NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—Philadelphia has a female undertaker.

—Harrisburg has a ninety-nine cent store.

—30 insane in the Dauphin Co. almshouse.

—The Phœnixville iron mills are in operation.

—Reading is building a $10,000 Masonic temple.

—The Tamaqua poultry show was a grand success.

—Schuylkill Haven has a rolling [illegible] chain factory.

—A Harrisburg landlady cowhid a [illegible] guest boarder.

—The collieries in the Lykens Valley region are all idle.

—Huntington is going to build [illegible] works to cost $65,913.90.

—Tamaqua is making an effort to rescue the Miner's Hospital.

—1000 men are employed at the Baldwin locomotive works, in Phila.

—The winter ice crop is being harvested in various parts of th State.

—An old lady died in Oil City, a few days ago, at the age of 104 years.

—The total tax levied in Tioga county this year, amounts to $54,126.68.

—The Niles Spike Works will be removed to Warren county in February.

—Hon. Sunset Cox is on a lecturing tour in the upper section of the state.

—A book printed in 1604 was found in recent unearthed ruins in Lancaster.

—Jefferson Shanner, of West Chester, recently slaughtered a 1067 pound hog.

—Reading has a spectre which haunts the cinder-bank; and is seen "in a lurid glare."

—A reward of 5,000 is offered for the return of Charlie Ross and no questions asked.

—Charles Metfelt, fifty-seven years of age, died in a cell in the station-house, Lancaster.

—Pottstown calls the Sandwich Island thing an "old kodger," and then asks him to come and see her.

—Several Pittsburg rolling mills have resumed work, agreeing to pay the men the old rates.

—A Reading man is the proud possessor of a turkey hen with a hairy chignon on the top of its head.

—Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co are putting up a new sheet mill at their iron works in Scrapsburg.

—Six sheep owned in Coopers, Pa., have taken premiums at county fairs this year, amounting to $8,000.

—The first colored man ever impaneled in the Lehigh county jail was put there on Tuesday last. So they say.

—At Monte Vista, in Los Angelos county, Cal., the apple trees are fragrant with their white and pink blooms.

—A man named Frank Cramer was arrested at Altoona, Pa., on a charge of manufacturing counterfeit nickels.

—Advices from San Domingo to Jan. 1st, report that the treaty with Hayti has been ratified.

—It is generally believed that Hon. Geo. F. Baker will be nominated to the Russian mission, should no such act is officially reported.

—Warden Liscomb, of Blackwell's Island penitentiary where Tweed is confined was removed on Saturday, and John M. Fox appointed instead.

—Johnson, the negro minister of Elizabeth, N. J., who was convicted of chicken stealing, was sentenced on Saturday to nine months in State Prison.

—Leonard, the man who robbed the safe on the Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad, has been sentenced at Belvidere, N. J., to five years in States Prison.

—Wm. L. Sargent and wife were arrested in Cincinnati on Friday; suspected of complicity in a twelve thousand dollars jewelry robbery at Rochester last month.

—Tons of postal cards without addresses are destroyed in the Dead Letter Office, because people write their message first and then forget to address the card.

—Dan Dougherty's definition of an honest man in politics, as quoted from the vocabulary of a U. S. Senator—"A man that when he's bought, will stay bought."

—A Covington man died and they put him on ice, but he awoke in the night and yelled out, "Why don't you put some more wood in that stove?"

—The Fall River (Mass.) Mill operatives, in mass meeting, have determined to accept the ten per cent. reduction, and resume work on Monday.

—The Musconetcong tunnel, in New Jersey, on the line of the Eastern and Perth Amboy railroad, is about one mile long.

—A California farmer claims to have grown ninety bushels of wheat to the acre from sixty pounds of clean white Australian seed.

—The solid men of Boston seem at length to be in downright earnest about a new railroad to the West from that city, which shall avoid New York.

—There are one thousand building associations in Pennsylvania, with a combined membership of one hundred thousand.

—Smith, the Illinois man, who was kidnapped by Tennessee officials and carried into that State, has been released by the authorities and sent home.

—Boston has actually detailed a policeman to prevent vagrants from frequenting the public library during the winter, for the purpose of "warming up."

—There is a heroine in Michigan who hauls wood to market, and afterward saws it for her customers. In this way she supports a sick husband and four children.

—The groves of rose trees and the flower farms of Morocco are said by a recent traveler to exceed in extent and value those of Damascus, or even of the valley of Mexico.

—A fire Saturday night at Treasure City, White Pine District, Nevada, destroyed a number of buildings, mostly dwelling houses. The loss is estimated at $10,000: no insurance.

—Saturday being the second anniversary of the death of Emperor Napoleon, a large number of prominent French Imperialists congregated at Chiselhurst, Eng, the residence of ex-Empress Eugene.

