NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—Berks county has four medical societies.

—Mallard and black ducks are being killed on the river at Harrisburg.

—Foster and Phelps were as clay in the hands of the Potter.—*N. O. Rep.*

—Russia has recognized Alfonzo as King of Spain.

—The Hospodar of Montenegro has withdrawn all his demands on Turkey.

—The Minnesota Legislature has not yet elected a United States Senator.

—The German Reichstag adjourned on Saturday.

—The Floridian law makers are trying to elect a Senator to represent them in Washington.

—The U. S. steamer Franklin, flagship of the European squadron has arrived in the river Tagus, Portugal.

—The New York Central employes went to work on Monday at a reduction in wages of 10 per cent.

—The spike and rivet works of J. W. Wilson, at Allentown, have resumed operations.

—The jail authorities at Reading discovered and frustrated a plot to escape on the part of a number of prisoners, last week.

—London paupers are let to artists as models, at one shilling an hour by the workhouse authorities.

—It is reported that an unusually large concentration of troops in Russian Poland has taken place.

—The colleges of the United States have received gifts and legacies amounting to $3,238,141 during the year 1874.

—The Committee of Ways and Means have decided to postpone the consideration of the tariff bill until next week.

—When the hundred Englishmen reach here to look at our buffalo, "The orn o' the matter will be 'erd on the 'ill."

—The exclamation of the Minnesota sheep breeder, whose pastures were devastated by the grasshoppers: "Where's the ewes?"

—The late Mrs Ann White Vose, of Boston, in her will, just made public, bequeathed $365,000 to the public institutions of that city.

—One hundred and twenty thousand miners are idle in South Wales, on account of the strike.

—Maynhard's tobacco factory, at South Deerfield, Mass., with sixty cases of tobacco, was burned Friday night. Loss $60,000.

—The subsidy investigation onward plods its endless way. Irwin and Scofield, the informer-Orderer were again before the Committee on Saturday.

—The record of the Ordnance Department show that the ordnance stores issued to the State of New York, from January 1st 1861, to April 9th, 1865, amounted to $107 244

—The winter exhibition of the Int. Society of Painters in water-colors is now open in London.

—The President has signed the act to provide an appropriation for continuing the construction of the Postoffice and Custom House at St. Louis, Mo.

—Poly. now exports silks to the extent of $25,000,000 a year, and spirits and oil to the extent of $20,000,000, being one-third more than in 1873.

—A committee of the Old South Church of Worcester, Mass., propose raising a fund of $1500 to be expended for coffee for firemen at times of fire.

—The Legislature of Mississippi has adopted resolutions indorsing the course of Gen. Sheridan in New Orleans.

—The *New York Tribune* is a Northern said goat line the clothes of the man who murder the black Stephen.

—Pembina, the name of the new Territory proposed to be formed out of the Northern part of Dakota, is pronounced Pembina.

—Charles Sprague, the venerable banker, poet, who last died in Boston at the age of 82 years, was on a railroad train only a few days before his death.

—The Emperor of China, a young boy who had not yet attained his nineteenth year, is dead. There is likely to be a Celestial row over the succession.

—"Old Abe," the pet eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin regiment during the war, and a participant in numerous battles, is still alive and at the State capitol.

—William Warren, who would have been one hundred and five years old on the 29th of February, died at his home near Topeka, Kansas, on Monday, January 18.

—The Scranton *Republican* says Capt. John Breese, of Wyoming, aged eighty years, was made the happy father of a son on Sunday.

—During the late "cold snap," a young man and his horse were nearly frozen to death near Zeigleville, Montgomery Co.

—A Franklin milkman lately joined the Free Methodists, and confessed publicly that he had "knocked down" his employer's money.

—During the forty-six hours of the session of the House seventy-five roll-calls were made, involving the calling of upwards of fifty thousand names.

—Sec. Robeson need not resign, as Ex-Governor Randolph has removed that obnoxious. The latter is Senator elect from New Jersey.

—The Sheriff of Clay county, Mo., captured a portion of the notorious James brothers' gang. The people are jubilant over their good fortune in securing the desperadoes.

