THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(CONCLUDED.)

they cannot be permitted to use their aggregate strength to procure what is denied to the individual, and what, through weakness, he could not obtain. All alike must resort to the law and abide by its decrees, and if there are any who refuse, and seek to accomplish their ends in an illegal way, the Executive power must enforce obedience to authority without fear or favor, and for this purpose the Constitution wisely provides a body of citizen soldiery. But if there are grave emergencies when it becomes necessary to use troops to secure peace and respect for law, it certainly never was intended that the National Guard should constitute a State police force to perform the duties imposed upon the local civil authorities, and that upon every breach of order its aid could be invoked to suppress the affray.

In no event and under no circumstances should a military force be used until the power of the civil authorities is exhausted and the outbreak assumes proportions of such magnitude that these officers would be powerless to overcome it. Two sufficient reasons will at once suggest themselves for this policy. Our people are sensitive to and keenly resentful of interference by any authority that essays to take the place of their local or home rule, especially if the intervention comes in the stern and unreasoning shape of bayonets; and, again, the cost of transportation and subsistence of troops involves the State in immense expense. The civil officers in any section of the State who, through indisposition, neglect, fear, or any other than an irresistable cause, fail to apprehend or make an effort to apprehend those who transgress the law and break the peace, are liable to the outraged law, and should be punished for their delinquency; and citizens who supine by witness this failure to perform their duty, are morally if not criminally responsible for any fatal results that follow. A determination to act with promptitude and vigor exhibited at the beginning of these disorders would often intimidate those concerned therein and cause them to abandon their unlawful enterprise. Therefore, if through any remissness or neglect of duty on the part of the local authorities the State is compelled to adopt the costly procedure of moving troops to subdue those engaged in a riot, I respectfully submit whether the county or counties where this disturbance took place should not be made to defray the expense. No apology is necessary for the urgency with which these views are presented to you, for it is of vital importance that the civil authorities and the whole body of our people should have a proper understanding of the uses for which the National Guard are intended, so that by no misconception of duty the safety of citizens or the honor of the State may be imperiled.

RIOT AT ARMSTRONG MINES.

The unfortunate and prolonged conflict in Westmorland county between the Italian and resident miners, wherein four of the Italians lost their lives and a number were wounded, is a sad illustration of the fatal consequences of a want of decision and energy when a spirit of lawlessness or a disposition to riot discover themselves. The contest between these miners was protracted over a period of weeks with an almost daily use of firearms. During all this time life and property were greatly endangered, the public peace was broken, women and children were driven from their homes, and yet inquiry fails to reveal the fact that a single warrant was issued for the arrest of any of the parties implicated. There is nothing to show any efficient interference on the part of the local authorities to check these unlawful proceedings, and there is no evidence that any regular or official investigation in relation to these troubles was had until loss of life made it necessary. I feel confident that prompt action on the part of the authorities of the vicinity would have speedily terminated if not entirely prevented the disturbance.

STATE ARSENAL.

Under authority conferred by the last Legislature the old arsenal, formerly situated on the capitol hill, was torn down and removed, and the grounds shaped into a more symmetrical form. An eligible site was purchased for a new arsenal at a short distance from the city, and the erection of a building thereon commenced without delay. This structure, now nearly finished, is handsome and substantial, and admirably suited to the uses for which it is intended. It has superior facilities for the storage of arms and munitions of war in large or small quantities; contains blacksmith and carpenter shops and the necessary work of an arsenal can all be done within its walls. The site secured consists of a square of ground well located for drainage, and has excellent water and other advantages.

FISH.

A growing interest in the cultivation of fish by artificial means is manifested throughout the country and it is a pleasure to note that our people are devoting themselves to the investigation of this novel and important subject in a manner that will establish the success or failure of the experiment in the various waters of the State. The labors of the Commissioners of Fisheries continue to afford substantial reasons for encouragement. During the past year they have placed in the various streams that empty into the sea, 376,000 California and 137,000 Kennebec salmon. These streams were selected because it is the habit of the salmon to migrate to and from the sea. If it is found that these valuable fish return to these rivers, the State will be amply repaid for the entire expense incurred in aid of fish culture. Under the superintendence of the Commissioners 85,000 salmon trout were distributed in different bodies of water where the chances for growing food and the indulgence of their peculiar habits were most promising. These fish are rapid in their growth, increase very fast, attain a large size, and are a delicate article of food. A general distribution was also made of a large number of black bass, a very prolific, choice, and beautiful fish that grows and multiplies with marvelous rapidity in our streams. The hatching of shad was resumed last spring, and 3,000,000 of young fish were turned into the Susquehanna. This commonwealth appropriated a fund to be expended jointly with the Fish Commissioners of New Jersey in hatching shad to be placed in the Delaware. The Legislature of New Jersey, I regret to say, failed to make a similar appropriation, and in consequence no shad were hatched for that river. There are no obstacles whatever to the ascent of shad in the Delaware as they come in from the sea, the river is said to be particularly adapted to their wants, and with proper co-operation the supply of shad may be immeasurably increased; and I trust, therefore, that our sister State will combine with our Commissioners in replenishing the river.

