Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, July 25, 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.

WHY.

Why should any Republican in Bradford county vote the Greenback ticket? It is admitted that the Greenbackers will not carry the State, and a Republican vote given for their candidates is only aid for the Democracy. The Democrats hve been the bitterest enemies of the Greeback currency. They opposed its first issue and sneered at it in every shape They slandered the credit of the Government upon which it rested, and, between their armed rebellion in the South and their underhanded opposition in the North, they at one time so weakened the Government that $2.84 in greenbacks were only worth one dollar in gold. Nearly all the financial troubles of the day come from that depreciation, caused wholly by the Democratic party, and the effort to redeem the greenbacks, according to contract, an effort which the Democrats are doing their best to impede. The worst enemies of the greenback are the men who tried first to destroy the Government whose integrity was one of the pillars on which the paper currency rested, and, secondly, to take away the pledge of a specie payment which was its other support. An enemy of the Greenback can consistently oppose its redemption, but a friend cannot. Republicans of Bradford county do you desire to aid such a party to succeed in this State. You can do so by voting the Greenback ticket.

GOOD SENSE.

Although not so intended, perhaps, the following extract from the letter of WM. FOYLE, Esq., in last week's *Journal*, is a pointed and merited rebuke to the demagoguery and cant of most Democratic papers and orators, who are continually charging the "hard times" upon the Republican party. We commend Mr. F.'s views to the careful attention of his late associates in the Greenback party as well as all who complain about "hard times." The remedy suggested is the only feasible road to renewed activity and prosperity in business:

"It is true, the very hard times that we are passing through, with a large amount of labor out of employment, naturally produces a spirit of discontent and despondency among a large class of our people, but this we shall overcome—not by wild and chimerical ideas of finance, but by the patience and good sense of the American people. Upon the wreck and ruin of lost fortunes and the rubbish of inflation, we must now try to resume specie payment, and if successful, times must generally improve, or else the history of other nations which have passed through similar ordeal is false. We must wait patiently for a better state of affairs mainly through natural causes. Money will always accommodate and regulate itself to the wants of trade and industry. These views I believe have stood the test of time and are in record with the financial sentiments of Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party. The truth never changes; what was true in regard to the finances in his day and generation is true now."

If all of Mr. FOYLE's political dogmas were as sound as the above declarations, he would be a wise political leader. But, alas! he is joined to Democratic idols, and when the day of election comes we fear will stultify himself by voting for DILL, inflation and resumption repeal. Consistency is a jewel.

PETER HERDIC has issued a lengthy address to his fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania setting forth his views on the financial questions of the day. Of course, he takes the extreme inflation view of the subject and advocates the election of men who favor his views, regardless of old political affiliations. While we differ with Mr. HERDIC, we should be glad to publish his letter, but its great length precludes the possibility of our doing so. Mr. H. is entitled to great credit for the part he has taken in building up the business enterprises of Williamsport and other portions of the State, and we regret exceedingly that he is compelled to suffer great loss from the depression in monetary affairs.

WE direct especial attention to the communication of "Three Score" in another column. The author is one of the most unselfish, cadid and patriotic Republicans in the State. He is not a resident of this county and he has never been charged with being attached to the CAMERON, or any other ring. His suggestions are worthy of careful attention by the Republicans of this County.

WHEN Republicans meet together in the several townships and boroughs let them talk over the political interests of the district and decide to send the very best men as delegates to the convention. It is impossible to please all portions of the county, but any ticket fairly nominated should command the united support of the party.

THE candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are making a thorough canvass but all seem to be good-natured, and the successful candidates will have the hearty co-operation and support of all their competitors.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The opinion of the Attorney General, concerning the eight-hour law, about which so much has been said, is as follows: Attorney General DEVENS has furnished to the Secretary of the Navy his opinion on the eight-hour law, in reply to an inquiry suggested by that official in regard to a circular issued from the Navy Department on March 11, 1878. That circular announced that "The Department will contract for the labor of mechanics, foremen, leading men and laborers, on the basis of eight hours a day; but that all workmen electing to labor ten hours a day will receive a proportionate increase of their wages."

The Attorney General says: "The inquiry really suggested by you is whether this circular accords with the meaning and intent of section 3738 of the Revised Statutes, which declares that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States."

After a careful review of the case, based upon a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General gives his opinion that the circular is in accordance with the section above alluded to, and that workmen who perform ten hours labor may legally receive more pay than those who perform the eight.

