NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

THE city debt of St Louis is $16,307,000.

CRAWFORD county has 68 cheese factories, and Erie 22.

A NEW county prison for Philadelphia is proposed.

THE public schools of Bethlehem have military drills.

IN Easton they complain because gas is $3 per thousand.

MANY boats are frozen up in the canal along the Schuykill.

TRAMPS at Erie pay for their "keep" by breaking stone.

CAPTAIN Gordon, African traveler, is on his way to England.

MUCH disease, and distress from starvation, exist in Madras.

PARTRIDGES are selling for twelve cents a pair in Bangor, Me.

A NEVADA man who does not carry a revolver is called reckless.

THE State Normal School in Indiana county is in the Sheriff's hands.

DIPHTHERIA and scarlet fever are still prevalent in sections of Berks.

TILDEN'S official majority in West Virginia over Hayes is 14,509.

ST. STEPHEN'S hotel, in Philadelphia, has been closed up by assignment.

SIX houses were burglarized in one night at Falmouth, Lancaster county.

THE Richmond (Va) "Enquirer" resumed publication last Saturday.

A general reinspection of all public buildings in Boston has been ordered.

A shad was caught in a net in the Hudson River off Poughkeepsie last Friday.

THE close of the Centennial has thrown a great number of horses on the market.

DELAWARE and Lancaster counties are refunding their debts at five per cent interest.

THE Mercantile Library (Phila.) has 127,000 volumes, 500 periodicals and 24 chess tables.

LEBANON county is going to build a $1000 house for the entertainment and shelter of tramps.

ONE hundred and eighty-five guns were fired in Auburn on Saturday over the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

SHIPPING on the Atlantic coast suffered severely in the storm gale of Saturday and Sunday last.

MAINE will elect a U. S. Senator on the 16th of January. Senator Blaine will probably be chosen.

THE Alabama Legislature has repealed the law taxing "drummers" $50. The repeal takes effect immediately.

THE Waterboro (Me.) gold mine company is organized with a capital of $200,000, and work is to commence at once.

PROGRESS is making tremendous strides in the Black Hills. Men wear collars in Custer City, and there is a canary bird at Deadwood.

BERLIN comes to the front with a steam velocipede. The boiler is heated by means of a petroleum lamp, and rests on the axle of the hind wheels.

TWEED's effects left on board the *Franklin* have been placed at his disposal. Nothing of public importance was found among them.

NEARLY every man tells his wife there is another man in town who closely resembles him, and who is frequently seen coming out of saloons.

THE Khedive of Egypt, it is said, is dissatisfied with his American military officers, and has notified them that their contracts will not be renewed.

A citizen of Clark county, Ky., last week killed a pig which had no liver. The animal was in good condition and weighed three hundred pounds.

LAST week chickens were sold at Lebanon at seven cents a pound, ducks at five cents, geese and turkeys at nine cents.

THE *Telegraph* says the Harrisburg Car Company have received an order for one hundred and fifty cars, and will commence work in the beginning of the week.

ONE thousand and fifty-eight white and five hundred and sixteen colored persons died in Savannah from yellow fever during the prevalence of the epidemic.

GREAT iron grappling-hooks, called devil catchers, to be used at Hell Gate to clear out the broken rock, are making at the Paterson Iron Works, Paterson, N. J.

ABOUT $25,000 have so far been raised in Brooklyn for sufferers by the fire. The sum is totally inadequate to meet the demands, and the churches are to be appealed to.

EDWARD SKIVERTON and John Fleming burglarized Jacob Simmitt's house at Mount Carmel, Pa., Saturday night. Jacob had a shot gun. Skiverton is dead and Fleming is in jail.

AT Dirac, near Angouleme, in France, a man of 80 years of age has killed a woman with whom he has lived for forty years, named Marie Fourtin. He was jealous.

THE largest shoe manufactory on the Pacific coast has lately discharged all its Chinese help, and employs 300 white men, women and boys, finding them more profitable.

AT Stratford-upon Avon, Shakespear's birthplace, the curfew is still tolled. A few of the Aldermen recently voted to stop it, but the lovers of old customs were in the majority.

THREE boys in London were sentenced to three days' imprisonment, and to receive seven stripes each with a birch rod for having thrown stones at trains on the Midland Railway.

IT is reported that the Cambridge (England) University boat club has declined the challenge of the Yale and Cornell boat clubs to row a four-oared race on the Thames.

THE ship Montrose, from Gibralter for New York, went ashore Saturday, south of Montauk Point; two of the crew were lost. The remainder eight in number, were saved by wreckers.

IT is said to be the intention of the Albany stove firms to combine with the stove manufacturers of Troy in an attempt to act independently of the authority of the Moulders' Union.