—It is stated that Dan Voorhees has withdrawn from the Indiana Senatorial contest irreverently, intending to take no part in any contest that may ensue. This leaves the race between Holmans and McDonnald.

—Further difficulties between the governments of China and Japan are anticipated in consequence of the latter having offered some objection against fulfilling the condition of the Formosan treaty.

—Advices from Cape Town, Africa, dated the 16th of December, report that terrific storms and unprecedentedly disastrous floods had prevailed throughout the country.—Many vessels were wrecked and immense damage was done.

—Dr. Leighton Coleman, rector of Trinity Church, Toledo, was elected unanimously on the thirteenth ballot Bishop of the lately created new Episcopal Diocese in Wisconsin. The Diocese is to be called the Diocese of Fond Du Lac.

—A lively Jersey girl, named Mrs. Stranzler, of Camden, eighteen years old, and only married five weeks, shot and killed a man named Chas. Wynne who was forcibly entering her kitchen.

—Ben Butler has been called a good many hard names in the course of his career, but it was reserved for *Y Drych*, a New York Welsh paper, to apply to him the wilting epithet of "Ymddangosoddly Cad Butler."

—The following New York subscriptions to the Centennial stock are announced by the agents: A. T. Stewart & Co., $10,000; Wm. L Strong & Co., $5,000, Pomeroy & Plummer, $5,000, Whitlmore Peat, Peat & Co., $5,000; Hart & Co., $5,000; Frederick Victor & Achelis, $2,000; and quite a list of smaller sums.

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1875.

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

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In order to give our readers the usual amount of miscellaneous news matter, we ordered a supply of the Governor's Message from the Harrisburg *Patriot* office, and received a dispatch on Thursday last that the supplements would be forwarded next day, but the package has not reached us, and we are compelled to mail the REPORTER without this important document. We regret this exceedingly, as the Message is an important State document, which should be read by every voter. We shall give it to our subscribers next week.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the late Republican Convention, N. N. Betts, jr., Esq., has appointed the following Standing Committee for the present year:

S. W. Alvord, Chairman.
D. J. Quaid, Troy; Floyd Hilreth, South Creek; Col. W. Scott, Smithfield; Capt. M. E. Warner, Pike; H. C. Stephens, Standing Stone; Horace Rockwell, Monroeton; D. J. Manly, Alba; W. Borrowcliff, Tuscarora; J. S. Quick, Wilmot; James Hurst, Herrick; F. S. Morley, Athens; G. H. Fox, Towanda Twp.; Capt. S. D. Barnum, Litchfield; J. C. Forbes, Rome.

UNHAPPY LOUISIANA.

The Democratic and Independent press of the country have been greatly exercised over the action of the President, in sending the military to Louisiana. Those journals studiously keep from their readers the fact that the White League is responsible for all these troubles. They do not state the fact that the Democrats first called on the military, neither will they tell the truth in regard to the five men ejected from the State House, for they well know that they were not legally-elected members of the House. Had the rebels succeeded in gaining control of the State Government, these virtuous Democrats would have not one word in condemnation of the usurpation. Another thing should not be forgotten at this time. The *World* and other Democratic sheets howled just as loudly in 1862 when the Government undertook to enforce the draft in New York City, and encouraged the worst elements in the Metropolis to resist the demand for troops, in order to encourage the rebels in their efforts to overthrow the Government. The same men who were then in the Southern States aiding in putting down the rebellion, happen to be the men who are there now, and of course the rebel sympathizers in the North have no great love for them. The truth is, the rebel sentiment is just as strong in the South to-day as it was in 1860, and the apparent success of their allies in the North at the last elections has so emboldened the late rebels that they are ripe for another conflict.

The calm, clear, and candid statements of Gen. SHERIDAN are entitled to more consideration than all the sensational and one-sided reports of Democratic newspapers, and will receive quite as much credit from the people.

A DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

A short time since the Democrats of New York gave a grand reception to the Governor and Mayor elect. Prominent members of the party from all parts of the country were invited, and we notice that our newly elected member of Congress was present on the occasion. The papers do not report him as making a speech, but we have no doubt he joined in the general applause which greeted the reading of the following letter, from Hon. F. M. Wood, of Alabama:

"The fact is that the "nigger business" of the Republican party has done the work; of this load it did not relieve itself soon enough. You are happy to day in the achievement of right in your state and city, but cannot appreciate the unalloyed pleasure we feel in Alabama, in the knowledge, now and forever, that it is established that white men made Alabama for white men, and that white men must rule Alabama.—Throbghout her borders we love to chant:

The day of negro rule is past,
The white man's tribe has come at last;
The hog will return to the land once more,
And the chicken roost low, like he used to roost before."

The chivalrous Alabama gentleman probably had an idea that he was addressing himself to an assemblage in some New York bar-room, and couched his letter to suit the occasion.

