albany—S D Sterigere, I F Patch, Jos Hested.
Alba Boro—C S Wilson, P S Miller, E L Andrews.
Asylum—E. J. Ayres, N. P. Moody, Geo. Kertck.
Athens twp.—J. L. Elsbree, Geo. D. Miller, J. A. Woodworth.
Athens Boro—D. W. Tripp, Arunah Ladd, Chas. E. Drake.
Barclay—
Burlington Twp.—P P Burns, R C Haight, Joseph Morley.
" *Boro*—S H Hall, Dr R Murdough, J V Rice.
" *West*—J. B. McKean, Geo. Bourne, Leroy Stanton.
Canton Twp—Warren Landon, Leonard Lewis, Daniel Turnis.
Canton Boro—O. B. Westgate, John S. Mix, J. W. Stone.
Columbia—J. F. Warden, O. B. Besley, B. F. Knapp.
Franklin—William Robert, J C Ridgway, Stern McKee.
Granville—Percival Bailey, Oscar Saxton, Walter Clark.
Herrick—Austin Wetmore, Jos. P. Lee, James Nesbit.
LeRoy—L. W. Wooster, S. B. Morse, J. B. Granteer.
Litchfield—C. H. Merrill, Frank Rogers, Daniel Vanhorne.
LeRaysville—S. H. Davies, J. G. Bensley, Stewart Canfield.
Monroe Boro—
" *Twp.*—
Orwell—Jas. P. Coburn, Isaac Marsh, C. O. Van Winkle.
Overton—
Pike—H. A. Ross, Wallace Abbott, Frank Chaffee.
Ridgbury—G. Owens, J. May, R. W. Mead.
Rome Twp.—Charles Dougherty, John Vought, Richard McCabe.
Rome Boro—B. R. Adams, S. E. Seeley, E. M. Frost.
Smithfield—O. K. Bird, B. Gerould, Rufus Child.
Springfield—J. A. Adams, W. Wigsten, Studdon Phillips.
South Creek—Ira Crane, Fred Chaney, Fred Moore.
Sylvania—A. D. Smith, J. B. Alexander, L. L. Gregory.
Sheshequin—Oscar F. Ayer, Horace Horton, Elias B. Hall.
Standing Stone—W Whitaker, G N Taylor, Chas Jennings.
Terry—W. T. Horton, E. S. Thompson, S. Bowman.
Towanda Twp.—
" *Boro*—1st Ward, I. B. Humphrey, S. F. Royle, H. T. Stevens.
Towanda Boro—2nd Ward—E M Parsons, C F Taylor, J F Sanderson.
Towanda Boro—3d Ward, C. L. Tracy, S. W. Alvord, L. Elsbree.
Towanda North—W. McMoran, W. A. Sluyter, Ezra Rutty.
Troy Twp—H. N. Fish, John Hunt, Nelson Wood.
Troy Boro—A. S. Newman, Liston Bliss, O. P. Adams.
Tuscarora—S. B. Overton, John Clapper, Geo. J. Johnson.
Ulster—J C Burnside, Chas McMurian, James Mather.
Warren—
Windham—Elmer Neal, James Ellsworth, M V B Rodgers.
Wyalusing—
Wysox—George Poole, Norman Parke, James Gard.
Wells—J. R Brasted, G H Knapp, W Relyea.
Wilmot—J S. Quick, C A Stowell, H B Mooks.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following members of the Republican County Committee are appointed an Executive Committee, for the purpose of conferring with the Chairman, as circumstances may require, in relation to details of organization in the conduct of the pending political campaign:

Theodore Pierce, Canton; J. F. Satterlee, Monroe Boro; G. W. Kinney, Sheshequin; George H. Fox, Towanda Twp.; John H. Grant, Troy; W. H. Rockwell, Ulster.

J. HOLCOMB, Chairman.

REFORM!

