

JUNIOR HOLCOMB, Editor. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1881.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER. ALFRED BLACKWELL, Recorder.

Republican County Convention. Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Republican County Committee in session Friday, June 24, 1881, the Convention of the Republican party for 1881 will convene at the COURT HOUSE in TOWANDA BOROUGH on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, at ONE O'CLOCK, P. M., to make the following nominations for county officers, to wit:

- One person for Sheriff. One person for Probationary, &c. One person for Register and Recorder, &c. One person for Treasurer. Two persons for County Commissioners. Two persons for County Auditors.

The Committees of Vigilance of the several election districts will place primary meetings at the usual places of holding district elections for their respective districts, for SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1881, to elect by BALLOT two delegates to represent each district in said county convention.

The delegate elections in the BOROUGHS will be organized at SIX O'CLOCK, P. M. and be kept open continuously, to close at 10 o'clock, p. m. In the districts of Barclay, North Towanda and Athens District No. 3, from FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M., continuously until 7 o'clock p. m., at which time they shall close. And in all other townships from THREE O'CLOCK, P. M., continuously until FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M., at which time they shall close. The votes shall then be counted and the result certified by the proper officers of said meetings to the Chairman of said Convention and a copy delivered at once to the delegates elect.

The Committees of Vigilance are particularly requested to give at least three weeks' written or printed notice of the said primary elections, and to carefully observe the above rules in conducting the said primary meeting. Only Republicans can participate in said meetings. E. J. ANGLE, Chairman Rep. Co. Com. J. M. ELY, Secretary.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES. ALBANY—C. C. Randall, Jefferson Loughhead, G. W. Carman. ALBANY—W. L. Kinyon, O. W. Fawcett, Andrew Wickler. ALBANY—Thomas Kinsey, Fred Cole, B. C. Callahan. ALBANY—J. W. Davis, J. D. Ward, E. Mearns, Fred Geo. A. Kinney, Fred H. Welch. ALBANY—J. H. Smith, L. D. Smith, Frank E. Walter, Channing M. Whelan, 2nd Dist. and Knapp, Geo. M. Dunning, James Mustard, 3rd Dist. H. G. Spalding, John F. Greenhall, B. M. Howland. ALBANY—C. H. Johnson, C. W. Tidd, John H. Davis. ALBANY—J. W. Whelan, W. H. Gustin, E. H. Seibert. ALBANY—J. W. Whelan, W. H. Gustin, E. H. Seibert. ALBANY—J. W. Whelan, W. H. Gustin, E. H. Seibert.

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OUR COUNTY INTERESTS.

Every Republican in this county should have at heart the welfare and perpetuity of the Republican party, and the well-being of the county. Such being the case, he will desire that a strong and unobjectionable county ticket may be made up of our approaching nominating convention.

He must then be in earnest at the delegate elections and exert his influence there to accomplish such a result. A ticket composed in part of good men, may be so loaded down with two or three bad ones, that all may be swamped by defeat. See to it that the best and most reliable men are sent as delegates to the convention, and that they are instructed to support the best men for nomination, and uncompromisingly oppose the nomination of bad ones who will prove a load upon the party.

Candidates are in the field who do not deserve a nomination. Let such be rejected. No honest man will fear to do his duty. It is within the power of the Republican electors to keep untrustworthy "rooters" who come to conventions to traffic upon their votes, out of the convention, and it is their duty to do it. The Republican party is not so perfect that reforms are needed. The place to begin is at our primary elections, and then go on through our county, State and National conventions.

Economy and integrity should characterize our public affairs. The important responsibility now imposed by law upon our Board of County Commissioners, requires both practical talent and conscientious moral integrity in the administration of that office. They calculate and govern the expenditures, provide for raising the money, and the disbursements are under their direction. Undue profligacy or reckless mismanagement may bankrupt the county. The interests of the taxpayers are more directly in their hands than in those of any other officer. They should be of the best men, and be better paid for their services than the law now pays them. The Treasurer also, who receives and disburses the money should be a man of unquestioned integrity and capacity, who will have a vigilant watch over the finances of the county. In this connection, it is not improper to call the attention of the present Board to the question of the Treasurer's commissions on receipts and disbursements of county moneys. They can reduce the commissions on the prothonotary fund and the newly elected Board should in January reduce the commissions on the general fund. The public are remarking upon the items in the Auditors Report, which show the commissions paid the County Treasurer last year to have been over \$3,000 and saying it is "too much and should be reduced."