The success of the fishway at the Columbia dam does not correspond with the public expectation, and some fears are entertained that the dam may prove an insuperable bar or to the ascent of the shad. Alterations in the fishway have been made with very little additional cost that will prove an effectual test of the process now on trial; and if it is discovered that the shad cannot or will not make the transit, some other channel will have to be opened to enable the fish to ascend, for now that it is demonstrated that these fish can be propagated artificially to an extent that will make them a constant and unfailing source of cheap and excellent food, every form of experiment should be exhausted before the enterprise is abandoned.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Statistics and Labor, by virtue of the new Constitution to be incorporated during the ensuing May in the Department of Internal Affairs, has prosecuted with industry and care the important work committed to its charge, and the pages of the forthcoming report of the Commissioner will be found of in erest to those seeking information in regard to our resources and facilities for trade, manufacture and education, and to the vital problems involved in the relation of capital and labor. The usefulness of this bureau will depend upon its ability to obtain reliable statistics, and its investigations, therefore, should be conducted with great circumspection and caution, while citizens and corporations should open every avenue of intelligence to those connected with its official inquiries.

THE INSANE.

The official reports of the several State hospitals for the insane contain abundant proofs of the usefulness of these institutions and the wisdom of the benificence that erects and manages them in the interest of suffering humanity. Posterity will acknowledge that the age in which we live has been the author of many estimable improvements, and that during this epoch various species of cruelty that were wont to disgrace and afflict mankind have disappeared from our customs and laws. Prisons and institutions of reformation and charity have undergone changes dictated by more enlightenment and a kindlier and more thoughtful consideration of what is due from society to the criminal and unfortunate, but in no manner has this been more judiciously and constantly bestowed than in the provisions made in modern times for the treatment and care of the insane. This wise and humane spirit is strikingly exemplified in the splendid hospitals Pennsylvania has provided for those of her people who are insane, and it is gratifying to observe that the construction of the new hospital at Warren is proceeding with the least possible delay. At the close of the season all the foundations of the main structure, the laundry and the boiler house were laid, the air shafts for the ventilation of the building were in place, and a large quantity of lumber has been secured for future operations. Preparations have been made to carry on portions of the work during the winter, and it is confidently expected that the hospital will be under roof at the end of the current year.

True economy has been practiced by the commission in the construction of the building, which will be fireproof, supplied with all the modern conveniences, and in its arrangements fully abreast with the plans that science and experience have approved for the successful conduct of insane hospitals. The wards of the other State hospitals are crowded, and the speedy erection of the one at Warren will afford relief to a large number of insane who need attention. The numerous cases of insanity in the poorhouses of the eastern part of the State, and the 1,200 helpless and demented creatures huddled together in the Philadelphia almshouse, where the meagre accommodations and the enforced association aggravate rather than mitigate their misery and disease, should be included in the beneficence and care the Commonwealth is extending to this afflicted class of her citizens. As soon as the finances permit, a State hospital should be erected at some convenient point where the insane of the city and adjoining populous counties could be sent for treatment.

CRIMINAL INSANE.

The commissioners designated by the Legislature of 1874 to inquire into the condition of the criminal insane of the Commonwealth, have prepared a report to which your particular attention is invited.

The subject whereof it treats is of vital importance, and as the gentlemen who make the report are recognized for their enlightened and philanthropic views and scientific knowledge upon this and kindred subjects, their opinions are entitled to especial consideration.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

One of the most helpful agencies employed during the last few years to promote the welfare of those whose poverty or mental or physical infirmities made them the beneficiaries of the State, was the intelligent supervision of a Board of Public Charities who were empowered by law to examine all public reformatory and charitable institutions to ascertain what care and treatment their inmates received. The disinterested labors of this board to alleviate the sufferings of the insane and other poor have been productive of most valuable results, and to its efforts we are under obligations for the marked improvement in the condition of our jails and almshouses, and for a more enlightened sentiment upon the whole important subject of public charity. A detailed report of the beneficial work performed by the board during the past year will be submitted for your information, and I cordially invite earnest attention to the several practical suggestions it embodies under the conviction that they deserve your careful consideration.