Not less than nine of the planks of the St. Louis platform demand reform. Judging from the past history of the party making these professions, what kind of reform may be expected should they succeed in securing control of the government? Is it not rather restoration that these unscrupulous partizans are longing for? And as to what will follow, we are not left in the dark. Restoration of the Democratic party means the return to office of the same horde who were driven out in 1861 when LINCOLN assumed control of the executive department. Driven from the positions they had come to look upon as their heritage, they flew to arms, and for four years covered the land with blood, cutting down the very flower of the country and carrying desolation and mourning into thousands of households. Not content with meeting the defenders of the Government in open field, our soldiers were deliberately *starved* in Southern prison pens. The men who were guilty of these barbarities are those whom the Democratic party would again place in power. Can such men be trusted? Can the reform or Democratic party improve our civil service or advance our institutions? As a party they have always opposed the education and development of our country. Remember, it was these Democratic leaders that left the Government an empty shell in 1861, when it fell into the hands of Mr. LINCOLN, discredited all over the world, without money, without an army or a navy, and without character sufficient to borrow a dollar from any other country. How many of these politicians stood forth to defend the public honor in its hour of need? How many of them invested in our national securities? Before these questions are answered, we should like to be told how many of them ever reposed the slightest confidence in our unequalled national currency? It is not, therefore, reform of public abuses that they ask, but the restoration of public enemies. Heaven save our happy country when the men who made the war to destroy it, and their sympathizers, who mourned over the victories of our brave soldiers and rejoiced over their defeats, are brought back into our high places, wild with revenge over those who have saved the Republic, and resolved to overthrow the great dykes erected by these brave spirits to save the country from the increasing ocean of human slavery!

But it is not merely the return of these dangerous men to the offices of the Republic that our people have to fear. They would revolutionize everything. Two objects would excite and stimulate their remorseless hatred: First, the Union soldiers, and then the colored people. Can any reasonable thinker doubt that the Democratic leaders intend to revive the payment of the Confederate war debt, the restitution of the tax upon cotton, and compensation for the manumitted slaves? These are the secret indemnities of the future. The boasted reform of which we hear so much is, after all, only the smiling mask which hides the hideous features of a destructive restoration.

PEN AND PLOUGH.

The managers of the Patrons' Encampment near the Centennial Grounds, last week, entertained a large number of editors and their friends. We were prevented from participating, but learn from cotemporaries that a most generous and hearty reception was tendered them by our "brothers of the plough." We have had some experience with these grange entertainments, and can easily imagine the "good time" enjoyed. After viewing the various buildings, the guests were conducted to the dining hall, where a sumptuous dinner was partaken of. A. W. RICE, of California, presided, and in the course of a lengthy speech showed the guests a most diminutive volume, which he said was a catalogue of the newspapers of this country in 1876. He thanked the press of the country for assisting the grangers to move steadily onward in the path of progress. The grangers' organization was to be met with in every part of the country, and hoped that since steps have been taken in that direction, granges would shortly be established in all the great nations of Europe. He called on W. H. BRADLEY, Montour *American*, to reply to the toast of "The Pen and the Plough." A song composed for the occasion by one of the young ladies at the encampment, entitled "The Brothers of the Plough to the Brothers of the Pen," was sung by the entire assemblage. THOMAS GALPIN, of Danville (Pa.) *Intelligencer*, replied to the "Political Press." Mr. WHILDIN, Texas *Advocate*, replied to the "Independent Press." Mr. C. AUSTIN, London *Times*, to "The English Press." "The French Press" was responded to by M. EM. ARNIER, of Paris. After several other toasts had been made and replied to in a fitting manner, the meeting broke up. A hop was participated in during the evening by the invited guests.

KEEP COOL.

Candidates for the several offices to be filled this fall are beginning to bestir themselves, and from present indications there will be no scarcity of good names from which to choose standard-bearers. We desire thus early in the canvass to warn those who are seeking nominations to "keep cool." Not all can be successful, and the campaign should be so conducted that unsuccessful rivals will have no cause for complaint after the convention. If such a course is pursued, Bradford will give the National and County tickets thirty-five hundred majority.

TAKE THINGS.—The Chicago *Times*, with satanic malice, prints the following item:

"A Sioux brave is named 'Take Things.' Take Things is Indian for Grant."

Of course, every Democratic rebel is expected to split his sides at the slanderous joke, but thoughtful readers will be reminded of something that GRANT did take which caused consternation among the rebels. We recall now that he took Donelson, Petersburg, Richmond, and other things which the rebels cannot deny, as they would not have given them had they been able to hold them, but which having been taken from them by General GRANT, were a fitting prelude to the day of Appomattox, when every rebel in Lee's army would have embraced GRANT's legs to be assured of the safety of his neck.