—General Burnside won a trophy in his sectional success. An admiring friend presented a twenty eight pound gobler. He shot the bird immediately on receiving the news.

—Senator Britton has been unseated in the Massachusetts State Senate. When the returns again he will first know if he is naturalized, before he begins.

—Frank Wells, one of the editors of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* has been appointed by Gov. Hartranft a member of the Board of Charities for five years, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

—The editor of the *Living Age*, a temperance paper in Altoona, has one libel suit on hand and numerous others in prospect, all for charging innocent people with violating the local option law.

—A Williamtown woman tried to have her husband arrested because he "winked at and nudged the girls" at a party. The magistrate couldn't find such offenses specified in the law, and refused to issue a warrant.

—Peter Herring and wife, of Lenhartsville, Berks county, celebrated their golden wedding, the other day. A school of young Herrings were in attendance. All hope the venerable couple may be happy, until at the end of their page of life is written fin-is.

—It is announced that Senator Sohurz intends coming East to live—either in Boston or in New York—at the end of his congressional term, for the purpose of writing a political history of the United States, and to have ready access to our large libraries.

—The death is announced of Judge John T. Green, of Sumpter, S. C., one of the most prominent men of the State. At the last gubernatorial election in South Carolina Judge Green received almost the entire Conservative vote, but was beaten by Governor D. H. Chamberlain.

—At a recent term of the Circuit Court in Bourbon county, Ky., a man was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for killing another man, while a second prisoner convicted of stealing twenty bushels of wheat, was sentenced to three years and six months.

—The Washington *Chronicle* relates a case of a Mrs. John French, of Manassas, who died of fright recently from being informed that the flooring under which one of her sons was at work was likely to be crushed in by the weight of persons attending at a dance.

—Excellent warm and water-proof leggings for ladies and children are now made of the new gossamer water-proof, which is India rubber, and warmly lined with wadding and Canton flannel. They cost from $2 50 to $3 a pair, according to quality.

—Last Christmas night a costly chandelier in a Harrisonburg, Va., hotel parlor fell down on the head of the proprietor, Major Lynch, smashing things generally, and leaving the company in darkness. A clear case that of

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1875.

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

Did those Republicans who so freely condemn the President's action in the Louisiana affair ever stop to think what might have been the result of non-interference? It perhaps would have mattered little which party succeeded in retaining supremacy in the Legislature, but suppose that the two contending parties (nearly equal in numbers) had been permitted to come together and settle their differences at the point of the bayonet, what would the civilized world have thought of the Executive of the nation for coolly standing by whithout an effort to arrest the slaughter! This view of the question alone would have justified the President in doing just what he did do; but there were reasons why he should have interfered. A mob had taken possession of the legislative hall, and men who had not been declared elected by the Returning Board were sworn in as members, while those who held certificates of election were summarily displaced without any investigation of claims to seats. The legal majority of the legislature called for troops, not to oppress the minority but to preserve peace. The Democrat who had usurped the Speaker's chair had made the same demand, and his request was complied with. The military was only employed to preserve order. Let those disposed to grumble make a note of this.

The wedding present sent by the Khedive of Egypt to Mrs. Fitch, the daughter of General Sherman, permission to receive which was lately granted by Congress to Lieut. Fitch the husband of the fortunate lady, consists of a magnificent diamond necklace and ear-drops. It is in possession of Deputy Collector Lidecker, of the port of New York pending the conclusion of some formalities necessary to its delivery to its fortunate owner. It is described as dazzlingly beautiful, and is valued at a quarter of a million dollars The gift was sent to Mrs. Fitch as a mark of the esteem in which her father, General Sherman, is held by the royal donor, who received from him, while in Egypt, very valuable hints in relation to the organization and discipline of the Khedive's army. This latter individual manifests his gratitude and esteem in a very substantial and gratifying manner, and Mrs. Fitch is to be congratulated on being the recipient of such a princely gift from this eastern potentate.

