Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, May 30, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR:
GENERAL HENRY M. HOYT,
Of Luzerne.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
HON. CHARLES. W. STONE,
Of Warren.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,
Of Philadelphia.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:
JUDGE JAMES P. STERRETT,
Of Allegheny.

THE platform adopted by the Republican Convention will commend itself to the best judgment of all candid voters. It is crisp, solid and sound. Protection to American industry; the encouragement of American commerce and labor; public lands for the people; no rebel war claims; fair rates of transportation; equality of Southern Republicans with their Confederate neighbors—these are the principles we inscribe on our flag, confidently appealing to the people of this great State for their vindication at the polls. The plank, which commends the administration of Governor HARTRANFT, is as gratifying to his earliest and best friends as it must be to that faithful and eminently successful official. HARTRANFT has more than justified the predictions of his most partial supporters, and is to-day the most universally popular Executive Pennsylvania has ever known. Added to such a platform, is a ticket beyond reproach. A glorious Republican triumph in November is assured.

IT must not be forgotten that the only Florida evidence the Democrats have obtained, and the only further evidence they can hope for from that State or Louisiana, proceeds from Republican sources that are inimical to Mr. HAYES. The McLINS and DENNISES are Republicans with grievances of various kinds. The guilty knowledge they are relied upon to reveal did not trouble their consciences until the Administration failed to reward them according to their own estimate of their deserts. The more important Republicans who are secretly playing into the hands of the Democratic investigators are subject to the same criticism. The country will regard with suspicion aught that emanates from either of these classes. The great men who sit behind the scenes and pull the wires, and the small men who act as puppets, are of course welcome auxiliaries to the Democracy. Their motives, however, detract from the trustworthiness of whatever they may say or do in connection with the investigation.

AMONG the important laws enacted by the late legislature was one providing for the erection of a Central penitentary. The Eastern and Western penitentiaries are both crowded with several hundred more convicts than they were designed for, and the recent additions to the Eastern penitentary will afford only temporary relief. The territory laid out in the new district embraces twenty counties, as follows: McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, Lycoming, Northumberland, Columbia, Montour, Fulton, Bedford, Cumberland Franklin, Adams' Cameron, Somerset, Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Union, Snyder, Dauphin, Perry, Juniatta, Mifflin, Clearfield, Clinton and Centre. The Govenor is to appoint seven commissioners, none of whom shall be residents of the district, to select a site of not less than thirteen acres, and a hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to start the work with.

THE reported strikes soon to occur in various parts of this State have probably as much fancy as fact in them. It is impossible to believe that twenty thousand men can be found in any county, or even in any State; who will refuse to work unless for higher wages when capital is a drug, when great industries are conducted at a loss, when thousands of unemployed are seeking employment; or that in such a prostration of activity, when all are rather hoping for better times not yet visible, and when reductions in wages are continuous through all England, American labor should demand higher wages and less hours for a day's labor. Such a condition implies a degree of ignorance American labor was never guilty of.

THE Democratic platform is a singular medley of contradictions. It says to the workingmen of Pennsylvania, you owe your present condition to a lack of proper laws for protection, and then goes deliberately for the repeal of the tariff which has really prevented the workingmen from falling into absolute beggary. Then on the subject of the President's title it is non-committal, evading all fair allusion to it, if not endeavoring to create the impression that it favors it, while its party in Congress is working to precipitate a revolution to eject Mr. HAYES from the White House. What kind of stuff is this to be set up as a declaration of principles for a party claiming the support of the people?

WHO'LL BE THE NEXT?—We learn that a resolution was introduced in the Greenback Club at its last meeting proposing to strike the name of Col. SMITH from the roll of members. The Colonel will probably learn that [illegible]

BARNUM, the showman, and BLITZ, the magician, were wont to announce publicly that they intended to deceive in their performances. They warned their followers that their man monkeys, Cardiff giants, and all their presto tricks were clever frauds, expressly devised to impose upon the credulous mind. By this means they disclosed their honesty of purpose and avoided violating the faith of the people.

But what shall we say of the political mountebanks who first proclaimed that the majority for the republican candidates was secured by fraud, then invented a method for trying title that was to decide which party had fairly elected its candidates, and now set on foot a one-side investigation for the double purpose of exposing alleged Republican crookedness, which they have determined to find whether it exists or not, while they ignore Democratic frauds that are so numerous and apparant as to need no searching out; and of impeaching the title of President, whose election they conceded by acquiescing in the decision of the tribunal created at their own suggestion.

Should they not have the candor to declare that their object is to deceive, to garble, and to distort the facts developed, that the country may be induced to see them in the role of innocent Democratic lambs, shaken and torn by the crafty and unscrupulous Republican wolf? They are about to gather in material to make up their case. In short, they are preparing to deceive the people. Let the people, therefore, be careful to estimate their performances at their true value.