Under the levy of taxes, the receipts and disbursements will be much less and the commissions consequently less by nearly one thousand dollars this present year, leaving them probably \$2,000 to \$2,500. But this is thought too much, and that \$1,500 would be ample, and therefore the commissions should be so reduced as to bring the Treasurer's commission to this figure per year. It will be the duty of the Commissioners to respect the public demand in this regard.

We have endeavored to make these suggestions in proper temper from a sense of duty, and no one, either an officer, or a candidate can find any reasonable cause to complain that we have called public attention thereto.

IF JAMES GORDON BENNETT of the New York Herald, had happened to have been seriously wounded in his bloodless duel with young May, and had received the surgical treatment prescribed by the Herald for the President, that paper would have recorded the death of its proprietor, and in the present case would be less harsh in its criticisms of the attending surgeons.

Going for the Cranks. WASHINGTON, August 11.—The authorities here intend to make an example of certain persons who are suspected of writing threatening letters to prominent officers of the Government, if sufficient evidence of the villainy can be obtained. The secret-service officers of the Treasury Department have information that the letter to Secretary Windom making certain threats, the origin of which is being investigated, was written by Bissell, formerly of the secret-service, in a hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue, below Four-and-a-half Street, in the presence of a man who it is understood has given Chief Brock his statement. A long-haired Greek lunatic, named Dr. Lachmyntis, was arrested to-day at the instance of the Government detectives on the charge of sending threatening letters to Attorney General MacVeach and other Government officials. He was held for a hearing. Since the shooting of the President the threats and incoherent ramblings of these cranks have attracted much more attention than heretofore. —Phila. Press.

Parker, the guide who made an assault on Mrs. Bull, and recently escaped from custody, was shot by Constable Cole, Friday afternoon, on Forted Lake. The wound is probably fatal. He was shot because he resisted arrest. The bullet entered the left breast.

The PRESIDENT'S CASE.

Indication's Less Favorable. Another Incision Made. Up to Sunday night last, the official bulletins from the Executive Mansion, giving the condition of the President continued to be favorable. The febrile symptoms then began to indicate the formation of another pus cavity. The bulletins since Monday morning are as follows: Sunday night the President slept well and without anodyne. At 2:30 yesterday morning his pulse was 98, temperature 98.4, and respiration 18. At 10:30 in the forenoon, another incision was made, the patient being etherized. The operation was made to facilitate the flow of pus. The new cut is in a downward direction and below the twelfth rib, instead of above it. The President soon recovered from the effects of the ether, but experienced some distressing nausea. Since the operation he has done comfortably, but having a cold pulse as the result of gastric disturbance produced by the ether. The incision was made by Dr. Agnew, Dr. Hamilton and Beyburn assisting. Dr. Hamilton has returned to New York. Before leaving he gave his opinion that there was no cause for alarm.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 10:30 a. m.—It having become necessary to make a further opening for the escape of pus, we took advantage of the present condition of the President this morning. Shortly after the morning bulletin was issued he was etherized. The incision extended downward and forward, and a counter opening was made into the track of the ball below the margin of the twelfth rib, which, it is believed, will effect the desired object. He bore the operation well, and has now recovered from the effects of the etherization, and is in excellent condition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Telegram's Washington special says: Mr. Swain, who has passed every day and night with the President since July 23, is suffering from the prolonged strain. He several times lately has passed from forty to sixty hours without sleep. The other attendants of the President have likewise suffered from insomnia. This morning, at the request of Dr. Bliss, the President wrote his name. His hand was firm and natural, showing not the slightest trace of weakness or nervousness.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—4:30 P. M.—The surgeons report that the President has had a quiet afternoon, although he has not yet been without fever. His pulse is now 104, and temperature about 100. The continuous fever is attributed by the surgeons to yesterday's operation. As soon as the patient recovers fully from that they expect a decided change for the better.