Our colored citizens who supported Mr. POWELL because he was in favor of the "civil rights bill," will probably come to the conclusion that a change has come over the "spirit of his dreams."

THE receipts from all sources into the State Treasury for the year ending November 30, 1872, were $6 738,347; for the year ending November 30, 1874, they were only $5,871 968. This is a falling off of $1,205,105 from last year and $868,378 from the year before, and was caused by the repeal last winter of the tax on manufacturing corporations and on gross receipts of railroad companies. It is therefore safe to conclude that under our present tax laws the State revenue cannot exceed six millions annually—a permanent reduction of one million a year. When to this permanent reduction is added the increased appropriation to schools, $500,000, increased legislative expenses, $125,000 and increased judiciary expenses $125,000—in all $750,000, it will be seen hat the State will have little or nothing to spare for charitable and reformatory institutions, and that class of applicants will have to be content with little or nothing.

GENERAL SHERIDAN IN NEW ORLEANS.

His Report to the Secretary of War—a Plain, Unvarnished Story—How the Military Happened in the State House—Called in at the Request of Usurpers to Hold them in Place—the Decided Action of the Troops the Prevention of Bloodshed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following dispatch was received here late last night:

Headquarters Military Div. of the Missouri, NEW ORLEANS, La. Jan. 8.

Hon. W. W. Belnap, Secretary of War, Washington:

I have the honor to submit the following brief report of affairs as they occurred here in the organization of the State Legislature of Jan. 4 1875.

I was not in command of this military department until nine o'clock at night on the 4th inst., but I fully indorse and am willing to be held responsible for the acts of the military as conservators of the public peace upon that day.

During the few days in which I was in the city prior to the 4th of January, the General topic of conversation was the scenes of bloodshed that were liable to occur that day, and I repeatedly heard threats of assassinating the Governor and Congress expressed that he was not killed on the 14th of September last; also threats of assassination of Republican members of the House in order to secure the election of a democratic Speaker. I also know of kidnapping by the banditti of Mr. Cousin, one of the members elect of the legislature.

In order to preserve peace and to make the State House safe for the peaceable assembling of the Legislature, Gen. Emory, upon requisition of the Governor stationed troops in the vicinity of the building. Owing to these precautions the Legislature assembled in the State House without any disturbance of the peace. At 12 o'clock William Vigers, Clerk of the last House of Representatives, proceeded to call the roll, as according to law he was empowered to do. One hundred and two legally returned members answered to their names. Of this number fifty two were Republicans and fifty Democrats.

Before entering the house, L. A. Wiltz had been selected in caucus as the Democratic nominee for Speaker, and Michael Hahn as the Republican nominee. Vigers had not finished announcing the result, when one of the members, Mr. Billien, of La Fourche nominated L. A. Wiltz for temporary Speaker. Vigers promptly declared the motion out of order at that time, when some one put the question and amid cheers on the Democratic side of the House, Wiltz dashed on the rostrum, pushed aside Vigers, seized the Speaker's chair and gavel, and declared himself Speaker.

A protest against the arbitrary and unlawful proceeding was promptly made by the members of the majority, but Wiltz paid no attention to these protests, and on a motion from some one, on the Democratic side of the House, it was declared that one Trezevant was nominated and elected Clerk of the House. Trezevant at once sprang forward and occupied the Clerk's chair amidst the wildest confusion over the whole House.

Mayor Wiltz then again on another nomination from the democratic side of the House declared one Flood elected Sergant-at-Arms, and ordered a certain number of assistants to be appointed. Instantly a large number of men throughout the hall, who had been admitted on various pretexts, such as reporters, and members' friends, and spectators, turned down the lappels of their coats upon which were printed in gold letters the words, "Assistant Sergant-at Arms," and the Assembly was in the possession of the minority and the White League of Louisiana had made good its threat of seizing the House, many of the Assistant Sergant-at-Arms being well known as captains of White League companies in this city.

Notwithstanding the suddenness of this movement, the leading Republican members had not failed to protest again and again against this revolutionary action of the minority, but all to no purpose; and many of the Republicans rose and left the House in a body, together with the clerk who carried with him the original roll of the House as returned by the Secretary of State. The excitement was very great, and the acting Speaker directed the Sergant-at-Arms to prevent the egress or the ingress of members or others, and several exciting scuffles, in which knives and pistols were drawn, took place, and for a few moments it seemed as if bloodshed would ensue.

At this juncture, Mr. Dupre, a Democratic member from Orleans parish, moved that the military power of the general government be invoked to preserve the peace, and that a committee be appointed to wait on Gen. DeTrobriand, the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed at the State House, and request his assistance in clearing the lobby. The motion was adopted; a committee of five, of which Dupre was made chairman, was sent to wait on Gen. De Trobriand and soon returned with that officer, who was accompanied by two of his staff officers.

