

E. G. GOODRICH, EDITOR. Towanda, Pa., July 22, 1880.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, General JAMES A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, General CHESTER A. ARTHUR, OF NEW-YORK.

Republican State Ticket.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, Hon. HENRY GREEN, Northampton.

AUDITOR GENERAL, Hon. JOHN A. LEMON, Blair County.

Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Republican County Convention, in session June 26, 1880, the Convention of the Republican party for 1880 will convene at the Court House, in Towanda, Pa., on TUESDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1880, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to make the following nominations, to wit:

One person for President Judge.

One person for Representative in the 6th Congress.

One person for State Senator.

Three persons for Representatives.

One person for District Attorney.

And for the transaction of any other business that may come before the Convention.

The Committees of Vigilance of the several election districts will call a primary or delegate election for their respective districts, for SATURDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1880, to elect by ballot two delegates to represent each district in said County Convention.

The delegate elections in the Townships will be organized at 3 o'clock, P. M., and kept open continuously to the close of 6 o'clock, P. M., in the Borough of the delegate elections will be organized at 6 o'clock, P. M., and kept open continuously until the close of 10 o'clock, P. M. The votes shall then be counted, and the result certified by the officers to the Chairman of the said Convention, and a copy delivered at once to the delegates elect.

The Committees of Vigilance are particularly requested to observe the above directions carefully in conducting the primary meetings.

BENJ. M. PECK, Chairman. RODNEY A. MERRICK, Secretary.

Committees of Vigilance.

Alto Township—G. H. Fox, G. P. Young, Orin Management.

Allegheny Township—H. H. Richards, G. W. E. Rich, Peter Jones.

Armstrong Township—D. A. Alexander, John S. Young, G. B. Shaffer, J. M. D. Dixon, Wm. Kellogg.

Avoca Township—D. A. Gilbert, P. S. Dixon, Wm. Kellogg.

Avoca Township—D. W. Trapp, Floyd Kinney, Fred M. Wolf.

Avoca Township—1st District—O. S. Keel, Geo. D. Miller, Frank Brown, Wm. Kellogg.

Avoca Township—2nd District—W. W. Thomas, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—3rd District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—4th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—5th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—6th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—7th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—8th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—9th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—10th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—11th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—12th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—13th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—14th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—15th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—16th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—17th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—18th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—19th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—20th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—21st District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—22nd District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—23rd District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—24th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—25th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—26th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—27th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—28th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—29th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—30th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—31st District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—32nd District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—33rd District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

Avoca Township—34th District—H. W. Keen, Wm. Kellogg, J. M. D. Dixon, Geo. H. E. Young.

HANTRAL FAMILY, whose term of office as a Senator from Maine expires next spring, announced his purpose to retire and the Legislature will elect his successor next winter. He has been in public life as Legislator, Governor, Congressman, Vice President and Senator since 1836 without interruption—a longer period than that covered by the service of any of his present associates.

Did the country vote for a "change" from Republicanism just after the Republican party had crushed secession? Will it vote for a change just after the same party has crushed repudiation? What sort of a commentary upon the common sense of the American people would it be if they were to put a party out of power at the very moment when it had carried through to success a wise and beneficent policy?

The go-as-you-please walking idiots have laid out of existence, a new phase of insanity now threatens to invade the attention of Dr. TANNER'S example has brought to the surface a number of imitators, and there will soon be exhibitions of fasting through the country. There is satisfaction in the thought that there will be fewer fools, after a few attempts have been made to imitate the Doctor's example.

JUDG. ADVOCATE GENERAL DURN had concluded his review of the WAITKINER report, has submitted it, together with his recommendations, to the Secretary of War. The documents are very voluminous, and, owing to a pressure of business since his return from the West, have not been read by Secretary RUMSEY. Speaking on the subject the Secretary said the recommendations would be made public as soon as practicable.

