

Wilkes-Barre spent \$75,137.15 last year.

The Carbonate mines are in operation again.

The Wyoming camp meeting commenced on the 15th.

Walworthton is to pay \$6,000 for a sixty-day term.

They expect a small apple crop in Clearfield county.

The Denver well in the oil regions is "drying" 104 barrels daily.

Last week a farmer at Millington had a sheep killed by lightning.

Finn's new flouring mill at Northumberland is nearly ready to start.

The Good Intent fire company of Sunbury made \$300 by their festival.

The village of Burnside, Clearfield county, has been made a borough.

The foundation walls for eight new stores in Wellsboro are being laid.

The deaths for the past week in New York city were 320.

General Grant has declined to visit St. Louis the fourth of July.

The Currency Bill went into effect on Monday, the 22nd inst.

A Lebanon man has one thousand barrels of eggs on storage.

Hon. H. L. Dawes publishes a letter declining a re-nomination for Congress.

Charles and Gardner, the fined New York Police Commissioner, has been released.

A Potter county man recently killed a lion and found twenty-eight potato bugs in his crop.

An attempt was made in Emporium Tuesday night to burn the building owned by W. C. Hahnel.

Lloyd B. Husted, of Blossburg, was killed on the Westinghouse railroad last week. He was an engineer.

Wyoming has some soda lakes, and Nevada expects to beat that by discovering more thereof.

The man who says he will not be in Pennsylvania until he gets to the bottom of the matter.

The British Minister to Washington, Thornton, sailed for Europe on Saturday.

The boiler of the first locomotive to run on the American track is built at Carlisle.

An Edensburg man pays five cents for a pound of potatoes.

Russell Taylor, son of Judge Taylor of Philadelphia, was one of the graduates of the medical department last week.

The lumber shipments from Jack Haven since January 1, 1874, are \$1,028,000.

The steamer Alaska, which arrived in San Francisco on Saturday, brought 100,000 lbs. of wool.

Eugene Hale, of Maine, has accepted the Postmaster Generalship and will qualify on the first of July.

General Burnside will deliver an address before the Boston Association of Engineers on the fourth of July.

Three children were bitten in Brooklyn, and two in New York on Saturday, by a crooked and dead dog, which was killed.

The floating debt of the Erie Company is \$2,311,971.60, and \$23,311,971.60 in the shape of certificates for a few days.

The New York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, have gone through with their annual performance, held on the 15th.

Canada is great on canals, and the Erie canal is the largest in the world.

Col. David Taggart, of Northampton, has been appointed to the 10th and 11th regiments of the 1st New York.

Dog catching has become a business in the city of New York.

Strawberry "kettledrum" is a variety of the latter which is said to have been raised in 1870 for the first time.

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, July 2, 1874.

EDITORIAL: The Republican of Pennsylvania will hold a State Convention at Harrisburg, at noon, on Wednesday, August 13, 1874, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Judge of the Supreme Court.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY: The representation of the several societies in this Convention will be based on the apportionment of seats and Representatives made by the present Legislature, each Senatorial and Representative district being equal in number to its representation in the Legislature under said apportionment.

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT: The following is the Finance bill as passed finally by Congress and signed by the President: An Act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a re-distribution of the National Bank Currency and for other purposes.

Section 1: That the act entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, shall be hereafter known as "the national bank act."

Section 2: That section 31 of "the national bank act" be amended so that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever, by reason of the amount of their respective circulations, and that the amount of such circulations shall be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects, as provided for in the said section.

Section 3: That every association organized, or to be organized, under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per cent of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation; and such sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve, as provided in section 2 of this act, and when the circulating notes of such association, issued or unissued, shall be presented for redemption in sums of \$1,000 or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall not be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the 1st day of each month, or on any day in the discretion of the agent of such redemptions; and whenever such redemptions for any association shall amount to the sum of \$500, such association shall notify such forthwith to the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed. And all notes of national banks, worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation, shall, when received by any assistant treasurer or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, as provided herein. And when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any of such notes be worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, and destroyed and replaced as now provided by law.

