NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—The Assembly of New York is 75 Democratic and 53 Republican.

—Treasurer Spinner's report shows a falling off of revenues from last year.

—The late State Fair in Georgia gloried in a Hairless Horse.

—One of the Lake George hotels last year had over 37,000 guests.

—A recent funeral procession in St. Paul numbered 175 carriages.

—A true vein of lead ore is supposed to have been struck at Newburyport, Mass.

—A farmer in Knox Me., mourns a valuable ox, poisoned to death by eating paper stripped from the walls of the house.

—The Western Indians now prophesy that there will be no more grasshoppers for six years.

—Five thousand Spaniards are to be sent to the relief of Irun by the Spanish Government.

—A field of wheat in Blue Earth county, Minn., is said to have yielded 45 bushels to the acre this year.

—The English government has no intention of purchasing the direct Atlantic cables.

—Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, will not have his trial for alleged bribery until next April.

—The citizens of Montreal are panic-stricken, owing to the existence of smallpox in several sections of the city.

—At an auction sale at Bordeaux three Englishmen recently bought three bottles of wine of 1793 at a cost of 1,800 francs.

—J. Meredith Read, Minister to Greece, sailed on Saturday from New York, en route for Athens.

—Rev. Truman Seymour, a clergyman of considerable prominence, died in Troy, N. Y., Friday afternoon.

—The fire Department of Harrisburg is making preparations for a grand street parade on Thanksgiving day.

—The miners and workmen lately employed in the Fair Lawn mines of Hoey & Co., near Scranton, continue on a strike.

—Yellow fever has dissappeared from Charleston, S. C., since the recent cold weather set in, and the city is perfectly healthy.

—E. St. Julien Cox announces that he will contest the seat of H. B. Strait, elected to Congress in the Second district of Minnesota.

—United States Senator Wadleigh of New Hampshire was thrown from his carriage at Milford on Friday and severely bruised.

—It is estimated that of the whole number of male citizens qualified to vote nearly twenty-three per cent. never exercise the franchise.

—The Salt Lake *News*, the organ of Mormondom is pleased with the Democratic change. It counts on the majority of Democracy with the favorite institution.

—China and Japan have amicably adjusted the difficulties between the two powers, China paying an indemnity, and Japan withdrawing her troops from Formosa.

—The Binghamton *Republican* wants to know if John Morrissey demands the Senatorship, what the Democracy are going to do about it. This is a startling question.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is staggering under the delusion that the late Democratic victories have improved Gov. William Allen's chances for the Presidency.

—Competition with St. Louis and the Missippi river, boats have brought about a reduction of forty per cent. from Chicago to New Orleans and Mobile.

—Steel rails are everywhere excluding those of iron. All of the contracts lately given out by the Belgian Government for the State lines are for steel.

—Dr. Helmbold's last dose administered to his patients has been a very slow operation. His assignee in bankruptcy is just paying the first dividend, ten per cent.

—The commissioners of Beaver county notify tramps that during the coming winter they will *absolutely refused to furnish* any such with lodgings at the expense of the county.

—The Pottsville correspondent of the Scranton *Free Press* gives a dismal record of the prevalence of crime in the Schuylkill coal region, and relates a succession of premeditated murders.

—It is said the British government paid $80,000 for the secret of making a certain kind of torpedo, and now the German Government is in possession of the identical secret.

—One town in Butler's district gave him more votes at the preliminary caucus than it did at the election. It looks as if the Sly Yankees set him up purposely to knock him down.

—Parisian ladies are so overburdened with beads and bugles on their costumes now that they go tinkling and jingling through the street's like the celebrated old lady who had rings on her fingers and bells on her toes.

—The morning edition of the Brooklyn *Union* did not pay and has gone where all good newspapers go. It seems impossible to sustain a morning newspaper in Brooklyn.

—A journal in this State likens a dense fog which recently visited its neighborhood, and which was succeeded to be unparalleled in the history of the place, to the state of mind of the American people at the last election.

—There is an old stove used in the Friends' Meeting-house at Exeter, Berks county, moulded in 1776, now on exhibition in Pottstown. It has been used in the above building until a few day since when it was supplanted by a coal-stove.

—A Mr. Radcliff, of Albany, has designed a lamp post which is constructed from four round bars of iron bound together. He claims that it is cheaper and fully as durable as the present cast iron posts.

—Major Daniel Bell, a soldier of the battle of Tipperance, and the first white settler of Logansport, died Monday night at the residence of his son at Galveston, Ind., at the age of eighty-six years.

—Nine persons were dead at Eufaula, Alaa, on the morning after the election riot at that place, only one of whom was a white man, and he is said to have been accidently killed by his own friends.

—Rev. Francis Xavier Kutassy, parish priest of the Holy Trinity church, of Evansville, Ind., died in that city recently, aged seventy-three years and five months. A short time ago he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood.