FORESTS.

The attention of the Legislature is again directed to the necessity of adopting some measures to arrest the wanton and indiscriminate destruction of the forests of the State. The extent and variety of the evils involved in this waste, it is to be feared, will fail to be appreciated until we are made to sensibly feel their disastrous effects. Lumbermen of experience declare that in thirty years, with the present slaughter of trees, Pennsylvania will not have any saleable timber within her borders. The regions where this timber is found are the natural reservoirs from which our streams are fed, and observation shows that the rainfall and supply of water therein have been materially diminished since stripped of their forests. It is alleged, likewise, that decided atmospheric changes are perceptible, and that the winters have grown more rigorous and the heat of the summer more intense in these same regions, and that their dwarfed fruits and stinted crops are plainly traceable to the absence of the usual moisture occasioned by denuding them of their trees.

To test the correctness of these observations and determine whether it is advisable or practicable to regulate the destruction of timber, I respectfully propose that the commissioners of the geological survey be empowered to employ a person to make the necessary scientific and practical inquiries.

COLONIAL RECORDS.

The General Assembly authorized last session the publication of the minutes of the Board of War and Navy Board of Pennsylvania, and the papers in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, heretofore unpublished. These records and papers have been carefully collated under the supervision of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the first volume of the second series of the Pennsylvania Archives will appear during the present month. The second volume to comprise a full record of the rolls and services of the Pennsylvania line and militia is also well advanced towards completion.

EXEMPTION LAW.

It is to be regretted that the act to modify the exemption law of 1848, so as to forbid a waiver of the exemption by the creditor, was not passed finally at the last session of the Assembly. It encountered no serious opposition, and failed to become a law from inattention. The ability of creditors to waive this exemption is frequently the parent of great injustice and misery, and the considerations of humanity that prompted the passage of the law in the interest of their innocent and helpless families, should secure its modification.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

In May, 1872 a commission was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to act in conjunction with commissions from the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, to determine what measures should be taken to secure the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. Several conferences were held and the event of their deliberations was the adoption of a plan to be submitted to Congress at the present session. This plan, the result of continued inquiry and experiments, was prepared by engineers of the United States army, is approved by the commissions for the improvements of the Ohio, and is its main features in practical operation in France where it serves the ends proposed. The commissioners of Pennsylvania have made a report to the Executive embodying a brief review of their labors and the suggestions they have to offer in regard to this enterprise. They recommend that the Legislature of Pennsylvania pass a joint resolution asking Congress to appropriate sufficient money to commence this improvement, and I heartily concur in this recommendation.

One of the subjects of engrossing interest to the people of the west and southwest, and in which the east is as immediately concerned is to obtain some means of conveyance, whereby their commodities can reach the markets, and they can receive in return what they need at cheaper than existing rates, and in addressing themselves to the consideration of this great transportation problem, the improvement of the Ohio river is believed to be the mode by which it can be solved with the least difficulty. The Ohio is the natural highway for the commerce of this vast region, and in seeking an outlet in the east or at the sea, this trade must flow with its mighty and steady current through Pennsylvania to the manifest benefit of her citizens who should lend to all measures for the improvement of the river their influence and support.

IN MEMORIAM.

In the year that has just closed, the bar and people of Pennsylvania have had occasion to lament the death of two of her most distinguished citizens and learned jurists. The late Chief Justice James Thompson, while engaged in the argument of a cause before the court where his voice had often been heard interpreting the law, was suddenly stricken down with disease, and in a few minutes ceased to breathe. The life of Judge Thompson was one of constant service to the State. In the Legislature and Congress, as President Judge of a judicial district, and upon the Supreme Bench, he display ed strong characteristics and remarkable abilities that would have given him prominence in any community. —Conspicuously known for his common sense, sterling integrity, knowledge of human nature, and general and intimate acquaintance with the principles and practice of the law, he was of a type of men rarely found in public employment, and for whom a whole people mourn when the State is deprived of their integrity and talents.