THE attendance at the Moody and Sankey meetings in Chicago is steadily on the increase. The temperance meetings especially are largely attended, and many practical results are noted.

SUITS embracing claims that amount to $17,000,000 have been brought against the city of Fall River, Mass, by the mill corporations of the place for taking water from a pond to supply the city.

A 350 pound dressed hog, left hanging in a shed in Doylestown during the night, could not be found the next morning. The owner wants an "honest return" of the hog.

A stranger named Elliott, was arrested in Reading on Tuesday for breaking windows, street lamps, etc. His excuse was that he was desperately hungry and wanted to go to jail. He was accommodated.

THE receivers of the Townsend Savings Bank in New Haven Conn., believe that the depositors will obtain altogether a dividend of seventy per cetum on their deposits. A dividend of ten per centum will soon be declared.

AN idiot lad living with the family of a butcher at Gorham, Me., was left in charge of an infant a few days ago, and, imitating what he had seen done in the slaughter-house, he killed the child, skinned the body, and cut and hung it up.

IT is a Philadelphia suggestion that as the government will receive about $1,000,000 duties on goods sold during the Centennial Exhibition on the grounds it should credit this to the loan of $1,500,000 which it made to the Exhibition.

OUR late visitor, Dom Pedro, is on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and the Holy Land, where he will doubtless astonish the indolent natives by his super extra American energy in "doing the wonders of the East.

WILLIAM VELTMAN, charged with forging a check to the amount of $20,000, arrived in New York yesterday from Canada, in custody, having been surrendered by the Canadian authorities under the extradition treaty.

FIFTY thousand elephants are killed every year to furnish the ivory worked up in England alone. The best ivory comes from Zanzibar, the silver gray from regions south of the equator, and the favorite ornamental material from Siam.

A bill in equity was filed in the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia on behalf of the Centennial Board of Finance, setting forth that there is a balance in the Centennial Treasury of $2,— and asking the Court to decide to whom such sum shall be disposed of, the parties claiming being willing to abide by the decision.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Dec. 21, 1876.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.

In accordance with our usual custom, no paper will be issued from this office next week. When our readers consider that typos, like other people, need rest and recreation, we know they will cheerfully overlook the omission. The next REPORTER will be dated January 4, 1877.

1876—1877.

Before another issue of the REPORTER reaches the reader, the Centennial Year of American Independence will have passed, and the New Year 1877 dawned. Few, if any, who now peruse the columns of the REPORTER will be among the living at the dawning of the second Centennial of our nation. Few who beheld the opening of the national existence are to-day with us, and those who were most prominent actors in the great events which led to the establishment of a new empire in the Western world, are ever thought of. These reflections should lead us to think upon the shortness of life, the certainty of eternity, and inspire us with ambition to—

"So live, that, when our summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustain'd and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

We are glad to notice that our County Commissioners are taking a step in the right direction, by giving assessors peremptory orders to assess money. It was undoubtedly the design of the law regulating taxation that money should bear its just proportions of the burthen of supporting the government, but practice has not fulfilled the design of the law. Heretofore in this county but a very small portion of the money at interest has been returned by the assessor. The injustice and inequality of such a course will readily be admitted. Mr. A purchases a farm, and borrows $5,000 from B to pay for it; the assessor returns the farm as the property of B, and Mr. A, who actually owns it, not only evades paying any tax, but gets interest on his money, whereas A is made to pay both interest and taxes. No candid man will for a moment claim that such a system is just. There is undoubtedly over $300,000 at interest in this county untaxed. Should this be so? We answer, emphatically, No! The Commissioners should be commended for their efforts to relieve real estate of the taxes which should rightfully be paid by those who enjoy the benefits afforded by the laws of the Commonwealth and whose property consists in money,—too often employed to oppress those who pay the taxes.

THE LATE SPEAKER KERR.

The House on Saturday last spent most of the day in the delivery of eulogies on the late Speaker KERR. Appropriate speeches were made by Messrs. HAMILTON, HAYMOND, CARR, and HOLMAN (Dems.), of Pennsylvania; VANCE (Dem.), and MONROE (Rep.), of Ohio; COX (Dem.), of New York; KNOTT (Dem.), of Kentucky; ATKINSON, (Dem.), of Tennessee; HEREFORD (Dem.), of West Virginia, and MCCRARY (Rep.). of Iowa. Mr. KELLEY characterized Mr. KERR as a whole-hearted and courageous man, who never practiced but loathed the arts of the demagogue. Mr. COX stated that, when by Mr. KERR's death-bed, he asked whether he was ready to meet the terrors of death, the answer was that death had no terrors for him. He believed (Mr. COX said) that a just life on earth would give him his reward. What, he asked, did Mr. KERR believe in regard to the great future? His faith was in his works; his religion was to be honest; he believed that his integrity and conscience were the sum of pure, undefiled religion. He did not accept the dogmas of the Church, or any Church; he did not accept all that was written or said about the Saviour; but he did make the teachings of Christ a model for his own life. He believed in

"That old creed of creeds,
The loveliness of perfect deeds."

