NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

THE Wyoming campmeeting will open August 23.

MORTIMER COLLINS, English poet and novelest, is dead.

SAN FRANCISCO savings banks pay from 8 to 9 per cent.

WASHINGTON Territory is suffering terribly from drouth.

THE Empress Eugenia is expected at Niagara next month.

A $3,000 gambling establishment is en route to the Black Hills.

IMMIGRATION westward to California is gaining strength again.

THE Poundmaster of Titusville has killed 374 dogs this summer.

THREE London policemen have been convicted of highway robbery.

OUR paper money has been reduced $36,132,205 in a little over two years.

THE Canadian Sioux have decided not to aid the hostiles on the American side.

THE state of Delaware raised nearly six million quarts of strawberries this season.

SENATOR BLAINE is better, and will soon take the stump for Hayes and Wheeler.

ON Sunday night, of last week, there was a slight frost a few miles below Port Jervis.

"ONE by one the roses fade"—DeWitt C. Littlejohn will support Hayes and Wheeler.

There are symptoms of a strike among the engineers and brakemen on the Erie Railway.

THE N. Y., State Teachers' Association next year will meet at Pittsburgh on Lake Champlain.

THE oil shipments on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad now average 8,500 barrels per day.

PHILADELHIA is in a flutter over the prospective visit of a party of English Lords next month.

BOSTON receives $103,605 from liquor licences this year, and pays over to the State about $34,000.

SOUTH Abbington, Mass., has a manufactory of holes. It turns out 1,500,000,000 eyelets for shoes yearly.

THE amount of water daily consumed in London is 115,800,000 gallons, or 41,537,000,000 gallons a year.

The first wire of the Brooklyn bridge is ready for stretching as soon as the shipowners' injunction is removed.

"MOSES in the Bulrushes" is the most popular tableaux in the White Mountains; a pretty girl plays "Moses."

SMUGGLERS will have to perform better, or his driver will, if he expects to beat the Maid, or her last time for three heats.

THE receiver of the Townsend Savings Bank, of New Haven, received $800 for an investment of $60,000 by the bank.

A PARCEL of Arabs, who came over to this county upon a wild goose chase, have been sent home to their native deserts.

JAMES CLARK was instantly killed on Tuesday while attempting to explode a torpedo in an oil well at Edenburg, Pa.

SAMUEL L. EVANS, of Salt Lake, has within three months married the mother and aunt of the wife he already possessed.

COTRELL & BANCOCK, the press makers, who have failed, will make arrangements with their creditors and resume business.

SIXTY-ONE families of Mennonites, numbering 300 persons, arrived at Council Bluffs on Monday. They left for Kansas in the evening.

PHILADELPHIA shows her visitors a Sunday School, the largest in the world—about three thousand pupils, gathered under one roof.

The estate of the late Hon. George E. Pugh, who was one of the successful lawyers of his time, will not amount to much more than $20,000.

THERE is no check in the Mennonite immigration. Three hundred of those valuable additions to our population left for Kansas last Monday.

JESSE POMEROY, the Boston child-murderer, is reported as failing rapidly in physical health and becoming very feeble in bodily intellect.

BOSTON proposes to change its steady diet of pork and beans to watermelons. A New York steamer took there 54,000 there the other evening.

AT Friburg, Maine, a couple of young women have worked out their road taxes. And they are no worse for it, than if they had gone a berrying.

A private dispatch from Tampa, Fla announces that yellow fever exists in Havana in a more malignant form than for many years past.

IT is said that the Turks are carrying about cart loads of women's and girl's heads in the district of Bazardjik, in order to terrify the inhabitants.

ALPHONSO KARR, the French novelist, has a flower and vegetable garden at Nice, from which he realizes more per annum than from his pen.

MR. GEORGE VICK, of Orilla, Canada West, writes that fishing on the lakes and rivers in that vicinity is better this season than for many years.

THE women in a traveling show at Oshkosh, Wis., broke up a tableau in which they were, and fought each other until the police arrested them.

EASTON laughs because grass grows in the streets of Allentown, and Allentown cries up Berlin because of the fish-like smell in the gutters of Easton.

TWO colored women, Mary Quinn, and Sarah Johnson, each over 100 years, reside in Brooklyn. They were both born in New York and were once slaves.

BRET HARTE'S play, "Two men of Sandy Bar," was withdrawn in Chicago at the end of a week, and is to be extensively altered before it is again acted.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH is to build an opera house in San Francisco, the money being promised by men who can afford to risk an unprofitable investment.

IN France, out of a population of 36,000,000, only 2,000,000 live on the revenue of accumulated wealth, the balance depending on the products of labor.