—The Camp Meeting Association at Round Lake have purchased a tract of land containing nine springs, of thirty acres in extent, for $2,000. They propose to lay a five inch pipe and bring an abundant supply of water to the grounds for all purposes.

—Leopold Hils, the French blackleg, who was known as "Comete de Fleuris," has died at the prison of Mazas, Paris. He made a fortune by playing with false cards, and squandered more than 1,000,000 francs.

—The New Orleans *Times* says: "After so many startling and extraordinary political, business, social, clerical and other upheavals, it is a balm of Gilead to the agitated spirit and aggravated mind to learn that the peanut crop of the country is safe."

—The Municipal Government of Paris has refused to accept 600,000 francs, left to them by the last will of M. Hainguerlot, a wealthy manufacturer, on the ground that it was not sufficient for the organization of a School for Railroad Engineers, which the deceased had determined to organize.

—The Queen of England, it appears, has strictly forbidden any participation in our Centennial by the royal family, or any member thereof. Such delicacy is of course natural. It would scarcely be courteous to the memory of George III.

—The Salt Lake City *Tribune* says: "Whenever a polygamous wife wants to locate a homestead she calls herself a 'widow.' Uncle Sam has been swindled out of thousands of acres of land in Utah by this widow dodge. We have requested the Register of the Land Office to furnish the names of these widows for publication in the *Tribune*."

—Mrs. Sanderson keeps a large boarding house in Albany. Two years ago she had three sons, the oldest of whom was seventeen years old. One of the boarders, a girl of twenty, eloped with him, and Mrs. Sanderson was seriously discomoded by the lack of his services. She took heart, however, as the next son began to fill the place of the lost one. A week ago there was another elopement. She has but one left, and to protect him she vows she will board no women.

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874.

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

THE *Northern Tier Gazette* unintentionally does great injustice to the defeated candidates on the Republican ticket in this county. It is well known that Mr. LAPORTE's defeat was compassed through the influence of all the great corporations doing business in the district—thousands of dollars having been contributed for that purpose: while the employes were given to understand that it would not be well for them to vote for Mr. LAPORTE.

In the case of Mr. SCOTT, his vote outside of the division townships is larger than for the Republican State ticket. The charge that he has never shown much zeal for the party, does not come with a very good grace from the *Gazette*. Mr. SCOTT has been one of the truest and most faithful members of the party, ever since its organization; and the fact that he had been Register and Recorder for three years, more than twenty years since, when the office was worth but little, was a poor excuse for Republicans to cut him. Mr. SCOTT was Collector of Internal Revenue for some years,—a position in which he won for himself the confidence and high regard of the Treasury Department, and all whith whom he had business transactions. But had he been in office all his days, we are unable to see how that fact would justify the editor of the *Gazette*, who professes to be a Republican, attached to the principles of the party, in voting for a man for the legislature who will aid in the election to the U. S. Senate of a bitter and uncompromising enemy of that party. In point of moral character and personal worth, Mr. SCOTT will not suffer by a comparison with Mr. ROCKWELL or any other man in the county. His defeat is chargeable to the fact that he was known to be opposed to any division of the county, while it was believed that his opponent was favorable to division, and the *Gazette* should have had the independence to do him justice in the matter.

In regard to Mr. KINNEY, the *Gazette* again blunders when it says:

"In this section Mr. K. was "spotted," because of a foolish and officious action of his in the county convention a year ago, aimed at the Troy court. It was intended as an insult to this place, made for the purpose of currying favor with the middle men and east; but it failed, and Mr. Kinney can credit his defeat as much to that as to anything else."

In the first place, Mr. K. was not so badly cut in "this section." In Troy township he received as many votes as Judge PARSON, and in the borough he was only 15 votes short. In the second place, we should be pleased to have the *Gazette* point to the "officious action" of Mr. K. touching the interests of Troy, a year ago. In the convention referred to Capt. CARNOCHAN, of Troy, was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and accepted the only resolution offered by Mr. K. as part of the committee's report.

The flimsy reasons given by the *Gazette* for the defeat of these gentlemen, seems to us very much like an effort of the editor to quiet his own conscience for deserting his colors in an hour of peril. We have no objection to every man voting just as he pleases, but it is far more honorable to be frank and open: not to profess one thing and by your vote declare for the very opposite.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

The depressed state of the manufacturing business has reduced many worthy laboring people to real want and suffering. To relieve the necessities of this class those more fortunate should contribute, by offering employment, or giving, if needs be, out of the abundance with which a kind Providence has blessed you. Do not strap up your well filled pocket-book and place it away in some secure drawer, but keep your money in circulation. If you can afford to make improvements about your premises, thus giving employment to those desiring work, do it; in this way you can contribute toward the return of better times. Helping men to help themselves is better than eleemosynary giving. The money has not flown from the country, but it is all here yet, and only needs putting into circulation, and then hard times will not oppress those who desire to labor.