THE PITTSBURGH Commercial-Gazette of Thursday says: The following was uttered yesterday by one of our well-known citizens, and a woe-manufacturer of National reputation, SAMUEL BRADLEY, a Democrat of fifty years: "I shall vote for Garret." I have him and have watched his course since entering public life. No better man could be selected for President at this time. The present financial policy of the Government ought not to be tampered with when our country is in a prosperous condition, as it now is.

DURING a severe storm at Hanover, N. H., Friday, a whirling mass of snow, with a portion of the village, doing great damage. Its course was from southwest to northeast and its track a little over a mile wide. Trees and chimneys were levelled, several houses were unroofed, and one was partly demolished. One man was injured by being caught in the debris of a wrecked building; three persons were injured by lightning, one severely.

We learn from an esteemed Democratic contemporary that the reason why BANXUM, of Connecticut, was placed at the head of the Democratic National Committee, was that "he is thoroughly familiar with the campaign methods of Mr. TILDEN." The campaign, then, according to high authority, is to be conducted upon TILDEN'S methods; that is to say, there will be elpher despatches, lying, bribery and all the varied and ingenious forms of wickedness which have given TILDEN'S infamy.

GEN. HANCOCK is a military man and nothing else. He has had no training in office, and knows nothing whatever of the duties of the Presidency. He is emphatically "the man on horseback" whom the Democrats have been effecting to fear in the person of General GRANT. The Senator, in contemplating the return of GRANT to the Presidency, has been the danger of establishment of military rule in the government; yet they take the ranking Major General of the American Army as their candidate for President.

The notion of raling with one's knife, seems to not only offensive to fastidious persons, but attended with danger to the operator. At least such was the experience of THOMAS MURRAY, of Camden, who, while abdicating his foot into his mouth with his knife accidentally cut his lip. Mr. Murray retired for the night, but on a return to work in his bed and found the wound bleeding profusely, the blood having soaked through the cover and ticking. He was weak from the loss of blood but medical aid being summoned his life was saved.

CIVIL SERVICE. By the general term, Civil Service, is embraced the employment of all persons in the service of the government, exclusive of the Army and Navy. The number is considerably over one hundred thousand, a large array, but when merged in our population of fifty millions, so small as to be inconsiderable in numbers and unimportant in influencing the mass of their voters. Holding the tenure of their official life at the will of the heads of departments, they are of course subject to the contingencies of political change. Worse than that, the uncertainty of retaining office is increased by the fact that caprice or selfish considerations may step in at any time to remove the most capable and deserving official. So the greatest drawback upon the Civil Service, has been the frequency with which changes have been made, and the consequent uncertainty, which was felt by everybody in the employ of the government. There has unquestionably been gross wrongs and abuses committed in rewarding partisan services by the appointment of unworthy or incompetent men, but the great overshadowing evil is the one which we have mentioned, and which honest, and well-meaning men have earnestly sought to remedy.

The knowledge of the existence of these evils, and the desire to reform the Civil Service, has brought forward a legion of theorists and dreamers whose propositions are of the wildest and most unpracticable nature, and just as wide of the mark as the system they would supersede. The letter of acceptance of Gen. GARFIELD treats this matter of making appointments and holding office in a frank and sensible manner. He says: "The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the government is perhaps the most difficult of all duties which the Constitution has imposed upon the

Executive. The Convention wisely demands that Congress shall cooperate with the executive department in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave very little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service, but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid in making the wisest choice."