THE National Monumental Society has accepted the terms of the Congressional grant of two hundred thousand dollars, and taken steps to carry it into effect.

SOJOURNER TRUTH, the aged and eccentric colored woman, who has been known to the anti-slavery people for many years, died a few days ago at Battle Creek, Mich.

THE amount of damage done by the recent inundation along the Arkansas is said to be incalculable. Corn and cotton were swept away by hundreds of acres.

THE popularity of the Wimbledon prize ploughing is annually increasing. This year the number of entries for the Queen's prize ran as high as 2,222, for the St. George prize, 1,943.

ALONG the St. John's river in Florida, the estimates of the orange crop have been reduced one half, and the young trees are said to be dying by scores on account of the dry season.

THE Cuthbert (Ga.) *Appeal* learns that grasshoppers have appeared on plantations in the extreme portion of that county to an alarming extent. They strip cotton of its leaves and injure corn.

A Hartford chemist professes to have discovered how to get the fertilizing properties out of stable manure so that it can be transported in very small bulk, while the residue makes first-class paper stock.

DURING the French races at Amiens lately on Sunday, a horse which ran for the principal prize, and started favorite at 6 to 1, at the critical point of the race suddenly stopped and dropped dead.

A gentleman proposes to buy the sunken British frigate Vanguard, as she lies at the bottom of the sea, off the Irish coast. He thinks he can raise her, but will not make a contract with government to do so.

IN the medical department of the University of Maryland there is a recess of some five minutes, and a chance of room for the students, at the end of each lecture, and the room vacated is then properly aired.

A LEE merchant, began taking gas in order to have a felon cut out, felt before the inhalation was complete he had the dentist down on the floor and was masticating his ear, despite a loud cry for a stay of proceedings.

A New Bedford man is going to paddle his own canoe to the Centennial Exposition. The canoe is fourteen feet and six inches long, twenty-seven inches wide, nine inches deep in the entre, and weighs sixty pounds. It is decked over, with the exception of a hole to sit in.

Bradford Reporter

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, August 10, 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 5 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. And it is further suggested that the wishes of the Republican electors present should be expressed at the primary election relative to their choice of the several candidates for the offices to be filled, so that the same may be fully represented at the County Convention.

J. HOLCOMB, Chairman.

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

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

Armenia—Wm. Young, Andrew Seward, Simon Shelmadt.
Albany—S D Vetterlein, I E Patch, Jos Hosted.
Alba Borough—C S Wilson, F S Miller, E L Andrews.
Athens—S. J. Ayres, N. P. Mosier, Geo. Roffick.
Albany Twp.—I. L. Elsbree, Geo. D. Miller, J. A. Woodworth.
Athens Boro—D. W. Tripp, Armnah Ladd, Chas. L. Drake.
Burlington—C P Moore, Thos Dilkburn, Luman Putnam, Jr.
Burlington Twp.—P F Burns, R C Haight, Joseph Morley.
Boro—S H Hall, Dr R Mirdough, J V Rice.
West—J. B. McKean, Geo. Bourne, Leroy Stanton.
Codorus Twp—Warren Landon, Leonard Lewis, David Tomlis.
Canton Boro—O. B. Westgate, John S. Mix, J. W. Stone.
Columbia—J. F. Ward, O. B. Besley, B. F. Knapp.
Franklin—William Robert, J C Ridgway, Stern Mason.
Gran Ville—Percival Bailey, Oscar Saxton, Walter Clark.
Herrick—Austin Wetmore, Jos. P. Lee, James Nesbit.
Leroy—I. W. Woosley, S. B. Morse, J. B. Granger.
Litchfield—C. H. Merrill, Frank Rogers, Daniel Vandusen.
Le Raysville—S.H. Davies, J. G. Beasley, Stewart Campbell.
Monroe Boro—D J Sweet, J H Somers, B B Hodget.
Twp.—J S Blackman, J W Irwin, N Southern, jr.
Overton—Jas. P. Coburn, Isaac Marsh, C. D. Van Wakle.
Pike—H. A. Ross, Wallace Abbott, Frank Chaffee.
Ridgbury—G. Owens, J. May, R. W. Mead.
Rome Twp.—Charles Dougherty, John Voight, A McCabe.
Rome Boro—B. B. Adams, S. E. Seeley, E. M. Frost.
Smithfield—D. K. Bird, R. Gerould, Rufus Child.
Springfield—J. T. Adams, W. Wigsten, Stalldon Phillips.
South Creek—A Crane, Fred Chaney, Fred Mosier.
Sylvanus—A. D. Smith, J. B. Alexander, L. L. Gregory.
Shesequin—Oscar P. Ayer, Horace Horton, Elias B. Hall.
Standing Stone—W White, Geo. N Taylor, Chas Jennings.
Terry—W. T. Horton, E. S. Thompson, S. Bowman.
Towanda Twp.—
1st Ward—I. B. Humphrey, S. F. Robie, H. T. Stevens.
Towanda Boro—2nd Ward—E M Paine, C F Mason, J F Sanderson.
Towanda Boro—3d Ward, C. L. Tracy, S. W. Alcord, L. Elsbree.
Towanda Boro—4th Ward, W. A. Smyles, Ezra Rutty.
Troy Twp—H. N. Fitch, John Hand, Nelson Wood.
Franklin—S. Newman, Lucius Bliss, C. P. Adams.
Towanda—P. Overton, John Clapper, Geo. J. Johnson.
Wells—C Burnside, Cas McFarlan, James Mather.
Warren—
Windham—Elmer Neal, James Ellsworth, E V B Rogers.
Wyalusing—
Wysox—George Poole, Norman Parke, James Gardner.
Wilmot—J. B. Busted, G H Knapp, W Relyea.
Windham—J S. Quick, C A Stowell, H B Black.

