NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

The Pittsburg window-glass works have started.

Erie makes her tramps break stone in the jail-yard.

Twenty-six English Unitarian ministers are ex-Baptists.

Williamsport gave Peter Cooper 318 out of 3,155 votes.

Oil City wants a railroad depot in place of the present shanty.

Montgomery has a calf that weighed 114 pounds at birth.

The Peter Cooper ticket did not get a single vote in Franklin county.

San Diego, Cal., expects to produce six hundred tons of honey this season.

In the Berlin theatres next year there will be a great festival in honor of Mozart.

Harrisburg is building a new brick school house for colored pupils.

The Hentz well in the Warren district is pumping 100 barrels of oil per day.

Black bass have been placed in the Allegheny river by the Fish Commissioners.

The Pennsylvania Railroad agent at Lancaster sold 36,267 tickets to the Centennial.

Thomas Cook, of Chambersburg, recently slaughtered a centennial steer weighing 3,000 pounds.

There are ten Masonic lodges, three chapters and one commandry of Knight Templars in Chester county.

John Barr, of Wellsville, Allegheny county, recently struck his sister, in a fit of anger, and in remorse shot himself.

A hawk was shot in St. Thomas township by Dr. Reed that measured 4 feet 2 inches between the tips of his wings.

A class for the instruction of young ladies in drawing and engraving on wood has been opened in London.

A wire netting spread on the roof of a building is said to be better protection against lightning than upright rods.

Only one Allentown lady, according to the *Chronicle*, has taken advantage of leap year. She proposed and was accepted.

Lebanon talks of buying limestone at $7.50 per cord for tramps to break, and of paying a man $40 per month to superintend them.

The monthly enrollment in the Pittsburg schools reached 18,284 for October. This is the highest number ever reached in the city.

Jacob Kauffman caught with hook and line, below the Wrightsville dam, a bass weighing four pounds one ounce.

Joseph Brown, residing at Dover, York county, shot an Eagle which measured six feet six incher from tip to tip of wings.

The *Hardware Reporter* is the name of a new weekly journal to be published in Pittsburg in the interest of the hardware and kindred trades.

The estate of the deceased Pittsburg coal king, W. H. Brown, foots up $3,250,000. In early life he dug coal at one and a half cents per bushel.

During September and October Norfolk received 140,913 bales of cotton, an increase of 40,005 over the corresponding months last year.

The decrease in the population of Peru is attributed to earthquakes, diseases, civil war and brandy, especially the latter. It is less than 3,000,000.

Single-fare tickets from Pittsburg to Philadelphia are now sold for six dollars. This is a special rate for two-day tickets, the regular fare being $10.

The Producers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Titusville has closed its doors. It is thought, however, that it will be able to pay all indebtedness.

The French Minister of Justice has just issued a circular directing the law authorities of the republic to prosecute all journals guilty of abusing the army.

Edward S. Stokes has rented apartments in Chestnut street, and is to spend some time in Philadelphia, his native city, before going into business again.

The wife of William Meyers, of West Manheim township, Lancaster county, is the mother of twenty-five children, the last having been born last week.

The *McKean Miner* says: "A beautiful new Presbyterian church is being built at Kane, by Mrs. Thomas, aunt of Gen. Kane. It is estimated to cost $13,000.

This year Berks gives 7,591 majority for Tilden, and Lancaster 7,787 majority for Hayes. The total vote polled by Lancaster county was 27,063; by Berks, 23,952.

The State Grange meeting at Meadville, on Tuesday, December 12, promises to be well attended by most of the Granges throughout the State, which now number 700.

The civil engineers of the Pennsylvania railroad company have surveyed and located the line for the proposed railroad up Martin's creek. The line is to be completed April 1, 1877.

A life-size statue of William Penn, in bronze, in commemoration of the life and services of the founder of Pennsylvania, is to be located in Fairmount Park, in proximity to Memorial Hall.

Two men, named Maxon and Golden, have been arrested at Parker's Landing, charged with swearing to a false return in the late measurement of oil in tanks made throughout the oil region.

A resident of Aurora, N. Y., has a complete set of the various tickets for town, county, state and national candidates that have been voted in that town since 1833.

A new winter schedule for the Pennsylvania Railroad will go into effect on 25th inst. Among the most important features of the new arrangement is the discontinuance of the limited mail train.

Upon a half acre of ground, Henry Lefevre, in Eden township, Lancaster county, raised this season a four-horse load of hay, 1,700 stalks of tobacco, and 40 bushels of turnips.

The gathers and finishing boys employed in the various glass manufactories of Pittsburg struck for forty-five cents per turn of six hours instead of forty, formerly paid. New boys are being engaged to take the place of the strikers.

A new island, hitherto unknown to geographers, has been discovered at the mouth of the Siberian River Yenesei, by Professor Nordsnskjold, the Swedish traveler. It is about thirty-four English miles in length.

Beavers in great number have made their appearance in Cumberland and adjacent counties of Virginia and along the tributaries of the Appomatox. These are old feeding grounds, from which beavers have for some years been entirely absent.

"Snibs" Arnold, a noted criminal, died in the Western Penitentiary. He had served six years and eleven months of a term of fourteen years and ten months. Arnold committed many depredations in the oil country in his day.

The Queen of Madagascar has issued a proclamation prohibiting the sale of rum, "because the rum does harm to your persons, spends your possessions in vain, harms your wives and children, makes foolish the wise and makes more foolish the foolish."

The British co-operative societies now aggregate more than 400,000 heads of families, representing 2,000,000 of individuals; their collective capital exceeds $20,000,000, and their annual consumption constitutes one-fourteenth of that ascribed to the whole nation.

