THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Our School Books.

In the state senate Mr. Rutan has introduced a bill which provides for the appointment by the Governor of four discreet citizens of the Commonwealth, who, together with the Superintendent of Schools, shall constitute a commission for the purpose of examining and selecting the text-books to be used in the common schools of the State. After careful examination of text-books used or prepared or offered for use by authors or publishers, they shall select and agree upon a series for the use of the schools throughout the Commonwealth, said series to include every branch of study authorized to be taught in any public school of the State. The commission shall agree upon each work of the series separately and upon its own merits, and no book shall be held to be chosen which fails to receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the commission. In case of failure to agree upon any particular part of the series from books already published, they shall prepare books to complete the series.

Now what guarantee is there that such a committee will not be a partizan one, composed of bawling politicians who will be proof against bribes from publishing houses? The text books fixed upon are to be in use throughout the state for five years, which will be a big thing for whatever parties are favored, and the favored ones will most likely be the ones who "come down" most heavily with greenbacks upon the book committee. One series of text books may be adopted and yet not really be better or even as good as some that may be black-balled.

The recommendation of this commission is to be submitted to the legislature, for approval, it is true, and as that body is so notorious for its purity and incorruptibility there is a little comfort here, sure—and why not leave the job to the legislature at once, as they have the actual say in the matter after all under this bill, and there would not be the necessity on the part of the book men of buying up both the book commission and the fellows on the hill. Generally speaking, our legislators are about as competent to judge of the merits of text-books as so many Hottentots. And then the bill feathers a new little nest very nicely for somebody, as follows:

"The commission shall receive as compensation the sum of ten dollars per diem for each day engaged in the discharge of duty, with a proviso that the total compensation of each commissioner shall not exceed $300 per annum."

We think the legislature should let this matter alone—a commission to select text-books will not be an improvement upon the present plan—it will be the creation of school-book monopoly that will fleece every head of a family that has a child attending the public schools. We are for improvement and progress in all that pertains to our public schools, but in the bill of Mr. Rutan we see the seeds of monopoly and corruption, and our common school system prostituted to a money-making concern for some corrupt book commission and venal and ignorant legislators.

The following wail comes from a radical paper, the Tyrone Herald. Its nothing more than what was foreseen by Democrats long ago. The Herald says:

The cry of party will not avail much next fall, should the present state of affairs continue much longer. We opine the people will vote for their own interests regardless of party names. Something must be done, and that very soon, if thousands of business men are to be saved from utter ruin. Congress will not afford the relief, the people whose servants they are, have and are demanding.

Centre county being entitled to two representatives in the lower house, will also necessitate the election of two representative delegates to the democratic state convention hereafter.

Brown in his last week's Republican completely exhausts himself over Orvis and Fred. Kurtz. Go in on 'em, Colonel—hit 'em again, the've got no friends. No further "explanation" asked.

The first narrow guage railroad in Pennsylvania is in York county, and 12 miles of it are now in operation. The first trip was made over it a few days ago, and was highly satisfactory. The entire length of the road will be 60 miles.

The United States senator agony in the Massachusetts legislature is not over—one ballot has been had every day for the last week.

The Altoona Sun recommends John Reilly Esq., of that city, as democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, and vouches for his ability and integrity, as well as sound democracy. That's the kind of material we want, neighbor.

The Waynesboro' Record says Senator Cameron was born in Franklin county, the Carlisle Volunteer makes him a native of Northumberland county and the Lancaster Examiner asserts that that county was his birth place. A mistake somewhere,

So says an exchange, and the muddle is that no section is very proud of his nativity. We know old Centre won't lay in a claim for him—thank fortune it can't.

Brown for Lieut. Gov.

Viewing the matter from a radical standpoint, we place Bill Brown in nomination for the new office of Lieutenant Governor, for that party. We are not a radical, it is true, nevertheless that does not hinder an "independent jounalist" from "going for him." Brown is as full of virtues as an unkempt truant is of lice, and he is a mighty man in his line. The reasons that should impel any radical to go for Brown, are cogent, and the apple-dumpling philosopher being set in the background by his modesty, we beg pardon of all radicals for coming to his relief and bringing him into that notice, which his transcendent talents, abilities, and services as a radical leader and blower entitle him to. Mr. Brown is not an ordinary man—to say that he has common sense would be doing him injustice, and far be it from us to be guilty of that.