VERY WEAK. Mrs. Edson says the President is a great and constant sufferer, and at present is exceedingly feeble. He talks very little. She regards his condition as serious.

THIRD OF THE SURGEONS. It is said the President has become tired of all the doctors. He is very much annoyed at how many doctors there ever. After they had gone yesterday and when his wife and nurse sat at his bedside he said: "I am glad to cut me from friends again. They hurt and cut me to my undoing."

DR. BOYNTON'S STATEMENT. Dr. Boynton says the President was not excessively weakened by yesterday's operation.

P. M.—The President has been very quiet during the day and continued to take the nourishment allowed without gastric disturbance. The discharge of pus from the wound is quite abundant, and it is evident that thorough drainage has been secured by yesterday's operation. The degree of fever this afternoon differs little from that of yesterday. The pulse is 106, temperature 101.9, respiration 19. (Signal)

BLAINE'S DISPATCH. Secretary Blaine sent the following to Minister Lowell to-night: The President's condition at 11 o'clock to-night is considered by his physicians encouraging. The increase of pulse and temperature is regarded as a natural result of the radical operation of this morning, in which a deep incision of three inches in length on the surface was made. The same cause may possibly produce still higher pulse and temperature to-morrow. Decided amelioration is confidently anticipated by the surgeons.

DR. HAMILTON'S ENCOURAGING OPINION. About two ounces of pus came from the President's wound after the operation was performed. The wound is acting in a very satisfactory manner. Dr. Hamilton said the President had not been seriously worse, and the operation was decided upon more to avoid trouble than to remove it. He anticipated no further interruptions and was very well satisfied with the President's condition. He returns to New York to-day.

11:30 p. m.—The President did not fully recover from the effects of this morning's surgical operation until after the evening examination. He suffered more or less throughout the afternoon from nausea caused by the ether; and rather weaker than yesterday and not able to take the usual quantity of nourishment. Milk with lime water was given him as soon as his stomach would bear it. After the direct effect passed away and later in the day, he had meat juice and beef extract, but was allowed no solid food. His pulse, probably as a result of gastric disturbance, was rather high during the afternoon, and at 4:30 went to 110, but his temperature did not rise correspondingly until about the time of the evening examination, when it reached 104.9. The febrile rise shown by this temperature was more pronounced than the one which was fully accounted for, in the judgment of the surgeons, by the operation and its consequent nervous excitement, and by nausea and other effects of ether. It therefore caused no anxiety. Early in the evening the fever began to subside, and the President went to sleep quietly without anodyne. Since that time his pulse and temperature have slowly fallen, and his general condition has improved. At this hour his pulse is 98, skin moist and healthy in tone, temperature not more than half a degree above normal and he continues to sleep quietly. Dr. Bliss expresses the opinion that he will have a refreshing night and when he awakes he will be entirely free from fever. It is possible there may be considerable relief in the presence of a man who it is understood has given Chief Brock his statement. A long-haired Greek lunatic, named Dr. Lachmyntis, was arrested to-day at the instance of the Government detectives on the charge of sending threatening letters to Attorney General MacVeach and other Government officials. He was held for a hearing. Since the shooting of the President the threats and incoherent ramblings of these cranks have attracted much more attention than heretofore. —Phila. Press.

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THE A. B. C. OF THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The following conversation, between a railroad man and a citizen, briefly illustrates some of the main points of the so-called railroad controversy: RAILROAD OFFICIAL.—"Why should not a railroad company be let alone to manage its business in its own way, the same as a merchant manages his business? Do not commercial rules apply in both cases? Is it not a question of supply and demand, and competition; does not the merchant sell a large quantity cheaper than he does a small quantity, and everybody get all they can?"