ABOUT the flimsiest thing the Democrats do is to call HAYES "the great unknown." Is he unknown who rose from a lower grade to be a General in the army of the Union? Is he unknown whose congressional career was a model of purity and fidelity? Is he unknown who has three times been called to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio, each time defeating, in an exciting contest, the strongest man the opposition could pit against him? His last canvass attracted a larger share of attention from the country than any State contest since the close of the war; and, upon its conclusion, he was nominated by many men and many journals for the Presidency. He who calls HAYES unknown argues himself unknown.

WE SEE that the Philadelphia *Times* and other Democratic sheets are claiming that Hon. GEO. LANDON is a TILDEN man. Such is not the fact. Mr. LANDON informs us with his own mouth that he is for HAYES and WHEELER, and we have no doubt that in due time he will give the aid of his great power as a public speaker for the Republican ticket this fall.

HAYES AS A SOLDIER.

When the rebels fired on Fort Sumpter, R. H. HAYES did not hesitate about his duty. At that time few men in Cincinnati had more brilliant prospects. More than ten years hard work had placed him near the head of his profession, and besides this he had around him a young family dependent upon his exertions for their support. He was just about to reap the harvest prepared by his talents and industry. Few men had more inducements to stay at home, which he could have done, as thousands of others did under similar circumstances. But he took a different and a higher view of his duty. Having been an ardent and original Republican, he felt that his country had paramount claims upon such services as he could render in the time of danger. As early as January 1861, he wrote to a friend as follows:

"South Carolina has passed a secession ordinance, and Federal laws are set at naught in the State. Overt acts enough have been committed, forts and arsenals have been taken, a revenue cutter seized, and Major Anderson besieged in Fort Sumpter. Other Cotton States are about to follow. Disunion and civil war are at hand; and yet I fear disunion and war less than compromise. We can recover from them. The free States alone, if we must go on alone, will make a glorious nation. I do not feel gloomy when I look forward. The reality is less frightful than the apprehension we have all had these many years. Let us be temperate, calm and just, but firm and resolute. Crittenden's compromise! Windham, speaking of the rumors that Bonaparte was about to invade England, said: 'The danger of invasion is by no means equal to that of peace.' A man may escape a pistol, no matter how near his head, but not a dose of poison."

These sentiments he backed up by deeds, and on May 15th, 1861, he again wrote:

"Judge Matthews and I have agreed to go into the service for the war, if possible into the same regiment. I spoke my feelings to him, which he said were his also, viz: that this was a just and necessary war; that it demanded the whole power of the country, and that I would prefer to go into it if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, rather than live through and after it without taking any part in it."

FOR SOME YEARS PAST the Philadelphia *Press* has not been noted for its fidelity to party nominations. Indeed, it has frequently opposed the regular ticket, not only in the city but the State. Experience has taught the *Press* a lesson which it will be well for other Republican journals to learn and heed. Referring to the nominations made by the Republicans of Philadelphia last week, the *Press* sensibly remarks:

"'Stand by the regular nominations,' in the palmy days of the Democracy, was an axiomatic appeal and command. It fitly and tersely expressed the concentrated skill in the management of a great party which for so many years secured for it the government of the Union. The Republicans have inherited the prestige of the great party they defeated in 1860. They have learned much from their vanquished foe. They can learn yet more, viz: How to rule for twenty-four years. Hostilities before nominations may be violent, even virulent, but fealty to principle demands instantaneous recognition when the nominations, fairly made, are the clearly expressed will of the party. Every man, sooner or later, sees his errors of judgment. Fair-minded, honest men find no difficulty in retracting opinions expressed nor in modifying their actions. Wm. S. Stokley was opposed by thousands who now see the great merits of this energetic magistrate. He has the hearty support of thousands who originally opposed him. The unanimity with which the opponents of Judge Kelly comes to his support after his nomination admonishes us that the duty of harmonizing every distracting element in the party is imperative. Let us bury all differences. Let us unite for the ticket—pure and simple—for the good of the Republican party."