FOREMOST among the many startling proposals which we may expect to be made and urged by the Democrats in the next session of Congress, will be the one introduced by a representative from Virginnia last session, to compensate former slaveowners for their losses by emancipation. We may expect to hear doeful diatribes upon the ungenerous action of the government which swept away with the stroke of a pen the accumulated millions of an aristocracy "too proud to beg and too honest to steal." We shall hear of the sorows of "first families" who have been compelled for these many years to surprise their stomachs with the plebian hoe-cake, and to surrender to the inevitable in the matter of blacking their own boots. Much heart rending eloquence will effervesce from the pent up bosoms of ye noble Southron, and his tender verbiage no doubt will be attuned to the plaintive symphony of a sigh over the cruel fate of the unhappy nigger-driver. Such we may expect, for congressional candidates in the South would have received a weak support if opposed to the passage of a bill for the compensation of which we have spoken.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

At this time when many good republicans entertain misgiving as to the ultimate result to the country of our defeat this fall, the views of prominent and wise men, will be read with interest and aid in the formation of a correct judgment as to the future of political movements. The following views expressed by Vice-President WILSON, contain much truth and wisdom, and should be generally read:

A reporter of the New York *Tribune* has had a talk with Vice President Wilson, and obtained from him some expression of opinion upon the results of the late elections. Among other things the Vice President said: "The results of the elections shows the necessity of a liberal and magnanimous policy. It shows that Republican leaders must be statesmen. The need of the time is statesmanship. With a proper policy and with the best men of the party at the front, I think, said Mr. Wilson, that the Republicans can in two years carry every one of the old free States and some of the old slave States. It is probable that the Republican party will be strengthened and helped by the policy which the Democrats will pursue after their accession to power. The history of the Democratic party for the last twenty years has been a series of blunders. He said that he did not consider that the result of the elections indicated a thorough or permanent revolution in public opinion, or that this result foreshadowed the conclusion of the next Presidential campaign. But the Republican party, to retain what it has lost, he said, must adopt a wise, liberal, and high-toned policy; must crowd its ranks with all the worthy elements it can secure, and must be careful not to alienate any good men from the party. Above all, it must put the best men forward. That is the only policy for a party to pursue; in that way alone can it be kept at a high standard, and gain and retain success. Earnest efforts should be made to win back to the party the good men who had left it." The Vice President then, with deep feeling and most decided emphasis, asserted his own position upon the third term question in the following words: "For my part I would oppose with all my strength the election of any man to a third term, were he the best who ever lived in this country, except in the face of a peril to the country so great and threatening that I would be willing to advocate to avert it a plain and direct violation of the Constitution—a violation that should be acknowledged and condoned. Only if there were no other means to save the country should any man be chosen a third term."

Another reason for the opposition to the third-term proposition, said Mr. Wilson, is the marked dissatisfaction with men who have come to power or been appointed to office in various parts of the country. The advocacy of a third term came from the bosoms of the men of whom the people complain with the intention of perpetuating their power. The idea was opposed to the prejudices—and the just convictions, too—the wishes, feelings, and interests of the great mass of the people, and it is no wonder that they have thoroughly put it down. These elections have settled the third-term question for the next hundred years.

Another cause for the desire of change which found vent on the 3d of November was the opposition of the people to certain men who have been prominent in the party, and to certain office-holders. I hope that last Tuesday's work will have the effect of purifying and strengthening the party, and lead it to put its best men in the place of some who have been conspicuous in it. The state of things in the South, also, has borne hard upon the party, and has influenced the election, but I consider that the course of the Republican party toward the Southern States generally has been based on correct principles. The men who came into power in the South at the time of Andy Johnson made a system of laws to oppress the blacks and deprive them of their rights, which made their condition worse than slavery itself. These laws were terrible in their cold-blooded brutality, and when laid fully before the people, as I shall show them in a chapter of my book, they will shock the world. The Republican party established equal rights in the South, and any men who attempt to grind down the blacks and take away their rights, must learn that they will be crushed and buried out of sight. Equal rights must be maintained in the South, but I believe in as generous a policy as possible, and favor the restoration of the privileges of the small number of Southerners who are still disfranchised. There are probably not more than one hundred and fifty in all now. The Republican party has been stigmatized for the misdeeds of office-holders and legislators in the Southern States. I do not see why this party, because it established equal right, should be held responsible for the crimes of every negro, or of every carpet bagger and scalawag in the South, any more than the National Democratic party should be held responsible for the way in which the city government of New York was carried on in the time of Tweed.