CITIZEN.—"There are the following material differences in the situation: The railroad corporation performs a public function—that of furnishing public highways; it exists and can only carry on its business by the permission of the public, because it is 'for public use and benefit'; it is allowed to take a citizen's property at an appraised valuation, without his consent, something that no private person or business man can do, and after the capital invested in building a railroad has received a fair compensation, the rest of the advantages of steam roads belong to the public, the natural owner of all highways. In one sense, railroad charters are in the nature of a partnership between the State and the corporations. The corporations build and operate railroads for the sake of charging certain tolls. In the State of New York, and I believe in most other States, it was expressly stipulated that these shall be 'reasonable,' and based upon the cost of the service rendered; the word 'reasonable' was defined as follows: when the rates charged yielded in excess of ten per cent. net upon the actual cost of construction, then rates might be lowered by law and the public receive their benefit in the partnership in the shape of reduced rates for transportation. This agreement has been shamefully evaded by the railroads, and through stock-watering and other methods, the public have been obliged to pay far more than they ought for steam transportation on land. Regarding competition, it does not work to the same extent in railroad transportation as it does in other lines of business. Combinations take place; a railroad is a natural monopoly; railroads cannot be multiplied indefinitely; every citizen cannot put his own ear on the railroad track, the same as he can put his ship upon the ocean or his steamboat upon the river. The railroad is a common carrier, but there the similarity to the ship or steamboat ends. The public interest is not protected by competition as it is on the ocean or in private enterprises, hence the necessity for restrictions upon railroad companies which are not required in private business."

RAILROAD OFFICIAL.—"But prices for railroad transportation have declined faster and are now proportionately lower than many other commodities, and rates in this country are lower than in most other countries. It does not look as if the public interest had suffered very much."

CITIZEN.—"True, in many places rates have largely declined, but not nearly so where they should have done. Reduced rates for transportation have largely resulted from mechanical improvements which have been made, and also from increase of business, the result of increased population. For instance, steel rails, lasting from three to six times as long as iron rails, now cost but little more than iron; locomotives haul from fifty to sixty per cent. more than they did ten years ago. Freight cars weighing ten tons a few years ago, only carried ten tons, or a ton of paying freight for each ton of dead weight, in rolling stock. Improvements in these cars have been made until it is not uncommon for them to now carry a ton and a half, and sometimes two tons, for each ton of stock. Clever inventions have enabled the supply of labor required in operating a road to be greatly reduced, and in many other ways improvements have been effected which ought to inure to the benefit of the public. Rates for railroad transportation in this country should be much less than in other countries because of these improvements, and the long hauls and cheaper construction here; also the public aid in lands (upwards of forty-six millions of acres), and subscriptions which have been given."

RAILROAD OFFICIAL.—"Why so?" I don't see that the public has any right to these improvements and advantages, unless we choose to give them the benefit."

CITIZEN.—"There is where we differ again; the theory of our patent law is that after the inventor has received a fair compensation for his trouble, expense and genius, all the rest of the advantages belong to the public; and the theory of our railroad law is that they are only entitled to a toll or charge which will yield them a fair return on the actual investment, and this toll must be uniform and impartial to all citizens."

RAILROAD OFFICIAL.—"Well, if that is the ground you take, you won't find many men going into the railroad business."