CANDIDATES for office may learn wisdom from the following item, which we find in an exchange:

"THE race is not always to the swift. Men who make a desperate effort to secure their own nomination to important positions rarely ever succeed in gratifying their ambitious aspirations. Clay, Webster, Seward, and thousands of the lesser lights, afford instructive illustrations of this fact. Hayes never sought office; yet the people have measured his capacity on many occasions, and step by step have advanced him to a nomination for the highest position in their gift. There is a growing feeling in the public mind against men nominating themselves as candidates for important public positions. The place should be allowed to seek the man, through the people—not the man the place. Neither Hayes or Wheeler sought the positions to which they have been nominated, and both will certainly be elected.

IN REVIEWING the platform adopted at St. Louis, the New York *Daily Witness*, an independent religious paper printed in New York, sums up as follows:

"In the concluding paragraph the platform does the congenial work of showing up the rascalities of many Republicans in high places of power, trust and honor, much more successfully than in showing what the Democratic party means to do. The only things it makes absolutely clear are 'no sumptuary laws,' or, in other words, free liquor selling night and day, Sunday and Saturday; no interference with the State grants to the Church of Rome or other denominations, no Mongolian immigration, and no federal protection for the negro vote. Is all this worthy of the great Democratic party?"

HAYES and WHEELER Clubs will be formed as follows this week:

This Thursday eve. in Wyalusing.

To-morrow (Friday) evening at Ulster. Col. E. OVERTON and others will be present and make addresses.

THE HAYES and WHEELER ratification meeting in Waverly, last week, was large and enthusiastic. Tioga county is wide-awake, and will roll up her usual majority this fall.

THE Republican State Central Committee have established headquarters at No. 1203 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

CAN ANY PARTY CARRY SUCH A LOAD?

There never, we venture to say, was a more disgraceful record, says the New York *Witness*, than the following of any statesman, since the Grand Monarch revoked the Edict of Nants, or GEORGE III. taxed the colonies without their consent. The English denial of political and civil rights to the Irish had some foundation in necessity, seeing that the latter had manifested a marvellous aptitude for cutting the throats of the former; but the colored men, to whom THOMAS A. HENDRICKS has systematically denied all rights, had never given any provocation, but on the contrary had been docile, patient, and peaceable under a burden of wrong that would have provoked any other race to madness.

Can any man of generous impulses, or even of common integrity, read this record without intense indignation, and without registering a vow that so far as in him lies these United States shall never be disgraced by this incarnation of injustice and inhumanity in the Vice-President's chair. We copy from the *Evening Post*:

"Mr. Hendricks has always been of the most ultra-members of his party, except when expediency has rendered caution necessary; then he has been one of the most successful of 'trimmers.' When a member of the House of Representatives he voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill repealing the Clay Compromise. When in the Senate he opposed all the measures of reconstruction brought forward by the majority. In April, 1864, he spoke against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, arguing that the repeal would not be proper until the Thirteenth Amendment had been ratified. He also opposed that amendment, denying in his speeches that emancipation would benefit the blacks; alleging that it would send them North 'to crowd the white laborers.' Hendricks was among the few Senators who voted against the Fourteenth and Fifteenth constitutional amendments on their final passage. Hendricks, while a Senator, opposed all legislation looking to an equality of the races—voting, for instance, against an amendment to the charter of a Washington city railroad forbidding the exclusion of persons from the cars on account of color."

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The reunion of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Philadelphia on the 30th ult. Delegates were present from nearly every State and Territory in the Union. Governor HARTRANFT, the Grand Commander, in calling the meeting to order, said:

"These three principles are the articles of our Grand Army creed—the cultivation of a habit of fraternity among comrades; the exercise of a daily charity to the maimed and helpless, and the constant renewal of our allegiance to the government for which we periled so much, and they meanly asperse us who impute other than these motives to our actions as Grand Army comrades. Despite the hard times and the general prostration of business and industry, the prosperity of the order has been marked and encouraging, and the steady increase in our numbers gives promise of large accessions to our ranks so soon as the distrust that now pervades all classes of our people is destroyed and money is released once more for legitimate enterprise. Our growth has not only been in numbers, but in posts and departments, and we may congratulate ourselves that our organization is extending its benefits and usefulness into every corner of the land. When you visit the great Exposition of Art and Industry now open in this city you will be gratified to see the substantial contribution made by our nation to the comfort, luxury and progress of humanity, and as you witness this exhibition I feel assured you will experience no greater pleasure than in the thought that through your efforts, in part, our great nation was preserved in its integrity for a future of usefulness, honor and glory, and with the natural and just pride that comes of this thought, let there go apace a resolution to do your share towards effecting a true reconciliation between the sections of our common country, and to advance every effort that will unite with you our late foes in promoting the prosperity of our country, and enlarging the scope and purpose of our free institutions."