THE New York *Times* contains the following indication of what that city has to expect from the beneficent policy of the "home-rule" Reform party which has just stepped into power:

"We have now received, within ten days of the election, a pretty fair indication as to what sort of article Democratic Reform is likely to turn out. In the first place, the Democrats issued ballots from their booths on election day canceling the most important and valuable of the constitutional amendments. That was Reform number one. In the next place, Mr. Tilden's organ announced that it would be the duty of the "party" to "revise," *i. e.*, reverse, the legislation of Congress during the last ten years in reference to war and Southern questions. Reform number two. In the third place, Boss Kelly takes the entire administration of justice into his own hands, goes down to police stations and orders the Captains to do his bidding, packs a jury, compels a Coroner to violate the first principles of law, and secures the release of his "chum," Croker, who is charged with committing a murder. That is reform number three. A pretty good beginning for one week."

THE steamer *Empire* sunk at her dock at New Orleans Tuesday morning, and over fourteen persons were drowned.

AN OPINION BY JUDGE MORROW.

At May term of court the constable of this town returned, or intended to return, three of the Drug stores for violation of the liquor law, in selling without license. The returns were acted upon the Grand Jury and indictments found. The counsel for Dr. H. C. PORTER & SON raised the point that the "return" was not properly made, and after argument His Honor Judge MORROW, on Monday last, delivered the following opinion:

Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County.—Com. vs. Dr. H. C. Porter and Henry C. Porter.

Druggists and Apothecaries having the right to retail liquors for the purpose mentioned in the statutes are retailers *sub modo*.

The word retailer cannot be construed with reference to them and their business as druggists.

It is not to be inferred because the constable in his return calls them "retailers of liquors," that they sold and delivered liquors to be used as a beverage.

Motion to quash indictment.

OPINION BY MORROW, P. J. NOV. 16TH, '74.

The constable's return, upon which this indictment is based, is in the following words: "*Retailer of liquors*, Dr. H. C. Porter & Son." Is this sufficient to support the indictment? The 33d sec. of the act of 1856, requires constables to make return of retailers of liquors, and, in addition thereto, at each term of the court, to make return on oath, whether, within his knowledge, there is any place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act." The return is not in compliance with the latter part of this act. He does not say whether the acts of the defendants were or were not in violation of law—simply returns them as *retailers*; and it is argued this is sufficient, because, since the passage of the "local-option law," no persons are licensed to vend liquors in this county, and, of necessity, if the defendants are retailers of liquors, it is in violation of law. This, as a general proposition, may be true, but it has its exceptions; for the fifth section of the act of 1856 allows druggists and apothecaries "to sell unmixed alcohol, or compound, or sell any admixtures of wine, alcohol, spirituous or brewed liquors in the preparation of medicine, or upon the written prescription of a regular practicing physician." The act of 27th of March, 1872, ("local option") prescribes "that nothing contained in this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes."

The record shows that the defendants were druggists and apothecaries. As such, they had the right to retail liquors for the purposes mentioned in the statute. It is true they had no right to sell them "to be used as a beverage;" but, in the absence of any charge that such was the fact (except what is implied in the word retailer), we will not presume they acted criminally, but the presumption, under such circumstances, is directly the opposite—it is always in favor of innocence. The word retailer must be construed with reference to them and their business as druggist. They are, *ex necessitate*, retailers in one sense; not, perhaps, in the popular sense of the word, but in its exact and primary sense—that is, one who "sells in small quantities." In other words, they are retailers *sub modo*—have the right to sell and deliver liquors for the purposes mentioned in the acts before quoted, and we will not infer, because the constable in his return calls them "retailers of liquors," that they sold and delivered liquors to be used as a beverrge. For this is the very *gist* of the charge, and the word retailer in the return, as we have seen, does not show such was the fact.

To test it: suppose application had been made to the court for a bench warrant upon this return when it was made, and it appeared to the court that the defendants were druggists, the court certainly would have refused to grant it, for the reason no offence was charged. The constable had returned in part what the law required, and it was consistent with truth and innocence. The indictment stands on no higher ground than the return. The Grand Jury may make presentments, it is true, but it must be on their own knowledge. *This* indictment was on the return, upon the evidence of witnesses summoned for the part of the Commonwealth. If the return falls, the indictment falls. For if we were to hold otherwise, persons might be indicted on any statement charging no crime—without an examination before a magistrate, or without any presentment by the Grand Jury. This certainly cannot be done in the State courts of Pennsylvania.

We might end the case here, but we are unable to see by what authority the District Attorney laid the indictment against Henry C. Porter. The word "Son," in the return, is not necessarily Henry C. Porter, and so far as we can see from the record, he is named in the indictment without authority, and clearly it can not be held good as against him. But we think it can not be sustained against either of the defendants, and the indictment must be quashed. Rule absolute and demurer sustained.

The opinion in this case also quashed the following indictments:

Com. vs. Clark B. Porter.
Com. vs. Dudley H. Turner and W. G. Gordon.