THE Norristown *Herald* on the platform of the Democatic party: Having nominated DILL for Govenor, a notorious ringster and corporation attorney, the Democratic machine managers, to hoodwink the people, pass a set of resolutions filled with pretended denunciation of railroad corporations. Platforms are not generally regarded by either party after their adoption, but this specimen is such a tissue of inconsistencies that even the simplest minded Democrat cannot fail to be ashamed of it.

On the question of tariff we have a reference to the ten per cent. reduction in 1872, and the Republicans are blamed for this legislation, when it is notorious that it was only through the persistent exertions of the Republican members from Pennsylvania in Congress that the reduction was not still greater. This resolution is put in the platform, too, in the face of the persent efforts of the Democratic majority in the House to pass the Wood outrage on the industries and labor of our State.

The people are told that "any attack upon the Presidential title" is "dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results." But every Democrat in Congress from Pennsylvania has voted every time in favor of an investigation made solely for the purpose of unseating the President. It is only fair to some members of the convention, probably the majority, however, to say that this feature of the platform they seriously objected to.

WE notice the proceedings of the "Prohibition meeting" called to assemble in this place recently are published in two of our town papers. We happened to see the gathering referred to, and can assure our readers that it was an immense (?) assemblage, composed of one delegate to the late Greenback convention, one chronic sore-head, who has been kicked out of the Republican party, and one consistent temperance man from Granville, who took no pains to conceal his disgust at the political jugglery of his associates.

ALL the Democratic organs tell their readers that the Republicans in Congress voted against an investigation of the alleged frauds in the election of 1876. This is untrue. The Republicans voted in favor of extending the investigation to cover the whole field, and the Democrats in favor of limiting it to two States. This is a confession of fraud on the part of the Democrats in Oregon, Mississippi, and South Caolina, of which they dare not permit an investigation.

PIOLLET has one more chance to be nominated. Let Col. SMITH be sent to the Prohibitory Covention and advocate his claims as eloquently as he did before the Greenbackers in Philadelphia, and PIOLLET may yet be a Gubernatorial candidate. Of course PIOLLET is a temperance man, for has not Col. SMITH and others who follow him in his advocacy of the old granger publicly declared they would support none but pledged prohibitonists.

THE Germantown *Telegraph* says that it is admitted on all hands—that is by both parties—that the ticket nominated at the Republican Convention is a strong and unexceptionable one, and seems to reach the sentiment of every branch of the party. Colonel HOYT will undoubtedly make a bold fight for Governorship, and will inspire a great deal of enthusiasm among the active young politicians, and will be elected by a overwhelming majority.

THAT Republican Congressional address seems to have stirred up the Democratic brethern. They did not expect, evidently to have the cover removed from their little game in so precipitate a manner. They declare they do not mean revolution; but they declared just as emphatically that they would abide by the finding [illegible]

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.—What is the Platform? It is not proposed here to do more than to take up the salient points. First, it denounces the Non-Producer. Who he is, would be difficult to discover, except that the presiding officer of the Convention, with a score or more of delegates, were aimed at, and a gentle intimation given them that instead of being Consumers they must come down to hard pan, and till the soil or in other ways become Producers, and thus further overstock the market with goods of all kinds. But the Nationalists propose, as a remedy for exhisting troubles, "A judicious financial system formed in the interest of the productive labor of the country." What this means we profess an inability to comprehend. "Financial system"—"Productive labor." These be brave words, but what do they mean? Do they mean that HUGHES, who framed the platform and who has always been an office-hunter instead of a laborer, shall drop the demagogue and revert to labor? Then again the platform declares that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats are entitled to respect, and yet all the bunkers for both were present, and actually hustled the real laboring men out and framed the Dolly Varden platform which was given to the Convention.

To discuss more of the Convention's resolves as applicable to the mancy question would be an insult to our readers. They know what it is and know how skillfully it has been drawn in the interest of a future hoped-for Commune.

THE *North American*: The press throughout the State gives a varying reply to the *North American's* interrogatory whether Pennsylvania shall give fifty thousand majority to enable FERNANDO WOOD and Speaker RANDALL to saddle us with free-trade, or an equal Republican majority against communism, smuggling, inflation, and free-trade! But the Republican cry is united and resolved. It comes back from all sides that if Philadelphia does its duty in November the decision will be happy and final—that "if Philadelphia will do this the remainder of the State will send up a majority that will carry the Republican candidates through with ease." Philadelphia sometimes avoids small issues—rarely the great ones. We shall not fail now. But this is a good chance for those Republicans who feel jealous of the influence and power of their metropolis to see how they can do without its aid. Let the country act as though Philadelphia were neutral.