With him *laborare* was *orare*: work was his *orison*. And when he left to pass gently through the portals to the other world it seemed as if nothing incarnate was left of him. He was a devotee of the peculiar class of philosophers known as Positivists. The Speaker's chair is to be draped in mourning the remainder of the session, and the usual badge of mourning is to be worn by the members and officers of the House.

During the late war the Indiana Democrats were always a little in advance of their brethern in other states in affording aid and comfort to the rebels; and now they are first to make arrangements for a forcible inauguration of TILDEN. Gentlemen it is all well enough to *talk* about resisting the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box, but remember when it comes to *fighting*, the silent man at the White House, will be heard from.

THE Senate, by a vote of twenty-five ayes to nineteen nays, has refused to pass over the President's veto the bill reducing the President's salary from $50,000 to $25,000.

THE SITUATION.

For about three-quarters of the time Philadelphia has furnished the Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, and country members naturally think the honor ought to be distributed. Among the several gentlemen mentioned in connection with the position for the coming session, we are pleased to notice none attract more favorable comment than our own member, Hon. E. R. MYER. The approaching session will be the first under the new Constitution when our party has been in the ascendency, and the manner in which that body discharges its duty will contribute to the weal or woe of the party in the future. The increased numbers of the body demand that in the chair of presiding officer a gentleman of ability, experience and integrity should be selected. In Mr MYER those qualities are all combined. His large experience and great familiarity with Parliamentary Rules and usages—his extended knowledge of political affairs in Pennsylvania—no less than his universally conceded fairness and integrity, clearly indicate him as a fit man for that place. Should he be elevated to that honorable position we believe he would discharge all its duties with credit to himself, to the advantage of our party, and with honor to the State.

A FAITHFUL OFFICER ENDORSED.

Hon. JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshall for the Western District of this State, has just been reappointed for another term. Col. HALL richly merits the confidence reposed in him by the Administration. The promptness and integrity with which he has discharged the responsible and intricate duties of his office has won for him the admiration of all parties, and at the same time merited the approbation of Gen. GRANT. We extend our hearty congratulations. A Pittsburgh daily thus refers to the matter:

"We are pleased to notice the reappointment of John Hall, Esq., as United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hall has occupied this position for several years and has so discharged the duties pertaining to it as to give complete satisfaction. Among the many of our public officers who of late years has given proof top palpable of their unworthiness, Mr. Hall stands prominently up as a most honorable exception. He has proved himself to be honest, attentive, capable, and besides—which implies a virtue still rarer among our public servants—has always shown himself, in his deportment toward those he had to deal with, a gentleman. To keep men of Mr. Hall's stamp in place, is just where the civil-service-reform idea would come in with such excellent effect."

SPEAKER RANDALL is on record against the doctrine urged in Mr. TILDEN's interest—that votes cast for an ineligible candidate are null and void, and that his opponent is elected. In the Forty-first Congress, the case of WALLACE vs. SIMPSON came up from the Eight South Carolina district. SIMPSON, a Democrat, received a majority of the votes polled, but could not take his seat because his political disabilities had not been removed. WALLACE claimed the seat, on precisely similar grounds to those urged by CRONIN of Oregon. The case went to a subcommittee of the House Committee on Elections, consisting of Messrs. CESSNA and RANDALL of Pennsylvania, and HALE of Maine. CESSNA favored the seating of WALLACE, HALE and RANDALL dissented. When the matter came before the House, May, 20, 1870, Mr. RANDALL said:—

"As has been truthfully said by my associate on the committee, Mr. Cessna, I dissent from the first proposition which he makes in this report—that Mr. Simpson being ineligible, the votes cast for him are null and void, and that therefore the candidate that received the next highest number of votes should be admitted. The gentleman making this report gives us no American authority or precedent to sustain his position. He relies entirely upon English authorities and English precedents. Now, I maintain that in the formation of the American Congress there is no analogy to the constitution of the British Parliament. The latter is informed, as it were, on an aristocratic basis of suffrage. The American Congress rests, I may say, on universal suffrage."