THE roof of a portion of the Seneca Mine, at Pittston, owned by the Elmira Coal Co., caved in on Tuesday while the miners were at work and killed two men named ELIAS DAVIS and HENRY JENKINS. JOHN S. WILLIAMS was badly injured.

THREE persons were executed in this State on Thursday last—UDDERZOOK at West Chester, and O'MAÑA and IRVING in Montrose. Believing the publication of the disgusting details of executions is demoralizing, we do not fill our columns with the account.

THE official returns from all the counties in this State show that the vote for the Republican State ticket is over 80,000 less than HARTRANFT's vote in 1872, while the Democratic vote is only about 40,000 behind the vote of 1872.

BY a fire in Wilkes-Barre on Tuesday last, PARSON's dwelling house was burned, and several persons sustained serious injuries. THOMAS GANGHAN was burned to death.

ONE RESULT OF A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

We warned our readers previous to the late election that if the Democrats secured a majority in the next Congress the ex-rebels would be able to control their actions, and already our fears are being realized. "Call home your troops," is the insolent demand shouted from all over the South, now that the Democracy are triumphant. The Richmond *Enquirer* is especially imperative in its demand, and its utterances sound wonderfully like old times. In a recent issue of that model Democratic sheet, we find sentences like the following in an article ordering the government to withdraw the troops stationed in the South to protect the loyal citizens:

"We advise you to do this in time, for if they are kept here until the Democracy gets a chance at them, *there won't be a soldier left to form a unit for the army.*"

We remember just such talk from similar sources before the recent war, and we remember, too, that this same fire-eating element did get a chance at the United States troops, but there was considerable of the Union army left after the rebel army was wiped out. The presence of such men as Gens. MCDOWELL, CUSTER, EMORY, MORROW, Major MERRILL, and other gallant officers, we do not suppose, is particularly agreeable to the murderous KuKlux and White Leaguers of Louisiana, Alabama, and other disloyal sections. The presence of United States troops, we suppose, is specially obnoxious to the residents of most sections of the South. It was so before the war. It is now. Their presence interferes with the mild-mannered amusements of the chivalrous natives. They cannot indulge in the pleasant pastime of shooting "niggers," or stringing up a Republican now and then, or flogging a Yankee school-teacher, or making bonfires out of school houses. Consequently, they demand their removal. They made the same demand of Gen. GRANT during the war. The presence of himself and his troops was not agreeable to the rebels. But he did not seem to pay much heed to their demands then, nor does he now. We are glad to know that he has determined that the United States troops shall remain in the disturbed sections of the South until peace and quiet are restored, and the rights of every citizen, of whatever section or color, are secured under the law.

FREE TRADE AND LOW WAGES.

An article in the London *Times* of October 15th gives an account of how the peasants of England live. The starvation prices at which they are compelled to labor prevents the poor classes from enjoying even the ocratic party of this country would compel the working men here to compete with pauper labor, thus denecessaries of life; and yet the Demgrading them to the level of the unfortunate English peasantry. The writer says:

I went into one of the houses in this row. In all probability it was the worst kept and in the worst repair. There was hardly a scrap of furniture in what may, by a stretch of fancy, be called the living room. The one bed-room up stairs was in a wretched condition. There were two filthy beds. One consisted of nothing but an old chaff mattress on the ground—its sole covering what looked like a patchwork counterpane, hardly distinguishable for dirt. A similar mattress still more filthy, was stretched upon an old four-post bedstead, and here, three weeks before, a girl of about 20 had given birth to an illegitimate child, while her father and two brothers slept on the floor in the same room. Further down the hill is a court best known as Billingsgate.

Two of these cottages into which I went here were of the same class, and even in worse repair, with single bedrooms, boards gaping and hardly able to bear a vigorous spring, roofs not water-tight, and the concrete on the ground floor of the living-room worn away in many places to the earth. A stalwart laborer and his wife lived in one of these hovels, with three children. The man said he earned 10s. a week. His rent was 1s., and the woman added that coals now cost them 1s. 4d. a week. She went out to dig potatoes or to do any other work she could get, and then paid 2d. a day to an old woman to take care of the children. The "minder" was, in fact, nursing the baby at the time of my visit. Here again, near one part of the court common to all the houses, the stench was abominable. Golden Hill and Billingsgate, however, have no monopoly of squalor and foul way.

To any traveller in search of the unpicturesque, another court, called Gullet, in another part of the village, may be safely recommended. A cottage in one corner contains a man and his wife, with nine or ten children. The eldest girl, 15 years old, was taking care of the household at the time of my visit, but the woman came in soon afterwards. Here again the earth showed through the concrete in the living-room. An outhouse opening from this room was tumbling down. The stairs were dangerous, and you had to take two at once to avoid a loose plank. There was one large bed-room partitioned into two. In the first of these rooms slept the man and his wife with the baby. Directly overhead a large piece of the plaster-ceiling had lately fallen down, and if the baby had been beneath it, as the woman said, there would have been an end to its little life. The man had attempted to cover this hole with a bit of old tarpaulin, but the thatch above it was worn into holes, and in wet weather the rain came through "by the bucket."