THE Philadelphia *Times*—always Democratic, and frequently malignantly so,—claiming to be independent, is alarmed at the bad record its party is making in Congress, and utters this cry of distress:

The Democrats will be held to account for the grossest partisanry in the organization of the House, for their concubinage with communism, for perverted investigations and for shameless misuse of their opportunity to correct the wrongs that have grown up under the Republican regime—those wrongs which as a minority they condemned which as a majority they practice. We look for another reconnoisance in force by the Independent voters, who have been sleeping on their arms for a while, under the delusion that their work was done. When this demonstration shall take place there will be a terrible shaking up of the politicians. It may be in 1880, or it may be earlier; the party that makes the best record in the meantime will escape with the least loss.

THE predictions so freely made of the prospective failure of the Woman's Hotel have been fulfilled quite as soon as any one expected. Of the two hundred accepted applicants, which is about one-fifth of the number that the hotel could accommodate, only forty took rooms, and these persons have enjoyed the advantages of the Woman's Hotel at an average cost to the STEWART estate of about ten dollars for each one. Failure was prophesied because the regulations were onerous, but the more probable reason is the natural objection to being confined to associates of one's own sex. If it were possible to make a hotel successful from which one of the sexes was excluded, the experiment would have been tried long ago.

EVEN ALEX MCCLURE admits the ticket nominated by the Harrisburg Convention is a strong one. In an editorial in the *Times* he says:

"Those who dream that Colonel Hoyt will be easily vanquished in the coming battle are but idle dreamers. He is personally popular and deservedly so. He is intelligent, manly and has no common share of creditable attributes. He was a gallant soldier, and outside of the single issue of a widely-hated rule that has favored him he has every element of popular strength. If he shall command the united and cordial support of the voters who cherish sincere devotion to Republicanism, he will prove to be the most available candidate of all those named for the position."

THE Beaver *Radical*: Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW says he will at once take the stump, especially in the northwestern counties in the State, and will urge the people to give their very heartiest support to the entire Republican ticket. This unselfish conduct will not surprise his very numerous friends.

AFTER mature reflection Judge BENTLY has decided to follow the example of SHEARER and has declined the nomination of the Greenbackers for Supreme Judge, and Chief Justice AGNEW has been placed on [illegible]

GENERAL HENRY M. HOYT.

We copy from BATES' *Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania*, the following sketch of General Hoyt:

"Henry Martin Hoyt, Colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment, and brevet Brigadier-General, was born in Luzerne county on the 8th of June, 1830. His parents were natives of Connecticut. He was educated at Lafayette and Williams college, graduated at the latter in 1849. He studied law in the office of George W. Woodward, and early took a good rank at the bar. The national cause found no more ready supporter, and he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifty-second in August, 1861. While on an examining board at Washington he studied diligently books upon tactics engineering, fortifications and the various requirements of a soldier. On the Peninsula he was of Nagle's brigade, and participated in the reconnoissance from Bottom's Bridge to Seven Pines in advance of the whole army, and commanded the party which constructed the bridge across the Chickahominy.

When the battle of Fair Oaks opened he rendered signal service by communicating to General Sumner the exact position of the Union troops, joining Sumner's column as it moved to the support of Heintzelman in that battle, and fighting under him to the end. This brigade had the honor of being selected to hold the enemy in check at the passage of the Chickahominy, and when recalled joined Franklin at White Oak Swamp, in both situations exhibiting the most undaunted courage.

At the close of this campaign Colonel Hoyt was ordered first to North Carolina, where he was engaged in the siege of Fort Wagner, the first serious obstacle in the reduction of Charleston. The operations were laborious and conducted under the terrible fire of the enemy and the more wasting effect of the summer's heat. For forty days the work was pushed. A single paragraph written by Colonel Hoyt at the time will illustrate its nature. After describing the busy scenes of the details, he says: "Over all this diversity of labor were constantly exploding at night the shells of the enemy. 'Cover Johnson!' would be called out from the lookout. There was a flash across the harbor. In ten or fifteen seconds comes a report, away up in the air is seen a steady twinkle. Presently it 'whistles' and 'wabbles' and roars like a coming storm. Down down on the heads of the men crouching behind the mounds of sand, lower and lower still, and in very imminent proximity, it winds up with a bang and a villainous whir-r-r of half a hundred pieces humming into the marshes, or mayhaps into the living muscles of its poor victims. Then the Bull of the Woods would open its pyrotechny, and Bee and Bean regard and the Peanut and Haskell, and so the thing was kept up until, tired and weary and mangled, the detail went out of the trenches at dawn."

When all was ready, a hundred guns opened upon devoted Wagner and the troops were held in readiness to assault, Col. Hoyt having been assigned the task of charging Fort Gregg, but before the time for the movement had come the enemy evacuated and the stronghold fell without a blow.

In June 1864, a plan was devised to capture Charleston by surprising the garrison guarding its approaches. The attempt was made on the night of the 3d July, in three divisons Colonel Hoyt, closely supported by other troops, leading that which was to capture Fort Johnson.