The clear head and good judgment of our candidate are conspicuously displayed in what he has written. He makes no attempt to lay down a theory or suggest a system which cannot possibly be carried out. And he recognizes at once that it is impossible for heads of departments to have that intimate knowledge of all sections of the country which would enable them wisely to make choice of the proper persons to place in office. The time will come, probably when by legislation the tenure of office will be fixed in such a way as not to be affected by the mutations of politics, or the caprice of politicians and when the unpleasant task of distributing the offices will be eliminated from the labors falling upon the executive or his advisers. Whether or not the Civil Service System of England is adapted to the temper and habits of our people is a grave question. All their prejudices and ideas are offered to the creation of a class which should hold a life-long lease of the offices. The prevailing disposition is for rotation and change, and the spectacle of removals seems to be enjoyed with satisfaction by everybody except the victim. At the same time there is made scope for reform in the manner of appointments, in many cases in the performance of official duties, and particularly in the unsatisfactory and uncertain tenure by which the offices are held.

THE WALLACE investigating committee went west-publishing in New York, and have the honor to announce that they have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied when called upon to do, I find embodied in the resolution, which, of course, I approve. I will add that, by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibilities as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think and speak and act in political matters according to his will and conscience, provided only that he be honorably, faithfully and fully discharges all his official duties.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The resumption of specie payments—one of the fruits of Republican policy—has brought the return of abundance of money, and the resumption of many disturbing questions. The restoration of sound money, the large reduction of our public debt and of the burden of interest, the high advancement of the public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as may hereafter demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its legitimate function for the purpose of change. The principal evil of the present relations of these elements of the currency are simple and clear. There must be no deteriorated coin, no depreciated paper. And every dollar, whether of metal or paper, should stand on a par with the world's fixed standard.

THE value of popular education can hardly be overestimated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confined to voluntary effort and the individual energy of the several States, they should be encouraged, so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous cooperation of the National Government. The interests of the whole country demand that the advantages of our common school system be extended to every citizen, and that no revenues of the Nation or of the States should be devoted to the support of sectarian schools.

Such changes should be made in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands. The Government should aid works of internal improvement national in their character, and should promote the development of our water-courses and harbors wherever the general interests of commerce require.

THE PARTY'S CLAIM TO CONFIDENCE.—Four years ago, as now, the Nation stood at the threshold of a Presidential election, and the Republican party, in soliciting a continuance of its ascendancy, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent white and colored leaders, and without marshals to electioneer with him or supervisors to intimidate him; it means free elections and fair counts." PENDERLETON, however, knows that there is not a Southern State with, perhaps, the exception of Virginia and Florida, in which the negro citizens will be allowed to vote the Republican ticket, or in which Republican votes will be fairly counted. A free ballot and a fair count in the South would give more than half the Southern States to the Republican party, and they are the very last things that are desired by PENDERLETON, HANCOCK, or any of the Democratic crowd. The people of the North cannot be blinded to the truth of the Southern situation by PENDERLETON'S rhetoric.

ACCORDING to present estimates, under the new census, the Southern States will lose thirteen Representatives in Congress and gain five in the House of Representatives, and in Missouri. The Northern States will probably lose eight members and gain eighteen—the gains going to Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and California. Eleven Democratic States will lose thirteen Representatives, and two Democratic States will gain three. Four Republican States will lose seven Representatives, and seven Republican States will gain eight—three going to Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and three to Indiana and Kansas. The net result will be that the Republican party will gain ten Representatives, and the Democratic party will lose ten.

I do not doubt that success awaits the Republican party, and that its triumph will assure a just, economical and patriotic Administration. The net result will be that the Republican party will gain ten Representatives, and the Democratic party will lose ten.

C. A. ARTHUR. To Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, President of the Republican National Convention.

HONESTY, PA., July 16, 1880. The cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Henry W. Shouse, of Easton, was murdered by James Eldred, of this city, on the morning of the late Judge John Shouse's estate he came to Honesdale this morning, and after transacting considerable business during the day he returned to his home at 10 o'clock. While seated in an armchair in the middle of the office, at about 8 1/2, with Mr. Wilson seated on one side of the office table and the justice on the other, all engaged in friendly conversation, Benjamin K. Bortree, of Ludlowville, in this county, brother-in-law of Mr. Shouse, walked in at the open door. Without speaking he stepped up to Mr. Shouse, and placing the muzzle of a revolver at his temple, fired two shots in rapid succession, the first striking over the right eye and the second striking the forehead. Mr. Shouse fell back, and Mr. Bortree, who had a good friend of his, and he would not harm him. He then surrendered himself to the justice, and was taken to jail. On the way he said and knew of the murder, he had been interfered the journalist would have been slain in cold blood by the son of the murderer, under the encouragement of the high-toned gentlemen of the South! The promising son was not arrested.