The recent demise of John M. Reed, who likewise occupied the highest judicial office in the State, is fresh in our memory, as is the recollection of his long and useful career, extending over a half century of an active, eventful and honored professional and public experience, and filled with the evidences of his learning, probity, and earnest advocacy of the people's rights.—Like his brother Chief Justice, whom he so soon followed to the grave Judge Reed served in the State and National councils in various capacities, carrying into the performance of their duties the same energy and desires to do right that ever characterized his conduct, and embellishing his official acts with constant proofs of scholarly research and culture. James Thompson and John M. Read are names that will always be intimately blended with the history of jurisprudence in Pennsylvania — names to which property and life within her borders owe some of their best guaranties, and the law is indebted for some of its strongest safeguards. It is a common observation, that nothing so soon reveals the character of a man as to invest him with power and authority. Judges Thompson and Read occupied positions of power and authority from early youth to a ripe old age and died without a stain upon their character. What noble epitaph could embalm their memory?

CONCLUSION.

Being first representatives elected under the new Constitution, a grave responsibility rests upon the present Legislature, and the future prosperity of the Commonwealth will depend in a large measure upon the wisdom of the counsels that may prevail at the pending session. Additional legislation is needed to give full force and effect to the Constitution, and the importance of framing laws that will be uniform and general in their operation, cannot be urged upon the attention of your honorable bodies with too much earnestness. I feel convinced that you will approach the discharge of this duty with a becoming sense of the magnitude of the trust and an ardent desire to promote the public welfare, and with my efforts in this behalf I pledge you my heartiest co-operation. My most cordial wishes attend you for an auspicious beginning and a happy close to your labors. Whatever endeavors may be, let us hope they will redound to the honor and advantage of the State, and to this end we should invoke the matures judgment and Divine assistance.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Jan. 6, 1875.

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1875.

EDITORS:
L. O. GODDRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We this week lay before our readers the annual message of His Excellency Gov. HARTRANFT. It is one of the ablest and most elaborate documents that has ever emanated from any Executive of this Commonwealth. The Governor addresses himself to the Legislature pointedly, and in his recommendations and suggestions uses plain terms. That portion of the message will especially command the hearty approval of the people, in which the Governor so earnestly recommends the strictest economy. There should be no outlay of the public money that is not positively necessary, and every item of the appropriation bill should undergo the closest scrutiny. Under the existing laws the Governor has the power to veto any particular item or items of the general appropriation bills and approve the balance, and we think we can safely promise the people that this power will be exercised by the present Executive in a merciless manner, if the Legislature should again overstep the bounds of propriety when they pass the general appropriation bills.

The recapitulation of the State debt is brief and comprehensive, showing just what the indebtedness of the Commonwealth is and what there is in the Sinking Fund to offset it. The decrease in the revenues of the State during the past year has been very marked, reaching above $1,200,000 as compared with the previous year. This decrease was occasioned by the repeal of certain taxes, and the Governor urges that unless there is a policy of close economy pursued the State will not be able to meet its obligations. He favors the establishing of institutions for teaching the mechanic arts, and presents his views upon this subject in language backed by strong arguments. Upon the subject of general education the Governor speaks at considerable length in an argument in favor of compulsory education. This portion of the message will be read with great interest by all, but especially so by those who are interested in the educational system of our Commonwealth. In presenting his views upon the subject of education, Governor HARTRANFT makes as forcible an argument in favor of compulsory education as we have yet seen upon that subject.

The message dwells eloquently upon the subject of the Centennial celebration in 1876, but refrains from any recommendation for fur her appropriations from the State Treasury. In this he was doubtless actuated by the fact that the Treasury is not in condition to make such appropriation practicable. Continual reductions in the revenues of the Treasury by abolishing taxes has so reduced them that no extraordinary expenditures are possible, unless the reduction of the State debt is to cease. We are confident that Governor HARTRANFT will not consent to that, if in his power to prevent. Among other portions of the message that will attract attention are his hard hits at the savings banks. He speaks in the plainest possible terms of the manner in which some of these State institutions are conducted, and the extraordinary character of the charters under which they exist. What he says in this respect is known to be only too true, as many communities are now realizing.

The Governor suggests the propriety of repealing all laws authorizing the levying of taxes upon trades and occupations, and substituting a uniform county poll tax.