The channel was difficult, and the pilot, either through ignorance or treachery, utterly failed in the duty. Colonel Hoyt, determined to carry out his instructions, undertook the guidance and triumphantly cleared the bar. But precious time had been lost and as he approached the fort he was discovered and a simultaneous rapid fire was opened upon him. His supports failed to follow, though of this he was ignorant, and pushing boldly forward landed with 135 men, his whole party, charged and captured a two-gun battery. The heavy guns of Fort Johnson, two hundred yards beyond, where beginning to open their hoarse throats, while the intervals were filled with the sharp rattle of musketry.

No sign of wavering was seen in the entrepid band as they moved steadily forward, led by Col. Hoyt. They crossed the parapet, struggled at the crest face to face with the foe, and began to leap into the fort, when the astounding and mortifyiny fact was disclosed that they were unsupported. The whole garrison was now alive and swarming upon all sides. It was plain that a further struggle would be useless and the detachment surrendered as prisoners of war. The skill and daring displayed by Col. Hoyt and his men extorted the highest praise from friend and foe.

The Charleston *Mercury* of July 6th, said:

"The second column under Colonel Hoyt of the Fifty-Second Pennsylvania, who also had command of the expedition attacked the Brooke gun, and landing, Lieut. Boworth of the Second South Carolina Artillery was compelled to fall back, after himself and men fighting bravely. The enemy cheered by this success, with their commander at their head waving his sword, advanced in heavy force upon Fort Johnson; but these were receceived with a terrific fire by the light and heavy batteries on the line."

General Foster in command of the department said in orders: "The boats commanded by Colonel Hoyt, Lieutenant-Colonel Conyngham, and Lieutenants Stevens and Evans, all of the Fifty-Second Pennsylvania, rowed rapidly to the shore, and these officers with Adjutant Bunyan (afterward killed) and 135 men, landed and drove the enemy, but deserted by their comrades were obliged to surrender to superior numbers. Col. Hoyt bestowes unqualified praise on the officers and men who landed with him; of these seven were killed and sixteen wounded. He himself deserves great credit for his energy in urging the boats forward and bringing them through the narrow channel, and the feeling which led him to land a the head of his men was the prompting of a gallant spirit which deserves to find more imitators."

General Schemmelfinning said, after recounting the preliminaries: "After this you placed yourself at the head of the column and led them most gallantly, faithfully carrying out as far as possible, with the small number of men who landed with you, the orders given you by me. Had you been supported as your brave conduct deserved, it would have insured the success of the expedition [illegible] operations then being carried on in front of Charleston."

"Colonel Hoyt, with other Union officers, was sent to Macon, and subsequently to Charleston, where they were exposed to the sweep of the Union guns. On his way thither he, with some companions, leaped from the cars and undertook to make their way to the Union fleet, but were tracked by bloodhounds and all captured. After his exchange he returned to his regiment, and at the close of hostilities, which occurred not long after, resumed the practice of his profession. In 1867 he was appointed by Governor Geary Additional Law Judge of the Eleventh district. He discharged its duties with honor and dignity until the ensuing election, when one of the dominent party was chosen to succeed him. In person he is full six feet in height, well proportioned, and of a dignified presence. He was married in 1855 to Miss Mary E. Loveland."

THE DEMOCRATIC PLOT.

We commend to the careful perusal of our readers the able and argumentative address of the Congressional Committee touching the revolutionary doings of the Democratic majority in Congress. It is not quite a score of years since the same Democratic party revolted against the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and deluged the country in a bloody war; common prudence and precaution demand that a recurrence of such a calamity be carefully guarded against. The party in this district can discharge their duty in the matter by returning Col. OVERTON, our present able and influential member, to the next Congress.

The Republican Congressional Committee has issued the following address:

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1878.

To the Voters of the United States:

The Democratic House of Reprdsentatives has to-day by a party vote adopted a resolution which under the pretense of investigation, is to lay the foundation for a revhlutionary expulsion of the President from his office. This is the culmination of a plot which has been on foot from the day that Hayes and Wheeler were constitutionally declared elected. It made its first public appearance in the resolution of the last Democratic House adopted at the close of the session, declaring that Tilden and Hendricks were elected. Tilden and Hendrics subsequently made similar public declarations themselves. A few timid members have long held back, and some of them, after being coerced to the final vote, still pretend that they will halt as soon as their partial and one-sided investigation shall have ended. In other words, they intend, after hearing subornED evidence, to bring in a verdict that Hayes is a usurper and that he shall not remain in office. These men have no control in the Democratic party. They dared not even follow Alexander H. Stephens in a unit against caucus dictation to the extent of showing some semblance of fair play. They will be impotent in the future as they have been in the past. Moreover, it is difficult to believe in their sincerity in view of the public avowal of their party that its purpose is, if possible to displace the President. It is a matter of history that the resolution just adopted was framed to express this object. The Speaker of the House was consulted in advance as to whether he would rule that it was a privileged question. The party managers were anxious to conceal their purposes if possible. In this they were defeated by the Speaker, who would not rule it a question of privilege unless it clearly assailed the title of the President. The resolution being offered, he read a carefully prepared opinion, decliring it to be a question of the highest privilege because it involved the question of the validity of Hayes' title. Here are the very words:

"A higher privilige than the one here involved and broadly and directly presented as to the rightful occupancy of the Chief Executive chair of the government, and the connection of the high government officials with frauds alleged, the Chair is unable to conceive. The Chair finds enumerated among the questions of privilige set down in the Manual the following: "Election of President." The Chair therefore, rules that the preamble and resolution embrace questions of privilege of the highest character, and recognizes the right of the gentleman from New York to offer the same."

Upon this the Republicans commenced a struggle against the revolutionary scheme which, after five days' duration terminated in the success of the conspirators. The Republicans offered the fullest investigation into alleged frauds, by whichever party charged to have been committed, but the Democracy pursued its course shamelessly and relentlessly, and stifled all inquiry into attempts at bribery in Oregon, South Carolina and Louisiana, and murder and violence in several of the States. Neither amendment nor debate was allowed. The previous question was applied and enforced. The scheme, if pursued—and it is now fully inaugurated—can only have the effect of further paralyzing business of all kinds, preventing the restoration of confidence which seemed promising, casting a gloom over every household and bringing our nation into reproach before the civilized world. The peace of the country is the first considerations of patriots. This new effort of the Democracy to inaugurate anarchy and to Mexicanize the government by throwing doubts upon the legitimacy of the title of the President is in keeping with the record of that party, one wing of which rebelled against the government while the other wing gave them aid and comfort. We call therefore upon all who opposed the rebellion of 1861, without distinction of party, to rally again to the support of the law, order and stable government, and to overwhelm with defeat the reckless agitators who to gain political power, would add to the present distresses of the country by shaking the foundation of the government they failed in four years' war to destroy.

By unanimous order of the committee.

EUGENE HALE, Chairman
GEORGE C. GORHAM, Secretary.

THE DEMOCATIC CONVENTION.

That was a gay old time the Democracy had at Pittsburg last week. When the Convention finally assembled it was found necessary to have the roll called by a Republican. After a stormy session, occupying nearly a whole day, in which personal encounters were frequently imminent, the machine was put in motion. WALLACE was the engineer, and aided by such men as McCLULLAN and his Philadelphia roughs, made a ticket, follows:

Governor—ANDREW H. DILL,
Lt. Governor—JOHN FERTIG.
Judge of Supreme Court—H. P. ROSS,
Secretary of Internal Affairs—J. S AFRICA,

Col. PIOLLET received 16 votes on the first ballot and 5 on the last.

GEN. DAVIS, writing from Paris, says that the United States will excel all the world at the Exhibition in such articles as these: Agricultural impliments and machinery, saws, tacks and nails, watches, dentists' instruments and artificial teeth, bolts, tools, tin and wooden ware, reed organs, oilcloth, screws, firearms, locks and door fastenings, augers and bits, and many other articles he cannot now remember.

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

THROUGH THE WEST.

From our Special Correspondent.

The motto seems to be, "Westward, Ho!" and with that in view we will take a little jaunt and see what we can see. On a May day we start on our wanderings, and reaching Buffalo the same night nothing of interest occurs. The next morning, taking the Great Western Route of Canada, it is but a short ride until the farfamed Niagara Falls are reached. After stopping a short time we are soon whirling our way through the Queen's Dominion. The country for about 50 miles after leaving Niagara is very level, and with Lake Ontario to our left the scenes along the line are very fine: For the next 40 to 50 miles the country is rough and hilly, and then we come to plains again and very fine farms. Passing Hamilton, Paris and London in rapid succession soon Detroit is reached, and we pass into an even country again. From Detroit the route to Chicago is across Southern Michigan and through the towns of Ypsilante, Badan, Alton, Jackson Battle Creek, Kalamazoo and Mansfield. Through this territory the country for the most of the way is level and the farms well cultivated and in good order. One noticeable thing along this line is that almost every farmhouse has a wind-mill near by to pump water. On nearing Chicago the country is covered nearly all over with a white sand and with very little vegetation; and still further on is a long swamp which extends up to the city of Chicago.

Chicago of the present day still shows the ravages of the big fire. A great many places are not yet rebuilt, though that portion that has been built over has some very fine and elegant stores and business places, and its hotels surpass all other cities. The work of filling the vacant places is fast going on, and it will be but a few years before very little will remain of the landmarks of the great fire.