The Troy *Times* comments: "The old rebel talk is being heard again in the Senate of the United States. Gordon, the ex-rebel General from Georgia, who owes his life to the forbearance of the Government he sought to destroy, blusters with impotent rage, and tells the honored and patriotic Senator from Vermont, Mr. Edmunds, in effect, that he lies, and that he (Gordon)—slapping his breast over the spot where his heart is supposed to be, and looking fierce and warlike—is personally responsible. And Hamilton, of Maryland, intending to give expression to a lofty sentiment respecting treason in the late rebellion, said "the sympathies of the American people were always with those who rose against tyranny and oppression." It is singular—perhaps not so singular either—what courage last fall's Democratic victories put into the old rebel heart"

There is mourning in some quarters over the retirement of Carl Shurz from the Senate. In Missouri, however, the new Senator, Cockrell, appears to be very popular.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Why should n't he be popular with his party? He was a General in the rebel army, and is a warm supporter of the KuKlux and White Leagues of the South! Shurz's treason to the Republican party does not weigh much against a man who is his inferior in intellect, but who took up arms against the Union. Such are the men the Democracy of the South are rewarding. More than one-third of the next Congress will be composed of that class, and with the dough-faces from the North, will constitute a majority of that body.

The following from the Lebanon *Courier* is good reading:

There is a large class of people who think that about the worst thing they can say of a citizen is that he "is a politician." And then that same class will, with upturned eyes and lengthened visages, deplored the fact that the better class of our men take so little part in politics! Now what inducement is there to do your duty as a good citizen by taking part in politics, when all these silly people—and oh, how many silly ones there are!—are giving you notice that if you do so they will proclaim you infamous! It is time that public sentiment should declare that it is every citizen's duty to take part in politics, and that he who fails to do so is a recreant and a fossil.

Circumstances apparently alter cases very materially. When John Brown made his celebrated raid on Harper's Ferry, and put the whole State of Virginia in a terror, there was no hesitation in imperiously demanding that the Federal Government should interfere and suppress "the infamous insurrection." The same parties who then clamored for the interference of the national authorities now denounce the action of the President in his attempt to maintain order and peace in Louisiana, and prevent the massacre of innocent citizens. It is decidedly difficult to understand exactly what the people of Louisiana, as represented by their leaders, really desire.

REPORT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

The commission appointed by the Governor under the act of May 14, 1874, for the purpose of suggesting amendments to the constitution, have submitted a report of which the following is a summary:

(1). An additional provision to prevent the resignation of a member of the legislature pending an inquiry into his conduct by either House which may lead to his expulsion. This is intended to prevent an escape from due punishment by resignation in such cases.

(2). To so amend the provisions relating to appropriations as to bring the appropriations for charitable and educational purposes which may be made by a majority vote, and such as require a two thirds vote, into two inclusive budgets, in order that they may be relatively judged of and their gross amount be kept within proper bounds.

(3). Supplies an omission to fix the power of commissioning Judges of the Supreme Court, and to fix the time for the beginning of their terms of office.

(4). The third section of Article V., conferring jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court, is amended to enlarge the powers of the court, by declaring, "They shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, where a corporation or a public officer is a party defendant, of *habeas corpus, mandamus* and *quo warranto*, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction."

(5). Prohibits the erection of a judicial district from a single county with a population less than fifty thousand; prohibits the election of an additional law judge in such a district unless the population shall exceed seventy five thousand; provides for special courts when necessary, and the abolition of existing separate districts where the population is less than fifty thousand and also where business does not require their continuance, after the expiration of the terms of judges now in commission therein. Business, not population, is made the basis of the distribution of the courts of the State.

(6). Confirms the powers of associate judges in districts where that office is not abolished, and declares what constitutes a quorum in their absence.

(7). Supplies express power to commission common pleas judges and fix the time when their terms begin.

(8). Strikes from the constitution the clause providing for a "limited vote" and intended to secure minority representation. (Art. V., Sec. 16).

(9). Provides that the salaries of judges may be increased but not diminished during their terms of office.

(10). Supplies an omission of power on the part of courts to appoint under officers, etc.

(11). Provides that "at the trial of a contested election of a senator or representative before a committee of either house, a Judge of the Supreme Court, to be assigned thereto by the said court, shall preside, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, at the request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon the questions of law involved in the trial." This change in regard to the determination of cases of contested elections is intended to remedy a defect in the constitution arising originally from the omission of a word in transcribing it.