Section 4: That each of said associations shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, for the charges for transportation and cost of sorting such notes; and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse the Treasurer of the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association, respectively, and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund with deposit, with the amount of the said notes so redeemed. That so much of section 32 of "the national bank act" requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this section, be hereby repealed.

Section 5: That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful tender to the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than \$2,000, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes; and the bonds so taken up shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the national bank act; and the outstanding notes of said association, to an amount equal to the legal-tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and destroyed as now provided by law. Provided, That the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below \$50,000.

Section 6: That the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter numbers of the association to be printed upon all national bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him.

Section 7: That so much of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the redemption of the currency and for the temporary loan certificates, and for the increase of national bank notes," as provides that no circulation shall be withdrawn, under the provisions of section 6 of said act, until after the first day of January next following the date of said act, be hereby repealed; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed forthwith, and he is hereby authorized and required, from time to time, as applications shall be duly made therefor, and until the full amount of \$54,000,000 shall be withdrawn, to make redemptions upon each of the national banks described in said section, and in the manner therein provided, organized in States having an excess of circulation, to withdraw and return so much of their circulation as may be so applied for to be withdrawn from them, or, in lieu thereof, to deposit in the Treasury of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation, and upon the return of the circulation so redeemed, the deposit of lawful money, as herein provided, a proportionate amount of the bonds held to secure the circulation of such association shall be surrendered to him.

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Section 8: That upon the failure of the national banks upon which requisition for circulation shall be made, or any of them; to return the amount required, or to deposit in the Treasury lawful money to redeem the circulation required, within thirty days after the date of the requisition, the Comptroller of the currency shall at once sell, as provided in section 49 of the national currency act, approved June 3, 1864, bonds held to secure the redemption of the cir-

THE INSURANCE REPORT.

Insurance Commissioner Foster has issued the first volume of his report for the year 1873. We have not been favored with a copy of the interesting document, but borrow the following review from the Pittsburg Telegraph, embracing some of the prominent facts relating to the fire and marine insurance business of the State. It is a matter in which nearly every property holder is interested.

"The mean amount of fire risks carried by the Pennsylvania joint stock companies, as reported in 1873, was \$386,230,735 and the losses paid amounted to 74-100 of one per cent on this sum. The mean amount of risks carried by the Pennsylvania mutual companies (39 in number) was \$57,000,000, and the losses paid 25-100 of one per cent.

The joint stock fire and marine companies of the State during the year had an income of \$13,656,753, and expended \$12,000,000, leaving an apparent net profit of over one million of dollars or nearly eleven per cent on the capital of over nine millions of dollars invested. The percentage of fire losses paid, \$6,183,379 (or 44.57 per cent) received was 58 per cent. Risks in force at the close of the year, \$927,710,755.

The inland and marine companies, eighteen in number, received \$3,603,081 in premiums, and paid \$1,457,814 in losses, or 40.45 per cent. The total receipts from policies and assessments by the Mutual companies aggregated \$1,650,497; losses paid and premiums returned, \$1,127,377; salaries and expenses, \$514,108. The net gain was \$529,120, or 31.35 per cent on the total receipts of \$1,650,497.

The report contains a number of valuable suggestions as to modifications and changes in the insurance laws of the State. Commissioner Foster is of the opinion that the various foreign insurance companies authorized to do business in this State, of these there are 82 joint stock fire companies, and 32 inland and marine companies belonging to the States of Great Britain, and now existing in this State.

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HOV. T. C. PLATT.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, gives a biographical sketch of Hon. T. C. Platt, Member of Congress from the Oswego district. Mr. P. has many warm friends in this county who will read the sketch with pleasure, and recognize its truthfulness.

"The Hon. Thomas C. Platt is the present popular and efficient Representative of the Twenty-seventh District of New York. This district embraces the counties of Broome, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins, which are among the wealthiest and most prosperous counties of the Southern Tier.

Mr. Platt was born at Oswego, on July 15th, 1833, and is now in his forty-first year. His early education was at the Oswego Academy, then noted as one of the best preparatory schools of the State. He was a member of the class of 1853, of Yale College, New Haven, and was compelled to withdraw in his junior year on account of serious and continued ill health.