Leaving Chicago by the Chicago & Alton road, our route is towards Kansas City. The Chicago & Alton road is one of the finest roads in the West, and makes two hours' quicker time to Kansas City than any other route. The route is down over the Illinois prairies and crossing the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Mo., then direct across the State of Missouri to Kansas. The cars for through passengers are fitted up with reclining chairs which turn on a pivot, and are equal to and fitted up with all the convenience of palace cars. For this no extra charge is made. Dining cars are attached to all through trains, and meals as good as those obtained at any first-class hotel are served while traveling at the rate of 30 miles per hour, and at the reasonable charge of 75 cents each. Arriving at Kansas City after a 21 hours' ride we are now at the portals of Kansas, and in future will give you an opinion of that State. SX.

THE SAYRE ELECTION DISTRICT.

SAYRE, PA., May 24, 1878.

MR. EDITOR: The great injustice done to the Sayre election district by the late County Convention, in slutting out the delegates from that district, and thus depriving the people of any representation, is exciting a good deal of comment throughout the county, and so far as I can learn, the tone of that comment is anything but flattering to the action of the Convention or the instigator of the great wrong.

We think it comes with an ill grace for a delegate, and a substitute delegate at that, from a borough made up of several election districts, and each district represented by two delegates to get up in a convention and start such a movement. As an exhibition of cheek it is about the checkiest thing on record. The usage of the Republican Convention and the Democratic Convention for years, has been to admit two delegates from each election district. And further than that, the Democratic Convention and Greenback Convention admitted delegates from the several election districts of Athens township. Then why this sudden change in the face of all usuage and precedings? There looks to be something dark in the fence somewhere. All we ask is even handed justice! Our delegates will not go to the convention begging the privilege of a seat. They will take a seat as their right to represent their constituents. We believe the next convention will cheerfully accord us that right.

As to the suggestion that a convention of the County Committee be called to fix the basis of representing throughout the County. My opinion is, that inasmuch as no such action was contemplated when that committee was appointed, such a course would be very injudicious.

And I believe it is a matter that belongs properly to the convention itself, to be acted on only after fair notice is given. The suggestion to cut down the number of delegates would not be satisfactory.

The fabric of our government seems to be founded on a representation of two delegates from each State, whether large or small to represent us in the United States Senate. And when we make up our Electoral College we elect two delegates at large and the balance is made up on the number of voters.

I would adopt this same plan. And in conclusion allow me to say that I think the best thing the convention can do, is to right the great wrong done to our election districts, and then go on and attend to its legitimate business, and put up a ticket made up of good sound honest men; such men as will give character to the several offices, and then they can go before the people with a prospect of electing them.

Yours Truly,
J. F. OVENSHIRE.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

DURAND, ILL., May 6, 1878.

EDITOR REPORTER: Through the kindness of friends in Ulster, in your county, I am frequently favored with copies of your excellent paper, and the thought has come to me that perhaps a few words from Illinois might be of some interest to your readers, as notes from your county are to me. Towanda was the place of my birth; and while I have but little knowledge of anything connected with your city, I am always pleased to read your paper and to note the improvements that are being made from time to time.

Our farmers are nearly through with their seeding. We have had the earliest Spring that has been known for years. Wheat was sown as early as the 20th of February. There has been more acres of this article sown than formerly, with prospects of a good crop. Corn is our main crop, and is just now being planted by the hundred acres. The weather has been bad for early planting on account of rains. The following are the prices for produce: Wheat, 70 cts. to $1; oats, 18 to 22 cts.; corn, 28 to 35 cts.; rye, 60 cts.; barley, 25 to 50 cts. per bushel; tame hay $6, wild hay $5 per ton; butter, 6 to 12 cts.; cheese, 10 to 12 cts. per pound; eggs, 6 cts. per doz., and everything else proportionately low, consequently many of our farmers complain bitterly of hard times. The trouble is, the most of them don't know how to economize.

Our people are wideawake on the subject of Temperance, and many old topers are being converted,—which gladdens the hearts of wives, children and friends. I believe that the day is not far distant when it will be much more popular to be and advocate right than it now is in our midst. Whisky men here have drawn the lines and we propose to stay with them, feeling confident that the right will eventually prevail.

With kind wishes for success of your paper, I am, very respectfully,

H. C. J.

GLEANINGS.

THERE are 138 candidates for office in Butler county.

FINE cattle are being shipped from York county to Europe.

MISSOURI, with 13 Congressional districts, has 78 willing candidates.

THREE hundred thousand Texas Cattle are moving toward the northern markets.

THE Russian positions at San Stefano have been moved nearer those of the Turks.

LANCASTER county's tobacco product for the year is expected to reach 150,000 pounds.

THREE hundred and nine oil wells were completed last month, an increase of 107 over March.

A COHASSET (Mass.) man has been fined $5 and cost for assulting his grandmother, who has weathered ninety-one years.

THE contest for the Schuylkill county District Attorneyship still continues. Mr. SCHALCK, Democrat, is in possession, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Republican, contests.

POTTSTOWN claims to have the finest shade trees in the State.