In the next room, where the children slept on two mattresses, large gaps in the wall gave ventilation enough and to spare. You could "lie and look at the stars." At times, the woman said, when the wind was high, it blew down anything she could put to cover these gaps, and the children might almost as well sleep out of doors. Here, also, in wet weather, the rain streamed thro' the thatch, and ran between the yawning boards into the living-room below. Up stairs and down dirt reigned supreme. Such a hovel, indeed, let alone scanty means and a swarm of children, was enough to depress anybody, however tidy by nature. "Pigs are better lodged," said the woman bitterly, and I have, in fact seen sties which might easily be made more comfortable. It was of no use, she added, to ask the person from whom she rented the house to do any repairs, and where were they to find a better house? Her rent-book showed that for this miserable home and a small garden patch she had till lately paid 2s. 6d. a week; but, I suppose in consequence of increasing wretchedness, the rent was now reduced to 2s. This, however, was not the abode of a farm laborer. The man was a mason's laborer, who "allowed" his wife (this was her expression) 11s. a week for housekeeping and kept 2s. for himself. She thought this was not a large deduction, because out of it her husband clothed and shod himself, so that not much was left for his "pint of beer and bit of 'bacca." But of course she had to work too. So had her eldest daughter, and when both were away, the house and the young children were left in charge of a young girl of twelve.

THE MARRYING PRIEST.

Father GERDEMAN, the Priest who absconded from Philadelphia recently and married the organist of his church, publishes in the Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday last the following card explaining his conduct:

"My character for honesty having been attacked, and the malicious slander having been spread broadcast over the land, I feel it my duty to right myself before the public. I have left the Catholic Church, rejecting all its peculiar tenets, and will, please God, never return to it. For this step I offer no apology. I married my beloved wife, *nee* Miss Margaret Whittick, of Reading, Pa., on the 14th instant before a Reformed minister of Jersey City, with the full consent of her parents, in the presence of the minister's amiable lady and of a brother priest."

In regard to his financial speculations he says:

"I now come to the only charge I wish to defend myself against—the charge of dishonesty. My speculations in railroad stocks date back to the 6th of last July, when a brother priest and I jointly bought two hundred shares of Pennsylvania, depositing as a margin each $300. In August we bought one thousand shares. On this investment we made jointly $753.33. This profit, I am sorry to say, we lost by investing in New York and Erie and Reading shares.

"As to my speculations in real estate, I bought two houses with the full knowledge and permission of the bishop. In one house I lived with my assistants, without even charging the church a cent for rent. As to my bond speculations, I invested $400 in the German Bank of Pottsville, which I sold lately at a heavy discount to Mr. Nagle in order to pay a depositor.

"The amount I took along with me did not quite reach the sum of $3,000. I, for my part, look upon this sum of $3,000 as a rather small reward for more than ten years' labor; besides, over $300 of what I actually took were perquisites, &c. One thousand dollars of it my sister can have at any time, since for all her hard work for over ten years she has never taken, or would take, any remuneration in money. On the houses there are mortgages to the amount of $10,000, which I borrowed in order to pay claims against the church. The interest on the one mortgage of $3,000 I have paid out of my own money. The other, of $6,400, was loaned from the Building Association, and was also my money. I did not leave the houses to my sister, but gave them distinctly and unreservedly to Bishop Wood.

"I publicly now repeat what I wrote to Bishop Wood, that I will send all my savings during life toward paying off the debts of the church, not as a debt I owe to justice, but as a penalty due to folly."

Father GERDEMANN says he will inform Bishop Wood of his whereabouts as soon as he finds a settled home. Since his departure from Philadelphia he has traveled openly, registering in his own name. He first went with the lady to Jersey City, where he was married; thence to Chicago, where the bride and groom remained one day at the Palmer House; thence to St. Louis, where they took a house, intending to reside, but for the newspaper publication, which reached them, and called for the card now printed. The newly-wedded pair sailed for Europe on Saturday, and will remain abroad for some time.

EDITOR OF THE REPORTER—*Dear Sir*: In your issue of last week there appeared an extract from the Philadelphia *Ledger* concerning the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in New York, which contained the following paragraph:

"As to the results of the convention itself, moderate churchmen on all hands appear to be well satisfied, not only with what has been done, but also with what has been left undone. The extremes, however, are making loud complaints—the Ritualists because of the rejection of Professor Seymour, and the Evangelicals because of the *non-concurrence of the Bishops in the canon to suppress crucifixes, incense, the adoration of the sacrament, etc.*"

It seems to me that such a gross mistatement of fact should not go uncontradicted. The correspondent of the *Ledger* might have known—had he taken the trouble to read the daily reports of the convention in any of the New York papers—that it was the *Bishops* who were most anxious for some action strongly condemning the practices referred to, and that their only opposition to the proposed canon was, that it was not sufficiently comprehensive. The canon as amended, and *passed* by both the House of Deputies *and the House of Bishops*, provides that if any clergyman indulges in these practices, "or any other acts not authorized or allowed by the Book of Common Prayer," it shall be the duty of the Bishop of the Diocese in which that clergyman officiates to investigate the matter; and if, after written remonstrance, the forbidden ceremonies are still persisted in, to "sue said clergyman for a breach of his ordination vows."