GENERAL ARTHUR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following is the full text of Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR'S letter of acceptance:—New-York, July 15, 1880.

DEAR SIR:—I accept the position assigned me by the great party whose action you announce. This acceptance implies approval of the principles declared by the Convention, but recent usage permits me to add some expressions of my own views. The right duty is to be honest and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that it must stand in front. The authority of the National Government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen is a principle which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. Acts of Congress for ten years have, in New-York and elsewhere, done much to curb the violence and wrong to which the balance of the country has been subjected, and again subjected—sometimes depopulating great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole State, often seating, not only in Congress, but on the Bench, and in Legislatures, numbers of men chosen by the people, who the Democratic party is gaining possession of the two houses of Congress has made these just laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and despite all resistance, has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to prevent their execution. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to extort from the Executive his approval of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional crisis would be provoked if Congress, lasting for months and resulting in concessions to this usurping demand, which are likely, in many States, to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Senator Tilden, by his dignified and alone subdued this arrogant pretense to a sudden surrender for the time being of a part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representative to submit the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted, and now insists, that the Government of the United States of America is empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as National.

PROTECTION FOR EVERY CITIZEN.—More than this, the Republican party has insisted, and now insists, that the Government should, by every means known to the Constitution, protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a condition of its support of the Republican party, the Republican party has insisted, and now insists, that the Government should, by every means known to the Constitution, protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights.

THE first States to vote this fall are Arkansas, Vermont, but as one is a strongly Democratic as the other is a Republican, the results will not be interesting or indicative. Maine, which votes early in September, on the contrary, will be watched with much anxiety. The Greenback party has united with the Democratic, and it will require a vigorous fight to defeat the coalition. An "accident" has already happened, however, and the Republican's name of success. The October States are Indiana and Ohio. In the former a partisan decision overthrew the constitutional amendments, and kept the election in October, for purposes which were personal to some of the aspirants for nomination by the Democratic Convention. It is supposed that this trick will not help the Democracy. The State is usually Democratic, but the Republican leaders are confident that by hard-fighting it can be carried. Ohio is certain to go Republican. The only question is as to the size of the majority. The nomination of General GARFIELD will add largely to the Republican vote, and increase the majority which will be given to inspire the Democracy of the North.

THE Pennsylvania Reserve Association had a reunion at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, attended by about three hundred survivors of that memorable cause. Governor CURTIN called the gathering to order, and Mayor PATTERSON welcomed the Reserves to the Capitol, but as one is a strongly Democratic as the other is a Republican, the results will not be interesting or indicative. Maine, which votes early in September, on the contrary, will be watched with much anxiety. The Greenback party has united with the Democratic, and it will require a vigorous fight to defeat the coalition.

THE July report of the Department of Agriculture shows that the States which grow the bulk of the seed-leaf tobacco, namely, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, are increasing their product. The condition of the tobacco crop for the whole country is but slightly below that of last year. The oat crop shows improvement, and in all sections of the country the prospects are good for a full crop. It is probable there is no increase in the area planted; the condition of the crop is fully as good as in 1879. In Maryland and Virginia, the crop is a full average crop everywhere except on the Pacific coast. Grapes are reported favorably from all localities.

THE first State election will be held in Alabama, on the 23d of August. Arkansas follows on the 7th; Maine, September 13; Georgia, October 6; and Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, October 12. There will be a good deal of interest in the Maine election, and still more in that of Indiana.