AN INFORMAL caucus of Northern and Southern Democratic leaders, held in Washington on Saturday evening, clearly developed the fact that the men who took an active part in the late rebellion do not desire or intend to embark in another war. It is to be hoped that this sensible view will have a sobering effect upon their madcap Northern allies. The country needs repose. It can be found only in the dominance of an Administration pledged to the maintenance of the just rights of all citizens, sections, and substantial interests, and opposed to revolutionary agitations that would tend to undermine the constitutional amendments and the entire framework of reconstruction. Governor HAYES has been legally elected President of the United States, and the recognition of that fact by the House of Representatives will be infinitely the best day's work that body has done since it has fallen under the control of its present majority. As an indication of the sentiments of the South we refer to the recent speech of BEN HILL, and subjoin the following extract from the Atlanta *Daily Constitution* of a late date:

"If the Northern Democrats imagine that a fire is going to break out in any Southern prairie they have mistaken their men. We have had just about enough of such conflagrations. Too much of a good thing is enough, and a plenty is satiety, and we trust the Northern warriors will bear these humble facts in mind."

The following "bull," issued by direction of that superlative fraud, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, will have about the same effect as if it had been directed at the moon. Mr. TILDEN has been playing for high stakes, and cannot brook defeat. The campaign has been conducted on a system of lies from the day of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis to the present time, and Mr. HEWITT and a few of the Confederate friends of TILDEN seem to go upon the principle that a lie well stuck to will accomplish their object; but there are few intelligent Democrats now who have any faith in TILDEN's pretensions that he has been elected President. And the general public are settling down to the fact that HAYES has been honestly elected and will be peacefully inaugurated, notwithstanding the bluster and bragadocia of the TILDEN leaders. We have no fears that the investigation now going on in the South by the Congressional Committee will develop anything detrimental to the Republican claims. HAYES is fairly entitled to one majority of the electoral votes, and if strict justice were to prevail he would have a large majority. But here is the proclamation of Mr. HEWITT. It should be perused as a sample of Democratic "cheek" and dishonesty:

ROOMS NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1876.

To the People of the United States:

The National Democratic Committee announce as the result of the Presidential election, held on the 7th of November, the election of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, as President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as Vice-President of the United States. We congratulate you on this victory for reform. It now only remains for the two houses of Congress, in the performance of their duty on the second Wednesday in February next, to give effect to the voice of the people thus expressed in the constitutional mode by a majority of the electoral votes and confirmed by a majority of all the States as well as by an overwhelming majority of all the people of the United States. By order of the Executive Committee.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman.
FREDERICK M. PRINCE, Sec'y.

A PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

Our Democratic friends who are just now attempting to ferment civil war because they have been defeated at the polls, and who are loud and bitter in their denunciations of President GRANT, should occasionally peruse the following patriotic farewell address to the soldiers, issued to the soldiers at the close of the war in 1865:

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES: By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery, and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and of the proclamation forever abolishing slavery, the cause and pretext of the rebellion, and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, and sieges, and battles, in distance, duration, and resolution, and brilliancy of result, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of Liberty and Right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in its defence. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriot hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs, and to secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen, and posterity the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousand of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The gravest of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Gen. GRANT is as true to his obligations as Executive of the nation as he was in his allegiance as a soldier, and it is the very height of impudence for those who aided treason and rebellion to accuse the President of wanting patriotism. The country has the same cause for thankfulness now in the fact that Gen. GRANT is President, that it had in the darkest period of the rebellion that he was at the head of the army. Their faith and confidence in him are unshaken, and will never be disappointed.

A NEW STATE.

The Elmira *Advertiser* proposes a new State, to be organized out of the southern tier of New York and the northern tier of this State. Here is the way it talks about the matter:

"Talk about new States, how's this? Take the counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Steuben, Schuyler, Chemung, Tompkins, Tioga and Broome, in this State, and the counties of Wayne, Wyoming, Susquehanna, portions of Columbia, Montour and Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Sullivan, Bradford, Tioga, Clinton, Cameron, Potter, Elk, McKean, Forest, Warren, Venango, Crawford and Erie, and see what a snug State that would be, with Elmira for its capital! It would be much more naturally divided from both Pennsylvania and New York, than those two States are now divided from each other, and then those now living in Pennsylvania wouldn't have to go out of their own State to get to their capital. This is something worth thinking about, and our neighbors over the border would be the last to object to the proposition."

"HARRY OF THE WEST."—A Philadelphia exchange says: "For some time there has been exhibited in the parlor of the Union League, of this city, a CLAY banner, presented by the citizens of Baltimore to the Whigs of Delaware, in 1844. It contains an excellent likeness of the great statesman, is composed of silk and satin with gold fringe, and is in a good state of preservation. It is, altogether, most elaborately designed, and, perhaps, originally did not cost less than a thousand dollars. Some admirer of the beloved leader of the powerful party he represented, has attached to the time-honored folds of this tribute to departed worth, a piece of paper containing the memorable words, 'I would rather be right than be President.'"