I should not, Mr. Editor, have thought it worth while to notice the misstatement of the article in question, except that I have the good name of my church deeply at heart, and it pains me more than I can tell to see the prejudices of people strengthened and fed by such misrepresentations.

Yours truly,
CHAS. E. MCILVAINE.

Towanda, Nov. 16, '74.

GOLD closed in New York, Tuesday, at 111¼.

UTAH.

Editors in Serious Trouble—Elder Cannon Arrested—Improved Health of the "Prophet."

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 12, 1874.

The editors of the Salt Lake *Herald* were before United States Commissioner Tophey this afternoon, in obedience to subpœnas issued at the instance of Chief Justice McKean, upon the complaint of the Chief Justice, in substance as follows: That the *Herald* of yesterday intimated that he was the author of a recent letter published in the New York *Republic* on Mormon theocracy and other matters, in which George Q. Cannon was severely criticised; that he is the Chief Justice and Judge of the Third District Court; that Cannon has been indicted for a high crime, and is bound to appear for trial in the Court over which the affiant presides, and that the effect of the said letter, if the affiant was the author, would be to show that the affiant had prejudiced Cannon's case, and is, therefore, guilty of laboring to create a popular prejudice and hatred against an indicted person, at whose trial the affiant would sit as Judge, &c.

The only witness sworn was J. H. Beadle, who said that he (Beadle) was the author of the letter in question, and that Chief Justice McKean did not dictate or suggest a single word or sentence therein; nor did Chief Justice McKean know anything about the writing of it.

The *Herald* editors did not wish to be sworn, whereupon Judge McKean, addressing the Commissioner, said: "May it please Your Honor, two weeks ago it was proven before the Grand Jury and published to the world that the editors of the Salt Lake *Herald* were calumniators and liars. Having now proven again that they are calumniators and liars, I withdraw the complaint."

The case creates quite a sensation.

New Advertisements.

WYOMING SEMINARY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Kingston, Pa.

LOCATION AND BUILDINGS.

The Seminary has a charming location in the beautiful Wyoming Valley, easily accessible from all parts of the country, and within a half day's ride from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The valley is historic ground, and holds a most honorable place in the annals of both Church and State. The vast coal beds offer to the student of natural science a most interesting subject for study.

A fine brick building 230 feet long and 90 deep, affords pleasant and convenient accommodation to students, complete domestic arrangements and large and commodious public rooms. The spacious grounds offer a fine opportunity for healthful exercise, to the students of the Seminary.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Seven courses of study are provided in order to meet the various wants of students, viz: The common English Course, Course in Literature and Science, Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Musical Course, Course in Drawing and Painting, and Commercial Course. Students may pursue exclusively any one of these courses, or may select such branches from them as may be thought best, after consulting with the Faculty. Both ladies and gentlemen receive Diplomas on the completion of any one of the courses of study except the Common English.

COURSE IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

This course is designed for students the time for school is limited. It is equal to that afforded by any similar institution. Classical, Mathematical, Physical, and Metaphysical studies are so introduced as to give the widest culture and the most perfect discipline. This course, in connection with other advantages offered by this school, presents unusual inducements to young gentlemen who have not the time or means to pursue a collegiate course.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

This course is much more extensive than the Course in Literature and Science, and is designed for those students who desire to pursue a course intermediate between the usual Seminary Course and a College Course. Nearly one-half of the studies are the same as those in our best Universities. This course is *especially* recommended to young gentlemen preparing for professional life, and to such young ladies as are seeking superior intelligence and culture.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSE.

A very complete and thorough course of study is provided for those wishing to prepare for college. The Seminary aims to prepare students so carefully for college that they may rank among the highest in the best universities of the country. The Institution has an enviable reputation in this respect. Among those occupying high places in the learned professions may be found many of the Alumni of the Wyoming Seminary.

MUSIC, PAINTING, ETC.

MUSIC.—The study of music has in these days assumed great importance. This Seminary is fully prepared to offer the very best advantages in this delightful and useful study. A German Professor of high qualification, with competant assistants, has charge of this department, and first-class pianos from the best makers are provided for practice. An extensive Musical Course is offered to young ladies who wish to make this branch a special study.