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, Monroeton; B. W. Kinney, Sheshequin; George H. Fox, Towanda Twp.; John H. Grant, Troy; W. H. Rockwell, Ulster.

J. HOLCOMB, Chairman.

A BOLTER.—Hon. JOSEPH POWELL, of this district, bolted the cause and voted against the democrats on the bill to repeal the resumption act. How Mr. POWELL can support the democratic ticket on a platform pledged to the repeal of the measure, without proposing any substitute, while he favors resumption, and an honest payment of the national debt is more than we can understand. His position on this question is no more enigmatical than his political votes during the session, particularly the one by which he aided GOODE in unseating a Republican who had been fairly elected.

THURLOW WEED, of New York, one of the most far seeing politicians of this country, says that TILDEN cannot carry his own state, and if he should by any means be elected President, a greater calamity could hardly befall the country. His election would be brought about by a union of Northern Democrats with Southern rebels—a union which would throw the government into the hands of those who only a few years ago did their very best to destroy it. The country is not prepared just yet to take risks of that kind, and the vote in November will show it.

THE *white* people of Alabama held their election on Monday last, and the Democrats hereabouts are making a great ado because the Democrats carried the State. It was as great a feat as for the "Dutch to take Holland." We believe the figures show 20,000 majority, but the rebels might just as well make it 100,000. It is not much to brag of victories gained by assassinating opponents, and keeping law abiding citizens from the polls. Such, however, is modern Democracy. They recognize no argument except that of the highwayman, "might makes right."

AFTER five weeks TILDEN and HENDRICKS have given to the public their letters of acceptance. The *Tribune* thinks it a strange coincidence that the letters should appear simultaneously with the repudiation resolution of the House of Representatives.

COL. OVERTON.

In another column we give an extract from the Montrose *Republican* touching the Congressional nomination in this district. While we would not attempt to controvert anything said in favor of Mr. Grow, we beg leave to inform our Susquehanna county neighbor that we have a candidate in the person of Col. EDWARD OVERTON, who has all the requisites for the position, and who if nominated will go out of this county with an old-fashioned majority. He will be presented to the conference with entire unanimity by the Republicans of Bradford, all of whom would feel honored by his nomination, and we can assure our friends in the other counties of the district that he would make a worthy successor to any of the distinguished gentlemen who have represented the old Wilmot District.

THE Buffalo *Express* relates this incident of Gov. HAYES: "Some two months ago, before any of the Presidential nominations had been made, some Republican friends of Gov. HAYES, solicitous for his nomination, suggested that there was a tendency to inflation manifest at Washington, and asking if there was not also in Ohio. With characteristic candor the Governor replied, that he did not know. "But," said he, "that is not our business. It is our business to find out what is right, and then help to make public sentiment right. Defeat on a right platform is to be preferred to victory on a wrong one. An inflation victory at the best would not be our victory; it would be a Democratic victory!" Such sentiments are in glaring contrast to those of the Democracy, which are, avowedly, success at any cost."

EX-GOV. DIX write as follows to an inquiring friend at Auburn, who prints the letter in *The Advertiser* of that city: "Mr. TILDEN did not unite in the call for the great Union meeting in New York after the attack and surrender of Fort Sumter. But he refused to attend it, though urgently solicited by one of his own political friends. The meeting was called for the purpose of sustaining the Government and to provide for sending troops to Washington, which was thought to be in danger of an attack by the Confederates. This fact was publicly stated when Mr. TILDEN was a candidate for Governor in 1874."