President HAYES has been very guarded in his expressions since the election, but was "drawn out" during a visit to Cincinnati last week. A correspondent writing from that city says:

"Gov Hayes has, during his stay in this city since Saturday last, as well as during the entire campaign, been excessively guarded in his statements for the public regarding his opinion of the situation or the final result of the present complications. He has been constantly beseiged by the representatives of the city press for an expression of opinion or sentiment, but has as constantly refused to appear either in an interview or an apparent effort to give public expression of opinion or attempt to influence public sentiment. Yesterday, however, he made some statements in private conversation with prominent gentlemen of this city well known to your correspondent, which constituting as they do the first expression of opinion given by him, or, at least, the first to reach the public, are of much value. In the conversation alluded to, which centred upon the political situation, and the numerous complications which had arisen since the 7th of November, Governor Hayes said: "I have studied the matter very carefully in all its phrases and bearings, and I have fully settled in the opinion that I am honestly elected President of the United States, and I fully expect to be inaugurated as such.' The statement was made with much thoughtful emphasis, and showed that the conclusion had been fully arrived at, and was based upon honest conviction and honest conclusion, investigation and reasoning. Coming as this does after so long a study of the matter, and as the first and only announcement of his opinion, it carries with it much weight, and doubly assures his already confident friends here both as to the result and the future of the country and particularly the South.

"The tide of feeling in Governor Hayes' favor in the latter section during the past few weeks is very gratifying and reassuring to those conversant with the facts in the case. He is receiving large numbers of letters from representative Democrats throughout the South, congratulating him upon his election, and expressing renewed hopes for reconstruction and complete reconciliation. The party leaders here are greatly encouraged regarding the prospects of a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties of the campaign and also of the greatly improved state of feeling in the South. The Governor has spent to-day in sitting among his old friends here. To-morrow he leaves for Dayton Ohio, and thence returns to Columbus. He has been the recipient of marked attention from his friends and old neighbors during his stay."

MEXICO.

The Philadelphia *Press* attaches great importance to the commercial relations between this country and Mexico. The *Press* says:

The future of what may be the magnitude of the commerce between Mexico and United States seems almost to defy sober calculation. Take but a few articles of tropical production—coffee, sugar, molasses. Now they are the product almost exclusively of the labor of slaves in Cuba and Brazil, and imported thence to the United States, and in 1874 amounted to nearly $143,000,000. These two first-named articles of daily and necessary consumption, as well as the third, may be furnished to the United States from Mexico. The quality of Mexican coffee is unsurpassed by any other in the world. The coffee-growing regions can in due time supply all required in the United States, and, with railroads, our geographical position would secure a monopoly of the Mexican coffee, with the additional advantage of avoiding the deterioration caused by a long voyage by sea. The rapidly increasing importance of the coffee trade will be seen by reports of the Bureau of Statistics, which show the value of importations of coffee into the United States in 1863 to have been ten millions dollars, and in 1874 fifty-five millions. In 1873 no less than $93,000,000 worth of sugar was brought to our shores, or fully one-fifth of all importations, excluding bullion. The sugar production of Mexico may easily be made sufficient to supply all our demand, and of that trade we should also necessarily have a monopoly. So the cotton, the hides, the products of the maguey, and a thousand other articles, will enter into the valuable commerce from Mexico. The tropical fruits alone, produced in such marvelous exuberance, will require special trains daily. The total value of imports from Cuba and Porto Rico in 1873 were $89,000, while our exports to those two island were only $22,000,000. The population of Cuba is about one and a half million, and Porta Rico about a half million while Mexico is over ten millions. Average population of Mexico is twelve to the square mile; of the United States eleven to the square mile. In many of the States of Mexico it is seventy-nine to the square mile, while in Ohio it is only sixty-six, and in Pennsylvania seventy-six. Many of her cities have a population of 78,000 and 100,000 and upwards The little State of Mexico, embracing the city of Mexico, has a population of 700,000. We will allude again to the production of bullion. In return for importations from Mexico the products and manufactures of the United States would probably be consumed in that country to an extent quite equal to the amount of the imports from that Republic to the United States. With railroads between the two countries it does not seem an exaggeration to hope for an interchange of commerce between the United States and Mexico, within a moderate period of time, of not less than $300,000,000 or $400,000,000.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, late reform(?) candidate for President of the U. S., last week plead the statute of limitation to get out of paying a large claim made by one of his old partners in a stock pool. Such is democratic reform.

FROM present indications the usual holiday recess will not be taken this session. Congress will probably adjour on Friday till Tuesday or Wednesday, and take a similar recess next week.