A Lahore paper says: "His Highness the Nawab of Laharoo, sent a remarkably diminutive Nepauli pony, which is only eight inches high, as a present to the young Maharajah of Puttiali. The pony is a perfect miniature of a well-bred horse, and is highly valued by the natives."

A Committee of physicians appointed by the Boston Board of Health reports that 1,000,000 gallons of water were sold as milk in that city in 1874. In one instance, 34 cases of Typhoid fever in 24 families were traced to the use of milk mixed with water drawn from a well near a cesspool.

Inspecting trains have passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad to ascertain the condition of the track. In front of the locomotives of the different trains respectively were "gondola" cars, which sloped down like the tank of a shifting engine, and from these the officials of the road had a clear and unobstructed view in front of them. [illegible] from twelve to [illegible]

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Nov. 23, 1876.

NO DECISION YET.

The feverish excitement manifested for the first week after the election has somewhat subsided, although the official has not yet been announced. The count in South Carolina resulted just as Republicans claimed, in favor of HAYES. From the best indications, Louisiana and Florida will follow suit, and thus our Democratic friends will be satisfied. In Louisiana the votes are being counted in presence of a committee from both political parties from the North. We have not the least doubt that HAYES is fairly elected. All the news received since our last issue only tends to increase our faith in such a result.

THE VOTE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following figures show the votes actually cast in South Carolina. Had the people been allowed to vote as they desired, the majority for HAYES would have been several thousand. The result of tabulating the returns of the county canvassers give the State to the HAYES Electors by majorities varying from 230 to 1,133. The vote for the several Electors were declared as follows:

Republican Electors at Large—C. C. Bowen, 91,786; John Winsmith, 91,870. *District Electors*—T. B. Johnson, 91,852; Timothy Hurley, 91,136; W. B. Nash, 91,804; Wilson Cook, 91.432; Wm. F. Myers, 91,830.

Democratic Electors at Large—T. G. Barker, 90,896; Samuel McGowan, 90,737. *District Electors*—J. W. Harrington, 90,895; J. I. Ingraham, 90.798; William Wallace, 90,905; J. B. Irwin, 90,906; Robert Aldrich, 90,860.

Counsel for the Democratic candidates immediately filed an exception to the aggregation on the ground of irregularities, errors and omissions between the managers' returns and the statements of the county canvassers, which they claim vitiates the above result. The Supreme Court will, it is understood, direct the board in its duties as to the final count.

DEATH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE LOWRIE.—Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE, who died at Meadville, Tuesday of last week, was born in Armstrong county, in 1807; was graduated from the Western University at Pittsburg, in 1826, and admitted to the bar three years later. When Judge GRIER was promoted to the bench of the United States Supreme Court, in 1846, Governor SHUNK appointed Mr. LOWRIE Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county. He retained the position until 1851, when he was one of the five first elected Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and obtained the twelve years' term, for the last half of which he was Chief Justice. He was doctorated by Washington College while on the bench, and resumed his profession at the close of his term, in 1863. His numerous opinions have commanded great respect for their learning and character.

THE Centennial Exhibition cost outright about eight millions of dollars; its current expenses were a little less than two millions, and the receipts from admissions somewhat more than three and a half millions. The receipts from other sources, such as the fees for licenses for restaurants, and other purposes, and from the sale of the buildings, are not yet known. That portion of the expense provided for by the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia—no inconsiderable amount by the way—are to be deducted from the whole cost as not in any event to be refunded. The liabilities, after the payment of the current expenses, consist of the capital stock, and the sum advanced by the United States as a loan, to be refunded if a sufficient surplus remained after paying debts The question now to be decided is whether the United States or the stockholders shall first be reimbursed. Both cannot be. It is now supposed that there will be a surplus large enough to repay a million and a half, but the stockholders insist that their claim is entitled to the preference. If this claim is allowed, the stockholders will get half their money back, and the United States will get none.

THE kind of daughter to have is the one whom WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, the ruined New York merchant, recently found out he had. For two or three years, during the summer months, drivers and equestrians on the public thoroughfares of Staten Island have met a young lady equestrian, accompanied by an orderly, whose elegant figure and superb horsemanship elicited general admiration. She had had everything from infancy that heart could wish, and was supposed by those who knew nothing to the contrary to be a gay butterfly of fashion. But soon after the suspension of her father's firm, unbeknown to her family, she undertook the translation of a work which was attracting not a little attention in Germany. Secretly she kept at her task, night and day. When it was completed she went alone to the largest publishers in the city, submitted her manuscript for inspection, and a few days later made a contract for the publication of the volume. When the first copy was printed she placed it in her father's hands, and telling him what she had done, expressed the hope that she could contribute something toward relieving his financial troubles. The translation has proved a decided success. It has met with a large sale and the royalty already paid to the devoted daughter has amounted to a considerable sum.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Now that it is definitely settled that the Republicans will have a large majority in each branch of the Legislature in this State, the question of the selection of officers becomes an important one—more important in view of the fact that during the past two sessions scenes have transpired disgraceful to any body of gentlemen, and especially the law-making power of a great commonwealth like Pennsylvania. We intimated a few weeks since that one of our own distinguished members, Hon. E. REED MYER, would probably be called to the Speaker's chair. In looking over the names of the members of the House, we are more confident than ever that our prediction will be verified. The Speaker of the Senate will, without doubt, be Mr. NEWMYER, of Allegheny, while the Chief Clerk of that body will more than likely be ex-Senator DAVIS, of Philadelphia The three strong Republican districts will be represented, and it will not be asking too much for the Republicans of the Northern tier for us to insist upon the election of Mr. MYER to the Speakership. He possesses in an eminent degree every qualification for the honorable and responsible position—a fine physique, large experience, quick perception, and undoubted integrity. His election will not be asked by the Republicans of the North alone, but the best men of the party all over the State are advocating his claims. With such endorsement, and in view of the fact that no member of the body will possess all the qualifications combined in Mr. MYER, we have no doubt he will be the unanimous nominee of the Republican caucus.