(12). Exempts from taxation property owned by colleges, academies and other institutions of learning not used for private gain, and hospitals. (Art. IX, Sec. 1).

(13). Strikes out of Sec. 8, Art. IX the phrase, "at any one time," which is a surplusage capable of an inference contrary to the intent of the section, which is to limit the aggregate indebtedness a city may contract to ten per centum.

(14). Provides for the payment of all fines and penalties by municipal officers into the county treasuries.

(15). Strikes out Sec. 7, Art. XIV. providing for the election of county commissioners and auditors upon the plan of a limited vote.

(16). Strikes out the provision providing for cumulative voting in elections for directors or managers of corporations—(Art. 16, Sec. 4).

(16). A verbal amendment of Sec. 5, Art. XVI, to enable a foreign corporation to transact any necessary business not of a permanent nature, without establishing offices in the State.

(18). Strikes out the last sentence of Sec. 10, Art. XVI, as verbiage, and in conflict with Sec. 7, Art. III.

(19). Amends Sec. 9, Art. XVII to prevent "the extension" of passenger railways within city limits without permission of the local authorities.

Suggestions not embodied in actual form are made as to necessary changes for the relief of the Supreme Court, which is so over-burdened with labor that its inability to accomplish all that is required of it amounts to a practical denial or delay of justice. It is proposed that the legislature shall limit writs of error and appeal, except where constitutional questions are involved, to sums not under five hundred dollars.

Municipal debts, it is asserted, should not be the subject of investment by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees. The money of widows, orphans, infants, the insane and others under disability, ought not to be subjected to such hazard.

The commissioners say, "The 4th section of the 8th article relating to elections was much discussed. Time has not yet tested the utility of the amendments in this section. From information, we have reason to believe there are places where the numbering of the ballots has been omitted. This raises a serious question: how far the omission will invalidate the entire poll. The requisition is both a constitutional and a mandatory one. We simply call attention to this. It is said also that frauds are easily perpetrated, by substituting ballots in handling them for numbering."

The proper construction of the powers of the legislature as to taxation, is discussed and attention invited thereto, as well as to the article relating to new counties, and the prohibition of power to create new offices in counties, cities, &c., except by general enactments.

The most important recommendations of the commissioners, who unite in signing the report to the legislature, are those relating to changes in the article of the constitution establishing the judiciary. These recommendations are also those which will, in the main, most commend themselves to public favor. The provisions for a cumulative of limited vote are ended. Very many of the changes indicated are made necessary by the imperfect work of revision on the part of those charged with that duty by the constitutional convention No modification or change is proposed which is not supported by such reasons as were convincing to the commissioners, and which accompany, in each instance, the amended or excluded words or clauses. The report evinces a painstaking performance on the part of the gentlemen deputed by the Governor to make it, and will occasion immediate and interesting discussion.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our law-makers seem to be making some progress in business at least.

IN THE SENATE,

the following petitions have been presented:

Of citizens of Warren and Luzerne counties asking the establishment of a State Homeopathic hospital for the insane.

Of citizens of Jefferson county for a general stray law.

To repeal the act of assembly passed May 1, 1873, in relation to the running of deer with dogs, so far as the same relates to Clinton, Wyoming, Fayette and Centre counties.

Of citizens of Washington county for the protection of the lives and health of the citizens of the commonwealth and punishment of quacks and quackery.

From the citizens of Northampton and Franklin counties, praying for a law to protect life and health from incompetent practicioners in medicine and surgery.

Of citizens of Indiana and Luzerne counties for the appointment of a joint committee to draft a bill to fix the standard of qualifications of the medical profession.

Of citizens of Westmoreland, Fayette and Philidelphia counties asking for the repeal of the tax on bituminous coal.

The following bills have been presented and appropriately referred:

An act ceding jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands in Bucks county, to be used as a cemetery.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Pennsylvania school for feeble minded children at Medi, and to erect an additional building.

An act relative to county, township and borough rates and levies.

An act to declare the trustees of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States to be the legal successors of the Presbyterian house and to authorize the latter corporation to transfer the property held by them to the former. on being called up for third reading, was referred to the committee on constitutional reform. The bill was subsequently favorably reported.