WHEN the New York Herald polar exhibition returns, wouldn't it be a good idea to send it in search of the missing HANCOCK boom?



LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

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Acts of Congress for ten years have, in New-York and elsewhere, done much to curb the violence and wrong to which the balance of the country has been subjected, and again subjected—sometimes depopulating great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole State, often seating, not only in Congress, but on the Bench, and in Legislatures, numbers of men chosen by the people, who the Democratic party is gaining possession of the two houses of Congress has made these just laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and despite all resistance, has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to prevent their execution.

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C. A. ARTHUR. To Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, President of the Republican National Convention.

General LOAN opened the campaign at Murphysboro, Ill., on Wednesday, under the auspices of the GARFIELD Club, speaking to a large audience, who came from all parts of the country to hear his speech of two hours and a half. His speech was not a denunciation of HANCOCK or a eulogy of GARFIELD, but a discussion of the principles of the campaign. He vigorously attacked the Democratic platform as a whole. He declared that in nominating HANCOCK the Democratic party had sunk its often-expressed objection to military men and in nominating ENOLAH had forgotten its prejudice against national banks. They had stolen the best planks from Republican past years for their platform, especially as regards honest money. Grant's De Moines speech was only appropriated by them. In pledging themselves anew to the doctrines of the Democratic party, they again endorsed slavery as a divine institution, the Rebellion of 1861, and all the results of death which it has brought about.

CENTINITY is a touch of false pride in Gen. HANCOCK'S nomination, which however, deceives no one. No one supposes that the Democratic party in power under HANCOCK would be different from—certainly not better—than it would be under TILDEN, or HENDRICKS, or SEYMOUR. The never was a party whose solidarity was more complete, in which the machinery of politics was more thoroughly effective, or whose leaders were in sympathy with the party sentiment which would be more powerless. General HANCOCK'S nomination changes nothing in the purposes of the men, who with unity of purpose and inflexible resolution, determine the course of the party. These men are the only ones who know what they want beyond all doubt or equivocation, and mean to have it, even if the ballot is entirely suppressed at the South, and all the avenues to justice blocked and made impassable.

The Twelfth Congressional district was represented by the Hon. Mr. Greenback-Greenback, HENRICK B. WILSON. It comprises Lackawanna and the greater portion of Luzerne county, and with united effort might be carried for a Republican. But our neighbors have apparently set about "fixing things" so as to ensure defeat. Lackawanna proposes to have a caucus, and the Luzerne and Luzerne has three conferees, and an old arrangement; Luzerne does not recommend a candidate, but the Convention elected four conferees without instructions, and understood to be unfavorable to Mr. SEYMOUR'S nomination. The Luzerne Convention also named the day for the meeting of the Conference at a time not acceptable to the Luzerne people. L. D. SMOLEKAS is named as a probable candidate from Luzerne.

In a recent speech Senator PENDERLETON remarked that HANCOCK'S candidacy means a free ballot to every citizen, white and colored, and that no man without marshals to electioneer with him or supervisors to intimidate him; it means free elections and fair counts." PENDERLETON, however, knows that there is not a Southern State with, perhaps, the exception of Virginia and Florida, in which the negro citizens will be allowed to vote the Republican ticket, or in which Republican votes will be fairly counted.

A free ballot and a fair count in the South would give more than half the Southern States to the Republican party, and they are the very last things that are desired by PENDERLETON, HANCOCK, or any of the Democratic crowd. The people of the North cannot be blinded to the truth of the Southern situation by PENDERLETON'S rhetoric.