His standing as a student was high, and the scholarly tastes then formed have been since developed, so that, although his life has been one of close attention to business pursuits, he is known to his intimate friends as a gentleman of ripe culture and varied learning. He has always resided at Oswego, where he was for several years a member of the bar. He has been the President of the Tioga National Bank since its organization, and is also extensively engaged in lumbering in Michigan.

He was County Clerk of Tioga for the year 1857, and was a member of the Forty-third Congress by majority vote. He is a Republican, and was nominated as the candidate for Congress, he steadily declined such nomination, until the Autumn of 1872, when he was elected to the Forty-third Congress by a majority of 3,200 over the Hon. Milo Goodrich. The latter was the nominee of the combined Liberal Republican and Democratic parties of the district in that year.

Mr. Platt is a gentleman of quiet and most genial manners, always true to his convictions of duty, and very earnest and efficient in his quiet but most successful support of his country. He is a member of the important House Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, and is universally respected and esteemed by his colleagues. He has just been chosen by the delegation from New York to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, to be held on the 17th inst.

Mr. Platt belongs to that class of educated business men whose presence in our national councils is so essential to the proper development of our vast manufacturing and agricultural resources. He will waste little time in useless speeches, but may always be relied upon to promote sound legislation and enforce wise administration.

BEING associations, which have proved so beneficial to many people in this place, and contributed so materially to its rapid and substantial growth, are very common in Canada, also. The Dominion Parliament, at its last session, further enlarged the powers of these associations, which are there known as building societies. They were before more highly favored by the laws of the Dominion than in the United States, and the grant to them of additional privileges shows that the government appreciates their great value as a means of promoting the material welfare of the people. Any twenty persons could constitute themselves a building society simply by paying a registry fee of fifty cents to obtain a charter. They then enjoy substantially the privileges (as we understand the case) which such societies here enjoy. Now, however, they are further empowered to receive deposits the same as savings banks, and issue debentures, payable in this currency as they choose, to the extent of 133 per cent on the paid-up capital. The amount of security required to be given to depositors is also reduced. There is no doubt that if the scope of loan and building associations in this country were enlarged, and the organization of these and similar co-operative societies were facilitated in every practicable way, the masses of the people would be gainers.

A lady, who went over in the same steamer, kept notes of the voyage. She writes of the Saratogas. Mrs. Sartoris never left her stateroom but once on the passage. She came on deck for a few minutes, one morning, in a blue wrapper and white shawl; but before it was well known that she was out, she disappeared again. Mrs. Sartoris did not share this seclusion, but was around most all the time. He said his wife was "not sea sick, but home sick."

RESIGNATION OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The following correspondence fully explains itself: WASHINGTON, June 24.—Postmaster General Crosswell this morning tendered his resignation in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 24, 1874. SIR: After more than five years of continuous service I am constrained by proper regard for my private interests to resign the office of Postmaster General, and request that I may be relieved from duty as soon as it may be convenient for you to designate my successor. For the generous confidence and support which you have uniformly extended to me in my efforts to discharge my duty I shall not attempt to express the full measure of my gratitude. It is sufficient to say that my relations with every one of my colleagues of the Cabinet, have always been of the most agreeable and satisfactory character. Rest assured that I shall continue to give you my administrative services with my usual fidelity, and that I shall ever deem it an honor to be permitted to subscribe myself Sincerely and faithfully your friend.

JOHN A. J. CROSSWELL. To the above the President replied as follows: WASHINGTON, June 24, 1874. SIR: As expressed to you verbally this morning when you tendered your resignation of the office of Postmaster General, it is with the deepest regret to me that you should have felt such a course necessary. Your services to the country, and your participation in the Cabinet, have been of the highest value to me, and I know it will so prove to the country at large. Yours very truly, U. S. GRANT.