THERE will be a chance for the exhibition of the favorite Democratic virtue in economy when the expenses of the various traveling committees come to be audited. Mr. POTTER, General BUTLER and their associates have removed their place of meeting to Atlantic City, where hops and seabathing will pleasantly relieve the tedium of examining Louisiana supervisors; we only regret that the removal was not made a little earlier, so that the fashionable Jersey watering-place might have enjoyed the company of Mrs. JENKS. The committee on the reorganization of the Army proposes to make a tour of the Summer resorts, and to labor alternately at the Virginia Springs, West Point, Saratoga and Niagara Falls. A trip to the coast of Labrador will perhaps afford pleasant diversion if the hot weather continues; camping in the Adriondacks may give the gentlemen some idea of a soldier's life; there is good society at Newport; and excellent clams are to be found at Coney Island. The member of Congress who franked his soiled linen home to the wash is fairly outdone by the committees which compel the United States to pay their hotel bills.—*Tribune.*

JUDGE STANTON, of Scranton, who was elected last year on the Labor-Reform ticket this year is a good Democrat and supports DILL for Governor. The Republican Labor-Reformers are loud and deep in their denunciations of his treachery, but it is nothing more than might have been expected. The side-show movements in politics are always in the interest of Democracy, and should be avoided by all the opponents of that organization. This action of the "Judge," it is claimed, is the result of a bargain with certain Democratic managers to transfer the National vote of Luzerne to DILL for a consideration. This is the game to be played throughout the State. Republicans who have been led to honestly support the Workingmen's candidates heretofore are not likely to be caught in such a trap.

THE *Argus* and papers sympathizing with it, already begin to cry "CAMERON," in the hope to frighten timid Republicans. For our part we do not see what the campaign in this county has to do with Mr. CAMERON. Our first duty is to defeat the disloyal Democracy! when this is accomplished we shall have plenty of time to decide who the Republicans desire to represent them in the United States Senate. If there are men in the party who desire the success of a Democrat to a CAMERON, or any other sound Republican, they had better join the opposition at once.

BUTLER wants to pay the bonds in greenbacks. So do we. An honest greenback is as good as coin, and we mean to make all greenbacks honest. The bonds are payable in coin. Greenbacks are payable in coin. One is as good as the other. Both bond-holders and laborers can take their choice. When the bond-holder gets coin for his bonds the laboring man shall have coin for his greenbacks. We are opposed to one kind of money for the money lender and another for for the people.

THE triumph of the Democracy is heralded by the Confederate demand for $3,000,000,000 as payment of fraudulent rebel claims, the confiscation of the property of the loyal States, the ruin of their industry, and the beggary of all ranks and classes of their people, Democrat and Republican. Loyalty must redeem its crimes by the amplest tribute to treason.

A cable special, says General GRANT was received with great enthusiasm by the crowds of people, when he landed at Gothenburg, Sweden, and on reaching Christiana, the capital of Norway, on the 13th, over ten thousand people greeted him. King OSCAR will come to Christiana to receive the General, and give him a state dinner.

A NEW CANDIDATE—W. H. SHAW, of Rome, Pa., is a candidate for the office of County Commissioner on the Greenback platform.

THE hot weather produces a lull in the political excitement.

A BUGAL BLAST FROM A. H. DILL'S HOME.

Editor of Mifflinburg (Union Co.) Telegraph:

As a sufficient answer to DILL's assertion, at Pittsburg, that the Republicans are responsible for the financial evils of the times, please publish the following FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE, from the New-York *Tribune:*

The Rebellion was Democratic. It broke out in Democratic States. It was confined to Democratic States. It was hatched by Southern Democrats. It was fostered by Northern Democrats. Democrats officered the Rebel army. Democrats made up the rank and file. Democrats filled every office in the Confederate Government, from the Presidency down to the clerkships and the messengerships. There wasn't a Republican with a shoulder-strap, or a musket, or a "place" in the whole devilish concern. In the Democratic city of Washington, under the Democratic administration of Buchanan, the Rebellion was conspired and prepared. A Democratic member of that Democratic administration stripped the Forts of Arms, and smuggled them over to the South, and sent the army where it would be unavailable, or could be easily captured. A Democratic Secretary of the Treasury plundered his trust to supply the Rebellion with money. A Democratic President, entreated to do something for the Nation, refused, declaring and arguing that the Government could not Constitutionally defend itself, and that it was unlawful to coerce Rebels; and he sat sullenly down, and allowed the Nation's arsenals to be plundered, and the Nation's ships, navy-yards and fortresses to be seized, and the Rebel armies to be organized, without lifting a finger to prevent. "Democrats," throughout every Northern and Western State, applauded the conduct of their Democratic President—adopted and defended his Democratic doctrine, that the Government had no right to apply force to suppress a Rebellion—and, from the word "Go," politically opposed every legislative, financial, military and moral measure taken to speedily and successfully prosecute the war, and save the Nation's life. THE COUNTRY'S PAST AND PRESENT WOES ARE DEMOCRATIC—all and every of them, without one solitary exception.