Col. Brown has blowed harder for the laboring classes than any man we know of, in fact he has busted three bilers in that kind of work, in his time. It was Brown who "carried Centre county for Grant." It was Brown who opposed John H. Orvis, and swelled his majority to over 700 in the county. It was Brown who put through Levi Miller's nomination and carried "honest Samuel Gramley" in his pocket, until a hole was worn in that receptacle and Samuel dropped out much to Brown's consternation. It is Brown who exposes Orvis all the time and calls for him "to explain." It is Brown who has read Beaver and Furst and Blanchard, and all "the arristocrats" out of the party, and still "carried it for Grant." Now these services entitle him to some consideration at the hands of his party, and the LieutenantGoverporship is the recognition he is entitled too. All the colored troops of Centre county would go for him, for he associates and drinks with them, and they look upon him as a man and brother. Brown will accept the nomination too, the radical party owes it to him, and let it not prove ungrateful like Republics *is*.

The Camerons Coming.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Press predicts that John Scott will be involuntarily retired at the end of his present Senatorial term. It is said that Mr. Scott entirely failed to secure a following within the ranks of the Republican organization in this State; that he is obnoxious to its leaders, that Simon Cameron has resolved that his son "Don" shall be Mr. Scott's successor, that "Don" is infinitely more potential in himself than Scott—in short that the thing is being securely set up so that the Camerons, father and son, shall share the Senatorial honors and profits of Pennsylvania between them.

From what we know of the political situation we are inclined to believe that the correspondent of the Press is correct in his conjectures. John Scott was made a senator by the Pennsylvania railroad at a time when it kept a majority of the members of both branches of our state legislature in its pay. Then it was customary for the agents of this great corporation to employ members by the session, at so much per session, the terms of the contract being varied occasionally according to circumstances. Looking over the state the railroad concluded to take John Scott out of his retirement as a solicitor of the company at Huntingdon, and to send him, as its representative, to the United States Senate. Mr. Scott loomed up as a candidate very suddenly. With the exception of a lot of insignificant rural politicians from Huntingdon and the villages round about, nobody appeared in Harrisburg to press his claim. The real pressure in his favor came from a source which made little show but which did not pretend to be secret. The Pennsylvania railroad did not attempt to conceal the fact that it was seeking a seat in the United States Senate for one of its solicitors. Cameron caved. He had no candidate. He did not pretend to make a fight. His son "Don" contented himself with making Mackey State Treasurer for the first time. Then began the manipulations of the Treasnry Ring which has ruled the Republican party from that time until the present. That this Ring will enter the next Senatorial contest no one can doubt, and there is no one so likely to be put forward by it as J. Donald Cameron.

The correspondent of the Press forecasts the future well. Without a change in the constitution of the legislature we shall certainly see the Camerons, father and son, in the United States Senate at the end of John Scott's term.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The revenues of the Federal government says the Columbian, are falling off so rapidly that the debt must necessarily continue to be increased and additional taxation must also be resorted to. We say necesearily, because no disposition is manifested to meet the emergency by cutting down expenses to an economical standard. In fact the opposite disposition prevails: to increase expenditures, especially salaries. and this is true of both the Federal and State government. In both the revenues are falling far short of the expenditures, yet the latter are constantly, uselessly and unjustifiably increased, and this will continue until the people take the matter in hand and elect no men to Congress or the Legislature unless they are thoroughly pledged to low salaries and general economy.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames, in one of her Washington letters to the Independent, says that the gift of flowers sent by the colored attendant in the ladies, retiring parlor off the Senate gallery to adorn the coffin of Mr. Sumner, reached the room of Senator Cameron that same evening and was sent by him, with his compliments, to a lady stopping at a hotel. She adds: "I would rather be Kate, weeping for the despoiled offering to departed honor than the woman who received it or the Senator who sent it. It bore upon the coffin a card with this inscription, 'A tribute from Kate Brown to the martyred Senator, who has gone to reap his reward.' I must believe that by some mistake it was carried to Mr. Cameron's room. But how in keeping that the man who despoiled the greatest Senator of his honors in his life should rob him in death even of the flowers upon his coffin."

A Practical Temperance Reform.