As Gen. DeTrobriand walked down to the Speaker's desk, loud applause burst from the Democratic side of the House. Gen DeTrobriand asked the acting Speaker if it was not possible for him to preserve order without appealing to him to preserve order as a United States officer. Wiltz said it was not. Whereupon the General proceeded to the lobby and addressing a few words to the excited crowd peace was at once restored.

On motion of Mr. Dupre, Mr. Wiltz then, in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Louisianna, thanked "Gen. DeTrobriand for his interference in behalf of law and order," and the General withdrew. The Republicans had now generally withdrawn from the hall and united in signing a petition to the Governor stating their grievances and asking his aid, which petition, signed by fifty-two legally returned members of the House, is in my possession.

Immediately subsequent to the action of Wiltz in ejecting the Clerk of the old House, Mr. Billien moved that two gentlemen from the parish of Desota, one from Winn, one from Bienville, and one from Iberville, who had not been returned by the returning Board, be sworn in as members, and they were accordingly sworn in by Wiltz and took their seats on the floor as members of the House.

A motion was now made that the House proceed with its permanent organization, and accordingly the roll was called by Trezevant, the acting Clerk, and Wiltz was declared Speaker, and Trezevant Clerk of the House. Acting on the protest made by the majority of the House, the Governor now requested the Commanding General of the Department to aid him in restoring order and enable the legally returned members of the House to proceed with its organization according to law.

This request was reasonable and in accordance with law. Remembering vividly the terrible massacre that took place in this city on the assembling of the Constitutional Convention in 1866 at Mechanic's Institute, and believing that the lives of the members of the Legislature were or would be endangered in case an organization under the law was attempted, the posse was furnished, with the request that care should be taken that no member of the Legislature returned by the Returning Board should be ejected from the floor.

This military posse [illegible] its duty under directions from the Governor of the State and removed from the floor of the House those persons who had been illegally seated and who had no legal right there. Whereupon the Democrats rose and left the House, and the remaining members proceeded to effect an organization under the State law.

In all this turmoil in which bloodshed was imminent, the military have behaved with great discretion. When Wiltz, the usurping Speaker of the House, called for troops to prevent bloodshed they were given him. When the Governor of the State called for a posse for the same purpose and to enforce the law, it was furnished also. Had this not been done, it is my firm belief that scenes of bloodshed would have ensued.

[Signed.] P. H SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

[For the REPORTER.]

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S SALARY.

EDITOR REPORTER: As the School Directors of the different townships of this county will be required to meet in convention next May, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent to serve as such for three years, and at the same time fix the salary of that officer, I would like to call the attention of the Directors to some facts in regard to the salary of the County Supt.—how it is paid, &c., and give some statistics in regard to it, to show that our Superintendent receives less pay comparatively than any County Superintendent in the State, and at the same time endeavor to show that it will be for the benefit of our educational interests in the county to do so.

Let us first compare the salary *our* Superintendent receives with the salary that is paid that officer in other counties in this State. With the exception of two counties there is none that pay less than $800, and there are eleven that pay $800; and the largest number of schools in either of those counties is 159, and the smallest is 28. There are only five counties in the State that have a larger number of schools than Bradford, and they pay $1700, $1800, $2000, $-.500, and $3000 respectively.

In Scuylkill County they have only eight more schools than we have, yet they pay their County Supt. $2500. In Susquehanna County they have a population of 37,000 and 271 schools, and pay their County Supt. $1200; in Tioga a population of 35 000, have 267 schools, and pay $1750; in Wyoming a population of 14 000 93 schools, and pay $1000; in Sullivan a population of 6 000, 61 schools, and pay $800; in Bradford *we have a population of* 53,000, and have 375 schools, and pay *only* $1000. These four counties are adjoining counties, and you can examine the figures for yourself, and see if you do not think our County Supt.'s salary is too low as compared with our neighbors. And should we compare in regard to territory, we would find still greater differences. Wyoming with only about half the territory we have, pays just as much as we do. Compare in any way you please, and we find that we have the poorest paid Superintendent in the whole State. Why is this? Is our County Supt. not as good, or worth as much to us as they are in other parts of the State? Has he not as severe duties to perform as they have? Has he not twice as many examinations to hold as some in the adjoining counties who receive just as much? Are the roads in this county not so rough as they are in adjoining counties, or the weather as cold? If you answer these questions in the affirmative (which you must) why should we pay our Supt. so much less than they do?

We think there is not a man in the county, who has any idea of the amount of labor to be performed by the Supt., who will say that the salary is as much as it should be. We think our School Directors should compare their opinion of what is a proper compensation with our neighbors. We believe the people of this county want to pay their public servants just as much as they think their services are worth to them, and at the same time burden its taxpayers as little as possible. And we think the reason for fixing the salary so low as it is, is owing to the fact that many of the Directors do not understand how the Supt. is paid. For the benefit of those who do not understand, I will try and explain.