SEVEN is a prophetic number. Gov. HAYES has seven letters in his signature (R. B. HAYES), the same as U. S. GRANT. HAYES was nominated on the seventh ballot, and it was twenty one days (three time seven) between the nomination and his letter of acceptance. It was the seventh plank (concerning public schools) in the Republican platform that called forth the greatest enthusiasm, and was read the second and third time. And on the seventh of November HAYES and WHEELER will be triumphantly chosen to the high offices for which they have been nominated. How is that for "seven up."

IT is alleged by the Democratic press, against Governor HAYES' pledges of reform, that he belongs to a party which has been fifteen years in office and has done nothing towards the improvement of the public service. Let this be granted, for the sake of the argument; and what becomes, then of TILDEN's profession of reform, who belongs to a party claiming to be ninety years old, and which has never yet done anything for reform?—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

IT was SAMUEL J. TILDEN who said, "This war is an outrage and I will lend no assistance whatever to its prosecution." And it was THOMAS A. HENDRICKS who said, about the same time, "I am ready to compromise at any time. If there is any man who desires to continue fighting and spending the people's money, I do not sympathize with him." And those two men now ask the votes of loyal men.

EACH of the four counties in this Congressional District will present a candidate for Congress. Susquehanna has already nominated Hon. G. A. GROW. Wyoming holds a convention next week, and will nominate Hon. F. C. BUNNELL, who made a good record during the short time he held a seat in the Forty Second Congress. In Wayne county we believe there are several aspirants. This county will honor the conference by presenting the name of Col. OVERTON.

HERE is what the venerable THURLOW WEED says of TILDEN: "He did not go to the front in the hour of the country's peril. His voice was not heard in the time of danger, and when money was needed for the widow and orphans Mr. TILDEN'S purse was not open. No vote of mine shall ever aid to elect a President who was not in sympathy, and publicly known to be a war man, loyal to the core, ready with his voice, his influence and his means to help his country and uphold his flag. Mr. TILDEN was none of these."

WE notice that Mr. GOODE who holds a seat in Congress by virtue of the highwaymans plea "might makes right," voted to repeal the resumption act, while Mr. POWELL, who stifled his honest convictions to voting for GOODE, opposed the repeal. Mr. POWELL is sound financially, and shows his good sense in standing by his principles and the interests of his constituents on such questions. We only wish he had stamina to do so on all others.

FORMER TIMES NOT BETTER.

Below will be found some interesting facts obtained from a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the government from January 1, 1834, to June 30, 1875; exhibiting also the amount of defalcations and the ratio of losses per $1,000 to the aggregate received and disbursed, arranged in periods, as nearly as practicable, of four years each, and also in the periods prior and subsequent to June 30, 1861, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to accompany his answer to a resolution of the United States Senate, dated February 9, 1876, calling for a detailed statement of balances due from public officers no longer in the public service, which have arisen since 1830. From January 1, 1834, to June 30, 1875, the gross receipts of the government, including receipts for loans, were $14,100,631,205.09, and the total losses amounted to $7,255,619.41, or a loss of fifty-one cents on each $1,000. Of these gross receipts, $1,390,986,145.18 were collected during the period between January 1, 1834, and June 30, 1861 (the first year of the war), and the losses sustained by defalcation and otherwise during the same period amounted to $2,907,521.31, or $2,09 on each $1,000. From July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, the gross receipts were $12,709,645,059.91, and the losses were $4,348,098.10 or thirty-four cents on each $1,000. The gross total disbursements inclusive of expenditures for public debt (and exclusive of Post Office) amounted to $13,936,870,072.05 and the losses during that period amounted to $22,266,928.28, or $1,59 on each $1,000. Of these expenditures, $1,369,977,502.52 were made during the period between January 1, 1834, and June 30, 1861, and during that time the total loss by defalcation, etc, amounted to $12,361,722.91, or $9.02 on each $1000; and from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, the disbursements were $12,566,892,569.53 and the losses $9,905,205.37, or 78 cents on each $1000. The amount involved in postal-money orders to June 30, 1875, was $389,718,785.38; loss, $156,818.42, or 40 cents on each $1,000. It will be observed from the foregoing statement that the ratio of loss was very much greater during the period prior to 1861 than it has been since. No deductions have been made for amounts which may be collected hereafter, though a large percentage of the recent losses will doubtless be yet recovered.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The Republicans of Susquehanna county met in Convention on Tuesday last. There was a spirited but friendly contest for the various offices. For Congress, Hon. G. A. Grow was nominated on the first ballot, over JAS CARMALT.