A correspondent of the Elmira *Advertiser*, writing upon this subject, very truthfully says: "Full returns of the election of members of the lower House of our Legislature have not yet come to hand. Doubtless many prominent men may be found in the list when perfected, but the honor belongs to the Republicans of this county of having presented the name of Hon. E. REED MYER for the Speakership of that body. The lower House is not always a quiet or conservative convocation—is often turbulent and aggressive—and always needs a dignified, intelligent and experienced presiding officer to render legislation tolerable or useful. It is doubtful whether any name will appear possessing more of the desirable qualifications for that position than Mr. MYER. His personal presence and dignity are not of that haughty, repulsive style, but that which would command respect and obedience. The sooty ironmonger, the gentleman, or the little child would naturally be attracted to him, and should the presentation of his name by his friends meet a favorable response, as I trust it will, the term of "bear garden" so often applied to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives would have no significance under his administration. The Philadelphia delegation, which generally wields a controlling influence in the make-up of the House, will undoubtedly be friendly. His firmness and decision in repudiating the demands of ANDY JOHNSON—when Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia—made him decidedly popular in that city. With Mr MYER for Speaker, and a corps of subordinate officers such as can be readily selected from the Republican party, the legislation of the coming winter will be such as to meet the approbation of the people. With the State again in honest hands, it will be well to note who are the 'reformers.'"

IT so happens that every twenty-eight years, the 4th of March, the day fixed for the inauguration of the President, falls on Sunday. This occurs next year for the fourth time in the history of our nation, and following the precedent established by three of his predecessors, the new President will take the oath of office on Monday, the 5th of March.

The first inauguration on the 5th of March, was that of George Washington on entering upon his second term. The next time the 4th of March fell upon Sunday was in 1821, when James Monroe was the President elect for the second time, and he, too, was inaugurated on Monday, March 5th. The third occurrence of this kind was in 1849, when Zachary Taylor was inaugurated on Monday, the 5th of March. After next year inauguration day will not fall on Sunday again until 1905.

The fact that the next 4th of March falls on Sunday is going to involve some curious anomilies in our political history. It has been currently reported that one of them would consist in elevating the President *pro tem* of the Senate, and now acting Vice President, Mr. Ferry, to the Presidency of the United States for twenty-four hours. Further examination, however, shows that Mr. Ferry's term as Senator from Michigan expires on the 3d of March, so that he will be a private citizen the next day, or at least but a Senator re-elect, but not sworn in. It will be necessary for the Senate, therefore, which is a permanent body, to elect a President *pro tem* to preside until the regular elected Vice President of the United States shall take his place as presiding officer. The choice will of course be made from among those Senators whose terms continue beyond 1877, and it is likely to fall on either Senator Anthony of Rhode Island, Edmunds of Vermont, Hamlin of Maine, or Morton of Indiana. Whoever he may be thus designated, that Senator will be President of the United States for a day.

We have met the enemy, and they are ours.

INTEMPERANCE.

Among other topics discussed at the recent Church Congress in New-York, was that of Intemperance. In reviewing the proceedings of that important body, the *Tribune* refers to the discussion upon the drinking question in this wise:

"The Episcopal Church, in spite of its incessant discussion of mere formulas, has in fact taken a firmer grip on the actual obstacles to human progress than many other religious bodies. It has virtually solved the Indian problem, and brought the two great classes, the rich and the poor, with their separate needs, together in a new, practical, effective way. We are not surprised, therefore, to find that they have taken up boldly another unsolved riddle—intemperance—to try what they can do with it Reform bodies usually give this matter the go-by. Even the prison reformers, when they talk of prevention of crime, simply state the fact that two-thirds of the inmates of our jails, penitentiaries, and almshouses are sent there, directly or indirectly, by liquor, and there drop the subject. Physicians acknowledge that the majority of cases of insanity, epilepsy, and all nervous diseases, arise from the inherited effects of alcoholism, and assure us that, from climatic and other reasons, the American is less able to bear the effects of liquor than the European Now how do our Episcopalian friends propose to meet this very live Satan? One earnest speaker recommends its punishment as a crime, forgetting that the punishment of drunkenness already falls heaviest on the drunkard. Nine out of ten victims would free themselves from its deadly hold if it were possible. A man who is not daunted by the debasement of soul and body, the loss of fortune, friends, and life, is not likely to be deterred by the terrors of the law. Another reformer declared total abstinence to be the only cure for drunkenness, which is a self-evident axiom, but hardly pertinent to the difficulty, which is, How to deter men from drinking? How keep the young lad, the tired mechanic, from the temptation of the grog-shop?