CITIZEN.—"Won't we? What is the first incentive to the building of a railroad? Is it not very largely the desire of the people of a certain section to have better outlets to market, and the desire of owners of real estate to make their property more valuable by connecting with the larger lines of communication? Through these motives have not state, county and municipal interests largely aided in the construction of these improved highways? Witness the millions of dollars which the people of the State of New York as well as other States, have contributed for this purpose. Do you mean to tell me that the Vanderbilts, Goulds, and other highway grabbers are entitled to any consideration for the invention and construction of these improved highways? They have simply gone into the business because they saw the benefits of steam and electricity were so enormous that they could stand most of the advantages, and that the public would be satisfied with the rest. They saw that by consolidating and combining small and often competing lines of railroad, they could organize a machinery for taxing all production and commerce, such as the world has never seen, and it is only after they have exercised this power to an extent which has given them fabulous wealth, and endeavored to perpetuate the system, and rivet the fetters of a privileged class upon the masses by corrupting our elections and legislation, that the people are beginning to wake up to a true appreciation of the facts. Look at the history of the Harlem road; when Commodore Vanderbilt obtained possession of that road he doubled the rates of freight, and on the principle of charging 'What the traffic would bear' has drained the lion's share of the profit of production throughout that entire region, and as far as circumstances would permit, he has pursued the policy with all his railroad ventures. When he took possession of the Harlem road twenty years ago, its stock was quoted at about \$75 per share, and the rate of freight at that time for transporting milk to New York was 30 cents per can; it was gradually raised to 60, and only after a great contest did the people succeed in reducing it to its present price of 45 (as against an average of 30 cents for similar service elsewhere). Notwithstanding the enormous general increase in population and values, property in Westchester county along the line of that road, contiguous as it is to the greatest market in the country, is worth less to-day than it was when Mr. Vanderbilt's reign began. The reason may be found in the doubled rates of fare for commuters and the excessive freight rates above mentioned. The capitalization of the road is much above what it could be duplicated for to-day, and yet dividends have been wrung from the people of that section to make the stock worth \$180 per share at the present time."

"The Hudson River Road runs parallel with the Harlem, is operated by the same management, and yet, having water competition, the average rates of freight on the latter road are only about half those on the Harlem. No one doubts that the rates on the Hudson River Road are sufficiently remunerative, nor those on the Harlem are exorbitant. It is a simple illustration that 'might makes right,' and that a free-booter, if he only understands the habits of the American people, can rob them with impunity. The instances I have cited are but types of our whole railroad system. It is any wonder that railroad men grow suddenly rich, while the number of tramps and beggars increase?"

[Concluded next week.] ORVILLE GRANT. DEATH OF THE BROTHER OF THE PRESIDENT. SEVEN OF HIS CHILDREN. Orville Grant, brother of Ex-President Grant, died on Friday, in the New Jersey State Insane Asylum, at Morris Plains, of which he had been an inmate for some time past. He was born in 1835, and for many years engaged in the saddlery hardware business at Galea, Illinois. When he had accumulated a fortune of \$75,000 he went to Chicago and started in business there. The disastrous fire of 1871 destroyed, however, his entire stock, and he lost his fortune. At the time his mind received a shock from which it never fully recovered. During the administration of President Grant Orville figured extensively in the War Department accounts. Through his brother's influence he secured a one-third interest in the post of Standing Rock, with J. R. Casselberry and A. L. Bonaffon, Sr., of Philadelphia, although he never advanced a dollar to the partnership. In January, 1879, he rapidly increased his fortune to \$1,000,000, but he had thereafter drawn out \$1,000 on account of profits. He became the equal partner of Joseph Leighton at Fort Peck, where the capital amounted to about \$25,000, although he had never invested a dollar. Having had the promise of the post-tradership at Fort Berthold he withdrew his claims in favor of a man named Raymond, receiving therefor \$1,000. It has never been denied that Bonaffon and Casselberry were the real owners of the positions, Orville receiving for his share in the transaction thirty-three per cent on all sales made at the posts mentioned.

Mr. Grant was first detained in the Insane Asylum where he died, in 1878, but was soon released, and there seemed no good reason for refusing him his liberty. The time of his relapsing to the asylum is not learned. His hallucination was that he was engaged in a gigantic operation involving millions of dollars. He conversed intelligently and well upon the topics of the times and spoke with brotherly pride of the General, of whom he was the only surviving brother. He had a habit of whistling softly to himself during the lulls in conversation, "was somewhat emphatic in gesture, but on the whole was agreeable and pleasant in manner. He preferred solitude and seemed to be continually absorbed in his air almost. In fact and feature he was almost the counterpart of the brother, who has occupied so prominent a niche in American history.—Phila. Times.