W. W. WATSON was re-nominated for Senator. E. P. HINES and M. J. LARRABEE, were nominated for the House. For Prothonotary W. W. SHERNELL was placed in nomination.

The *Republican* says the Convention was very harmonious throughout, and the nominations were made in a spirit of fairness and good feeling, which gives assurance of entire unity of the party, and cordial support of the candidates at the polls.

In referring to the candidacy of Mr. Grow, after referring to his past service and history, the *Republican* says:

"Susquehanna county presents the name of Mr. Grow to her sister counties of the District with entire confidence that his nomination will meet with their approval, as being in accordance with the wishes of the party, harmonizing and consolidating the Republicans and making sure success in November, thus contributing to the majority of the National ticket, and securing to the country the services of one of her most distinguished and able statesmen.

"She presents the name of Mr. Grow, not merely as a resident of Susquehanna county, but because his past career and his National reputation belong as well to the other counties of the District as to her. The people of Bradford and Susquehanna have, in the troublous times of the past, been proud to honor him with their suffrages, sending him to Congress endorsed by majorities which made the District celebrated—while his brilliant career and distinguished services earned for the "Wilmot District" an enviable distinction by contributing to the reputation of her people for intelligence, devotion to principle, and steadfastness of purpose.

"In thus urging the claims of Mr. Grow, we must not be considered as disparaging the merits or depreciating the influence of any other gentleman whose name has been mentioned in connection with the office. Neither do we desire to dictate to our sister counties in the District as to what should be their action in the premises. At this juncture in our national affairs we consider the nomination of yesterday as one eminently proper to be made; and we thoroughly endorse Susquehanna's selection for the responsible position of Member of Congress."

The Convention adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The Congressional Conference of this District, which met at Tunkhannock, September 30th, A. D. 1874, fixed Towanda, Bradford county, as the place for the meeting of the next Congressional Conference; therefore

Resolved, (The other counties of the District concurring) that Congressional Conferees of this District meet at Towanda, for the nomination of a Congressional candidate on the first Thursday following the time of holding the last Convention in the Districts

Resolved, That Hon. William J. Turrell, G. B. Eldred, Harvy Tyler, and W. A. Grossmon, be the Congressional Conferees to represent Susquehanna county in said Conference, with power to substitute.

"BRICK" POMEROY of Democratic newspaper notoriety, has started an anti-TILDEN paper in Chicago. He says if TILDEN is elected, JOHN MORRISSEY will start a faro bank in the Treasury Department.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Fight at Powder River—Hostiles Anxious for Peace—Indian Agents Supplanted by Military Men—Cowardly Action of Col. Moore.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Dispatches from General Terry's camp on the Yellowstone, dated the 2nd instant, say that General Terry's command expect to move on the 10th, to join General Crook. A detatchment of the twenty-second Infantry, going to reinforce General Terry, had a sharp brush with Indians at Powder River, July 26. The soldiers landed and drove the Indians away, and found in their camp a large quantity of corn, oats and other supplies left at Powder River by the upward bound steamer. Steamer Far West was afterwards met on the way to bring up the supplies. The troops had only one man wounded, and only killed one Indian and a number of ponies.

Scouts had reached Gen. Terry's camp from Gen. Crook's command. Capt. Lewis Thompson, of the Second Cavalry, committed suicide just before the troops left Big Horn River.

LATER—PETITION FOR PEACE

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A Washington dispatch says that Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith received a dispatch last night from the Indian Agent at the Cheyenne agency, announcing that the Indians at that place request the United States government to suspend all hostile operations against Sitting Bull and the Sioux with him for eight weeks, in order that they (the Cheyenne Sioux) may visit the hostile Indians and arrange for peace. Gen. Sherman is out of town, and therefore has not seen this dispatch, but it is not at all probable that the request will be granted.

The report published a week ago that the Indians at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies had been turned over to military authorities for management is literally true. The Commissioner of Indian affairs found it desirable to move the agents at those points on account of their unfitness to perform the duties devolving upon them, and as it was thought wise not to delay these removals until other agents could be selected, the War Department was requested to detail a military officer to each to receive and take temporary charge of the property of the United States and perform duties of Indian agents until the vacancies could be filled. Meanwhile, the Protestant Episcopal Church has been requested to select new agents, and as soon as they have done so and the nominations are approved by the President, the army officers will be released. All of the agents on the Sioux reservation have been directed to assist the military authorities in arresting the Sioux warriors who participated in the fight with General Custer on the Rose Bud river fight as they return to the agencies. These men are placed the hands of the military men as prisoners of war.