Hon. J. A. J. Crosswell. The position has been tendered to Hon. EUGENE HALE, of Maine, and accepted by him. Error Reported.—Having maintained a discreet silence for a long time, I shall, with your permission, occupy the time of your readers for a few minutes. If I can put some of them to sleep, I shall be amply rewarded; nor shall I confine myself to one subject where it is so much easier to browse around. We are having a hot summer and plenty of rain the last month, and the crops are suffering from the dry weather. The crop prospect is good, and little can you imagine its significance from any thing but a Western experience. A good crop this year means, in thousands of cases, bread for the hungry, and freedom from bankruptcy, starvation, loss of home, and all that is implied in the words plenty and happiness. Grasshoppers have done but little damage this year in Iowa, and taking part of the crop, and the grasshoppers will not again trouble us for years to come; and in the meantime the country will be settled up, and people have such a start as to make them independent of one year's crop. The crop of the West is good, and they are not extravagant nor particular; they eat a good deal of wheat as they go. Many a field of wheat has had a strip from one side of it to three rods wide on one side of it eaten by the grasshoppers, and the remainder untouched. These grasshoppers are hatched on the ground from eggs deposited here last year, but it is a peculiarity of the beast not to stay any longer where hatched than obliged to. This year they take to themselves wings and fly far away from the scenes of their childhood, there to wage destruction and death, there to deposit their eggs for coming generations. Civilization has no charms for them, nor the wilds of the West any terrors. But like the Bedouins of Arabia, they wander hither and thither, and when they enter the domain of the white man it is by chance or necessity rather than by choice. Their course from west to east, and from south to north, is a matter of course. Some settlers in Dakota and Minnesota will suffer, but the bulk of the army will settle where the Buffalo and Red Man still holds sway. One word about the noble (?) roan man. The roan man is a fine animal, and deal with him, is no more like the hero of our school readers and novels than black is from white. It is unpleasant to have the romantic ideas of our childhood thus broken in upon and destroyed, but it is a reality. First, they are the embodiment of every thing homely; their demeanor and appearance is that of a first-class beggar. Begging is their profession. In an instant, the ordinary white man is as noble as the male compared with the horse. I had intended to say something of this time, but I will defer it to the next issue. S. E. WERTZ. ST. LOUIS, IOWA, June 24.

NOT A LEADER.—The German town Telegraph truthfully remarks: The New York Tribune, which was formerly a power in the country when Greeley controlled it and was in his right mind, has lost all its manly vigor and prominence and dwindled to a croaking, babbling old woman. It is now seldom quoted except by contemporaries who do it out of compliment for what it once was, or are themselves of the same kidney. According to its idea, everything is going wrong in the country, and unless its platitudes are adopted, most speedily go to the demitition bow-waws.

GEN. LOGAN, in his Springfield speech, made this pertinent inquiry: "If the two existing parties are corrupt and rotten, out of what class of people is the new honest party to be formed?" To this date we have seen no answer to the question. The presumption is that any new party that may be formed will be composed of the scoundrels, the disappointed schemers of the two old parties; generally very poor material—certainly not the kind of stuff out of which to construct an honest party.

WE ARE under obligations to His Excellency, Gov. HARRISON, for a copy of the general law passed by the last Legislature.

THE LUMBERMEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION. WASHINGTON, June 24.—The national representation in the Lumbermen's Convention which commenced here to-day, was both unexpected and surprising. It comprehended not only the leaders of timber and the dealers in lumber, but also delegates from every branch and variety of the trade. There were but few States in the Union that were without representation, and one in such an attendance as that of the first time the immense area and extent of the great industry in the United States. It will be taken into account that hitherto the lumbermen of the different districts have simply had their own particular local sections, and they have not been united in any endeavor to effect a permanent national organization pursuant to their interests.

The officers elected for the present year are as follows: President—T. D. Welmore, of Warren, Pa. Vice President—Hon. J. G. Tharp, Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Hon. Ezra Rust, Saginaw, Mich.; C. F. Marten, Hartford, Conn. Secretary—James H. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. H. Colquitt, Savannah, Ga. Corresponding Secretary—J. H. Symonds, Boston, Mass. The various gentlemen, made graceful and appropriate addresses. A very excited and animated debate occurred concerning the proposed reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Armstrong, of this city, and ably supported by him and others, was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, which is the industrial interest of the whole country, and should not be ratified; that its effect upon the business which we especially represent would be most disastrous, and would compel us to compete with the cheaper labor of Canada, or the suspension of the business in many sections of the country where it is now extensively carried on.