ANOTHER NUT CRACKED.

The reform (?) Democracy have been making a great ado over the refusal of Secretary BRISTOW to disclose what transpired at Cabinet meetings; and many have been the intimations and wicked inuendoes, that the corrupt whisky ring found in the President an apologist at least. The following manly and frank letter from Gen. GRANT throws so much light on the subject that some other pretext for traducing the President will have to be trumped up:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 12, 1876.—*To Hon. B. H. Bristow*:—DEAR SIR: Through the press I learn that the committee of Congress investigating whisky frauds have summoned you as a witness, and that you, with great propriety, as I think, have declined to testify, claiming that what occurred in Cabinet, or between a member of the Cabinet and the Executive officially, is privileged, and that a committee of Congress have no right to demand answer.

I appreciate the position you have assumed on this question, but beg leave to relieve you from all obligation of secrecy on this subject, and desire not only that you may answer all questions asked relating to it, but wish that all members of my Cabinet, and ex-members of the Cabinet since I have been President, may also be called upon to testify in regard to the same matter.

With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

SYMBOLICAL.—As the unterrified (?) were preparing for their great (?) parade on the receipt of the news of the nomination of TILDEN and HENDRICKS, their fire-crackers all ignited prematurely, symbolizing the result of the campaign.

VOTERS, see that your names are on the Registry before the 7th day of September, as that is the last day on which they can be placed there.

GOLD closed in New York on Tuesday at $111½.

A MODEL REFORM CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic party declares that the campaign of 1876 must be fought upon the issue of administrative reform. That is rather a large and general announcement, but it has a comfortable sound, and we have watched the organs of Democratic opinion for an explanation of its practical bearing. Two years ago the Democracy made fine headway by attacking the shortcomings of the Republican administration, but there is no more to be made by that policy. No party can thrive forever on the faults of its adversary, and besides the Republicans have not only censured the bad practices of their own associates, but have pointedly excluded from the honors of the next Administration all who could fairly be held responsible for the errors of this one. What, then, is the Democratic idea of administrative reform?

Is it reform in the currency? There was a time when at least a section of the Democracy distinguished itself by an uncompromising devotion to the principle of honesty, paying the nation's debts in real money; but the very men who led in the resumption movement two years ago now propose to give up this point for the sake of pleasing their inflationist brethren, and to treat the currency question as a mere abstract and sentimental issue which has no more bearing upon practical politics than the metaphysical disputes of the Thomists and the Scotists. We should like to resume, say the New York Democrats to-day, but since you gentlemen in Ohio and Indiana say no, we are willing to give up and admit that resumption is impossible. There is no reform in that direction.

Is it reform in the civil service? Why, the Democratic House of Representatives recently gave us Fitzhugh and Hambleton, and since the party won its little victories two years ago there has been the most indecent scramble for the spoils of office that the country remember for many years. Wherever the Democrats have got power they have shown a decided tendency to make the civil service meaner than it ever was before; while as for reform in the methods of appointment they do not dream of it.

Is it reform in the national expenditures? The Democratic House has tried to starve the army and navy, cripple the post-office and the signal service bureau, and deny the appropriations actually needed for a decent administration of the Government, while it has devoted enormous and unnecessary sums to local improvements, and resolved to give away something like a hundred millions to a ring of claim agents. If it went on for two or three years, doing what it has tried to do this summer, it would break the Treasury and disgrace the nation.

What, then, is the Democratic measure of reform? It is, as one of the principal organs of the party expresses it, to "drive the Radicals out of power." That is the only thing at which the opposition profess to be aiming just now. We commend the frankness of the avowal. Heretofore it has been customary for every political party to have a creed, and pretend at least to something like a national policy. But this year the Democrats appear to have discarded these formalities and made ready to go into the campaign disguised as truth-tellers. We propose to reform this government, they say, by putting you out of office and getting in ourselves. Could anything be more simple?