Upon the subject of lawlessness the message speaks very positively, and the Governor desires that the people shall not misunderstand the purposes for which the National Guard of the State was organized. He claims that in numerous instances riots and lawlessness occur because the local civil officers fail in their duty. In concluding his remarks upon this subject he suggests that when riots occur requiring the presence of the State militia, the counties in which the disturbance takes place should be compelled, by law, to pay all the expenses of transporting troops and subsisting them.

But we deem it unnecessary to dwell upon the message in all its details. It speaks for itself as a sound, practical, and sensible document. The Governor wisely abstains from superfluous discussion of national questions, and deals only with such as concern the State.

LOUISIANA—WHAT ARE THE FACTS.

In our judgment, many Republicans are running wild on the Louisiana question, and all who espouse the Democratic side repudiate the war for the Union and all its legitimate fruits. Thousands of people have been murdered in Louisiana by the rebel and democratic opposition, and nine out of ten of the victims have been Republicans. This process of outrage and terrorism has been going on until the people are so cowed and the opposition have so completely perfected their machinery of fraud, that it is quite probable that without federal interference to protect the people in the enjoyment of their rights under the new amendments and the enforcement act, the opposition could seize control of the State and practically nullify all the results of the war. Yet, during this terrible state of affairs, traitorous and revolutionary as it is, the Northern people have looked on in cold blood and done nothing to urge the protection of the citizen and the punishment of offenders; but the very moment the federal government gives any evidence of real life and a determination to enforce the laws, a tremendous howl is set up by the democracy, as during the days of the rebellion, and many of our friends and a few of our journals thoughtlessly join in to swell the chorus of denunciation, instead of standing up squarely for the government and encouraging it in the discharge of its duty and the protection of our own friends, who are really the majority in Louisiana, and therefore justly entitled to be called "the people"—a term which the bandditti hasten to appropriate to themselves and sympathizers. Now let us look at the more recent facts:

1. The government in control has been endorsed or recognized by every court in the State, including the Supreme Court, and by the District Court of the United States.

2. An election is held in the State for State officers and members of the Legislature. Owing to the vicious and disorderly opposition, few of the forms of law were observed at the polls or in the counting of the votes and making returns. But it was at once announced with a great flourish by the opposition, that they had triumphantly carried the State, they believing that their peculiar tactics had been successful.

3. The returns were submitted to the State Returning Board, a legal body (formed under another administration, as we believe), and that board, after investigating the whole matters according to the rules and forms of the State law, issue certificates of election, a small majority being given to Republican candidates. A full statement of the situation, their mode of proceeding and of the difficulties they encountered, signed by the president of the board, we have laid before our readers. It bears on its face the marks of truthfulness and fairness.

4. The democrats announce their determination to seize the organization of the legislature, seat their candidates rejected by the legal-returning board, reject those having certificates of election, and to carry everything with a lawless hand.

5. As violence, if not bloodshed, was anticipated, the federal government, at the request of the Governor, prepared to maintain peace and enforce a compliance with the demands of law. For this purpose, it sends to the scene of action one of the most intelligent, truthful, fair-minded, gentlemanly and efficient officers of the United States army, Phil. Sheridan. His brief dispatches clearly indicate the character and dangers of the situation; but because they run counter to the prejudices of people who have lent a too-willing ear to democratic misrepresentations, some who endorsed Sheridan before he went to New Orleans now denounce him.

6. The hour for the meeting of the Legislature arrived, and the members with credentials were present, with others. A man jumps up and nominates Wiltz, a democrat, as chairman. Without a vote or in any legal manner taking the sense of the House, Wiltz occupies the chair, and proceeds, amid protests and confusion, to appoint subordinate officers of the House. By this movement the legal chairman, the clerk of the former House, is deposed.

7. Finding it impossible to proceed in a legal manner, the Republicans withdrew, leaving the House without a quorum. In this emergency this illegal body proceeded to seat, without investigation or observing any legitimate form, five democrats who had been candidates in the last election but had no credentials, their opponents being declared elected, and having thus made up the number which would have constituted a quorum in the lower House of the Legislature, this illegal body—illegal from the beginning, because of the manner in which the chair was filled, the clerk of the previous Assembly being the legal temporary chairman—proceeded to effect a temporary organization. During the excitement that followed, Wiltz, the usurping chairman, called in the military.

8. Soon after these same soldiers, headed by General De Trobriand, appeared in the hall and demanded the withdrawal of the men who had been seated without certificates of election. It is understood that they acted under the direction of Governor Kellogg; but whether they acted under his orders or under the immediate orders of agents sent by the President, matters little. In either case they acted under civil authority, and were therefore subordinate to it.