A Western editor adds to this terrible indictment:

Let Democratic journals and orators howl over the debt and taxes their war has brought. They but magnify their own sins. *Every dollar of debt is a Democratic legacy. Every tax is a Democratic gift. Every Government stamp is a Democratic sticking-plaster. Every person in the United States drinks Democracy in his tea, his coffee and his whisky, and in the sugar wherewith he sweetens them.* Each ingredient pays its quota for the cost of Democracy to the country. The smoker inhales Democracy. The sick man is physicked with Democracy. The laboring man gives about one hour's labor every day to pay for Democracy. The capitalist pays one-tenth of his income for the cost of the Democratic party. Every transfer of property is saddled with the Democratic burden. Before he is begotten, the child is subject to the Democratic tax. From the cradle to the grave he never is free from it. The funeral mourning must first pay the penalty of Democratic rule, and a portion of that which he leaves behind must go into this Democratic vortex. Generation after generation will carry the Democratic burden from birth to death. But for the Democratic party, the hundreds of thousands of young men whose bones are strewn over the South would now be productive laborers and the support and comfort of families now desolate. No one can attempt to deny this indictment. No one can pretend to say that the Democratic party had any cause for the Rebellion. Yet it has the effrontery to cry over the burdens of taxation. As the father of the Democratic party, when he had stripped Job of family and possessions, charged it to his own sins, and sought to draw him from his integrity, so his Democratic sons now come forward with equal effrontery and charge their doings upon the loyal people and hypocritically howl over their afflictions, and seek to seduce them from their integrity, to elect to power the party that has brought all these woes upon the land.

And you, ANDY DILL, at Lewisburg, in February, 1861, when the Rebels were conspiring, "hissed" them on. This you continued to do until they invaded Pennsylvania. Then, you aided "the emergency" movement. All this time, HARRY HOYT was in hard service, fighting the Rebels, and exposing all a man holds dear in life for the preservation of the Union and the downfall of American Slavery!

THESE BE TRUTHS. The Rebels hope, by carrying the Keystone State for DILL, to carry the Presidency in 1880. That must never be. To prevent it, we must keep Pennsylvania in line. Then "rally 'round the flag, boys," and be not deceived nor betrayed.

A FREEMAN.

SENATOR CAMERON TO THURLOW WEED.

The Distinguished Pennsylvanian Corrects a Couple of Reportorial Errors.

Ex-Senator Cameron has writen a letter to Thurlow Weed, to correct a misapprehension as to what he said relating to President Linclon's second nomination, Mr. Cameron's letter is as follows:

DONGAL FARM, Lancaster County, Pa., July 9, 1878.—*My Dear Sir:* On my way here, I have been reading *your* letter in the New York *Tribune* of *Friday* last, and I hasten, at once, to say that in the interview to which you allude I was mistaken-ly supposed to have said "Wood" when I said "Wade." Of course I spoke of Mr. Chase and Mr. Wade as opposing a second term for Mr. Lincoln, and not of you, whom everybody knew to be zealously in favor of it. There was another error in the same interview, in making me speak of a movement to "impeach Mr. Lincln," when in fact I was only speaking of the movement to prevent his renomination. With these two exceptions, the report of what I said was singularly accurate, and these mistakes were so slight that I supposed every reader would correct them for himself, or I would have done so.

All I said in reference to Mr. Lincln's Cabinet, and in regard to the Russian Mission is literally true, and I do not doubt that what you say is equally so. And the variance between us is only another illustration of the difference of impression created by the difference of standpoints. Indeed, it happens that I have a note from Mr. Lincln, in his own handwritting, dated as early as December 31, 1860, in which he announces his determination to nominate me to the Senate "as Secretary of the Treasury, or as Secretary of War, which of the two I have not yet definitely decided."

I need not assure you that I reciprocate fully the kind sentiments you express toward me, and you are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this note.

Very truly yours,
SIMON CAMERON.

LORD BEACONSFIELD has just been made a member of the Order of the Knights of the Garter, by Queen VICTORIA.

REMARKABLE MEETING.

Twin Strangers Meet Unknown—A Brother and Sister After Being Separated in West Indies for Thirty-five Years.

In Binghamton.

A rather singular, and still romantic coincident, is that of a brother and sister who suddenly became separated in the West Indies some thirty-five years ago, and after a continued search of thirty-five years, meeting in this city.

On the St. Bartholomew of the West Indies in 1843, lived a family named Naylor,—a father, mother, and two children, a boy and a girl. The son, named Thomas, suddenly disappeared from home, and the only trace that could be found of his whereabouts was of his shipping at sea. Years passed, and still nothing was heard from Thomas. The daughter came north and was married in New York to Mr. John N. Bogert, and finally removed with her husband to this city some eighteen years ago. Mrs. Bogert, well known in Binghamton as one of our best music instructors, and an organist of the Centenary church, was the heroine of this romantic story, and is the mother of five children, three of whom are married. She had given up all hope of ever seeing her brother Thomas alive again, and had been led to believe him lost at sea. In the meantime her father and mother had passed away in the old home at Bartholomew.