WE extend a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all our patrons.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1876.

A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The President, in conversation with a friend this afternoon, said that thus far he has received no official information of any unlawful movement in Indiana or elsewhere. He has seen occasional reference in the newspapers to political agitations in certain sections of the country, and has received information to the same effect from other unofficial sources. The Administration, he said, is not insensible to the necessity of vigilance, whether these reports are true or false; the excitement in Indiana has arisen solely from the inflammatory resolutions adopted by the Democratic State and county committees, but so far as he is informed they have met with only a faint response from that portion of the people whom they are intended to arouse. He known that there are a few dangerous characters in every community and that men of this class have it in their power to make a great deal of noise, but he believes that the American people have too much regard for law and order to be led astray by them. He thinks that should the excitement in Indiana spread, the loyal sentiment of a maj rity of the people of that State and of the country will have moral influence enough to prevent any outbreak.

The President said further that it is gratifying to observe the conservative spirit shown by many of the Southern leaders. He feels assured that the same disposition will ultimately prevail all over the land, and he believes that the men who are now disposed to incite a civil war are only those who have everything to gain and nothing to lose in the event of such a national calamity. He does not think that the National Democratic leaders favor a disturbance of the peace, and he is glad to know that the best men of both parties counsel moderation and are opposed to any solution of the present complication which will result in anything except peace. If an emergency does arise, the President said he should not hesitate to execute his constitutional authority.

Whoever is formally declared by the President of the Senate to have been elected will be recognized by Gen. Grant. To that person will he surrender the reins of authority. It is not his desire to force upon the people any particular person, but he will see that the person declared to be elected as his successor is placed in possession of the Government. He is not the judge of the election; when the question is determined his duty will be plain.

MORTON'S HASTY TRIP WEST.

Senator Morton's sudden departure for Indiana last Thursday evening caused no little commotion among Washington politicians. A dozen different theories of the object of his visit have been advanced. The public meeting which he was to address last evening was undoubtedly arranged after his purpose to visit Indianapolis became known, for it is hardly possible that he would have left his place in the Senate at such a critical time, simply to fill an engagement of that kind. The generally accepted theory of his visit has been that the Administration believes it important that he should personally ascertain the real object and extent of the Democratic movement in his State, and whether its purpose is simply to arouse public opinion in favor of the inauguration of Gov. Tilden, or is in reality military in its character. If the latter should be found to be the fact, it has been supposed that the Administration would consider it desirable to provide for a counter organization strong enough to meet it on its own ground.

Another theory has gained credence today, and seems to have originated in high Administration circles. It is said that the collection of munitions of war fourth in size in the country is stored at Indianapolis; and in view of the mass meetings which the Democrats have called at that time and other points in the State, and the suspicion that they may not be entirely peaceable in their purpose, it was deemed by the President and his Cabinet highly important that measures should be taken to protect them in case any emergency should arise.

In this connection it may be said that the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee denies having any knowledge of a military organization by the Democratic party either in Indiana, Ohio, or in any of the Western States. The mass meetings which have been called are not to be held, so members of that committee assert with its sanction. The question of issuing an address to the people asking them to assemble in mass meetings and give expression to their feelings has been repeatedly raised in the meetings of the Democratic National Committee, and on every occasion it has been defeated. At the last meeting of the committee a resolution was submitted providing for a call for mass meetings to be held on the 8th of January, but it was not adopted.

BUSINESS.

A large number of nominations were sent to the Senate to-day, many of them being re-appointments of postmasters and a number of promotions of naval officers; among them those of Commodores Donaldson, Preble and Middleton to be Rear Admirals, and Captains Shufeldt and Rhind to be Commodores.

The Senate sub-committee on Privileges and Elections, acting under the Edmunds resolution, examined Benjamin Williamson, the alleged ineligible Presidential elector of New Jersey. Williamson testified that twenty-five years ago he was appointed a United States Commissioner. He had during that time made use of his right as a commissioner but twice, and had never received any money through the office. He had served seven years as Chancelor of New Jersey. Since his appointment as U. S. Commissioner he had no idea that he was ineligible until after he had been chosen an elector, and as soon as he found the question of his eligibility was raised, he sent his resignation to Gov. Bedle. Gov. Bedle and Secretary of State Kelsey of New Jersey are yet to give testimony in this case This committee will to-morrow take the testimony of Charles Stifel, G. H. Shields and Thomas Thoroughman, of Missouri, in the case of Gen. D. M. Frost, an alleged ineligible elector of Missouri.