INDIANS IN TEXAS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A San Antonio dispatch received this morning at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, says a small command under Lieut. Buell found a Kickapoo and Lipan camp in Texas, and attacked it, killing two and capturing four Indians and one hundred horses.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

ST. PAUL, Aug 7.—A special from Bismarck says the steamer Carroll arrived this morning from Gen. Terry's camp, bearing on board Gen. Forsyth and twenty sick and wounded soldiers. The Carrol on her way up, when near the mouth of the Powder River, found Indians on both sides the river, and for two and a half hours they kept up a running fire on the boat, only wounding, however, one soldier slightly.

The steamer Far West, when about 75 miles from Buford, for Terry's camp, found her load too heavy and discharged part of the cargo, intending on her return to take the balance of the cargo. The Indians were found to have destroyed most of the grain, and at this point the Indians attacked the Far West. She had on board Colonel Moore with three companies of soldiers. The Indians stood on both banks of the river and with oaths dared Col. Moore with his troops to leave the boat and land. A few shells fired from a twelve pounder scattered the Indians, and they dissappeared from the south banks.

Dave Campbell, pilot of the Far West with two Ree scouts, then landed and went out to reconnoitre, but finding the Indians endeavoring to cut them off from the boat they turned their horses' heads and started as fast as possible for the boat. Seven Sioux had circled so as to intercept them, and it became a race for life. The horses of one of the scouts began to fall behind, and was soon shot. The scout started on foot, but the same Sioux who killed his horse soon reached him and put a bullet through his lungs.

Dave Campbell heard the shot and looking behind saw the wounded scout lying on the ground. He said to the other scout with him, "We must get back and get that man;" they turned and as they did so they saw the Sioux dismounting from his pony. They fired and the Sioux fell, scalping knife in hand. Dave and Ree then scalped the Sioux and started with the wounded man for the Far West. During this time Col. Moore, although with thee companies, sent no one to the relief of these three men.

Finally Grant Marsh, captain of the Far West called for fifteen volunteers. Fifteen soldiers immediately offered their services, but Col. Moore ordered them not to leave the boat. However, eiget of them, contrary to orders, went with Capt. Marsh and brought in Campbell and the two scouts. Colonel Moore threatened to court martial those eight men then and there. Steamboat men do not hesitate to pronounce Col. Moore's conduct as cowardly in the extreme.

Gen. Terry has fallen back eighty miles from his camp on the Big Horn, and is now encamped near the mouth of the Rose Bud. The surrounding country has been fired by the Indians, and prarie fires extending for miles can be seen in every direction, and Gen. Terry finds it difficult to get grazing for his horses.

A scout from Gen. Crook reached Gen. Terry on August 2nd, barefooted and almost destitute of clothing. Crook was but 75 miles from Terry's command and was trying to reach him. The Indians, however, kept picking off his men, driving in his scouts, and stealing his stock so that his advance was very much retarded, only being able to march about six miles a day.

The men in both commands are reported very much disheartened. Water is very low in the Yellowstone, and is falling every day.

The steamer Silver Lake will leave to-day with lumber for the new post. The steamers Durfee and Josephine are exdected to-night from the Yellowstone.

Gen. Crook, writing from Goose Creek, July 16, to Gen. Terry, states that he has abandoned his intention to attack the Indians immediately, they having been reinforced in July.

He sent out a party to reconnoitre, and when they reached a point near where the Little Big Horn debouches from the mountains, they came upon a large party and were convinced that the village of the main body of hostiles was in the vicinity. Since then I have had nothing definite more than seeing large smokes down the Powder and Tongue Rivers, but am of opinion that they are still in the locality before indicated, by reconnoissance. I am rationed up to the end of September, and will share with you and yours everything I have as long as it lasts, should the two commands come together.

Whether the Indians shall be found in this or your department, if you think the interests of the service will be advanced by a combination, I will most cheerfully serve under you. When the fifth arrive here I expect to have about 1,600 fighting men, besides some friendly Indians, and it is my intention to move without further delay.

We broke camp on the South Goose this morning, and are going gradually along the foot of the hills towards Tongue river, and anticipate getting about as far as the north fork of the Goose about the same time my reinforcements come up.