Early last Saturday morning a strange appearing gentleman knocked at the door of Mrs. Bogert's residence, on Cedar street, and when met by Mrs. Bogert affectionately expressed a desire to kiss her. Mrs. Bogert, in sudden fright, slammed the door close and sent her son to drive away, as she supposed, a well-dressed tramp. The son met the stranger, and was told to ask his mother to come and meet her brother "Tom." The meeting can be imagined.

Mr. Thomas Naylor is now a gentleman of upwards of fifty years of age, and for the last twelve or fifteen years he has devoted considerable time in looking for his lost sister. While in New-York last week, on his way back to the West Indies, he came across parties who were acquainted with Mrs. Bogert, and after informing Mr. Naylor of her marriage many years ago, he furnished him her address. Mr. Naylor came directly to this city, and was soon able to see his sister. He is now the owner of three ships on Lake Michigan, and his home in is Chicago. After passing many years on the Atlantic, he returned to inland waters. He is now en route for the West Indies, in order to look after the burial place of his father and mother, and to attend to the business left by them.—*Binghamton Leader.*

FROM BLONDE TO BRUNETTE.

The Phenomenal Change that Was Effected by a Bolt of Lightning.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in a recent issue, says: Seldom has the electric fluid done a more curious thing than on yesterday morning at three o'clock at the residence of H. I. Guild. Mr. Guild and his wife were occupying a bedroom in the second story and Lottie a bright faced child of four years of age, with golden curls, occupied a double cot on the first floor in company with her grandmother, Mrs J. J. Ames, aged about fifty years. This cot was placed under the opening of the main flue of the chimney. The first recollection that Mr. Guild had of the situation was that he was on the floor of the bedroom with his wife clinging to him and screaming. He turned on the light, and at first glance discovered that the patches of plastering in the ceiling of his room and in the room adjoining were hanging over his head, and the lathing protruding. The shingles in the vicinity the of chimney were toren up. He then concluded that lightning had done the work. The next thought was the grandmother and his daughter Lottie, below. Upon arriving in their room, the little innocent, her face, head of curls, and hands black with the soot of the flue, commenced to clap her hands at the appearence of the grandmother, who was also blackened with the soot. Upon examination Mrs. Ames was found to be in an insensible condition and a doctor was summoned. He applied remedies.

The child told the story of how the fire came down the chimney and knocked herself and "grandma" from the cot to the floor. The child was then subjected to a severe bath, and then was discovered the most remarkable feature of the whole affair. The profussion of curls, which were of unusual length, reaching almost to the child's waist, and which had been of a bright golden hue, were of a blue-black or an inky color from the roots to the tip. A closer examination revealed the still further singular fact that the scalp of the head was also colored, indelibly it seemed the same as the hair. Up to six o'clock on yesterday afternoon, after a lapse of fifteen hours, und after repeated washing with ammonia and other solutions, every hair remained the same shade as when the charge was first noticed, and so with the scalp of the head.

The physician said that the remarkable change might have been the result of electricity, but beyond this he did not venture an explanation. He had heard of one or two instances like it. The vitality of the hair did not seem to be destroyed, for it was still as soft as silken skeins. The child seemed as lively as a cricket, and rather pleased than otherwise with the sudden transformation from a brunette without cost.

THE Boston *Herald*, a Democratic journal, thus speaks of President HAYES and the Fraud Committee:

Nothing whatever that scorches so much as a thread of the President's garment has been established by a scrap of documentary evidence, or by the testimony of one witness whose oath should carry a feather's weight. According to present appearances Mr. Hayes walked on the Anderson matter with upright circumspection, and brought out clean boots, though the road was very muddy. In this respect the developments, undoubtedly, fall far below the expectations of the promoters of the investigation.

THE Secretary of the Treasury holds over $200,000,000 of coin and bullion. This will become a part of the currency of the country as soon as coin payment is resumed, carrying the circulating money up to more than $900,000,000. Why should this not be done at once? It is an expensive folly to hold so much coin as a commodity, when only a word is wanted to change it into money.

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

THROUGH THE WEST.

On the Northern Pacific Rail Road.

From our Special Correspondent.