"The answer is, Put a stronger temptation before them. It is not your slow-going, phlegmatic man who drinks; it is the warm-blooded, eager fellow, who finds his dull daily routine intolerable. It is not your busy business man, whose culture, friends, and wide social enjoyments suffice to give outlet to his appetite for excitement; it is the idle drone or the laborer, who has neither social pleasures nor culture, but who has just as keen an appetite for excitement as his richer neighbor. The whisky bottle serves him in lieu of club, society, opera, books. It is not liquor the American wants; it is stimulant, pleasure, in his money-getting life. Give him these, and he will drop his habit of tippling and treating. As a proof of this we point our Episcopal friends to the late Exhibition. In all the nine millions of people who passed in at the gates there was not a single arrest of a man who became drunk on the grounds. The mental stimulant, the excitement offered, was sufficient; liquor was not needed. The Episcopalians themselves have solved the problem where they have established workingmen's clubs, reading rooms, or the many attractions of young men or women's homes. The Christian's work is to place innocent pleasures in the reach of the homeless and the poor, and with these to outrival the attractions of the grogshop"

REMARKING upon the effect of the Republican system of protection to home industry, the London *Times* of the 20th says:

"The notion that the fiscal policy of the government of the United States for some years past is destined to close that market to foreign manufactures, and that Americans will in future be able to make all they require for their own use themselves, cheaper and of more excellent quality than can be produced in other countries seems to be spreading in Europe The prolonged depression in trade very naturally leads our manufacturers and merchants to believe that the protective policy of the United States will have the effect of compelling Americans to erect machinery for the supply of articles which up to the present time they have imported from Europe."

A DISPATCH from Calcutta to the *London Times* gives an account of a terrible storm which submerged those Islands, nearly devastating them. These islands are all situated in or near the estuary of the river Megna. The largest, Dakhin Shahafapore, was 800 square miles in extent. It had a population of about 240,000. Nattiah and Sunkeer together had about 100,000. The London *Times* correspondent says this fear is happily not yet realized except in Nookhooly, where the disease has appeared. News from the districts of Madras threatened with famine is somewhat better. In Bombay the prospects are still gloomy. Actual famine in two or three districts now seems probable.

PAINFUL OPERATION.—Col George F. M'Farland, of this city, who was wounded in the legs at the battle of Gettysville, July 1, 1863—over thirteen years ago—has had considerable trouble from time to time, with his wounded limb, and experienced considerable pain. On Tuesday evening, Nov. 7, the Colonel pulled a piece of bone out of the wounded limb, which had become detached from one of the other bones of the leg and worked its way down through the flesh some five inches, into the calf of the leg from which the sharp point of it protruded and was pulled out. The operation was a painful one, but the Colonel feels considerably relieved since the bone has been removed.—*Harrisburg Patriot*.

AS EVIDENCE of the temper of our Democratic friends, and also of their want of sense and of their unfitness to rule, one of the most active TILDEN men of this borough boldly and publicly proclaimed, the other day, that "if some one would shoot GRANT's head off he would raise a flag over his dwelling."

THERE has been considerable talk about making Mr. BLAINE President of the Senate, but that gentleman says most emphatically that he could not accept the position if tendered him.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

[The officer referred to below is a native of this county, and our columns have frequently contained contributions from his pen. The Indian question is just now attracting very general attention, and the letters will be read with interest by all our readers, and especially the many acquaintances of the writer.—ED. REPORTER.]

To the Editor of the Advertiser:

I send you a portion of two letters recently received from a Lieutenant in the Third United States Artillery, and now acting adjutant of the post at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, and of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency. It is proper for me to say, that I made his acquaintance when he was but a small boy, in Smithfield, Bradford county, Pa., where his parents still reside. His regiment was at Fort Hamilton, New York, at the time he received the telegram alluded to.

Yours truly, R. L. STILLWELL.

He writes: "Our coming west was sudden and unexpected. I was at home on a few days leave, to help about the haying. Had reached home on Friday afternoon, and the next day about noon, while at work in the hay-field, received a telegram, to the effect that we had been ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Took the train that night for New York, and on my arrival, found everything in the hurry and confusion of packing up. We left New York Monday afternoon; reached Fort Leavenworth on Thursday night, and then learned that our destination was this place. From Leavenworth we came to Wichita, the end of the railroad, and after two or three days spent in organizing our train, turned our faces toward our final destination, a hundred and sixty odd miles away. The country was all prairie, intersected by numerous creeks and rivers, so-called, which gave us constant trouble in crossing, for we had reached a country as yet innocent of the bridge builder's art. On the ninth day out we reached the end of our journey.

Fort Reno, although it is a fort only in name, is the garrison of the troops keeping watch and ward over some 4,000 Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, whom the government have collected here and is trying to keep from the warpath by regular issues of rations and yearly presents of goods of various kinds. So far, they have given us very little trouble. We have lost some, and occasionally a party comes in from the North, who are disarmed, their ponies taken away, and then turned over to the agent.

We have a garrison of six companies, four of artillery and two of cavalry, enough to give the red skins all the fight they want should they be belligerent. In a fight here last year they were so badly punished they have since had the military in wholesome dread. In this lies the key to the whole Indian question, it seems to me. The Indian is a savage, pure and simple, and as such, the only road to his respect is force; that he does respect and will obey, and nothing else, for there is in his nature nothing to which you can appeal above the level of his senses.