The State Legislature makes yearly appropriations for common school purposes, and this amount is distributed among the different school districts in proportion to the number of taxables, and the salary of the County Supt. is to be deducted from this amount; but State Supt. Wickersham tells us in the explanation in the school law that this is not done, but that County Superintendents' salaries are first deducted from the whole amount of the appropriation, and the remainder is then distributed to the different counties. So you perceive that the salaries of County Superintendents are borne by all the counties of the State, proportionally. Now let us see how much difference it would make in our taxes if the law were strictly carried out (but Prof. Wickersham says it is not), and then also the way it is done, if we would double the County Superintendent's salary.

The assessed valuation of property in Bradford County is about $7,000 000, on which we wish to raise $1000; and by making the calculation we find it would require nearly 0001¼ of a dollar,—or a little over one tenth of a mill on a dollar if we were required to raise it by direct taxation; and $2000 (twice the present salary) would require twice as much, or two tenths of a mill on a dollar,—or a little more than twenty cents on every thousand dollars of valuation. This would be the case were we to take the County Superintendent's salary from the amount appropriated to the county, and we were required to make up that sum to keep up our schools.

For the school year ending June, 1873, Bradford County received from the State $8 349.30 as our appropriation for school purposes. This am't was found to belong to us after the amount of the Superintendents' salaries for the whole State had been deducted. Now had the salary of our County Supt. been twice as much (2000), or $1000 more than it is, we would not have had that amount deducted from the $8,349 30, but there would have been $1000 less to distribute to the different counties of the whole State. Now let us suppose that this $1000 is to be deducted equally from all the counties in the State, we would have received $15 5-35 dollars less than we did receive, and would have been obliged to raise that amount by direct taxation to maintain our schools as we did. Now let us see how much this would be on a thousand dollars of our valuation. By making the calculation we find it would be about .0021 of a dollar, or 2 1-10 mills more would have to be paid on each $1000 valuation in the county. You observe that that is a very small amount—yet it would only make that much difference if the County Superintendent's salary was doubled.

I know some will say that there are enough persons in the county who are willing to fill that office for the present salary—we know there are;—yes, hundreds who would be willing to take it; but are they persons that would be the best suited to advance the educational interests of the county? If they are not, then why not raise the salary so as to enable persons who have had *much* experience in teaching, and demand and receive good wages as teachers, to enter the field as candidates, and give the people a chance to choose the most competent—one who will do the best in all respects.

I have presented this in a financial point of view, mostly, but would say that in our mind the present salary is too small for the labor to be performed, and think it will be for the benefit of all to raise it, and thereby give the Superintendent interest and enthusiasm in his work, by showing him that the people appreciate his efforts and are willing to compensate him for the same.

It will depend on the Directors to determine whether it shall be raised or not, and therefore we present these views and hope the Directors will discuss the matter and determine whether it will be for the benefit of the common school interests of this county or not. BONA FIDE.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 13, 1875.

A REMINISCENCE.

Sometime during the administration of President Johnson, there took place in this city a great wigwam gathering of those who approved his reconstruction policy. The wigwam in which the convention was held was erected especially for the purpose, and was a very costly affair, being built to acommodate about ten thousand persons. After the great wigwam was tore down and the big Sachems who gathered there were scattered to the four winds, an ugly deficit of $3,000 put in its disagreeable appearance, for which sum the committee—a limited number of gentlemen of this city—were responsible.

It was far more than they were able to pay, and while they were grieving over their misfortune, a man of means, who had long aspired to a paymastership in the army, proposed to pay the bill if the committee would obtain for him that appointment. One of the committee—a true friend of the Executive—hurried off to Washington and truthfully stated the case to the President. The esteem in which President Johnson held his friend caused him to listen to the proposition made in behalf of the paymaster in prospective, after which he walked to his table, sat down and wrote a check for the amount, and walking back to his friend the President remarked: "I understand you to say that $3,000 are yet due upon the wigwam, and that a few gentlemen are responsible for the amount; here is my check to cover the deficiency, and General—I bid you good morning," with that the President left the room, and the General, a brave soldier and a gentleman of education and refinement, was left to reflect what an ass he had made of himself in his effort to liquidate a debt by disposing of a presidential appointment.

As this incident has never appeared in print, I furnish it with the assurance that I can personally vouch for its truthfulness.

NEW YORK AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Philadelphians are highly gratified at that portion of Governor Tilden's inaugural message wherein he refers to the Centennial Exhibition. As the State of New York has now gone earnestly to work in the matter, it occurs to me a similar board of commissioners ought to be appointed by each State and Territory of the Union.