THE DRIFTING POLICY.

Two vessels, the Advance and Rescue, under the command of Captain De Haven, sailed into the Arctic Ocean in search of the crew of the Hero, some frozen fast in a large field of floating ice in Sept. 1870, and their crews being unable to extricate them, they drifted for nine months down Baffin's Bay a distance of fifteen hundred miles from the point of starting, and were only released from their unpleasant situation by the melting and breaking up of the ice in the following June. Their policy was the "drifting policy," because it was the sailing since the crews alive, and the vessels not much the worse for the squeeze they had endured. They tell us our ship of State has been drifting for a long time in a fashionous endeavor to move northward; that there never was much need of drifting at the commencement of the voyage, and none whatever now; that it is only necessary to spread sails and bear away to the God Coast and anchor in the harbor of Redemption. Sounds pleasant, and seems as easy as a boy knows his father—Do not! The Arctic voyagers did not yield without an effort to be free. They tried to cut loose from their entanglement by using saws thirteen feet long on ice twenty feet in thickness, and the thermometer thirty degrees below zero. They did not meet with the success which their courage deserved, and were obliged to seek an escape in the most favorable circumstances aided their efforts to escape. The drifting policy was partly enforced upon them, but there was one other alternative—they could have taken their boats with what provisions they could carry, and when they were eaten they could have eaten each other to the last man, and each could have been eaten by the sharks. We have that same alternative. We can only drift, or we can try to repel the legal-tender drive, and after "chawing" each other for a year or two, be gobbled up by the land sharks which congregate in the Atlantic cities, and especially in Wall Street, New York. It is a help to try to repel the dangerous element, perhaps as skillful voyagers it would be well to calculate our latitude and longitude, and find out just where we are and how bad our situation really is. Some people get the notion of drifting, and when they are drifting slowly towards home, and so are we towards the desirable port of Redemption.

When we commenced drifting, a gold dollar was worth as much as a two dollar bill; now it is worth only one dollar and eleven cents in paper; and this progress would have been much accelerated had not the tariff been reduced and the importation of foreign goods increased. Our exports are increased thereby to an extent which our exports will not pay for leaving a large balance of trade against us which must be settled in gold.

In the nine years since we have been drifting since the close of the war, more grain, hay, cattle, horses, and sheep have been raised; more houses, barns, factories, mills, forges, railroads, churches and school-houses built; more benevolent institutions endowed; more money contributed to support home and foreign missions, and print and distribute Bibles and religious books, than was ever known before in the same period of time. There has generally been a good demand for labor, at fair wages; there has been less suffering among the poor, and less beggary and want than usual. These facts are not disputed, they cannot be denied; but they tell us that this policy of drifting is not a bad one, and that it is an illusion; that it is a pleasant one, and we should not care to have it roughly dispelled. If it be not an illusion, then it would be well to let it rough alone and make the best of our situation.

CASTLE. NOT A LEADER.—The German town Telegraph truthfully remarks: The New York Tribune, which was formerly a power in the country when Greeley controlled it and was in his right mind, has lost all its manly vigor and prominence and dwindled to a croaking, babbling old woman. It is now seldom quoted except by contemporaries who do it out of compliment for what it once was, or are themselves of the same kidney. According to its idea, everything is going wrong in the country, and unless its platitudes are adopted, most speedily go to the demitition bow-waws.

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WE ARE under obligations to His Excellency, Gov. HARRISON, for a copy of the general law passed by the last Legislature.