I have been hoping that Terry and Crook would be able to whip a treaty out of the Sioux, which would lead to a permanent peace, but I see by the papers that Bishop Whipple and his peace commission have cajoled a sort of treaty out of the semi-hostile tribes—a treaty signed under protest, and which they know and we know will never be kept longer than to give them time to muster their forces and get together the material for another campaign. As long as men of this kind—well-meaning, no doubt, but with an utter want of understanding of the Indian character—are allowed to manipulate this Indian business, so long will we witness a yearly renewal of our troubles. It seems to me that the only way it will soon be settled, will be to turn the entire charge of the Indians over to the War Department; put them on reservations and keep them there by force; treat them kindly as long as they behave themselves, but with the understanding that punishment for any misconduct will be swift and sure. As it is now, the entire control is in the hands of the agents—a class of men made up on the one hand of thorough-faced rascals, and on the other of men appointed on the recommendation of the various Christian denominations—honest men and well-meaning, mostly, no doubt, but men reared in the East, with no more knowledge of the Indian character than a child, and without business training or qualifications, and easily made the innocent dupes of a class of villains always to be found on the frontier. The result comes in natural sequence The one class cheat and swindle the red skin until he is driven to the war path; the other, by want of tact and utter lack of administerial ability, and by misdirected appeals to sentiments which are wanting in their charges, lead to the same result.

Then, the army is called upon to bring the savages to terms, but before that is fairly done your would-be philanthropist steps in, stays the uplifted blow, wheedles the culprit into a new treaty which he cannot enforce and which the military power is not allowed to do. And so it goes on from year to year—has gone on for years and years. Every year the army gives up precious lives to this mistaken policy—not often by such numbers as in the Custer massacre—but by ones and twos and scores, of whom your philanthropist knows nothing and cares less, so long as he can ride his hobby to the end, Wendell Phillips to the contrary notwithstanding. I believe the army officer is the true philanthropist in dealing with these people; and, by the army officers, I mean those men who have given the best years of their life to service in this Western country, who have studied the Indian question in the hardest school, and thoroughly understand the Indian character. Take General Crook, for instance, a man who has done more Indian fighting than any other man in the country, perhaps. He is held in the highest respect by the red skins—they fear, and consequently respect him. His treasment of them has been firm and just, and through all this country it is a notorious fact, and one of which the service may well be proud, that an army officer's word is accepted without a question by these savages, wily and suspicious as they naturally are."

"We are living in tents, and as for conveniences, have not many to speak of, yet we manage to get along, if not overcomfortably, at least contentedly. As Adjutant of the Post I am kept very busy, and only now and then get an "outing"—usually about once a week, which generally takes the shape of a hunting or fishing excursion. We were out about a fortnight ago, and brought back—three of us—something like a hundred pounds of fish. The largest weighed over eight pounds. Last Saturday we were out again; I got about fifteen, and in the getting of them broke my pole—the one you gave me the materials for.

I had landed a three pounder safely, when in getting in one of half that weight, one joint splintered and another broke short off; but it is not beyond repair, I hope. Others of our party who had guns bagged seven turkeys, besides numerous prairie chickens and quail. Our stamping ground is a point twelve miles below here, although all the smaller game is found in abundance near the post. The length of our stay here is uncertain. We are hoping after the election to be relieved by an infantry regiment from the South, but do not feel certain about it. * * * * * I have been brought in contact with the Indians a good deal since we have been here, and find them in many ways very much like their white brethren.

Yesterday I had a visit from 'Big Horn,' a Cheyenne chief, who has been away with the agent, making a visit in some of the States. It was his first experience in railroad travelling, and his description, given by signs, was really entertaining. I have taken quite a liking to 'Big Horn,' and he is giving me lessons in Cheyenne, but I fear finds me not a very apt pupil. These people take very kindly to the white man's customs. Not many mornings ago 'Powder Face,' the head chief of the Arapahoes, came over to the garrison and announced the occurrence of 'an interesting event' in his family, and intimated that he was ready to receive, on behalf of 'Mrs. Powder Face,' remembrances from his friends, in the way of coffee sugar. The fondness of these grave old warriors for finery and gewgaws is something I cannot quite understand. They are a puzzle and a study to me"

THE official vote of Pennsylvania is as follows: HAYES 384,148, TILDEN 366,204, COOPER 7,204, SMITH (Prohibition) 1,318, a "peculiar ticket," [illegible]

ROBBING THE GRAVE.

Further Particulars of the Attempt to Steal the Remains of President Lincoln—Object of the Theft.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says that an attempt was made on the 7th inst. to steal the remains of President Lincoln from the cemetery vault. The plot was suspected some time since, and Elmer Washburne, United States Detective Tyrrell, and his assistants watched the vault on Tuesday night. The scoundrels broke in the outer and inner doors of the vault, opened the several cases of the sarcophagus, and were about to make off with the remains when the detective accidentally discharged a pistol, which alarmed the robbers, and they fled precipitately, escaping in the darkness.

THE OBJECT.

The most extraordinary part of this disclosure was the agency the friends of old Ben. Boyd, the notorious counterfeiter, now serving a ten years' term in the Illinois penitentiary, had in the proposed scheme of villainy. Ben. Boyd was captured by Elmer Washburne some time ago, and a gang of counterfeiters, such as seldom obtain a foothold in Illinois, was broken up. Boyd, through the agency of his friends and his own wealth, has for some time past been trying to liberate himself from prison. The shrewd scheme was to carry off the remains of Mr. Lincoln, secrete them, and keep them until President Grant should be compelled to give Boyd his freedom, conditioned on the restoration of the remains to their former resting place. The information thus obtained was conveyed to Leonard Swett, Esq., and Colonel Robert Lincoln, both of Springfield, and steps were taken to frustrate the plan. Mr. Swett states that while many people might think this desecration of the tomb of Mr. Lincoln a mere job "put up" by parties for selfish interests, they were greatly mistaken. He believed there was a well-concerted plan on the part of these desperate men to secure possession of the remains.

WHAT THE SCOUNDRELS DID.