From the hurly burly and noise of the crusaders, which is now almost daily illustrated and garnished with accompaniments of riot and bloodshed, we turn with pleasure to a real temperance movement conceived in sanity and sense. It is an attempt not to stop the course of the river but to turn it into less hurtful channels—to exchange the senseless American system of drinking for the German system of only drinking what you want and only paying for what you drink.

The New York Tribune referring to the "anti-treating movement," well says:

We hear of one manifestation of the temperance reform which exhibits what is rare in such movements, a practical and reasoning sense. In several western cities associations have been formed, the members of which restrict themselves to one pledge, not pay for any other man's drink and not to drink at any other man's expense. This may seem to many a very limited basis of association, but if this pledge were strictly adhered to, the spread of interperance would be immediately checked throughout the country. The American habit of "treating," is the origin of much of the misery and damage which come from excessive drinking. There are thousands of boys growing up to-day who have not inherited thirst for liquor, to whom the taste and smell of whiskey are offensive, who are destined to become drunkards merely through their generosity and desire to please. They know of no other way of making themselves agreeable to their acquaintances, when they meet, than by asking them to take a drink, and when the same invitation is given to them they do not know how to refuse. Who has not seen these fine, rosy, rather loutish boys, at county fairs or political meetings, marching up to bars by twos and threes, asking each other, "What will you take?" and gulping down a dose of poison which brings the tears to their eyes? When one has paid for the drinks each of the rest feels the obligation resting upon him to return the courtesy, and the rural etiquette obliges all to recognize the right of each to disburse the price of a dram for the company. In most cases not one of them enjoys it. They all feel the fiery stuff in their faces and their eyes, clouding their minds and rasping their throats. But the one who has first paid is the slave of his friends, and the conventionalities of the village or the cross roads are as strong as those of the city. "You have drunk with all the rest and now you must drink with me," is a contraction in logic, but it is unanswerable in rustic practice among drinking youths. The signing of such a liability pledge as we have mentioned would free these well intentioned and thoughtless boys from the chains of this miserable and dangerous custom. There are very few who would deliberately go up to a counter and ask for a solitary dram. This is only done when the habit has become a strong one, and when the hope of reformation has pretty well disappeared.

The reform would also affect another class of men who are depised and maltreated in the bar room, but who always form a considerable proportion of its public. These are the impecunious and absorbent creatures known as "bummers," who, having spent all their money for whiskey, still haunt the scenes of their former disbursements in the hope of an occasional general irrigation. They are of the kind an army officer describes as ornamenting the sides of a bar room he entered in Arkansas. He approached the counter and asked for a glass of brandy, and the whole shabby dozen rose from their benches and "lowed they'd take sugar in there'n." The number of people who never pay for a drink and yet are never sober, is very large; these "solitary," drinking associations would certainly tend to diminish it.

Some devotee of main force as the prime ingredient in moral reform has introduced a bill in the legislature of California which makes "treating," or an invitation to drink as well as the acceptance of the invitation, a punishable offense. This bill has passed the lower house and if it should become a law would undoubtedly do much to stimulate and fix the habit of treating by arousing the inborn opposition to compulsion which seems to be common to man and beast.

Now For Inflation.

The N. Y. Tribune, commenting upon the recent vote in Congress, says:

The opening battle is over, and the inflationists have won it so clearly, that we can no longer offer the shred of a hope to those who have still trusted in the Senate. The inflation of forty-four millions is substantially settled, and, to all appearance, worse remains behind. Mr. Schurz's amendment to Mr. Sherman's bill to make $356,000,000 the maximum limit of legal-tender notes instead of $382,000,000 was yesterday voted down in the Senate by 18 to 40. Mr Wright then moved to strike out the whole of the first section of the bill after the enacting clause and insert a provision fixing the amount of legal tender notes at $400,000,000. This was carried by a vote of 31 to 26. Twelve Senators were paired, making the relative strength of the inflationists and anti-inflationists 37 and 31. There are two vacancies (Massachusetts and Louisiana), and Messrs. Alcorn, of Mississippi, Gilbert of Florida, and Boutwell, of Massachusetts, did not vote. It must therefore be conceded that there is a majority in the Senate in favor of a circulation of at least four millions of legal tender notes. Both the Senators from California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Texas and Vermont—eleven States—are in favor of permitting our currency to work up slowly to the specie standard. Both the Senators from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia—twelve States—are in favor of indefinite postponement of the time when our paper shall be worth par. Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—ten States—are divided.