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HONESTY, PA., July 16, 1880. The cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Henry W. Shouse, of Easton, was murdered by James Eldred, of this city, on the morning of the late Judge John Shouse's estate he came to Honesdale this morning, and after transacting considerable business during the day he returned to his home at 10 o'clock. While seated in an armchair in the middle of the office, at about 8 1/2, with Mr. Wilson seated on one side of the office table and the justice on the other, all engaged in friendly conversation, Benjamin K. Bortree, of Ludlowville, in this county, brother-in-law of Mr. Shouse, walked in at the open door. Without speaking he stepped up to Mr. Shouse, and placing the muzzle of a revolver at his temple, fired two shots in rapid succession, the first striking over the right eye and the second striking the forehead. Mr. Shouse fell back, and Mr. Bortree, who had a good friend of his, and he would not harm him. He then surrendered himself to the justice, and was taken to jail. On the way he said and knew of the murder, he had been interfered the journalist would have been slain in cold blood by the son of the murderer, under the encouragement of the high-toned gentlemen of the South! The promising son was not arrested.

WILLIAM CALDER, a wealthy and respected citizen of Harrisburg, died at his residence in that city on Monday morning last, aged 69 years. Mr. C was well-known throughout the country from his connection at an early age with steam-coaching, canal and railroad enterprises. He was a man of great energy, sound practical common sense, unwavering integrity and distinguished benevolence. He will be missed in Harrisburg, and his early death has excited a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER. Philadelphia, July 15, 1880. About the first of August the Chairman of the Republican State Committee will be made to overcome the Republican majority in the State. That all the efforts of the Democracy will be futile, is becoming more and more certain, day by day. The quarrels of the Democratic factions have by no means been settled. There is still the same jealousy and the same bickerings among the leaders, which will in a certain measure effect the success of the party. The Republican public party in the city as it is in the country, is united, harmonious and determined. Whatever differences there may be as to local matters, there is complete unanimity upon the Presidency, and a universal and deep feeling that the Democracy should not be allowed to have control of the government. The HANCOCK boom is gathering momentum, and creates a boom—its fall failure. The old soldiers utterly reject the nomination of their old commander by the Confederates. They are not to be caught by so simple and palpable a trick. There is no defection in the Republican ranks, but from every quarter comes the same acclaim. The Republicans are united, anxious and determined.

A gentleman, while enjoying the cool breezes in Franklin Square, Saturday afternoon, was approached by a lady having a little girl about three years old by the hand, and with a most winning smile requested the gentleman to take charge of the girl for a few moments. The moments lengthened into hours and still she did not return, and the gentleman having business somewhere else did not deigning to take the child with him, turned her over to an officer of the Fourth District. Pennsylvania Railroad stock sold on Friday at 55, the highest point touched since early in the spring of 1876, more than four years ago, while Lehigh Valley was selling above par. There can be given no better proof of the confidence felt in the management of these two great companies, than the fact that 1,000,000 stocks and bonds, than the fact that of all the dividend-paying stocks in the country, these two sell highest in proportion to the rate of interest that they are paying upon the investment. At these prices the Pennsylvania is paying only a little more than five and a half per cent, and the Lehigh Valley a trifle less than four.

In many respects Philadelphia is clearly the greatest of all American communities. She is unquestionably so in manufactures, her total production being estimated this year at \$23,000,000. This aggregate, large as it is, increases steadily, and will undoubtedly reach \$1,000,000 annually before 1890. Philadelphia is the largest city in all our American cities in the number of her dwellings, houses, in the extent of her paved streets, her carvets and of the number of her places of religious worship. In all these respects our improvements are proceeding as regularly and rapidly as they were ten years ago.

Foreign trade of this city has been very large this season. It is estimated that the amount of bananas imported will reach 500,000; coconuts, 6,000,000; pineapples, 2,000,000. Collector Tutton was superseded on Thursday by General Hartranft. Mr. Tutton has made a good Collector, and served the government faithfully and well. There is no reason to doubt, that the new Collector will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor so far as the business of the office is concerned. No removals have yet been made, and there is no probability any taking place.

Saturday morning Judge Briggs, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, rendered a decision concerning the recent irregularities in the office of the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, which he executed the clerk of the court, William K