St. Paul with its commerce, manufactories and fine public buildings, and Minneapolis with its elegant wide streets, massive flouring-mills and extensive business, are situated in the midst of a large, prosperous country, are the twin cities of the Northwest, and are samples of the thrift, wealth and industry of the people there. From St. Paul our route is Northward, and passing through a fine country for about 75 miles arrive at Sauk Rapids, and at this point reach the Northern Pacific Rail Road. The country from here is rough and uneven, and covered with a kind of scrub oak and small pines, until Brainard is reached. This is the junction with the road from Duluth, and 115 miles west of it. Brainard is a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi river, the country around being rough and unimproved, and its chief inhabitants the Chippoway Indians. There is a good hotel there, and the surrounding country presents fine inducements for sportsmen. The lakes abound in black and rock bass, pickerel and other fish, and the woods afford fine shooting for deer, partridge, ducks and wild geese. At this point a substantial wooden bridge spans the Mississippi river. Crossing the Missiasippi the country for many miles is wild and uncultivated, and is filled with innumerable lakes, ranging in size from 10 rods to 3 miles long, and in one place on the railroad five of these lakes can be seen from the train at one time. Now and then the smoke of an Indian camp is seen in the woods, and frequently bands of Indians are met out on their hunting and fishing excursions. Game of all kinds abounds in this region, and it may be called the hunter's paradise. Occasionally a hunter's camp is passed, with all the improvements that the sportsman demands, and are in striking contrast to the Indian tute close by. The canvas tent and the birch bark Tepee, the Winchester rifle and the bow-and-arrow, the angler's bamboo rod and equipment and the primitive pole of the forest are side by side, each party enjoying themselves in their own manner—culling from the forest the wild animals, or drawing from the waters of the lakes the speckled beauties.

Leaving these wilds, a little farther on evidences of a more civilized community are found in the town of Detroit. This place is situated near the shores of Detroit Lake, is a town of about 1,200 inhabitants, and was founded as a colony by a lot of persons from the New-England States. It is the county seat of Becker county, has a fine, large school-house, and surrounding it a good farming country. A ride still farther on brings us to Glyndon. This place is located in the Red River Valley, and at this station the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad crosses, which is now running 60 miles north to a point on the Red river where it connects with boats for Fort Garry and Pembina.

Leaving Glyndon, our route to the Red river is over a rolling prairie, and with the full beauties of the Red River Valley before us. We pass on to the thriving little village of Moorehead. This place is situated on the east bank of the Red river, and is a town of about 1,000 inhabitants. It is well built, many of the stores being brick. The Red river is navigable for steamboa s from this point, and though only a few hundred feet wide, the largest steamers on the river readily run up to this place. Fargo, a rival town on the west bank of the Red river, has several good hotels, nice business places, and some very substantial brick buildings,—among them a large, brick Court House. Like Moorehead, it is a great shipping point, and immense quantities of wheat and other grain from the Red River Valley are brought here to be shipped East on the railroad. Its trade is rapidly increasing, and these two towns bid fair to be places of great importance as trade centres. Just beyond Fargo is the celebrated Dalrymple farm of 13,000 acres; of this amount about 9,000 acres are under cultivation, and 7,000 acres is in wheat this year. Mr. Dalrymple only a few years ago was a poor man, and went into this section of Dakota and took up some land, and by his industry and perseverance has added on to his farm each year until he is now one of the largest farmers in the world. His workmen are counted by the score, his horses by the hundred, and his bushels of grain by the thousands. From Fargo to Bismarck, a distance of 200 miles, the land is a rolling prairie, with a black, sandy loam for top soil and a sand for subsoil. This vast prairie is fast settling up, and all over are seen new houses up and in process of erection. The crops this year are very abundant, and the wheat crop through this entire section will average from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. The wheat raised here is all spring wheat, and the farmers of this section say that they get a better crop and that it makes better flour than the winter wheat grown in the East. A great many are settling along this line under the Homestead Act, which gives 160 acres of land outside of railroad limits and 80 acres inside on condition of permanent improvements, living on the same for five years, and paying land office fees, which do not exceed $18. Soldiers can take up these lands and are allowed their time of service, not exceeding four years, on the five years required residence. Under the laws in Dakota it is provided that for every 5 acres of timber under cultivation, 40 acres, with all the improvements thereon not exceeding $1,000 in value, shall be exempt from taxation for a period of ten years from time of planting; and under another law it is provided that no land shall be deemed increased in value for assessment purposes by reason of such timber culture, no matter how much its real value may be enhanced thereby. Coal, which is of excellent quality, is found on the Missouri river near Bismarck, and in some places along line of railroad. The Red River Valley and Northern Minnesota furnishes a bountiful supply of wood and timber, and with good saw-mills close by makes lumber comparatively cheap. The climate in the winter is about like Maine, New-Hampshire, central New-York and Michigan, and in the summer is warm and even temperature without many violent changes, and is said to be free from all malarial diseases and very healthy.