The House Judiciary Committee held a special meeting to-day to consider the communication from Chairman Morrison, of the Louisiana Investigating Committee, which was referred to them by the House last Saturday with instruction to report what action the House should take in the premises to enforce its authority. The committee, after some discussion, agreed that their report should deal not only with this special case of the refusal of the Western Union Company to produce private telegrams called for by a House investigating committee, but should also, if possible, recommend for adoption some general rule applicable to all such cases, in order to determine what kind of a showing is sufficient to justify such demands. Messrs. Hurd, of Ohio, Lynde, of Wisconsin, and McCrary, of Iowa, were appointed a sub-committee to report on the subject to the full committee to-morrow. It is understood that in anticipation of calls of this kind all political correspondence has been compiled and verified in the confidential office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and is ready for production should the demand be pressed to compulsion.

Battery G, 2d Artillery, 52 men, recently on duty at Forts Reno and Sill, Indian Territory, arrived here to day, and immediately proceeded to quarters at the arsenal, where two more companies are expected by next Friday.

SECRET ORGANIZATION.

The information received here by various leading Republicans leaves no doubt that the attempt has been made among the Democracy in several localities to form secret organization. It is not believed, however, that any such success has been achieved as to make the attempt a cause of serious apprehension. Some Democrats have undoubtedly endeavored quietly to extend the impression that large organizations had been formed, on the supposition that it would create a a panic among Republican politicians. So far as Indiana is concerned, a gentleman from that State expresses the confident belief that the organization will not be more extensive than that of the Sons of Liberty during the war, and he also makes the prediction that when the truth is discovered the *personnel* and character of the membership will be about the same. It seems to be certain that the excitement over the political situation is considerably greater in three or four of the Western States than in any part of the East. The sentiment of the Southern leaders in favor of peace, and the acceptance of the results of the election is not [illegible] Southern representatives that even if the Democracy of the North should be rash enough to begin a conflict of force, the South would not join them, but would leave them to fight it out alone. It is perfectly clear that a large number of Southern Democrats really prefer Hayes to Tilden, whom they are growing more and more to distrust.

The situation in South Carolina, and the attempt of Wade Hampton to play the role of Governor, have ceased to be of exciting interest here, and are not even subjects of frequent political discussion. There is no longer reason to fear any disturbance of the peace in Columbia, and while the present situation continues there is not likely to be any action by the Government looking to any further recognition of one party or the other than has already been given. In any event, the questions of law that are raised will come before the Senate when Mr. Cronin presents his credentials at the beginning of the next session, and there will be of necessity a Senatorial investigation and a decision in that body which will practically determine the legality of the Chamberlain Legislature. It is stated among Republicans from South Carolina that Senator Robertson's recent course was dictated by a knowledge that he stood no chance of re-election by the Republicans of the Legislature, and they think that he was hopeful of re-election by the Hampton Legislature, if by any means that body should secure Federal recognition.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

EDITOR REPORTER—*Dear Sir:* Believing that I can best inform my friends in Bradford county of my whereabouts by using the columns of your paper, I would say that I am settled in Polk Township, Christian county, Missouri, 261 miles southwest of St. Louis. This country consists of gently rolling prairies, well timbered and watered; possessed of stone in quantities sufficient for all necessary purposes, yet not so as to hinder farming operations. Scarcely a section of land but what has an abundance of pure water, soft and pleasant to the taste. Timber for building purposes is plentiful, ranging in price from $8 to $12, excepting white pine, which is shipped here from St. Louis and is higher. Perhaps the chief merit of this country is its dry and healthy climate. Elevated 1400 feet above the sea, it has the lengthened season of a southern clime without its enervating heat or the fevers of the low regions. The air is delightful, pure and bracing, and is highly recommended to people of consumptive tendencies. To people of small means this country offers unusual inducements. The St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. Co. offers for sale a large quantity of land at from $2,50 to $10 per acre, on easy terms and long standing, on any of which an industrious man can make a good farm in two years' time. The markets are good, wheat bringing 90 cents, corn 20, potatoes 25, &c.; good horses are purchased at $50 to $75; mules at the same rate; oxen at $75 per yoke; cows at $20 each, and sheep at $1,50 per head. There are several families here from Tioga Co., N. Y., and all are pleased with the surroundings. Now I have lived and traveled in several of our best States, and consider Southwest Missouri the best place for a farmer I have seen yet. I would be pleased to welcome my friends to this country, and will gladly answer all letters of inquiry regarding it, especially from my friends in the towns of Rome, Herrick, Pike, and Warren.

Yours truly,
SMITH G. BARTON, Billings, Christian Co., Missouri.