S. S. BUTTS.—Although we have often differed with Bro. BUTTS, politically, we never doubted his honesty of purpose in advocating temperance, and it affords us pleasure to copy from a correspondent of the West Chester *Republican* the following notice in regard to his contemplated visit to Chester county:

The temperance element of Chester county is soon to be stirred by the appearance of Bro. S. S. Butts, of Bradford county, who will canvass our county, beginning on the 17th of August, 1876, at the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Order to be held at West Grove station, on the P. & B. C., railroad on that date at 11 o'clock A. M. Bro. Butts is an earnest, tried veteran in the army against the giant evil intemperance, and we hope our temperance people will give him every support and encouragement possible in his most laudible work. I take the following from the *Temperance Vindicator*, penned by Col. McFarland, who is thoroughly acquainted with his work:

"We learn the Executive Committee have wisely proposed to employ Bro. S. S. Butts most of the Grand Lodge year as an organizer and lecturer, and to send him first to Montgomery and Chester counties, where he will commence early in August. We are glad of this. It will give Bro. Butts a new field of labor, and a chance to prove his capacity as an organizer. If he succeeds in Montgomery and Chester counties it "ought" surely to satisfy the most fastidious. And we know he is quite willing to take the risk. For our own part we have no doubt of his success there or elsewhere.

A man of unimpeachable character, of deeply religious convictions, full of zeal for the cause of temperance, enthusiastic in whatever he undertakes, and a hard worker, with fair abilities and a good deal of experience, he will arouse and enthuse the staid, solid classes, and organize them into Lodges. Mark the predictions: In a private letter Bro. Butts writes: "This is but the dawning of the temperance era. This world is very young in everything good. Religion is only in its youth, while the Angel child temperance is not out of her cradle. And as we are sowing the seed at morn, noon or evening, to be water by the tears and blessed by the prayers of the broken hearted ones, we anxiously ask. "What shall the harvest be?" Our toils and sacrifices cannot be in vain. Our faith will be tried. After the seed time will come dreary winter with it howling winds and biting frosts and the fields will be covered with drifting snow. But God will take care of the seed until He can bring the happy spring time with its warm sunshine and refreshing showers to develop the golden harvest."

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: We are in receipt of a private letter from a Republican voter in Mississippi, which indicates just exactly how much freedom of conscience and of speech there is in that State, and why the Democratic party are so nervous lest United States troops shall be sent into the Southern States to enforce the laws in the approaching campaign. The writer says:

A prominent lawyer said in a public speech a few days since: We nominated Tilden, and be d—d if the niggers ain't gor *to help elect him.*" The old Confederate soldiers are organizing into clubs or companies. They say that it has no political significance, but every loyal citizen knows too well the current that bears it, not to feel his blood chill at the thought of the purpose. There has been at least one cannon ordered, besides the one now on hand. There is a good supply of repeating rifles on hand, and no doubt plenty of ammunition. A member of the opposition has said: "Let any d—d carpet bagger make a Republican speech, and the hawks will get *him.*"

A proninent Southern-born citizen, one who was loyal to the Union during the whole war, and has suffered persecution ever since on account of his loyalty, remarked to me yesterday that the situation is as critical here now as it was in 1860. The same feelings exist, and the same men are at the front, urging the same measures. The face of affairs indicates disease, but it cannot reveal the flow of hot blood that courses beneath the surface. In the name of humanity, let me beg of you to still "cry aloud and spare not."

A POMPOUS Democratic lawyer at Delhi, New York, on hearing of TILDEN'S nomination had the impudence to announce the fact in court, and moved "that in honor thereof the court do now adjourn." Judge FOLLET, who was presiding, replied with a twinkle in his eye: "It is a custom always observed by courts to adjourn when the announcement of the death of any gentleman distinguished for long and honorable service to the State or nation is made; but I know of no precedent for a court to adjourn upon the bare announcement that a man has been struck with death. The motion is denied."

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

DEMOCRACY IN MISSISSIPPI.

The White League Ku-Klux triumph in the home of Jeff. Davis, at the election of 1875, is thus discussed by the Austin (Tex.) *Statesman*, generally regarded as one of the most temperate and Liberal Democratic papers in the South:

"For two months, the most terrible contest, and foulest and filthiest ever waged, has been progressing in Mississippi. It was there, as everywhere in Southern town and city elections, a struggle of life or death. Either savage government must be overthrown by the ballot or bayonet. Homes and property, even life, became valueless in communities crushed beneath the exactions of savage masters uplifted by Thad. Stevens' demoniac universal suffrage. Negroes have been bought, and righteously; bands of music have enticed the monkeys into Democratic tents; whisky has, this once, done a blessed work; bribery has been righteously and necessarily practiced; chicanery has become the divinest of virtues; and *every crime* that may be practiced, and yet defended, because life itself was at hazard, *was properly perpetrated to overthrow negro domination in Mississippi.* We rejoice that she has been *redeemed*; but the same terrible scenes must be re-enacted, the same agencies of corruption or of shameless demagogism must be employed, the same appliances of whisky, music, and of brow-beating—*all these must be employed each year while suffrage is universal*, to control Mississippi."