Believing that your readers will be pleased to know what the new Governor of New York says upon this subject, I herewith submit his remarks upon the Centennial in full: "The celebration of the Centennial anniversary of American Independence, will occur in the year 1876. Under the auspices of the General Government, an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and natural products will be held in the city of Philadelphia. Provision has already been made for the appointment of a board of five commissioners to represent this State, who are to serve without compensation. I recommend a moderate appropriation of money, which will be required to defray the necessary expenses of the commission, and enable this State to take such part in the exhibition as will testify our sense of the greatness of the event commemorated, and is suitable to the dignity of our commonwealth."

LEGALIZED ROBBERY.

Our City Passenger Railway Companies are now engaged paying their Semi-Annual Dividends. The Union Line has declared $4 per share, and the Citizens $4½ per share. This is 40 per cent. dividend per annum on the amount of capital paid in on the Union Company, and a 45 per cent. dividend per annum on the other. I mention this more particularly for the information of Pennsylvanians, whose legislature chartered these robbing corporations, and for which no other consideration was ever received than the stock given to each member of the legislature.

As our City Government has no control over these Passenger Railway Companies, the present legislature will be asked to pass a bill giving jurisdiction; and here let me remind the reader that it is by these Passenger Cars that visitors to the Centennial Exhibition are to reach the grounds, and if the legislature maintains the companies in their plundering game, the citizens from each county, who are victimized, can at their leisure hold their members responsible.

I take it for granted that in Clearfield, the home of Gov. Bigler, there are some good old Scotch Presbyterians. A gentleman from that section of the State remarked in my hearing, a day or two ago, that "It's muckle gude that Gov. Bigler is doing the Centennial I ken, but his church needs him sairly; thae Methodists aer making inroads on us, an' it must be stopit; we hae nae other, that I ken o', but the gude man, the Governor to do it."

The force of this good man's remarks will be better understood by my stating that Clearfield, Pa., has the finest Presbyterian Church in the State, excepting one or two in Philadelphia, and that its erection is almost entirely due to Gov. Bigler, who raised the greater part of the money required to build it, and personally supervised the work of its construction.

Of the five leading ports of the country, the port of Philadelphia is the only one that increases its imports during the year 1874 as compared with the previous year, and it does so by 23½ per cent. The port of Baltimore remains about stationary, Boston falls off 29 per cent., New Orleans 20 per cent., and New York 6½ per cent. All the ports show an increase of exports—Philadelphia 57 per cent., Baltimore 53 8 10 per cent., Boston 38.45 per cent., New York 29 per cent., and New Orleans 3.16 per cent.

As the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are asking the Government to guarantee the interest on $80,000 000 of bonds, I submit for the consideration of your readers—a portion of the general public who aid in paying interest on public loans—just what the government has done for this and other Pacific companies. Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, $64,938,705; interest accrued and not yet paid, $1 938 705; interest paid by United States, $24,325 496.98; interest remaid by transportation of mails, etc., $5 601 858 12; balance of interest paid by United States, $18,723,558.86.

The Penna. R. R. Company's shops at Altoona have been working eight hours a day and five days in the week for the last six months. On Monday last they started to work nine hours a day, for six days each week.

The Philadelphia & Reading Company on the 30th ult., resolved on a 10 per cent. reduction on salaries of all officers, agents and clerks of that Company, and of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, and a general reduction of from 5 to 7 per cent upon all labor wages, to take effect Jan. 1st, 1875, was agreed upon; and the P. & R. struggle to meet the extra $2,000,000 annually imposed upon that company in the purchase of 90,000 acres of coal lands. The men who mine and carry the P. & R.'s coal to market, and the consumers of coal must be bled to the tune of two millions additional by Great Britain's lords of American coal mines.

It is due in this connection to observe that the 10 per cent. reduction in labor wages applies to the President of the Company as well as the humblest workman, and that in cutting down the price of labor a reduction has also been made of 55 cents per ton upon the coal mined and marketed by the Reading Company.

CHARLIE ROSS.

Is this lad living? This is a question I would, I could answer. If the child is living, and those who have him in keeping could only look upon his father and converse with him as I did this morning, out of pity for a man whose fearful agony is shattering reason, destroying health, and which has made him prematurely old, they would return that boy. Is it not enough that his business, once prosperous, has been almost entirely destroyed? Is there not one spark of fellow feeling in the soul of Charlie Ross's detainers to induce them to restore the boy to his father before reason is entirely dethroned, or death puts an end to an agony so long continued? And yet there is no clue even of the whereabouts of the boy, and it is this uncertainty of the little five-year-old infant, I may say, that has well nigh dethroned the parent's reason; that has made him a mere shadow, physically, of a man, and that absolutely destroyed his business.

It is doubtless a gratifying fact to the American people everywhere to know that $1,499 434 worth of Machinery was exported from Philadelphia to Europe during the year 1874, made up mostly in agricultural implements, bronze castings, dentists instruments, car wheels, engines, nails, sewing machines, and machine-making tools. J.W.F.