THE LUMBERMEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION. WASHINGTON, June 24.—The national representation in the Lumbermen's Convention which commenced here to-day, was both unexpected and surprising. It comprehended not only the leaders of timber and the dealers in lumber, but also delegates from every branch and variety of the trade. There were but few States in the Union that were without representation, and one in such an attendance as that of the first time the immense area and extent of the great industry in the United States. It will be taken into account that hitherto the lumbermen of the different districts have simply had their own particular local sections, and they have not been united in any endeavor to effect a permanent national organization pursuant to their interests.

The officers elected for the present year are as follows: President—T. D. Welmore, of Warren, Pa. Vice President—Hon. J. G. Tharp, Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Hon. Ezra Rust, Saginaw, Mich.; C. F. Marten, Hartford, Conn. Secretary—James H. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. H. Colquitt, Savannah, Ga. Corresponding Secretary—J. H. Symonds, Boston, Mass. The various gentlemen, made graceful and appropriate addresses. A very excited and animated debate occurred concerning the proposed reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Armstrong, of this city, and ably supported by him and others, was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, which is the industrial interest of the whole country, and should not be ratified; that its effect upon the business which we especially represent would be most disastrous, and would compel us to compete with the cheaper labor of Canada, or the suspension of the business in many sections of the country where it is now extensively carried on.

When we commenced drifting, a gold dollar was worth as much as a two dollar bill; now it is worth only one dollar and eleven cents in paper; and this progress would have been much accelerated had not the tariff been reduced and the importation of foreign goods increased. Our exports are increased thereby to an extent which our exports will not pay for leaving a large balance of trade against us which must be settled in gold. In the nine years since we have been drifting since the close of the war, more grain, hay, cattle, horses, and sheep have been raised; more houses, barns, factories, mills, forges, railroads, churches and school-houses built; more benevolent institutions endowed; more money contributed to support home and foreign missions, and print and distribute Bibles and religious books, than was ever known before in the same period of time. There has generally been a good demand for labor, at fair wages; there has been less suffering among the poor, and less beggary and want than usual. These facts are not disputed, they cannot be denied; but they tell us that this policy of drifting is not a bad one, and that it is an illusion; that it is a pleasant one, and we should not care to have it roughly dispelled. If it be not an illusion, then it would be well to let it rough alone and make the best of our situation.

Now Advertisements.

HARVEST OF 1874. I have now in stock for the coming harvest a line of very choice tools, consisting of SCOTCHES, SNATES, FORKS, HORSE RAKES, HAND RAKES, CRADLE, PIN, GEBS, SCOTCH STONES, BRASS GRIND STONES, WHEEL HORSE RAKES, GRIND STONE HANGINGS, and the celebrated HARPOON HORSE FORK, with patent Grapple Pulley; ALSO SELECTIONS FOR MOST OF THE MOWING MACHINES in use in this vicinity. Together with a full line SHEEL AND HEAVY HARDWARE PAINTS, OIL AND VARNISH, SASH, GLASS, DOORS & BLINDS, CARRIAGE WOOD WORK of all descriptions, Carriage Irons of every Variety, PATENT WHEELS, BROAD CLOTH, ENAMELED MUSLINS, HILL DASH AND TOP LEATHER, Carriage Painters Colors, WOODEN WARE AND CORDAGE, CHURN POWERS, SEED DRILLS, CORN CULTIVATORS, Stead Points for Shovel Plows, CARPENTERS, and COOPER'S TOOLS. A full stock of the celebrated HARTFORD BELTING. All of which will be sold on a very cheap basis. C. H. BURTON, Agent, 122 Market Street, New York.

EVANS & HILDRETH. The Harriburg Telegraph pays the following beautiful tribute to the memory of Mrs. CAMERON: No consolation we can offer, no tribute we can pay to the virtues and worth of the deceased, can mitigate the grief into which the death of this true woman, affectionate and faithful wife, tender mother and most estimable lady, has plunged her husband and her most intimate friends. To them, and to the community of which she has been so long a useful and esteemed member, her death is an irreparable loss—for in her person she combined all the excellent qualities of the virtuous and the blissfulness of the female character. She was truly a Christian woman, from early life a useful and exemplary member of the Lutheran church. But her Christianity was not contracted; it was general, embracing all denominations, and seeking to do good everywhere. Her heart was the