Later and further examination of President Lincoln's tomb shows that the scoundrels who attempted to rifle it on Tuesday night had pried off the lid of the marble sarcophagus with a chisel or axe, and somewhat chipped it in the operation. The lid of the cedar case, in which the leaden casket containing his bones lay, was forced off and placed upright against the wall. The casket itself had been pulled out about a foot from the body of the sarcophagus when they were alarmed by the accidental shot, and fled, leaving behind them, lying on the floor of the vault, an axe, an ordinary chisel and a pair of nippers. Although no real clue to the thieves has been discovered, every possible means will be taken to apprehend them. The only plausible motive to be attributed to these despoilers of the grave is that they hoped to be rewarded for the restoration of the remains, as it is evident that they intended to cut open the leaden casket and gather up the bones and dust of the martyred President and carry them away.—*Ex.*

THE BULL-DOZER.

The "Bull-dozer" has appeared often of late in despatches from the troubled Southern section, but very few have a more than general idea of what he is. Here he is described to the life in a New Orleans letter to the Cincinnati *Times:*

The word here in this muddle is "Bull-dozed." I see some northern papers persist in printing it "Bull-dogged." The Bull-dozers are organized and armed bands of assassins and robbers, who ride about the country by night, killing innocent people, and spreading terrorism among the Republican negroes. The Bull-dozers are successors to the Kuklux, the White League, the White Liners, and other similar organizations. It is to these ruffians that Louisiana owes her sad condition to-day. Two or three of these bands of from thirty to sixty men in each parish have driven the Republicans into the swamps in five different parishes, and manipulated the ballot-boxes to suit themselves in the interest of Tilden and reform. So we find parishes that have for years given an overwhelming Republican majority, and which are annually Republican, to-day reported without a dozen Republican votes.

Perhaps, just here, it will not be amiss to explain the origin of this new term of "Bull-doze." It originated in Mississippi. The "blacksnake" whip that teamsters use upon their oxen or mules is called there by a compound word, the first of which is "Bull's." It is abbreviated "Bull," and the whip called a "Bull." Whipping an obstinate animal or "nigger" with it was called giving the annimal or "nigger" a dose of the bull, or a bull's dose. The Kuklux and White League used that instrument to beat Republicanism out of the negroes and oblige them to vote the Democratic ticket or keep away from the polls. Hence the name for these bands of roving scoundrels, "Bull-dozers," or "Bull-dosers." They pronounce it "Bull-doozers" here. This is the real and only origin of the term, and the name is very significant and appropriate, as many a negro with a scarred back can testify.

ACCORDING to some of the London journals the British programme is already drawn up in the Russian-Turkey question. The instant Russia declares war, British forces will occupy Constantinople—not to take that city from the Turks, but to keep it from Russia. The necessity for securing this key to the Black Sea is obvious, if Britain would maintain her commerce with the grain-exporting valley of the Danube, and also if she would prevent Russian cruisers from issuing forth against her commerce. By sweeping the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea with her fleets Britain could seal up Russian ports, and any attack upon Turkey would have to be carried on by land, transporting troops, stores, cannon and ammunition many hundred miles from the Russian arsenals over the Balkan mountains before they could come near Constantinople. The Emperor NICHOLAS tried this with a great army and was stopped by the sand forts near Silistria, which was garrisoned by Turks under the command of Anglo-Indian officers. Austria also would fight Russia rather than allow that Power to control the mouths of [illegible]

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR NEW-YORK LETTER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1876.

It would seem as if our city were in the hands of swindlers and confidence people. We are apt to laugh at the credulity of "country folks," and when a man is duped by the pocket-book game, or some equally well known device of rogues, we laugh at his "greenness," and congratulate ourselves upon the fact that no such mishaps could possibly befall us. In the face of this, not a day goes by that some one is not duped in the most bare-faced manner, and frequently for large sums. One day it is a woman professing to own immense property in a foreign country, who borrows the names of eminent clergymen, to use in support of her assertions, and the funds of the party whom she designs to make use of, until she comes it a little too far, and is found out; not, however, until several people have been multched to various amounts, which combined reached the sum of several thousand of dollars.

Next, an adventuress appears on the boards, who for ten years, has lived at fashionable boarding houses throughout the Union, and who, within the last few weeks, has been giving Fifth Avenue the benefit of her presence, engaging board at prices varying from $100 to $300 a week, and slipping out at the end of that time, leaving the police at fault and unable to lay their hands on her.

The strangest of the cases, however, is that of Mary Stewart, whose history is now being investigated. A few days prior to the election, the daily papers contained a brief notice of a woman having been brutally assaulted and outraged by a policeman, whom she had asked to show her to a respectable lodging, she having lost her way. The man was discharged, although pointed out by her, for lack of identification! The comment on this by people who merely saw the statement, was not very favorable to the powers that be, and it was hinted that had it not been near election, officer Gleason would have been summarily discharged and brought to trial. It now appears that this woman has made several such charges, and a man is now serving out a sentence of twenty years in Sing Sing, the result of a complaint entered and prosecuted by her; with the possibility that in this case, as in the last ones, the statement was false. One feels inclined to ask, in the face of these various cases, which are only a few among many, what our police are worth, or whether we have any very great reason to flap our wings and crow over our country neighbors?

The Franklin, with Tweed, is in harbor, but it is said by those who know, that the old "Boss" will show fight. He disclaims the right of the United States government to turn him over to the civil authorities, and says he can legally make them send him back, as Spain had no right to give him up, there being no Extradition Treaty with that country. The civil authorities laugh and feel satisfied that in a day or two at farthest, Tweed will be ensconced in his eight by twenty room in Ludlow Street jail, and Sheriff Connor be released from the liabilities he incurred, when he let him slip through his fingers. Undoubtedly the fact that possession is nine points of the law, will be exemplified in this case.