"Don't Know Half their Value." "They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Stomach Complaint," &c. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls and neighbors and all could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them this medicine. They did then what good I intended they do until they were cured. I can't say they do so now, but I know that the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them with high enough.—B. Rochester, N. Y. See other columns.—American Rural Home, Aug. 11-29.

"My Back Aches so, and I feel miserable," said a hard working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been laboring for years, that his bowels were disordered and his food was not digested. Sidney W. W. was recommended and faithfully taken, and in a short time every ailment was removed. The gleam from dark-fingering eyelids sent, the wither of tone and look; I would forego to you could not. My gratitude—if you could look!

General News Summary.

General News Summary. General News Summary. Philadelphia, Sunday last. The burial place of President Madison was sold Thursday at public sale. Sixty persons died in New York Saturday and Sunday from the heat. Gen. Hancock has accepted the command of the troops at the Yorktown celebration. Alexander H. Stephens is said to be writing a new book, simply to make some cynical remarks of Jeff Davis. The public debt statement for July shows a decrease of more than ten million dollars. Bishop P. C. Smith, formerly of the Episcopal Church, has been murdered, presumably by Mormons. The Democrats of Virginia, on Thursday last, nominated J. W. Daniel for Governor, Robert Lee for Lieut. Governor and McKinney for Attorney-General. James Baker, a farmer at Fort Wayne, Ind. in a fit of drunken rage shot William Howell with a rifle, killing him. New Hampshire wants to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Daniel Webster's birth. It occurs January 18, 1882. An enthusiastic Maryland editor would like to have only one Presidential nominee in 1884, and that one James A. Garfield. The Democrats of Mississippi, on the thirteenth ballot, nominated Gen. Robert Lee for Governor, and G. D. Sands for Lieut. Governor. An exchange says the enormous consumption of French kid gloves has completely exterminated the myriads of rats that used to infest the Paris sewers. The Democratic majority, at the Kentucky election, was unusually large; four men were killed and more wounded. Mr. Milburn Jr., aged twelve, in a quarrel shot and killed his cousin John McCarthy, aged fourteen, at Portersville, Pa. A Shippensburg Pa. Special to the Philadelphia Press represents that a colored woman in that town is changing from a jet black to a fair white. Four colored men were appointed to the police force in Philadelphia on Thursday last, being the first of the race to wear police uniform in that city. All probability there will be no "straightout" Republican ticket in Virginia, as a majority of counties could not send delegates to be elected to the State Convention. Robert Hittinger and Kitty Hill, of Chicago, with a small quantity of morphine became crossed in love. The boy died and the girl is in a critical condition. Nathan Orlando Greenfield was executed at Syracuse, on Friday last. He hoped against hope until the very last minute. He made no confession, but firmly maintained his innocence. E. W. Wilson, a contractor, and A. J. Zueker, an architect, fought a duel with pistols in the streets at Meridian Miss. Wilson was shot in the leg and Zueker was shot by a bystander in the breast. Third Assistant Postmaster-General John W. Wilson was shot in the leg and Zueker was shot by a bystander in the breast. The Democratic State committee met on Wednesday in Harrisburg to fix upon the time and place for holding the next convention. The Philadelphia delegation will be satisfied with either Harrisburg or Reading. The Mississippian quail imported into Maine last year, returned this spring and have hatched good-sized broods, and it is now deemed a settled fact that they will live here and increase rapidly. Some of the birds do not return to the exact localities in which they were liberated, but made new homes. A Colorado editor who has visited Salt Lake City says: "Mormonism is growing with the wealth of the Church it rapidly increases. There is money in it and money breeds mischief. Some of the wealthy Mormon merchants opatulated because of an unwillingness to buy tilthings. The women are not inclined to rebel against polygamy."