The opening up of this railroad opens up a large territory in the Northwest, and one which will soon supply its millions of bushels of wheat for the Eastern markets. Bismarck, the present terminus of the road, is about two miles from the Missouri river, and though only a few years old, has over 2,000 population, and is being built up in a permanent and substantial manner. The Missouri river is about half a mile wide at this place and quite deep, so that the largest river steamers loat here and go to a distance of 1,200 miles North and West. The situation of Bismarck on the river, with the advantages of the water navigation and the railroad running East, makes it a very important commercial point, and it is sure to become one of the principal cities of the Northwest. The Northern Pacific is getting to be the favorite route to the Black Hills, as there is less staging and a finer country to pass through. A stage leaves Bismarck daily for Deadwood and the Black Hills, a distance of 225 miles. The Northern Pacific Rail Road is well built, has a smooth track, good, substantial bridges and depots, and when it is completed to the Pacific Coast will open up the fertile valleys of the Red river, Missouri and Yellowstone to cultivation, and the vast Garden of the Northwest will return its increase for the markets of the world.

LEX.

GROUNDLESS APPREHENSIONS — TRUE TESTS FOR OFFICES.

In a free country, where every voter or his representative in the first degree has a choice in the selection of every officer, there is little or no danger of undue personal, local or family influence, for frequent elections are all powerful.

No State in the Union has had fewer complaints of incompetent or unworthy men in station, than "the land of steady habits"—Connecticut. Reading its history recently, I was surprised to find, that with annual elections for almost every office, the State holds on to good men not only year after year, but sometimes generation after generation. Thus:

John Winthrop was Governor eighteen years, and his son, Fitz John, nine years more—twenty-six years in the same house, though scores of hungry rivals denounced them in unmeasured terms. The people chose to continue them so long as they continued to serve well.

The "Brother Jonathan" of Washington, was Jonathan Trumbull, who was Governor of Connecticut fifteen years, and his son, Jonathan, Jr., served five years more—making a quarter of a century for the two; and there have been some Trumbulls since, in the same office.

Gidleyolds and Wolcotts were re-elected Governor at the peoples' discretion—no longer.

William Gaylord served thirty-six years—others from one to thirty-four years.

Three of the Wyllys family were Secretary of State a whole century lacking two years. They must have aggravated some of the office-hunting fraternity as Noah's persistent building of his ark did the outsiders who did not think much of a shower was coming.

The Whitney family had charge of the Treasury sixty-eight years in succession. Three Talcotts had it for forty years, and others one to nineteen years.

William Hillhouse attended 106 semi-annual sessions of the Assembly—over half a century.

Dr. Elizer Goodrich with his brother Chauncey were some time in Congress together. The first was in civil life from 1795 to 1829, and made about seventy years' service in office and Yale College. Honored and useful everywhere, and none the worse for his experience.

Thus, these good and fair men have been in public offices for a life-time—the same man in the same place, town, county or State—and if their masters chose their sons or newphews to the same posts of honor or profit, who should say them nay?

John Quincy Adams was appointed to office by Washington, and continued in a public service under every administration—over half a century—until his death in 1848. His father was once President, as he was himself, and his son (Charles Francis Adams) has every qualification for the office to which he might hopefully aspire were his declared views more clear and decided for the principles which characterized his fathers.

Other New-England States could show similar examples of men long in power.

In New-England, such men as the Jays and Clintons and Livingstons, have been found the most safe and able of her statesmen. Independent in their circumstances—having the most undoubted attachment to the homes of their ancestors—they have proved themselves not the flatterers and robbers of the crowd like Tweed and the adventurers who land on Manhattan with only a trilling and temporary interest in the real prosperity of the State. Like the Hampdens of England, the long-founded families of New-York have the holiest, most patriotic, and most abiding motives for administering well all public affairs; and the most worthy and competent among them are kept in office amidst mere party mutations.

Newer countries have less of this persistency of honors in office, yet many examples may be found among them. Our first three Governors served nine years each. Many Judges and town and county officers are long continued.

Gen. Cameron's term in the National Senate has been the longest of any man's from this State. And, when, like Senator Macen and others, he voluntarily withdrew to private life on nearing his four-score years—deeming his strength to be comparatively exhausted, and younger men better in the Senate he had the felicity of seeing the same body which had elected him, elect his son as his successor.

Others have excelled Senator Cameron in family honors. Gen. Dodge, of Wisconsin, was Senator at the same time that his son was Senator from Iowa. Mr. Benton's son-in-law, (Fremont) was on the floor with him as Senator from California. And who can tell how many Bayards and Salisburys have been Senators from Delaware?

Ex-Gov. Findlay, of Pennsylvania, when U. S. Senator, found two brothers, members of the lower branch of Congress; and his son-in-law (F. R. Shunk) became Governor of their native State. Wm. Bigler was Governor of Pennsylvania while his brother John was Governor of California. Three brothers (Washburne,) were not long since in Congress at the same time. Here are representatives of all past and present parties.

In all these matters the only question of importance to the public is, "Is he honest, capable and fit?" Office buyers and office hunters may have other tests, but they are of little consequence. When but one can be elected, all the others must be disappointed. We, the common people, only want the best man, and the majority must make their choice and must rule.