9. This course is justified even by a fair construction of the old Constitution, which makes it obligatory on the part of the general government to secure a republican form of government to the State—which it could not enjoy under the condition of things precipitated by the democracy, the body in the Assembly chamber being nothing more than an organized mob, and the men without certificates of election having no proper business on the floor. These alone, be it observed, were expelled. No one who had the right to be there was disturbed.

10. The fifteenth amendment declares that "the rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Of course the right to vote carries with it the right to have that vote counted and to have all its legitimate consequences respected. This could not be with five men without certificates of election summarily put in place of men holding certificates of election, or in place of men who refused to swear in because their lives were threatened, if they did, as was the case with some, according to Major Merrill's official statement to his superior.

11. "Appropriate legislation" is authorized by the constitution and all its amendments, to carry out its objects. Under the fifteenth amendment, we have the enforcement act of April 20, 1871, which declares: "That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, *unlawful combination or conspiracies* in any State *shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof*, and of the United States, *as to deprive any portion or class of the people rights, privileges, or immunities or protection named in the constitution and secured by this act*, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect or shall from any cause fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United States, and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, *unlawful combination, or conspiracy* shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof or impede *or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be the duty of the President, and it shall be his* DUTY to take such measures *by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces* of the United States, or of either, *or by other means as he may deem necessary* for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or *combinations*; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law."

12. This law makes it "the *duty*" of the President to maintain order and protect the rights of the citizen and therefore to break up any conspiracy or dissolve any body, which plainly, in his judgment, subverts all political rights, as did the mob in the Assembly chamber of Louisiana, led by Wiltz. If it is said this law is unconstitutional, we deny the impeachment of the judgment of both Houses of Congress and of the President, until it is confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States; and, even if illegal, it is none the less his duty to carry it out so long as it remains on the statute book.

The facts, the law, and the argument, are all on the side of the President in this matter. Furthermore, justice, humanity, peace, and good government are on his side. Whatever other errors he may have committed he is right now, as he was on the 18th of Sept. last in dispersing the Penn government, and as he has been all along on this Louisiana question. His oath, the constitution and the laws, would not permit him to do otherwise.—*Syracuse Standard.*

THE PRESIDENT ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

We regret that our columns are so crowded this week as to prevent us from giving our readers the full text of President GRANT's message in relation to Louisiana affairs. Suffice it to say, the message is a clear, perfect, and unanswerable justification of the President's course in regard to the trouble in the South.

SENATOR ROCKWELL, who announced in a public speech in the Court House just prior to leaving for Harrisburg that the cause of the great revolution in politics last fall was the tax on whisky and tobacco, has very properly been placed on the committee of Vice and Immorality. He will probably be in favor of free whisky.

THE Senate Standing Committees were announced on Tuesday last. Senator ROCKWELL occupies a position on the following: Constitutional Reform, Vice and Immorality, and New Counties.

AT the time we go to press we have no news from the Senatorial election at Harrisburg, but have no doubt WALLACE has been chosen, as he was the choice of the Democratic caucus.

FRANCIS KERNAN has been elected to succeed FENTON in the U. S. Senate from New York.

New Advertisements.

HOUSES & FARMS FOR SALE.

A House and lot in Towanda boro, situate on State street. House 16 by 30, with wing 16 by 20, all two stories high (18 feet posts) Lot about 50 by 100 feet. Good well and cistern.

The House and Lot on Poplar St., occupied by Geo. P. Cash. The house is 48 by 40 feet, with wing part 30 by 22½. Lot 150 by 172. House has 8 nice large rooms three halls and nice closets, pantry, &c. Well in the house. Fifty hogshead cistern.

Farm No. 1, in Asylum containing one hundred and three and a-half acres, about 85 acres improved, with framed house and barn, and over one hundred apple trees thereon.

Farm No. 2 in Asylum, containing 69½ acres, about 30 acres improved, with new frame house thereon. The lot contains one of the finest springs of water in the county.

Farm No. 3 in Asylum, containing 103 acres, about 20 acres improved. Balance in timber, which has been sold. No buildings.

Farm No. 4, in Asylum containing 99½ acres, all in timber, which has been sold. There are two very fine springs of water upon this tract.

Farm No. 5 in Asylum, contains about 26 acres, half river flats. A good framed dwelling house and a flag-stone quary thereon.