A SCOTCH tramp in the Lancaster workhouse is astonishing people by his wonderful vocal powers.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Vienna the Montenegrins threaten to occupy the promised territory.

THE Trenton *Gazette* pronounces in favor of nominating General Grant for President in 1880.

A CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., mill recently rolled the first bar of steel ever manufactured in the south.

THE scheme of the English government to readjust all taxation has caused intense excitement at Malta.

THE lectures of Charley Ross' father are well attended in the northern portion of the State.

OF all the States in the Union, Colorado stands alone in not promising an exceptionally heavy harvest.

THE exports from Philadelphia for April were greater than ever known in the business of the city.

THEODORE TILTON sailed for Europe, May 18. He will visit his daughters, who are in Stuttgart, Germany.

THE business men of New Orleans are moving actively in the matter of a commercial treaty with France.

E. H. COWLES, patentee of Cowles' feather renovator, dropped dead on the street at Sharon a few days ago.

R. W. EVANS & Co.'s oil tank at Bradford burst on Wednesday night, resulting in the loss of 22,000 barrels of oil.

THE tankage to be erected for the new pipe line at Sharon, Mercer county, will have a capacity of 50,000 barrels.

QUEEN VICTORIA will shortly visit Woolwich for the first time in twenty-two years. She will inspect the troops.

A REPUBLICAN paper in Kentucky suggests Gen. Bristrow's name as the party candidate for Governor of the State.

BERLIN is so ill provided with churches and clergymen that there is only one of the latter to about 8500 of the people.

GEORGIA'S birth-rate since 1865 has been slightly over thirty per cent. among the whites and over fifty among the blacks.

THE Porte will allow no further addition to the British fleet at Ismia. An exchange of ships will be permitted, however.

COUNT MOLTKE recently visited Copenhagen for the first time in nearly fifty years, when he left the Danish service as a sub-lieutenant.

A SQUIRREL nibbled the reeds of an organ in a church near Stouchburg, Berks county, recently, causing damage to the amount of twenty dollars.

THE fact came out in a trial in San Francisco the other day that a woman had carried $20,000 in greenbacks in her bustle for nearly six months.

AN old man in Lebanon, who has withered seventy-five winters, wants to bet that he can walk from that place to Reading and back in one day.

BOSTON'S city debt has been reduced $1,133,475 during the year ending April 30, and is now $42,457,022, and the sinking fund amounts to $15,770,000.

THE ancient tower of Ospermont, Switzerland, which was connected with a castle built by the Roman Emperor Valentine in the year 368, fell recently.

NOBODY is convicted of murder out in Deadwood. If this crime deserves any notice at all, he fined from $5 to 10 $for shooting at a mark within the city limits.

THEODORE TILTON is announced to sail for Europe on Saturday, to visit his daughters, who are in Stuttgart, Germany. Mrs. TILTON will not accompany him.

TELEPHONES are placed a few miles apart along the mountainous part of the Central Pacific Railroad, so that trackwalkers may report whenever they pass them.

AS Epson salt mine has been found twelve miles from Chattanooga. The deposit is two feet thick and is easy of access. It is pure, and only requires crushing to make it maketable.

BOGUS silver dollars, made of block tin bismuth and pulverized glass, are being freely circulated in the west. They imitate exactly the the true color and ring, and are about right in weight.

WALTERS, the young Harvard senior who recently died in the Worcester Insane Asylum, is said to have killed himself by studying nineteen hours without cessation either for eating or sleep.

COUNT DASILEWSKI, regarded as the richest man in Russia, and who had for many years past enjoyed an income of 5,000,000 a year, died at St. Petersburg, recently, at the age of ninety-two.

MR. LANGHOR, aged seventy-three years, who achieved some prominence early in the war by urging the Confederate forces to take no prisoners, is the most prominent candidate for Governor of Alabama.

AN attack was made on Sell's circus at Oil City on Monday, and one of the employees, William Bailey, fatally injured by a blow over the head. This is the same circus that was badly treated recently at a Kentucky town.

GEN. E. P ALEXANDER, GEN. LEE'S Chief of Artillery during the last years of the war, has been elected President of the Georgia railroad, defeating Judge KING, who has been president of the road for the past thirty years.

MR. CHRISTIAN K. ROSS says that of the large number of boys who have at one time or other been supposed to be the lost boy Charlie, only three were found to have been kidnapped, the others being poor little friendless waifs.

GEORGE WATSON and Alfred Rankin, who lodged at Gorman's Hotel, Bellefonte on Thursday night, arose and drank by mistake from a bottle of carbolic acid. One of them died soon afterwards, and the other is not expected to recover.

THE Pittsburg Leader had a telephone connecting its office with the hall in which the Democratic Convention was held on Wednesday, and was thus enabled to bulletin reports of the doings several minutes in advance of its contemporaries.