We doubt whether the American people are prepared to conduct political contests with any such brutal frankness. There have been, in the history of the world, a few campaigns such as the Democracy proposes, but custom seems to require that their hard realities of selfishness should be covered by a little civil and patriotic pretense.—*Tribune, of June 26.*

THE LIBERAL AND INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN VOTE.

The Democratic leaders are profoundly disgusted at the "indecent haste" which the independent press has exhibited in "rushing" to the support of Hayes and Wheeler. They may, with great propriety, extend the feeling, whether it be disgust or apprehension, to the prominent "Liberals" and "Independents," in every part of the country. Senator Fenton says he believes the Liberal element will cordially support Hayes and Wheeler, and his present determination is to do so himself. "I can see," he said to a correspondent, "no other reasonable course to pursue."

This is the way the thing goes all over the country. We cannot think of a prominent Liberal, or of a Republican, known to be independent of partisan control, who expresses the least dissatisfaction with the ticket presented at Cincinnati.

Indeed, why should they? The reform element controlled the Convention, dictated substantially the platform, and designated the men who are to lead the party to victory. The only question was whether the Administration forces would wheel into line. But the office-holding legion "does not know how to bolt." If it is not partisan, it is nothing. Beside, the utter insignificance of this element was made manifest at Cincinnati. The grand Republican army is not dependent on "bummers" and "camp followers" for the victories which it gains. It would move right on to assured triumph if every bread-and-butter member of the party should resign his little office in disgust. What Mr. A. B. Cornell calls "the dissatisfied elements," have proved themselves to be the Republican organization. They have taken possession of the party. The custom-house and post-office may regard this as worse than "impudent declaration;" but the thing has been done nevertheless. Gov. Hayes comes to the head and leadership of the party, as Lincoln did, pure and unspotted, with no friends to reward and no enemies to punish. He inaugurates a new era. The day of corruption has gone. The spoilsmen have passed under a cloud. The official rings are broken, and are not worth the price of old iron. The talismanic words which brought recognition and influence—office and power, have lost potency. Good and true men are to be honored hereafter. Patriotism and not partisan servility will command a premium with the incoming administration.

This paper has never been distinctively "Liberal," but it has always been independent. It would not have supported improper nominations at Cincinnati. It would not have stood on a platform, not substantially in accordance with its own convictions. The *Leader* is for the *enforcement* of the constitutional amendments, and for equality before the law for all men everywhere. It is and shall continue to be a Republican journal, and will be found in the ranks of the party on every field, from the ballot-box to the battle-field, so long as the Democracy persistently refuses to accept the results of the war, and persistently proposes to place the Government in the hands of those who have shown themselves hostile to the Union and to the rights of those who saved the Union. We do not, therefore, see any occasion for the formation of a Liberal party. The Liberals have their place in the Republican party, and there they will be found working and voting for the success of the principles they have cherished from the days of Lincoln to those of Hayes.

FROM GENERAL CROOK HIMSELF.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following dispatches were received yesterday afternoon at the War Department:

CHICAGO, July 16, 1876.

To General W. T. Sherman:

The following dispatch, received late last night, is transmitted for your information. I had already ordered Gen. Merritt to join Gen. Crook, but he will be detained a few days in attempting to intercept the Indians who have left Red Cloud agency. I would suggest to Gen. Crook to unite with Gen. Terry and attack those Indians, but I am so far away that I will have to leave them, as I have done heretofore, to act on their best judgment.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN.

CAMP ON GOOSE CREEK, WYOMING, July 12, } via FETTERMAN, July 15. }

R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General, Chicago:

My last information from the Red Cloud agency was that the Cheyennes had left there to reinforce the enemy in my front. As this takes away all the disturbing element from that section, I have availed myself of the Lieutenant-General's permission and ordered the eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry, under Colonel Merritt, to join me at this point.