THE leader of the White League in Louisiana admitted before the committe of investigation that it was a military organization; formed in companies and regiments, officered and armed. This admission fully proves all that has been said concerning it by the Republicans. Its object is to place in power the late rebels and their sympathizers, peaceably if they can, forcibly if the opportunity presents itself. It is in reality another rebellion, with a little caution learned from experience in the late contest. The government should deal with it with that promptness and decision that its dangerous character demands.

New Advertisements.

NEW DRY GOOD STORE IN TOWANDA

MESSRS BRAMHALL & GOFF

Have removed that stock of Dry Goods from the old stand of B. A. Pettis, opposite the Court House

TO THE EAST STORE IN BEIDLEMAN'S BLOCK, NEAR THE BRIDGE,

And are daily receiving

NEW GOODS FROM THE CITY

In addition to the Bankrupt Stock of B. A. Pettis, which they are selling for about half price. Come and see for yourselves. If we don t save you some money, don't buy.

BRAMHALL & GOFF.
Beidleman's Block, (Near the Bridge.)
Bridge st, Towanda, Oct. 1, 1874.

FOR SALE.

The best farm in Albany Township, Bradford Co., Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE,

So cheap, that a bargain like it can not be found on the State.

215 ACRES AND OVER,

of the very best farm land; well adapted to grazing and grain; about 150 acres improved; a plentiful supply of pure water; good dwelling house, barns, sheds, orchards, &c. An excellent location for raising and dealing in stock. On the main road from Towanda to Bush re. 11 miles south of Towanda, on the Sullivan and State Line Railroad; half a mile from depot; a mile from the village of New Albany; Church and Schools convenient. Title perfect; possession given whenever cleared.

All will be sold for $3 000.

CODDING, RUSSELL & Co.

TOWANDA, Dec. 23, 1874.

New Advertisements.

EVANS & HILDRETH

Call attention to their opening new Fall and Winter Goods, which is the largest and most complete they have ever exhibited, and at prices which cannot fail to please. In their stock may be found

BLACK HENRETTAS,

BLACK TAMISE,

BLACK BRILLIANTEENS

BLACK MOHAIRS,

BLACK ALPACAS,

BLACK CRETONS,

BLACK CASHMERS

BLACK EMPRESS,

BLACK ITALIANS,

BLACK CRETONS,

BLACK CRAPE CLOTH

BLACK DRAPET.

Also all the new shades in Cashmers, Camel's Hair, Merinos, Empress Cloths, Satins, all wool Serges, Cotton and Wool Serges, Empress Poplins, Alpacas, Reps, &c., &c.

Also a large stock of Cloaks, Shawls, Blankets, Waterproofs, Cassimeres, Flannels, Felt Skirts, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Tickings, Denims, Cottons, &c., &c.

EVANS & HILDRETH.

Towanda, Pa., Oct. 1, '74-tf

TAYLOR & CO.,

ARE OPENING THIS WEEK, A LARGE STOCK OF

GOODS, FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Our assortment of both Staple and Fancy Goods, is now complete, and having made important reductions in

OUR PRICES,

SPECIAL BARGAINS TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

We feel confident that we can offer

Please give us a call.

TAYLOR & CO.

Towanda Pa., Dec. 8, 1874.

Legal.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, Hon. PAUL D. MORROW, President Judge to the 12th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, and Hons. C. S. RUSSELL and S. D. HARKNESS Associate Judges, in and for said county of Bradford, have issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of January, 1875, to me directed for holding a Court of Over and Terminer, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphans Court, at Towanda, for the County of Bradford, on Monday, February 1, 1875 to continue three weeks

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, and Justices of the Peace, of the county of Bradford, that they be then and there in their proper person, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done; and those who are bound by recognizance or otherwise to prosecute against the prisoners who are or may be in the jail of said county, or who shall be bound to appear at the said court are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notice.

Dated at Towanda the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-ninth.

J. MONROE SMITH, Sheriff.

LIST OF JURORS Drawn for February Term of Court, 1875:

GRAND JURORS

Athens boro, S N Read, R C Sweetland; Ulysses, Henry Kirby, J A Perkins, Warren Parks; H W Thomas; Albany Lewis Jones; Barclay, Samuel Crook; Franklin, Alva Williams; Monroe, Marvin Gregory; Owell, D D Jones; Pike, W E Barrows, Jas J Slocum; Rogersville, J Jones Evans; Smithfield, Chas Brigham; Spring field, Timothy Lund; Shesequin, William Snyder; Towanda, M T Colver, Peter W Levan, Peter Herrick, Walter Davis, Vandyke Warren, J F Coopernight; Troy, T W Woodburn.

TRAVERS JURORS FIRST WEEK.