THE London *Times* advocates enlisting boys of fourteen to sixteen years, and keeping them in a training-school until they shall have attained sufficient strength and knowledge of their duties to render them fit to take their places in the ranks.

THE appointment of coal production for the month of June, as arranged by the board of control, assures four weeks work next month. The quota assigned for the month, with the 70,000 tons remaining to be mined of the amount previously assigned, makes about 700,000 tons, or 175,000 tons per week for four weeks.

MANUS KULL, better known as the "The Bum" has been discharged from imprisonment under the two term rule. He was the principal witness against Pat Hester, Peter M'Hugh and Patrick Tully hanged at Bloomsburg on the 25th of March. With the shaking of the Bloom dust from his feet Columbia county is rid of her last caged Mollie Maguire

THE Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will meet in mass convention in Williamsport, June 11, 12, 13. The leading railroads have granted reduced rates of fare, tickets good from June 10 to 18, which will give all who desire, after the adjournment of the convention, an opportunity to extend their trip to Watkin's Glen, oil regions, or other adjacent resorts.

NO LABOR TROUBLES ANTICIPATED.

HARRISBURG, May 25.—Inquiries at the executive and military departments of the State Government today failed to elicit a corroboration of alarming stories of anticipated labor troubles which have recently come from certain sections of the State. No intelligence has been received here which would justify the statement that things look decidedly bad; nothing is known of any contemplated concentration of troops, as no orders have gone forth from either the Governor or Adjutant General to that effect. No unusual military preparations or movements have been or are being made, and none are necessary, for the reason that the Governor and his staff are now and always have been on the alert for trouble, and the military forces at their command are always in such a condition of preparedness as to render them efficient immediately upon being called into service. The military history of the State for the past ten years is sufficient proof of the truth of this assertion. Some arms were sent to an eastern county, but they were merely sent in exchange for old-fashioned weapons which were returned to the State Arsenal. When interrogated on the subject to-day, the Governor said that if trouble was anticipated in any section of the State it is quite likely that the civil authorities would inform him, but as yet he has received no such notification. There are many rumors from all parts of the country, and there may be trouble in the future, but there is none whatever at present. A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from the western part of the State said that trouble is apprehended at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, where several Mollie Maguires are on trial for arson and murder, and it is feared the miners of that section may attempt a disturbance. It may be that from this small speck have grown the clouds of war which trouble so many persons throughout the State. The friends of law and order can rest assured that when trouble of that character comes, if come it will, it will be suppressed with a vigor and thoroughness which will tend greatly to prevent a speedy recurrence of the disorder.

DEMOCRATS ON THE TICKET.

A special Washington dispatch says: Democratic Congressmen do not hesitate to say that there was no enthusiasm for the ticket at Pittsburg, and they fear it will be impossible to arouse any as the canvass progresses. They express the future fear that the dissensions so apparant in the Convention will not be smoothed over in time to solidify the party and organize it for effective service. Not a man of them expects to see the ticket win. Some of them say that the nomination of Dill will cost the party 25,000 votes in the oil regions; they do not think that Fertig will be strong with that interest. They also anticipate trouble in the west, which had set its heart first on Hopkins, and next on defeating Dill.

Colonel Maish, of York, who was himself a candidate for Governor, says that the ticket might have been much better, and is strong only because the Republican ticket is very weak. He believes Dill to be a man of unexceptionable character, and thinks he would make a good Governor if he could be elected. Of his election nobody here has any serious thought.

Colonel Mackey, of Lock Haven district, thinks the ticket a good one, but regrets dissensions which cropped out so strongly in the convention. Col. Mackey and Mr. Collins were the only two Dill men in the Pennsylvania delegation. Messrs Maish, Stinger, Turney, Reilly, Bridges, Wright, and, of course, Randall, were strongly against him; some because they had individual preferences, and the Speaker because his motto was anything to beat Wallace.

The speaker's defeat at the Convention has been the subject of General conversation to-day. There are those who go so far as to predict that Senator Wallace will carry the war into the Speaker's district, and, by defeating him for nomination, punish him for leading the field against Dill and the rest of the slate. In this connection, it is said that 'Squire M'Mullen gaye it to be understood that he wanted to be solid with the winning man, and would, if called on, use his power against Randall's re-nomination. A Pennsylvania Democratic Consgressman said to-day that there was but one man in the delegation upon whose support Randall could rely in making his fight for the Speakership of the next House.

TOWANDA MARKETS.

REPORTED BY STEVENS & LONG,
General dealers in Groceries and Produce, Patton's Block, corner Main and Bridge Streets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1878.

	WHOLESALE.	RETAIL.
Flour per bbl	$ 6 00@$7 50	$ 50@$8 00
Flour per sack		1 65@ 2 00
Corn Meal per 100 lbs		1 25@
Chop Feed		1 40@
Wheat per bush	1 25@ 1 30	1 40@ 1 45
Corn