ED. REPORTER.—*Dear Sir:* There being no new developments in the political situation, and as one of the people, I regard it a duty of good citizenship to give expression to opinions formed upon the crisis which has befallen the country. But as there is no thing of great moment in the sophistry and technical quibbling connected with the result of the Presidential contest to redeem the Democratic twists in favor of that party of "Reform," there is but little satisfaction derived by so doing. Here, as elsewhere, Democrats invent excuses for "terrorism," and manufacture palliations for political abuses of the ballot-box,—their potent agencies and activities in trying to defeat the sovereign of the people. It is a great misfortune to the country that the Presidential election should have been so close, and especially to have the result depend upon a few of the States south of Mason's and Dixon's line, where it was possible for disputes to arise such as has excited the public mind since the 7th of November. It is not a good thing for a people to remain so long in doubt and suspense with the result undetermined. The business of the whole land labors under a depression, at a time when confidence is most needed to establish a revival of and activity in trade. Southern Democrats in Congress are entitled to praise and admiration for their behavior; the example set by them Northern Democrats would do well to follow, instead of returning to the same arguments and threats used by them sixteen years ago. Democrats request to be let alone; that past issues of their party's history should be lay-gones, and therefore blotted out; yet felony, murder, mutilation, threats of war, and bull-dozing (systematized under the elastic head of intimidation) are tolerated within their patriotic organization, and by these means they purpose to foist into the Executive chair a President who as Surely *J*-ustified *T*-reason as did the arch-traitor Jeff Davis himself. The notoriety of Oregon's son Cronin, in the Electoral College of that State, shows conclusively to what extreme measures these dignified Constitution huggers resort to carry the cherished plans of their armor-bearers to maturity. Admitting that Cronin was an elector as far as Governor Grover's certificate could make him, his action alone defeated the treachery and created a vacancy which the other two had a right to fill. Recognizing this fact to be reasonable and supported by law, the Republicans can give no reason why they should accept any proposal for a compromise. The only proper way to obviate a dilemma is to inaugurate that candidate who has received a majority of the electoral votes as they have been returned. Democrats should remember that the popular majority, of which they make so loud a noise, is composed of voters who were formerly Republicans, and should there be an armed resistance to law and authority, there would unquestionably be an uprising of the loyal people as suddenly as followed Fort Sumpter. The Southern members have already taken a practical view of the situation, and they do not seem to be inclined to adopt an experiment which proved disastrous on the trial trip.

SELLEW.

JAS T. DUBOIS.—Mr DUBOIS, who spent considerable time in this county during the late campaign, and whose speaking contributed largely to the grand result achieved on the 7th of November, has been selected as editor in chief of the *National Republican* of Washington. Such an honorable and responsible position is seldom attained by one so young as Mr D. but we predict that time will show the wisdom of the selection, and that the *Republican* under his editorship will prove an organ worthy the great party it represents. The Washington *Daily Nation* speaks of the new arrangement in most complimentary terms:

"Col. Nat Davidson has resigned the editorship of the *National Republican* and been succeeded by Mr. James T. Dubois. Mr. Dubois is a graceful and very able writer, and will fill his new position with credit to the paper. Mr. Soteldo will continue as managing editor. The *Republican* shows marked improvement of late."

OUR Democratic cotemporaries seem to have forgotten the great horror with which they contemplated the salary-grab in their admiration for Speaker RANDALL, who was a prime mover in that steal from the government.

[illegible] Congress has passed the House by a large majority:

"That there shall be, from time to time, coined at the mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains of standard silver to the dollar, as provided for in the act of January 18, 1837; and that said dollar shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where the payment of gold coin is required by law."

A Wonderful Discovery.—Of numerous exchanges are filled with accounts of most wonderful cures effected by DR. GAGE'S "MEDICAL WONDER." It is said to be the greatest vitalizer yet discovered, giving buoyancy to the spirits, elasticity to the step, and making the invalid hearty, courageous and strong. It cures all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Spine; Scrofula and all Blood Diseases; cures Nervous Prostration and Weakness of either sex, restoring Tone and Vigor to the whole system. Read the following cures:

Prof. H. A. HILSON, Saratoga, N. Y., widely known as Principal of one of our leading institutions of learning, says that his wife has used the "Medical Wonder" for a complication of diseases with the most happy effect. No other remedy ever touched the case like it.

D. A. DALTON, Morrisville, N. Y.: sister in bed two years with female and nervous diseases; cured

ALBERT TRUESDALE, Tuncook, N. H., troublesome scrofula; supposed to be in constitution; cured.

GEO. HAINES, Oneida, cured of terrible catarrh.

ELIZABETH WOOD, Sheds Corners, N. Y., ovarian tumor and dropsy, reduced 15 inches around body.

NORMAN HUNT, Sheds Corners, N. Y., wonderful cure of dyspepsia and heart disease