In the ability and character of their representatives the opponents of the contemplated further debasement of the paper money have a predominance, but in numbers, unfortunately, they have not. Now let us have the ration of paper—both legal tender and bank notes—fixed for the current year as soon as possible. We are already launched once more upon a sea of speculation that may prove as wild, if not as disastrous, as that through which we have lately passed. Balloon prices, and after some time, the inevitable collapse, are the order of the day.

Fifteen hundred lake trout have been placed in the Schuylkill at Sedgeley.

At a colored ball in New York the ticket taker threw a man down stairs and killed him instantly.

At Lexington, Ky., Mike Collins shot and instantly killed Frank Higgins. They were milkmen, and quarreled about business.

Dr. Livingstone.

In the March number of Ocean Highways a detailed account is given of the reputed death of Dr. Livingstone, derived from the materials supplied by letters received from Lieutenant Cameron, Dr. Dillon, Lieutenant Murphy, and Sa'id bin Salim, the Arab Governor of Unyanyembe. From the article referred to we extract the following particulars:

In March, 1872, Dr. Livingstone reached Unyanyembe, and after receiving supplies from Zanzibar, set out with ninety men on his last journey in the following August. He proceeded in a south-westerly direction to the southern extremity of Lake Liemba, the prolongation of Tanganyiki towards the south. Thence he made his way to the northern shore of Lake Bangweolo near the point where he was in July 1868. But being unable to cross, he passed round the eastern end of the lake, fording the Chambeze and three smaller trivutaries and marching along its southern shore, he appears to have reached the point where he expected to find the four fountains, two of which were, he conjectured, the sources of the Nile mentioned by Herodotus. It is then probable that he marched in a northerly direction and explored the region of the Katanga copper mines; for Lieutenant Comeron, who has been indefatigable in collecting information, was told by an Arab merchant that he had seen Dr. Livingstone and his party all well, some months previous at Katanga. In returning they had to cross the Luapula and work their way eastward through an inundated country, in which sometimes for three hours at a time, the water stood above the waists of the travellers. During this trying journey two of the men died and several deserted. When marching across the swampy tract near Moira Achinso Dr. Livingstone was attacked by dysentery, brought on by exposure and over fatigue. According to one account he got as far as the district of Lobisa on his way back, to the east of Bangweolo, where he died after ten or fifteen days illness, probably in May or April, 1873. If Sir Samuel Baker's theory proves correct at the very source of the Nile at the fountains of streams flowing into the south end of Lake Tanganyika, the most distant reservoir of the great river. When Livingstone died his party numbered seventy nine men, among whom were a few Nasik boys and other faithful servants. Chief among them was Chuman, who had been rescued from slavery on the Zambesi, and who went on ahead to beg for succor from Unyanyembe. He seems to have arrived on the 16th of October. He stated that the party with Dr. Livingstone's body, was from ten to twenty days march from Unyanyembe, and were nearly starving; that they had also two boxes of books with them and that the Doctor, before his death, had told them to fetch another box of papers which he had left at Ujiji and to take it down to the coast. Chuman found the East Coast Livingstone Search Expedition at Unyanyembe; and a telegram, dated at Aden on February 23, informs us that while Lieutenant Murphy is bringing the body of the illustrious traveller down to Zanzivar Lieutenant Cameron has gone onwards to Ujiji to recover Dr. Livingstone's papers.

A Good Chance For Real Estate Speculators.

[Correspondence Asheville [N. C.] Pioneer.]

In relation to the phenomenon that is now terrifying the people in the neighborhood of the Bald Mountain, candor forces me to admit that I do not believe their fears altogether groundless. I was on the mountain on the night of the 1st inst. The noise seemed to be under the ground in a small valley between what is called the Round and the Stone mountains, though I could not exactly determine the locality. Sometimes the shocks are very heavy, accompanied by sounds similar to the detonations of artilery and the earth is shaken for miles around. A very perceptible movement is seen among the trees when the vibrations take place, and the houses are sufficiently jarred to arouse children from their nightly slumber, when they manifest their fright by cries and screams. The sound is more distinctly heard in the valley than any other place. The people who live in the vicinity are very much alarmed and many of them are preparing to emigrate. A protracted meeting is in progress in the immediate neighborhood, and upwards of forty persons have professed religion and joined the Baptist Church the only denomination in this section. Prayer-meetings prevail, in which all take an active part, from the worst sinners to the best and purest Christians. I attended one of these meetings, and feel safe in saying that it was the first religious assembly I ever witnessed where every one was so deeply interested in the salvation of the soul. If this noise is followed by no destructive eruption, it will be a good thing for these people in a religious point of view. These subterranean sounds are not constant, but are heard more or less distinctly every day. Land can be bought at trifling prices at this time on the Bald Mountain, but no one has an inclination to purchase. As I did not visit the locality for the express purpose of writing an elaborate account of this interesting subject, you must excuse this hasty and indefinite narration of what I witnessed.