I write in view of the fact that the hope of the ex-rebels, the Dill Democracy, just now is to carry Pennsylvania through a division of Republicans on the Senatorial issue. They would get us by the ears, and persuade us to say rash and foolish things, by which they may slip in and win the prize. My first choice is for Mr. Grow or Mr. Scofield in the North, or Mr. McPherson in the South. I have confidence in the staunch Republicanism of Mr. J. D. Cameron, as I found his father to be, although neither happened to be my first choice as I had personal acttachments to others. But I prefer Mr. Cameron to any and every Democrat that may be named.

In this emergency men are nothing—principles everything. It would be an everlasting shame—a going back of the sun on the dial of time—for the Keystone State, in the year 1878, to elect a Southern-born sympathizer of the Rebels for Governor, over a true born soldier of Wyoming. Elect Dill, and with him would be a U. S. Senator of the same stripe—one who would (directly or indirectly) in the mad revolt which killed half a million of our youth, and heaped upon us a mountain of debt, to strengthen the foul system of American Slavery!

Our present duty is to elect Hoyt, and with him a Republican Legislature. Then let us attend to the Senator question—and whether the majority prefer Grow or Cameron, or any other man of their good record, I say "Principles, not men,"

THREE SCORE.

STATE NEWS.

WEST CHESTER hotels serve ice cream lunch.

BARBERS are reducing prices in the eastern part of the State.

THERE is an ice house in West Chester swarming with white rats.

TRAIN Agents on the Pennsylvania railroad are to be dispensed with.

THERE are on deposit in the six national banks of Williamsport nearly $1,000,000.

GEN. CAMERON has contributed $2,500 toward the soldiers' monument at Sunbury.

THERE are thirty Sisters at the West Chester Cauvent, including novices and postulates.

CONNELSVILLE coke is to be shipped to Italy. Parties are preparing to establish trade in the articles on a large basis.

THERE are 83 prisoners in the Chester county jail. the largest number celled for many years within the same walls.

THE aggregate value of church property of the Protestent Episcopal Church in the dioces of Pennsylvania is $6,500,000.

THE price of admission to the permanent exhibition at Philadelphia has been reduced to 15 cts. for adults and 5 cents for children.

THE commissioners of Schuylkill county have offered $250 reward for the apprehension of the escaped Mollie Maguire John Gibbons.

JUDGE ELWELL, of Bloomsburg, will hear argument in the William Cameron will case on August 12th, it having been certified to Columbia County.

FARMERS going to Norristown market on Saturday were attacked by four wolves. They have been doing some damage in the vicinity recently, and a party is hunting them.

THE surviving members of company H. Twelth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, will hold a reunion in Rogers' Grove, near Ninevreh, Westmoreland county, on August 10th.

A party of laborers on the Ligonier Valley railroad recently came upon a den of copper-heads and succeeded in killing thirty-two of them. The laboring men of the State are preparing to go for a much larger den of the same reptiles, and they will crush them too.

THE New York *Times* having proposed a subscription to reemburse Mr. Ross for the money expended in his fruitless search for his son Charlie, that gentleman declimes the offer, but suggests that the purse of the country call attention to his book which gives a full and true history of the loss and search for Charlie Ross.

A Good Templar lodge at Warren recently split on the subject of a carpet. It was a three-ply and a two-ply difference. They must have a new carpet of some kind. One set contended a two-ply carpet would do and carried the day. The three-plyers seceded and sat up a new shop where we presume they will have a three-ply carpet and all the et ceteras.

CLEANINGS.

SECRETARY EVARTS will leave his Vermont retreat this week for Washington.

TEN deaths occurred in New York Saturday, and eleven prostrations from heat.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is steadily on the improve. He took a carriage drive Saturday.

THERE is reason to believe there will be a pacific settlement between Turkey and Greece.

THE National Woman's Rights Association was in session at Rochester, N. Y., last week.

MR. BEARD, the new collector has reduced the expenses of the Boston Custom House $12,000 a year.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN lives in a plain buff frame house at Bangor. When at home he works in his garden.

THE trial of the Orangemen arrested on July 12 came up at Moutreal and was adjourned to the 30th inst.

MISS CELESTINE WINANS, daughter of the late Thomas Winanas, is probably the richest heiress in America.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says Speaker Randall is what may be caled a Protectionist in favor of Free Trade.

DR. PAYNE, President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, formerly pegged shoes for a living in Providence R. I.,

GEN. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, of New York, has been appointed Surveyor of that port, vice General Merritt.

A member of the Potter committee says Senator Conkling will testify before the committee at Atlantic City.

ARRANGMENTS are under consideration to transport gold and silver bullion in the postal cars to save expressage.

THE camp-meeting at Shelter Island, N. Y., is a failure this year as the wealthy cottagers there are opposed to it.