ART.—Painting, Drawing, and Wax Work in every variety are taught by a lady who has availed herself of the best advantages offered in our largest cities. Not only are pupils taught the practical in Art but also the great principles which underlie it, in order that they may know and enjoy the beautiful, whether found in the works of God or man.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—French and Italian are taught by a lady who speaks these languages fluently. Instruction in German is given by a native teacher of superior qualifications as an instructor. These modern languages can be learned in their purity, both as written and spoken languages. No school affords better advantages in this respect than this.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.—To meet the wants of the many Common School Teachers who attend our Seminary, a department for their special instruction has been organized. The course of study comprehends all the branches usually taught in common schools, with lectures on the best methods of teaching, and upon school government.

THEOLOGICAL CLASS.—For those of our students who have the ministry in view, a class has been formed for the study of the Elements of Theology. It is not our design to supercede the necessity of attending a theological school, but simply to give such instruction as will prepare students better to enter upon a complete theological course. This class is under the efficient management of Rev. G. R. Hair.

The Wyoming Seminary offers all the advantages of a Ladies' College. Spacious Halls, tastefully and beautifully furished and furnished, is exclusively occupied by the ladies of the school, so that they enjoy all the seclusion that parents can desire. This portion of the building is under the constant personal supervision of the Lady Principal. An extensive course of study, with the departments of Art, Music, and Modern Languages, affords ample facilities for the complete education of young ladies while the refining and religious influences of the school prepare them for the society of the cultivated and good.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Parents who wish to give their sons the advantages of a Business College, and desire to send them to a religious institution, where they will not be exposed to the evil influences of large cities, can find no similar institution, in which more rigid and wholesome discipline is enforced, or in which the status of morality is higher than here. So far as completeness and thoroughness are concerned *we believe our course of study is without a superior in the country*. Our rates of tuition are in proportion to those charged for other branches of study; we, therefore, are able to furnish advantages for a four-months' course, for from fifty-four to eighty-six dollars less than is required at any other first-class institution.

Reports of the standing of students in scholarship and deportment are mailed to parents monthly and every effort is made to impress upon their minds the necessity of acquiring habits of industry accuracy and manliness.

It is needless to say anything in commendation of this system of education. The most enterprising young men of the country are availing themselves of its advantages, and business men are advertising its practicability and necessity every day. The young men of the present must necessarily, in the future, occupy the positions now filled by our prominent men, as clerks, accountants, agents, superintendents, and presidents, cashiers and tellers of banks, and those who best qualify themselves will be first called to occupy these positions as they become vacated by others.

EXPENSES.

Board and tuition for the academic year, average cost, $200. This includes board, washing, (one dozen plain pieces per week), furnished room, fuel, use of Library, and Cabinets, with tuition in any of the following branches: Common and Higher English, Higher Mathematics, Belles Lettres, Ancient Languages, Natural Sciences.

Board and Tuition for Fall and Spring Terms:

(12 weeks,) as above, average cost.....$60 00
Board and Tuition for Winter term, (16 weeks) as above, average cost..... 80 00
Board and Tuition for Commercial course, average cost..... 95 00

N. B.—Advance payment will be required INVARIABLY, as follows: Half at the beginning, and the remainder at the middle of the term.

All the tuition for the Commercial Studies is required in advance, and is not refunded in any case.

No deduction from Board or Tuition for absence of ten days or less at the beginning, or the last three or four weeks before the close of the term. Nor will bills be refunded in any case except in that of the pupil's protracted illness.

The prices for board and tuition are put at the lowest rates compatible with excellence, so as to put the school within the reach of persons in moderate circumstances. Special rates given to clergymen's children.

BOARDING.

Pupils from a distance, except those who board themselves, or with their relatives, will invariably board in the institution, and sit at the same table with the teachers. By thus keeping up the relation of teachers and students is provided the best substitute for parental care; thus, too, are secured a regular observance of the rules of the school, the formation of habits of neatness and order, and a constant moral and religious influence.

WINTER TERM.

Opens Dec. 24, 1874, and ends March 23d, 1875.

For an illustrated Catalogue, or any desired information, address the Principal, REV D. COPELAND, A. M., Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa. On Commercial matters address PROF L. L. SPAULDING, Principal of the Commercial College.

R. NELSON,
President of Board of Trustees.

G. R. HAIR, Secretary. 24-1

NOTICE.—In order that every customer shall have the full value of his money, the undersigned will open his store on MONDAY, the 10th inst., on the ready pay system. Thankful for past patronage, all are invited to call and get the bottom prices of this long and continued financial crisis, as my goods will be retailed at New York wholesale prices; and all persons knowing themselves indebted, are requested to call and pay without further notice.

L. D. TAYLOR.

Granville Centre, Oct. 19, '74-2m

Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Towanda Borough, on FRIDAY, December 11, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described pieces or parcel of land, situate in Canton Borough, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the