CURE FOR EARACHE.

Children are often afflicted with earache to an alarming extent, and there is sometimes a difficulty in obtaining an effectual remedy for the disorder. A writer in the Household says that she takes a piece of salt pork, say an inch or more long, and half an inch square; cut down one end to fit the ear and insert it, taking care to have the piece too large to slip in. Tie a handkerchief to keep it in place, if the child will allow it. She also uses pork for sore throat, croup and lung colds. Cut slices half an inch thick, dip in warm water sprinkle on a little pepper, and sew on a flannel. She has used pork for earache especially, and always found it to give instant relief.

For nearly two centuries past Maryland and Virginia have been vainly endeavoring to settle the question of their boundary lines on the Chesapeake. The lines were surveyed and laid down by Captain John Smith, who will be remembered as participating in an incident in which a young lady by the name of Pocahontas was not totally unconnected. A certain island in the bay was fixed in the old charts as one of the points of the boundary, but it has disappeared from sight under the water. The Virginians claim it to have been in a certain locality, and the Marylanders insist that it was twenty miles father southward. The disputed territory comprises thousands of acres of the richest oyster beds, the possession of which is worth the long contest. It has been for years a neutral ground, the right to fish upon which has belonged to the party that could occupy it for the time being with the strongest force. Occasional skirmishes have been fought upon it that have resulted in the killing or wounding of men and the capture of the boats of the vanquished. It has been necessary at times to have armed vessels on the ground to preserve peace. The latest attempt to solve this inter-State complication is the appointment by Virginia of Hon. Wm. A. Graham of North Carolina, and by Maryland of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania the two to act as arbitrators and select a third member of the board. It may be that they will be able to restore peace and establish an era in which the hunters of the oyster may pursue their avocation in a spirit as mild and gentle as that of their game.—*Press.*

The Monarchists Moving Again.

Paris, March 27.—In the Assembly to-day M. Dahirel, Monarchist, moved the Assembly take a vote on the 1st of July to decide the future form of government. He urged that it was impossible to adopt a constitution without first settling the question whether France was to be a Monarchy or a Republic.

The motion caused great excitement in the chamber, and a heated debate ensued.

M. Kerdre and the Duke de Broglie spoke against the motion, and it was rejected—330 to 25.

A treaty was signed at St. Petersburg between Russia and the United States protecting the interests of American manufacturers in their rights to trademarks.

Resolutions have been presented in the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath asking for the expulsion of the Jesuits.

It is rumored in London that there is trouble between Roumania and Turkey on the subject of fixing customs tariffs.

Blodgett, who pleaded guilty to the murder of his wife some days ago at Laconia, N. H., and was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment, committed suicide yesterday morning in prison.

By a collision between two trains on the Harsimus branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City two men were killed. An accident on the Grand Trunk resulted in three men being seriously injured.

Indian depredations are reported from Wyoming. The Indians in Oregon are in solent, and trouble is feared.

Among the amendments adopted by the Michigan legislature, to be ratified or rejected by the people are the following clauses affecting women: A woman's private property shall remain hers after marriage. Any property she acquires after marriage shall also be entirely hers. Her husband shall not be liable for her debts before marriage, nor for those contracted by her in relation to her sole property after marriage. Women shall be eligible to the office of register of deeds and notary public, to those connected with schools and libraries, and to any others hereafter designated by law.

In his message to congress President Grant recommended a speedy resumption of specie payments, and deplored the evils arising from an irredeemable paper currency. The republican party in Philadelphia in 1872 pledged itself in its national platform to restore the currency to a specie basis. Will President Grant make good his declarations by vetoing the bill which increases the inconvertible currency to the extent of $44,000,000, and postpones indefinitely the day of resumption?

The time of the employees at Altoona has again been reduced to eight hours.