In spite of the fact that Saturday was raw and chilly, the Coaching Club, or a portion of them, drove out to the Polo Club grounds to engage in that popular game. Some of the members, with a few of the ladies, amused themselves with lawn tennis, which is rapidly crowding croquet out of the field.

The Rev. Dr. Field, editor of the New York Evangelist, inaugurated the free course of lecturers in Cooper Institute, Saturday evening, by giving his impressions of "Going Around the World." It was a bright and cheerful lecture, and the lecturer looked animated and happy. He is just in the second week of his second honey-moon, having been married on the 9th inst, to Miss Frances E. Dwight, at Stockbridge, Mass. Miss Dwight was a warm friend of the first Mrs. Field, and while on her death-bed, the latter requested her friend and husband to marry. The dying injunction, in this case, fortunately met with the approval of both parties, and they were able to fulfill it without doing any violence to their own feelings. Unfortunately this is not always the case. A certain well-known senator's wife died and made a similar request, the young lady being her sister. The senator would gladly have made his sister-in-law his wife, but she did not care for him. Her sister had wrung the promise from her, and, feeling bound by it, she let her chance of happiness slip by, by refusing the man she really wished to marry. So, the best years of life slipped away, until the widower became tired of waiting, and finding a Barkis who was willing, made her his wife. This absolved the young lady in question, but not until the best part of her life had been wasted, and too late for her to marry "her own first love."

Fanny Davenport played Rosalind, Saturday evening, to an enthusiastic audience, but she was Fanny Davenport and not Shakespeare's Rosalind. The text was Shakespeare's, but it needs expurgation.

T.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) interviewed Governor Kellogg a few days ago, during which the Governor explains one thing that has caused some wonder in the North. "Why, sir," said he to the reporter, "the Democratic Committee here can get up any story they please to send North, and get the whole Chamber of Commerce of the city to sign it. The day after the election they sent off a dispatch claiming 10,000 Democratic majority in Louisiana, before they had returns from three parishes in the State! This was signed by five Bank Presidents. The next day I said to one of these, 'Mr. Baldwin, how could you put your name to such a dispatch, when you could know nothing of the truth of the statement?' 'Well, Kellogg,' he answered, 'I did not read the d—d thing; but these people bring these things to my bank to sign, and I sign them without looking at them.'" By such tricks as this respectable men sign telegrams announcing as true what they know nothing about. Here people give credence to such reports because of the signatures appended to them. And the general result is, that when the falsehoods they dignify are swept away by actual and true returns, many respectable people really believe their party has suffered a great outrage, and that the other has been guilty of a scandalous fraud.

Gold closed in New York at [illegible]

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

THE Woman's Pavilion realized $126,000.

THERE were 1,903 cash admissions on Wednesday last.

THE admissions on Thursday were about 11,000.

RECENT depredations in Agricultural Hall are reported.

IT IS contemplated to continue the 50 cent admission fee indefinitely.

BUT few displays in the shoe and leather building have been touched.

THE collections of plants, trees and bulbs in Horticultural Hall remain intact.

ON Wednesday 50 employes in the Department of admissions were discharged.

THE narrow gauge railway has stopped running. It has carried over four million passengers.

APPLICATION will be made for space in the Paris exhibition for an exhibit by the women of America.

IT is proposed to continue the publication of the New Century and the Women's Centennial Choruses.

THE organization to be known as the Woman's Centennial National League, will meet on February 23.

THE Corliss engine has been painted lead color preparatory to being photographed. It will be removed next week.

THE Centennial Committee of Councils have appointed a sub committee to provide for the retention of Machinery Hall.

THE vegetable and mineral exhibits comprised in the special displays of West Virginia and Oregon have been presented to the city authorities.

IN the Main Building the prohibition against the passage of reporters and others having special business beyond the rope barricade has been removed.

THE official report shows that from May 10 to November 10, there were 8,004,274 cash, and 1,906,692 free admissions. The total receipts at the gates were $3,813,724.49.

ON Tuesday evening the citizens of Philadelphia will give a reception, in the academy of Fine Arts, to the Centennial Commission, Board of Finance, and others connected with the Exhibition.

THE Centennial Commission, before adjournment on Tuesday, appointed a committee, of which Mr. Meeker, of Colorado, is Chairman, to prepare a final report to Congress, covering the history of the Exhibition.

A MEETING under the auspices of the Woman's Centennial Executive Committee, was held an Wednesday in the Kindergarten Building. The object of the meeting was to declare the Woman's Pavilion closed, and to take steps for the orma tion of a permanent organization.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing a note given by the undersigned to Mr. Cunningham, for seventy-five dollars, and dated, Wimot-township, Nov 2nd, 1876, or thereabouts, payable at the First National Bank of Towanda, six months after date. As the same was obtained by fraudlent representation and payment has been stopped at the Bank.

L. ROSS.

Wilmot Nov. 4, 1876-3w.

ESTRAY.—Came into the enclosure of the undersigned (on the Welles farm, on Cash's Creek), in Ulster township, on or about Sept. 1st, 1876, a red and white Heifer, supposed to be about one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

WALKER & McNERNY.

Ulster, Nov. 13, 1876-w3.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

JOB WORK, at the lowest rates, executed at the REPORTER OFFICE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A good farm, containing 86 acres, in Orwell township. Excellent fruit, a good house, &c. Well adapted to either grain or dairy purposes. Terms to suit purchasers. Enquire of

JOHN BLACK.