The best information I can get from my front is that the Sioux have three fighting men to my one. Although I have no doubt of my ability to whip them with my present force, the victory would likely be one barren of results, and so I have thought it better to defer the attack until I can get the Fifth here, and then end the campaign with one crushing blow. The hostile Indians are, according to my advices, encamped on the Little Horn, near the base of the mountains, and will probably remain there until my reinforcements come up.

I received a dispatch from General Terry this morning, asking me to co-operate. I will do so to the best of my ability.

(Signed) GEO. F. CROOK, Brigadier General.

CUSTER's fight, defeat and death, took place in Southern Montana. His command was south of the Yellowstone river, and was marching towards the junction of the Big Horn with that stream, where he was to join Gibbon. The latter named General, in case he reached the place of meeting first, was to march up the Big Horn (Southward) to meet Custer. Before the two commands met, Custer encountered an Indian village of from three to four thousand savages, on the Little Horn, a tributary of the Big Horn. This was a serious obstacle to his further progress. The dispatches state that Gibbon's command was within one day's march of Custer, and that Custer knew it was coming to his relief. It is, therefore, unaccountable, with present advices, why the fight was forced on our side, against such enormous odds, before the two commands had united. Custer dashed his 300 men against many, many times their number, with the terrible result already chronicled. It is one of the most aggravating features of this very sad affair that, in all human probability, the scale of victory might have turned the other way if our impetuous hero had awaited the reinforcements which were so near at hand. By the courtesy of Generals Sherman and Sheridan, now in this city, we are able to lay before our readers important dispatches from General Terry up to the second inst. These dispatches clearly show that Custer had all the force he thought necessary for his successful march to Gibbon, and that if there has been any error of judgment by which so sad a disaster was precipitated, the error was Custer's, in taking so few men with him, but most of all in making his attack before Gibbon joined him.—*Philadelphia Times.*

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL was tendered an enthusiastic reception by the people of Connecticut on Monday.

GREAT bones of an animal of an extinct species were found on a farm near the village of Warsaw, Wyoming county, N. Y., a few days ago, by men digging a drain through a swamp.

PATRICK SMYTH has revived Ireland's national glory in the English Parliament, according to the London *Times*. He demands the absolute separation of Ireland from the old country.

THE Confederates have backed down on their army retrenchment. Sitting Bull furnished them sterner logic than they were able to ignore.

AFFECTIONS of the Liver, Billious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition.

New Advertisements.

THE BOSTON 99 CENT STORE,
NORTH END MERCUR BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TOWANDA, PA.
At the 99 cent Store you can buy Beautiful Walnut Brackets, Picture Frames, Picture Balls and Mouldings, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Perfumery, Velvet Hassocks, at 99 CENTS EACH.
All goods warranted as represented, and prices guaranteed 25 per cent. lower than same quality can be purchased elsewhere. Don't neglect to call and see us when in town, whether you desire to purchase or not.
Towanda, June 27, 1876. C. S. CORNWELL.

NOW, OR FOREVER AFTER HOLD YOUR PEACE!

FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS MANUFACTURED GOODS HAVE BEEN GOING DOWN—DOWN—DOWN, BUT THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT HARD PAN HAS BEEN REACHED, AND THAT PRICES WILL VERY SOON TAKE A SUDDEN UPWARD TENDENCY!

This is, therefore, to notify my customers and the public generally, that I will dispose of my entire stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS! At prices at least TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LOWER than the same articles can be offered three months hence. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

My stock is COMPLETE in every department, and has been purchased at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. Those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity to buy Clothing CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE, And probably much lower than the same goods will be offered for many years, must not censure me, as I have given you all timely warning.

Yours, respectfully,
M. E. ROSENFIELD.
Towanda, June 15, 1876.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,
ULSTER, PA.
The undersigned having taken possession of the above hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.
aug16-tf. M. A. FORREST.

WOOL CARDING,
AT THE
WOOLEN MILLS, CAMPTOWN, PENNA.
Also manufacturing and cloth dressing attended to on short notice. We are already making rolls from the new clip, and are prepared to do work as fast as offered.
H. B. INGHAM
Camptown-el, Jn'. 1876.

CHAS. M. HALL,
TOWANDA, BRADFORD CO., PENNA.,
Insures against loss by fire, in any of the following tried and reliable Companies:
FIRE INSURANCE CO'