Still More Dynamite. A CONSPIRACY OF CONSPIRATORS. CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The secret congress of Irishmen continued in session to-day and additional facts leaked out concerning its objects. John Warren, of Lowell, Mass., Thomas Quinn, of Peoria, a laborer of Crowe, Geo. West, of Providence, lawyer and secretary of the branch Land League, Rev. Father Beals, of St. Louis, George Cunningham, of New Haven and many other well known agitators are present. It transpires that these men are the dynamite crew; that their deliberations are not as to whether dynamite shall be used against England but as to the most feasible way of using it. In the discussion, no doubt was expressed of there being plenty of Irishmen who would accept the possibility or even the certainty of death, if by it they might do a great & serious damage to England. Plans were sketched, it is said, by which dynamite was to be furnished and used on vessels and in cities. They considered the question how to get better manufactures of infernal machines in the United States and France. Their financial condition was reported sound. The treasury contains nearly \$100,000 in the skinning fund, and the committee has been appointed to provide for the future and levy tax to raise more. A delegation of city priests waited on members of the convulsive to-day and begged them with solemn adjurations and impressive arguments to desist from their plots and adjourn at once. They refused to listen to such arguments and advice, and saying that they came here for business and were determined to accomplish their purpose. The meeting will probably terminate to-morrow. Vennor says we will have a great change in the weather about the time the new comet is at its perihelion, when it will be also nearest the earth. This will occur the 20th instant. During the week from the 15th to the 20th, instead of being burned up, we shall nearly be frozen by frosts and cold northerly winds. Their sinews were as steel and their courage triumphant over all buffaloes. They prized the liberties they had gained knowing their cost too well to abuse them, and they were eminently capable of self-government. His chastened their motives, how lofty their ambition compared to that of the wrangling mobs and maddened socialists who from different quarters of Europe are now raising an outcry for liberty. The foundations of this Nation were laid in poverty, with fewer temptations to bribery than in this day of rich corporations, when railway companies have the presumption to pick out nominating conventions and buy our legislators. Our lands were so abundant and neighbors lived too far apart to be jealous of each other's rights. How soon we shall be a crowded country, and the crowd will be dispersed, utterly unfit to discharge the obligations of citizenship. Not all the sons of New England will be worthy of the stock from which they spring. Since luxury is spoiling them. Great tides of emigration than were conceivable are flooding our shores. Good and the bad from the Old World have many mistaking liberty for lawlessness. Against them let us raise a cry of denunciation. They may have as good a right here as our Fathers had, and we have certainly proclaimed a universal welcome. All things considered, our free schools so often unattended, our churches protected by largely forsaken, our native population degenerating by means of luxury, and an uncontrollable emigration now sweeping upon our shores, ought we not to cherish an occasional sober thought of possible dangers just ahead, and hold a check upon our wild boasting? We have a great country. It is to be good as well as great. Is it to be consecrated to virtue? Our fabric of government is fair to look upon. Is it strong to endure? We have provided opportunities for the education of our prospective citizens. Can we compel the attendance of our youth where the needed education may be secured? We tolerate Christianity. Will that save us from heathenism, infidelity and a dead conscience? Will our increasing population become so intelligent and virtuous as to put away brutal rivalries, fanaticism and vice, and become increasingly capable of self-government? J. H. NASON. Morrisville, N. Y.

The attention of the Chairman, and through him the attention of the Republican County Committee is directed to the following provisions of the Act of June 29th, 1881: "Regulating the holding of, and to prevent frauds at Primary Elections." That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful and it is hereby made the duty of the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, or other officers of the Primary Elections, Meetings or Conventions, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, to take and subscribe to the oath or affirmation, to the best of his judgment and ability, in the presence of each other, in form as follows, namely: "I (A. B.) do (swear or affirm) that I will as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, as the case may be, faithfully, impartially and faithfully perform my duties in accordance with the law and constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, to take and subscribe to the oath or affirmation, to the best of his judgment and ability, in the presence of each other, in form as follows, namely: "I (A. B.) do (swear or affirm) that I will as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, as the case may be, faithfully, impartially and faithfully perform my duties in accordance with the law and constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, to take and subscribe to the oath or affirmation, to the best of his judgment and ability, in the presence of each other, in form as follows, namely: "I (A. 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