LeRaysville, Oct. 30, 1876.

I have also a large farm, on which I now live, which I will sell cheap.

JOHN BLACK.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in Post Office at Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa, or the week ending Nov. 20:

Andrens, G E
Burroughs, Mrs H J
Brown, Henry
Braily, W B
Burr, Zida
Bahl, Henrietta
Davis, David
Decker, P C
Deckl, Edwin
Fanning, Wm F
Grove, J B A
Hilleyas, A D
Hancock, Lucy
Heeman, Dyena
Hall, Miss Satie
Hartman, Mrs Amanda
Jefferson, Jas M
Keyser, Albert
Keuser, Joseph
Lehmar, Henry
Lewis, Celia
McCracken, Sarah
Miller, Miss Lizzie
Murphy, James
Martin, Esther
McDonnel, Annie
Nichols, W A
Pennal, Carrie
Quinyby, R C
Roche, Maggie
Smith, E D
Smith, Lucy E
Shoemaker, Frederick
Simmons, Jas
Simois, Edmund
Scanlon, Kate
Viele, Mrs Jennie
Watts, W
Beach, L V
Brown, Ella J
Benedict, Wm H
Barriger, Miss Hulda
Bonner, J J
Considine, Dinnes
Dilree, Wm
Mrs L Dickey,
Diltz, Amos L
Glover, C F
Hazen, H W
Hurlburt, Eli
Hay, J F
Handy, Mrs W F
Hayes, Mrs Elizabeth
Ives, Wm
Jones, Mr C
King, John Rufus
Kouck, Miss Sarah
Lynch, Ellen (3)
Lewis, Chas
Moore, Joanna
Mullany, Stephen
Morris, Miss Eliza
McGinnis, Miss Margaret
Middon, Milton
Pike, Frank
Peters, Geo C
Ruttedge, Hugh
Smith, Mary J
Smith, Sidney,
Smith, J W
Stephens, Mahlon
Spalding, E E
Soper, Miss Eliza D
Tracy, Miss Libbie
Willcox, S H P
Wolfe, Bruce
Welday, ——

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Nettie Conoly, Towanda, Pa.
C M Gerould, Portland, Mich.
Peter Ramage, Jeffersonville, N. Y.
Riley Sickler, Phila., Pa.
Jonef Bros. & Co., Phila., Pa.
To Queen City Copying Co, on Wood-st., &c.
Mrs DeForest, Owego, N Y

Persons calling for the above letters, will please say "advertised," giving date of list.

S. W. ALVORD, P. M.

OYSTER BAY

AND

EUROPEAN HOUSE!

C. H. SEELEY

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed to his new building just south of the Means House, where he will be pleased to see his old friends

WARM MEALS

Served at all hours at the lowest possible rates.

OYSTERS,

By the Gallon, Quart or Dozen, and in Shell.

C. H. SEELEY.

Towanda, Oct. 11, 1876.

COME TO COWEN'S IF YOU would get twice the worth of the money expended.

COWEN & CHESLEY,

Having opened an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE

ON PARK ST., 3 DOORS EAST OF CITIZENS BANK,

TOWANDA, PENNA.,

Where will be found a full line of the very best
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH, CHINA, &C., IRON STONE
and QUEENSWARE, ENGLISH
FRENCH and BELGIAN
CUT & PREPARED
GLASSWARE,
LOOKING GLASSES, and a fine assortment of
LAMPS, with the very best of trimmings.

A fine assortment of

KNIVES and FORKS,
TEA and TABLE SPOONS,
POCKET KNIVES, &C.

A full line of the finest

PLATED WARE,
KNIVES,
FORKS,
SPOONS,
CASTORS, &C.

YANKEE NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Stationery, Blank Books, Pass Books, Ladies and Gent's Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Table and Towel Linens, Towels and Napkins, Suspenders, Collars,
And
A thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

AUCTION SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

All goods must give satisfaction or the money refunded. Goods delivered in the corporation free. Soliciting the sale, at Auction, of Real Estate, Live Stock, Farm Utensils, Household Goods, or any thing to be sold at Auction in town or country, at prices to suit the times.

PROMPT AND ACCURATE RETURNS MADE
On all goods left on commission.

COWEN & CHESLEY.

Towanda, Oct. [illegible], 1876.

Kent & Bliss.

THE LATEST NEWS!

KENT & BLISS

Have just opened another large stock of

DRY GOODS
AND NOTIONS!

Consisting of

FANCY GOODS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Full Line of Furs!

Ready-Made Sacqes!

SHAWLS,
SKIRTS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CORSETS,
ZEPHYRS,
CARD-BOARD MOTTOES,
CANVASS,
&c., &c., &c.

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS FULL!

Call and be Convinced that we Sell as Cheap as the Cheapest!

KENT & BLISS.

Towanda, Nov. 23, 1876.

Boots and Shoes—Crockery.

1876. 1876. 1876. 1876.

FALL TRADE.

I am now receiving the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Ever offered in this town, and at prices that cannot fail to please the closest buyer. I have many bargains in all lines of goods that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Please call and examine goods and prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—**Humphrey's old Stand, opposite Court House.**

JOHN F. CORSER.

Towanda, Aug. 10, 1876.

BLACK'S CROCKERY STORE

AT COST!

FULL STOCK—GOOD GOODS—
MUST BE SOLD!

CROCKERY,
CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
BABY WAGONS,
LAMPS,
&c., &c., &c.,

At the old stand of

O. A. BLACK.

Towanda, [illegible], 1876.