LETTERS from a missionary at Labrador, state that reports of the recent famine there, are greatly exaggerated.

FULLY ten thousand persons participated in the funeral services of H. G. Eastman, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,

SENATOR DAWES, of Massachusetts, does not believe that General Grant will be a candidate for the Presidency again.

IN the United States there are 530 women practicing as doctors, 420 as dentists, 5 as lawyers and 68 as preachers.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "Nearly everybody gets nominated for the Presidency except Charles Francis Adams."

ALL but fourteen men in the construction department of the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., were discharged Saturday.

MR. WM. S. GROZBECK, of Cincinnati, delegate to to the national monetary conferance, will sail for Europe on Saturday.

A reception to Minister Noyes at the Boar's Head Hotel, N. H., last Friday, was attended by a number of distinguished guests.

Two seamen were taken down with yellow feaver Friday on board the Receiving Ship Vermont at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

TOM BALLARD, the counterfeiter, who attempt to commit suicide recently in the Albany penitentiary, is slowly recovering.

RICH placer diggings have been discovered on the Colorado river in Arizona, about twenty miles above the town of Aubrey.

THE bobbin spool factory of Moses Potter & Son, South Scituate R. I., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss $7000, no insurance.

THE jewlery store of S. F. Coles, at Coventry Falls Vt., was robbed on Wednesday night of watches and Jewlery valued at $1,500.

THOMAS B. CRUTCHER, iron merchant, of Louisville, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of about $65,000 and assets $6000.

GEN. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Judge of the United States Circut Court for the first district of Maine, died at Portland Saturday, aged 59 years.

THE Bear Paw Mountains gold excitement is carrying many restless gold seekers from Deadwood. Twenty men left Saturday for the new Eldorado.

LAWRENCE BARRETT is now entertaining at his summer residence at Cohasset, Mass., the Rev. David Swing and daughter, of Chicago, and Mrs. General Custer.

THE Advisory Committee and Trustees of the Sagamore mills at Fall River Mass., decided to start up on Monday. This causes great rejoicing among the operatives.

ROBERT W. GREEVE died on Thursday night at his farm in South Kingston, R. I., in consequences of being bitten by a sheep-killing dog on the 10th of April last.

THE attorney for the Chinese six companies at San Francisco reports that the Chinese emigration is decreasing and there are now but 95,000 on the Pacific coast.

GEN. MARTINDALE, a leading Republican of Indiana, and editor of the party organ in that State, says the Republican party of Indiana is for Grant for a third term.

THE President has appointed General Badger Postmaster at new Orleans, in place of J. A. G. Parker, suspended. Mr. Parker is the brother-in-law of General B. F. Butler.

EX-GOVERNOR FENTON, of New York will sail from New York on board the steamer Bothnia on the 24th inst., to attend the international monetary conference in Paris.

THE Catholic chuch at Brampton, Ont., was burned to the ground on Thursday night, supposed by an incendiary. The church contained some very valuable pictures.

GOVERNOR ROBISON, of New York, has refused to give up John Monanan, who is indicted for murder in Massachusetts and will hold him for trial in New York on another charge.

THE torpedo experiments for the benefit of the Secretary of the Navy, at Newport were very successful. After they were concluded, the party sailed on the Tallapoosa for Boston.

IN the Democratic Convention at Austin, Texas Saturday, on the 11th ballot for Governor, Hubbard received 890, and Devine 693, not the necessary two-thirds The convention then adjorned.

OWING to the reduction made by the last Congress in the appropriations for the Patent Office, it was found necessary to dismiss 53 clerks connected with the various branches of that bureau, Saturday.

A clerk named Charles Dalkswiez, in the Quartermaster's office at Fort Leavenworth, disappeared last Wednesday, having been detected in forging checks purporting to have been signed by Colonel Hoyt.

THE regular miscellaneous bids for carrying the mails on over 700 routes were closed by the Post Office Department Saturday. Service on these lettings commences October 15th, and the awards will be made within a week or so.

EMMA COLLINS, the young lady whose father sues General Nicholas Cassina, of the Spanish army, for damages for his daughter's seduction, has unaccountably disappeared from New York. The case has caused considerable sensation.

A dispatch from Inspector Watkins at Cimmaron, New Mexico, received at the Indian Office says that the Utes and Apache Indians have started from that point for their respective reservations, no trouble or opposition having occurred.

ANDREW J. KERWIN, a well-known builder of New York city, has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. His total liabilities amount to nearly $2,000,000, most of which is secured by mortgages. His assets are reported to be very small.

AFTER three hours' argument by counsel for the prosecution and defence the Norwich City court committed Wesley W. Bishop and Mrs. Kate M. Cobb to await the action of the grand Jury on the charge of poisoning the late Charles M. Cobb Jr.

SAM BASS, the noted