Dr. C. R. Early is going to build three hundred houses at Early, Elk county, this summer.

The Pennsylvania railroad has issued an order for the abolishment of all barrooms connected with the eating houses or hotels over which they have control.

Schuyler Colfax lectured at New Haven, Conn., Thursday evening.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Balloting for the Senatorship.

Boston, March 28.—The fifth joint ballot for United States senator at noon to-day resulted as follows:

Dawes	88	Adams	13
Hoar	75	Banks	7
Curtis	68		

Whittier, Washburn and Pierce received each one vote. Whole number of votes 254; necessary to a choice 128. The convention adjourned till Monday.

SPAIN.

Bayonne, March 24.—The Carlists are throwing incendiary shells into Bilbao with terrible effect, and whole streets are reported to be in flames. The recent engagements before that city have resulted in the occupation by the besiegers of the Albia suburb on the left bank of the Nerviom.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—A fire to-night destroyed two small tenement houses in the southern part of this city, occupied by colored families, and two small children and Myra Campbell, who were asleep in the upper story of one of the houses, were burned to death.

TWO NEGROES HANGED.

Sumter, S. C., Mar. 27.—Aaron Furman and Sam Vincent, two negroes, were hanged here to day for the murder of a young white man of this town about eight weeks ago. The murder was one of the most brutal on record. At least 10,000 negroes witnessed the execution. Furman was calm and resigned and died almost without a struggle. Vincent was completely overcome by fright and cried piteously for mercy. He strangled slowly to death. His struggles were terrible to see.

A JUDGE MURDERED BY A LAWYER.

Little Rock, March 21.—Hon. John W. Fox, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, was shot with a double-barreled shotgun this morning, by J. R. P. Aldridge, a lawyer, and died from the effects of the wounds at one o'clock in the afternoon. Judge Fox was on his way to the post-office from the hotel, and had not gone more than thirty paces when Aldridge stepped out from R. G. Dye's drug store, and said "New Judge Fox," at the same time firing on him. The first shot took effect in his stomach. He sank to the ground exclaiming "Oh Lord I am a dead man," and after he had fallen, Aldridge, to make sure of his work, emptied the other barrel at him it taking effect in his bowels. He was taken back to the hotel, when, upon examination, it was found his wounds were fatal. Aldridge then went and delivered himself up to the sheriff. The origin of the difficulty is not definitely known, though it is thought it grew out of some remarks to Aldridge by Judge Fox, while the latter was on the bench.

THE CRESCENT CITY BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Memphis, March 24.—A special despatch to the Appeal from Helena, Arkansas, to-day, says the tow-boat Crescent City, from New Orleans for St. Louis, having in tow five freight barges, one fuel barge, and a trading boat, laden with thirteen tons of sugar, blew up at 8 30 A. M. to-day at the foot of Montezuma Island, ten miles below here. The boat was blown to atoms, and the barges were all consumed by fire.

Nine lives were lost, and a number of persons were wounded.

AN $80,000 FIRE.

Rutland, Vt., March 27.—A fire in Port Henry, New York, last night destroyed a large number of business places of the village. Loss $80,000; insurance, $50,000.

New York, March 24.—Sparks from a locomotive on the Southside Railroad, of Long Island, yesterday fired underbrush near Breslaw and spread over seven miles of territory within three hours, burning a large quantity of timber, fences, hay, &c. One farmer lost seventeen cows. The total loss is about $150,000.

The figting before Bilbao between the Republicans and Carlists resulted in decided advantages for the national forces under Marshal Serrano, who captured a number of villages formerly held by the rebels.

The French Assembly refused to order that a vote should be taken on the 1st of July to decide the future form of government in France.

The Calabrian brigands have been completely exterminated.

In June, 1872, Belle Secor, a young girl aged 13, was outraged and murdered in Mercer county, Ohio, and two men, named McLeod and Kimmell, suspected of the crime, were lynched by the infuriated citizens. A few days ago, Thos. Douglas, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on his deathbed confessed that he committed the outrage, and afterwards participated in the hanging of the two innocent men.

The Carlists in Spain, under General Sebalis, have routed the force of Republicans under Cojonel Roville, at Tordera. It is said the Republicans lost 300 men killed.

The Great Eastern will start in August to lay the Portuguese telegraph cable from St. Vincent, in the Cape Verde Islands, to Pernambuco, Brazil.

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5feb. y.

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