Athens twp, John Bisworth, Amos Beldleman; Jacob Ercanback; boro A H Spaulding; Alex. Grant; Manley; Albany, John H Stephens; Barclay, Lumas Putnam jr, Co White; Brighton, Jesse D Soper; Columbia, Ogden O Healey, Randolph McKean; Canton, C W Landon, William Kwan, Orson Ward, Geo Williams; Franklin, Reed McKee; Granville, Horace Heald; Litchfield, Adam Gross; Leroy, Leroy Holcomb, G o W Wilcox; A J Walter; Monroe twp, E S Andens, Adelbert Calpbaugh, E J Cramer, Geo Smith; boro J B Smith; Orwell, Chas Beers; Rome boro, J H C Lambertine; Sheshequin, Ed F Heald, David Lambert; Springfield, Timothy Leonard; Standing Stone, Alanson Taylor; Smithfield, Newton Wood; Tuscarora, H B Adams Butler; Troy boro Oliver B Foster; Towanda boro, D C Dayton, Dennis Sweeney, Rev H H Mace, Enos A Decker; North Towanda, L J Fitch, Wm Hopkins, Parmelee Ackley, Ezra Allen, Samuel Howard, Warren, Wallace W Baker; Wilmot, Valentine Brown; Wells, D B Fraser, Benjamin Hipple.

TRAVERS JURORS 2D WEEK.

Armenia, Wm H Rockey; Albany, Gideon Brown; Athens twp, Wm Blewster; boro, A B Ho ti; Burlington, Jos Morley; Canton boro, Benj Landon, Fred John Parsons, Joel Taylor; Columbia, Ass Gee; Litchfield, Jacob Gerrebrandt; Leroy, Jas Wright; Granville, Marcus Avery, Ass Aldridge, Michael Sullivan, Theo F Porter; Pocket-ly G o Mead; Leroy, Andrew West; Ridgbury, Timothy Collins; Rome, Aaron Drake; Sprin field, Edward Brown, Geo Potter; Sheshequin, Henry Forbes, Thos G Smith; South Creek, Nelson Rimestead; Sylvania, Isaac Simerson; Troy, Chas A L Hart; Troy boro, T A Long; Tuscarora, John McKean, R F Bennington; Warren, Orlando Bishop; Windham, Wm H Dunn jr; Wells, Benj Porter, Hiram Swoyer jr, Wm Insley, Chas R Stone; Wilmot, J John Weeks.

TRIAL LIST.—February Term, 1875.

O O Bartlett vs Antonio L Jan, appeal.
Mosier, Graham & Co vs Wells & Tiffany, replevin.
S J Dennis vs M Fox, appeal.
H F Ingham vs J C Taylor, appeal.
Pattison & Simpson vs Geo S Brainard et al.
Ephraim Owens vs A J Beardsley, appeal.
Ira R Kinney vs John Lepper, assumpsit.
Joshua Terry vs James Lane, appeal.
Forster Pomeroy vs C C Mcclintock, trespass.
J H Pierson vs John Wolfe, appeal.
A C Moore vs John Cummings, trover.
Geo Kinsman vs Hiram Kinsman et al, ejectment.
H Chilson's use vs R Rockwell et al, debt.
Rodney Jaite Rogers vs Elbert Cole, debt.
C Hunsicker vs J S Williams, case.
M C Mercur vs J C Mercur, assumpsit.
Narcus Purdy vs S P Wakeman, assumpsit.
John Beardsleman vs E Smith, ejectment.
J Bennett vs M V B Hagerman, appeal.
W S Dobbins vs Elizabeth Dobbins, appeal.
Wm Breiner vs Wm Brooks, appeal.
Wm R Foster vs Wm Breiner, case.
Hiram Horton vs R H Fitch, slander.
P S Wainwright vs E Smith, debt.
A E Comstock vs E Williams, debt.
Ellsman Smith vs John Tubbs, appeal.
L Fayette Ingham vs Perrine Cole et al, appeal.
A E Sweet vs Ira N N Y & R R Co, trespass.
do do do
B B Wheeler vs Charles Hall, trespass.
Norris Fargo vs Lyman Smith, case.
Gibens Sakes vs Amos Pickett, appeal.
Fitzhugh Gaskins vs do do, appeal.
H B Jackson vs A Lathrop, appeal.
Elkin K Mitchell's use vs Jackson Hunter, debt.
J P Kirby vs same, debt.
James O Frost vs Chas Dunham et al, trespass.
Jay Green vs Germain Lake, debt.
J P Kirby et al vs D C Dunham et al, appeal.
F H Peterson vs R F Rockafellow, case.

TRAVERS JURORS 3D WEEK.

John Cummings vs J F Sanderson, case.
John Cummings vs H W Lane, case.
Lewis Hayes vs C L Wardle, slander, debt.
Catherine Kasper vs Wm A Stafford et al, appeal.