For further particulars apply to Geo. P. Cash, or H. L. SCOTT, Trustee.

Towanda, Jan. 4 '75. 3m.

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of the very best farm land; well adapted to grazing and grain; about 170 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 Dush ore, 11 miles south of Towanda, on the Gillman 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 desired.

All will be sold for $4 000.

CODDING, RUSSELL & Co.

TOWANDA, Dec. 22, 1874

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Selim Baldwin, late of Shesequin, dec'd, must make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EUGENE BAILEY,
Dec. 10-'74. Administrator.

Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the court house in Towanda on THURSDAY, January 28, 1875, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described property, to-wit:

One certain building located on a lot of piece of ground, situate in the township of Wyalusing, and bounded as follows: On the north by lot No 3; on the east by Main st; on the south by Ax Factory lot No. 61 on the west by Railroad st; being lots Nos. 4 and 5 of block 22 in Fleshut's subdivision of said To anda, 75 feet each front and 225 feet deep, will more fully appear on a map of said subdivision made by W B Morgan. It is a story and a half framed house with one story addition; the main building being about thirty feet front and about twenty feet deep and the addition being about 12 feet square. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of L. S. Cole vs. J. O. Vought and Cynthia Vought.

ALSO—The following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Burlington, and bounded as follows: On the north and west by lands formerly owned by G. P. Davis; on the east by the public highway and land of James Nichols; and on the south and west by the turnpike road; near the Nichols School House, at the forks of the road, containing 3 acres of land more or less all improved, no buildings. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Mahlon C Mercur vs. Oliver Overton.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in said town-ship of Burlington, and bounded as follows: Beginning in the centre of the turnpike road on a corner of a lot No. 3, on Edward Overton's map; thence north 69 deg. east 77 7-10 perches to a hemlock; thence north 20½ deg. east 13 9 10 per to a maple on the edge of Mountain lake; thence on said lake south 76 deg. east 15 per to a pine corner of the Thomas Smith lot; Thence south 4½ deg. west 98 per, to a stake near Thomas Smith's corner; thence south 76 deg. west 92 per, to the turnpike, thence along the centre of said turnpike to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres of land more or less, all improved, with a framed house, framed barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Pomeroy Bros. vs Charles Lanckl.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Granville twp., bounded on the north by land of Michael Pender, east by land of David Quinn, south by land of David Quinn and west by land of Michael Pender; containing 50 acres of land more or less, about 40 acres improved, with a log house, log barn, and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Ulysses Mercur vs. William A. Stodard.

ALSO—One other lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in Troy twp., bounded on the north by lands of Biglow Fenton and Stephen F. Wheeler, east by lands of Leonard Vanhorn, south by lands of Lester Vanhorn, and west by lands of Lafayette Wheeler and F. H. Parsons, containing 21 a res of land, more or less, about 20 a res improved, with one framed house, one framed and log ho se, framed barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Pomeroy Bros. vs. Osman Lumber, and N. N. Spalding.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Sheshequin twp., bounded on the north by land of David Ayers, east by land of Samuel Fuller, south by land of Samuel Fuller, south by land of Samuel Fuller and west by land of Wm. Sweeley; containing 33 acres of land, more or less, about 10 acres improved with a log house thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of O. M. Melville's use vs. C. A. Heavner.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Windham twp., bounded on the north, east and south by land of Geo Smith and on the west by the public highway; being about 45 feet front on said highway, by about 98 feet deep, with a framed dwelling house thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of N C Stevens's use vs. G. W. Wheeler.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Wilmot township bounded on the north and west by lands of G W Kelly, east by land of Martin Six, and south by land of John Six; containing 88 acres of land, more or less, about 60 acres improved with a framed barn, plank house, log barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of John Holmes vs Seth A Evans.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Wyalusing twp., bounded on the north by lands of Wm. Fowler, east by lands of Thomas Watman, south by lands of Sylvanus Watman, and west by lands of Wm. Fowler; containing 110 acres of land more or less, about 35 acres improved, with a framed house, framed barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of C W Smith, use of Wm. Fowler.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Wilmot twp and bounded on the north by lands of Hiram Wells, east by land of Jacob Borge and the Widow Orcutt, south by lands of Widow Orcutt and the public highway, and west by land of Daniel Stickels and N. Abrams; containing 105 acres of land, more or less, about 6 acres improved with a plank house, log house, log barn, shed and fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of E H Jacoby vs George P Cash.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Granville twp, bounded on the north and east by the public highway leading from Granville Centre to Troy; on the south by lands of Richard Bedford, and on the west by land of Polly Taylor, containing three-fourths of an acre of land more or less, all improved, with a few fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—One other piece of land in Granville twp bounded north by land of Chas. Kirkpatrick, on the east by the church lot, on the south by the public square, and on the west by the public highway leading from Granville Centre to Troy, containing 3 acres of land more or less, all improved, with a framed house, framed wagon shop and a few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Henry Wheeler vs J. M. Beach.