The Meriden (Miss.) *Mercury* has this to say of the result of the Democratic shot-gun victory in that State:

"Now that the negro in this State is down, and his personal self-conceit well knocked out of him, it is, probably, a fit time for the white people to impress upon him that the white people will, in future, control the politics of this State, and that he should keep himself in his proper sphere, and leave, to the intelligent white man the exclusive use of State craft for the best interest of both races. *Impress him continually with the idea of his inferiority for the ballot, and find his proper place on election day is away from the polls.*"

The *World Almanac* (Dem.) for 1876, gives, among others, the following election returns from ten counties in Mississippi, for two years named:

COUNTIES.	1872. Rep.	1872. Dem.	1875. Rep.	1875. Dem.
Hancock	1,269	551	257	492
Hawainba	1,491	129	30	980
Jones	757	672	4	414
Marion	2,512	767	214	487
Pearl (new)	2,214	982	7	133
Tate (new)	.....	.....	1,495	1,973
Prentiss	596	1,041	7	1,857
Smith	323	483	41	1,149
Warren	4,710	1,255	2,012	4,014
Yazoo	2,153	922	7	4,014
	16,211	6,831	4,171	15,155
	6,831			4,171
Majorities	9,380			10,961

It is worse than folly to allege that anything less than force or fraud changed over 9,000 Republican majority, in ten counties, to over 10,000 Democratic majority. In addition to the means confessed as above, bribery, intimidation and violence were resorted to in almost every county, so that in some election districts no Republicans—white or black—voted. Few negroes could be induced to vote for life-long foes, but some thousands did not vote at all.

Besides thousands of white Republicans, there are over 13,000 majority of colored voters in Mississippi. The whole vote of the State in the two years was as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.
In 1872	81,696	67,404—31,725. R. maj.
In 1875	66,659	96,808—20,147. D. maj.

The fraud and bribery of 1875, it is openly confessed as above, is to be tried again in 1876! Here we have a system as abhorent and corrupt as Lecompton-ism in Kansas or Tweedism in New York, openly defended by the claimants of "Reform" in the South! Elections carried by such means should arouse the dormant spirit of Law and Liberty in the old Thirteen States in this Centennial year. Elections carried by such means should be rejected by Congress and declared illegal by the Supreme Court. OBSERVER.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

MR. EDITOR REPORTER: The time is near at hand when the Republican voters of the different election districts will be called upon to elect delegates to the County Convention, called for the purpose of nominating a county and congressional ticket, to be supported at the coming election. I fear that the people do not attach sufficient importance to the primary meetings, and do not realize the necessity of sending judicious and reliable men as delegates to the County Convention, men who understand and will carry out the wishes of their constituents, regardless of the importunities of candidates or their friends. It is plain that the success of the canvass in this county depends largely on the candidates nominated being satisfactory to the people. I conceive it therefore to be the first duty of all delegates to see that none but good, reliable and competent men are nominated for the several offices, and that the candidates are men whose position and standing is such as to secure the hearty support of every Republican voter, regardless of locality, or difference of opinion on matters of minor importance. We must not forget that there are important interests coming into the present canvass, that we *can not afford to, and must not ignore.* Mr. Editor, I claim that all true Republicans have an equal right to ask office at the hands of the party, and the fact that a man has canvassed the county, importuning men to support him, or, that certain leaders have promised him their support, is no good reason why he should be nominated. The only question should be, is he competent and well qualified to discharge the duties of the position; and is his position and standing in the party, and among his fellow men, such as to secure the united support of the party, and will his nomination bring strength to the ticket. Let our nominating Conventions carry out this policy in selecting candidates, and we will soon return to the old time majorities of 1860-64 in Bradford County. Let every Republican who can, attend the primary meeting, and see to it that good delegates are sent to the County Convention who will fully understand the preference and wishes of their constituents, and who will go into the Convention with a determination to advance the interest of the *party*, rather than the interest of any particular candidate. Do this and we will make a nomination satisfactory to the party, and all will unite in giving a hearty support to the entire ticket. *By past errors let us gain future profit.*

THE State Temperance Convention recently assembled at Pittsburg, was addressed by Rev. AUDLEY BROWN, temperance candidate for Governor last fall, and others. They passed a series of resolutions, from the tone of which we infer that they have very sensibly abandoned the policy of a separate political organization, and will seek