J. M. SMITH, Sheriff.

Towanda, Pa. Jan 6 1875—w4

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford Co., and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale on Friday, February 5, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land to wit:

ONE lot of land in Burlington twp, bounded as follows: Beginning at a corner in the turnpike road, thence by land of Morgan Watts north 5 deg east 114 per to a hemlock a corner of lot No. 17; thence south 88 3-4 deg. east 45 6-10 per, to a hemlock sapling, another corner of lot No 17; thence south 3 4 deg. west 116 per, to a post set on north side of said turnpike; thence north 81 3-4 deg west to the place of beginning containing 45 acres of land more or less, all but 35 acres improved, with a framed house thereon, and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Fox & Mercur vs Mahlon Allen and M. S. Allen.

ALSO—One other lot of land situate in Albany bounded on the north by land of J S Reynolds east by land of William Reynolds south by Grimes street and west by Troy street, containing 1 acre of land more or less, all improved with a framed house, known as the Union Hotel, framed barn and other outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Territ & Martin vs I H Smith.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Franklin twp bounded on the north by land of John Lentz east by lands of Burton Brown south by lots of J. E. Vannest, and west by lands of Fitch Blake and Wm Roekwell; containing 84 acres of land more or less about 40 acres improved, with a framed house, frame barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of C W Smith, use of Wm Rockwell and J. E. Vannest.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Wilmot twp and bounded on the north by lands of Hiram Wells, south by land of Jacob Borge and the Widow Orcutt, south by lands of Widow Orcutt and the public highway, and west by land of Daniel Stickels and N. Abrams; containing 105 acres of land more or less, about 6 acres improved with a plank house, log house, log barn, shed and fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of E H Jacoby vs David Schwank.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Canton twp, and bounded on the north by land of H. M. Goff; east by land of Widow Newell and lots 1 2-3 and 4 south by land of S. R. Rockwell and west by lot 10 containing 8 acres of land more or less all improved, with a framed house and framed barn thereon.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Canton twp, bounded on the north by land of H. M. Goff; east by lot No. 9; south by land of S. R. Rockwell and west by lot No 11, containing 8 acres of land more or less all improved. No buildings.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Canton twp, and bounded on the north by land of H. M. Goff; east by lot No 10 south by land of F. R. Colwell and west by land of Martin Lynch and lot No 13 containing 8 acres of land more or less all improved no buildings.

ALSO—Lots No 18 and 19 in the above and described in Bailey & Van Nance's plot and survey containing 8 acres each more or less, all improved; same known as the hotel lots. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Pomeroy Bros vs J. W. Bailey and N. Van Nance.

J. M. SMITH Sheriff.

Jan 14-75

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of John Blackslee, late of Towanda twp., deceased must make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. A. SELLOOG, Administrator

Dec. 16, 1874.

Legal.

Shield Rockwell, also Delos Rockwell vs Niram Rockwell, and Will m Geiger als Delos Rockwell vs B S Dunlap and Niram Rockwell.

ALSO—A dwelling house of two stories having a front of 16 feet and a depth of 24 feet situate upon a certain lot bounded on the east by Pennsylvania avenue; on the south by lands of D L F Clark; on the west by land of said Clark and on the north by lands of Julia Gil s, being lot No 117 and the south half of lot No 118, on map of D L F Clark's addition to south Waverly, being 81½ feet on Pennsylvania avenue and 111 10 feet back from said avenue. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Wack & Dexter vs Richard Walker, also George Chase vs Richard Walker, also Alonzo Comstock vs Richard Walker.

ALSO—The other lot of land in Franklin twp and bounded on the north by land of Betsey Allen and other lands of M S Allen; on the east by lands of John H Mason; on the south by lands of the Berney Coal Co and on the west by lands of David Smiley, containing 100 acres of land, more or less,