An act to extend the time for the completion of railroads authorized to be constructed by railroad corporations of this commonwealth under any general or special laws, on being called up for a second reading was referred to the committee on constitutional reform.

The following have passed second reading:

An act relative to the days of grace on negotiable paper.

A supplement to an act entitled a further supplement to the act regulating elections in this commonwealth approved January 30, 1874, relating to the preservation of ballots, lists and other papers, and the delivery of the same in cases of contested elections of members of the house of representatives of the United States.

A supplement to an act relating to writs of quo warranto, approved June 14, 1835, authorizing writs of quo warranto in certain cases.

An act to define and punish the crime of kidnapping and concealing children for the purpose of extorting money. On motion of Mr. Dunkel the title was amended so as to make it a supplement to an act punishing the crime of kidnapping children now in force in the commonwealth.

An act authorizing the holding of orphans' courts by other than the regularly commissioned judges in certain cases.

The following have passed first reading:

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to authorize married women owning loans of this commonwealth, or of the city of Philadelphia, or capital stock of any corporation of this commonwealth, to sell and transfer the same, approved April 1, 1874, extending the provisions of said act so as to include the loans as well as the capital stock of corporations of this commonwealth.

An act to provide for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike or plank road companies within this commonwealth over and upon such portions of their road as may be within the limits of any incorporated city.

A supplement to an act entitled an act to authorize the formation and regulation of railroad companies, approved April 3, 1868.

Mr. Rutan offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of Pennsylvania that if any additional revenue is required to support the government, to pay the interest on the public debt and reduce the same, it should be raised by increasing the tax on whisky and tobacco, and not by imposing duty on tea and coffee.

Resolved, That the clerk of the Senate be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to each of our Senators and members of Congress.

The following was presented from the House:

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Senate and House shall adjourn Thursday, March 18, 1875, to meet in adjourned annual session on the first Tuesday of January, 1876, and that no bill shall be read in place after the 4th day of March next in either house.

After some discussion, on motion of Mr. Rutan, the resolution was concurred in—yeas 35, nays 8.

THE HOUSE.

The bill regulating the terms of municipal officers passed the first reading without amendment.

The House concurred in the joint resolution from the Senate providing for a special committee from both houses for the preparation of a bill regulating the medical practice of this commonwealth.

Mr. Foster read in place an act repealing an act taxing corporations. The following bills have been read in place:

A supplementary act regulating the appointment and pay of fish wardens and water bailiffs.

One relative to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace and aldermen in this commonwealth.

One repealing the supplement to an act relating to the compensation of county treasurers, approved April 15, 1834.

One repealing so much of an act relative to sealers of weights and measures as refers to the appointment of such officer in the county of Dauphin.

One amending and consolidating existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes, and county, city, borough and township rates and levies.

One for the appointment of a commissioner to revise the tax laws of this Commonwealth.

One increasing the compensation of the several wards, boroughs and townships in the counties of this Commonwealth.

One allowing the burgess and town councils of the boroughs of this Commonwealth to levy and collect water tax.

One exempting property to the amount of six hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent.

A supplement to an act requiring auditors to publish an annual statement of receipts and expenditures of township officers, &c.

An act repealing an act for the better and more impartial selection of jurors, approved April 10, 1867.

One extending the general corporation law of 1874 to pipe line companies for the transportation of petroleum oils.

One providing a mode for the removal of county seats.

One preventing certain disabilities of husband and regulating the rights transfer and descent of property under the marriage contract.

One repealing the supplement to the act limiting actions against real estate, approved April 13, 1859.

Also one removing disabilities from aliens purchasing, holding and transferring real estate.

One to punish persons for false representations of the business condition of certain persons.

A supplement to the act for the taxation of corporations.

One supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

A supplement to an act relative to corporations for mechanical manufacturing and quarrying purposes, making stockholders liable to the suit of laborers after a return to execution of *nulla bona*.

Also, one providing for the adjustment of the tax on the premiums of insurance companies of their states and governments.

Also, one appropriating $125 000 to the University of Pennsylvania.

One providing for the establishment, and conferring of the degree of the Master of the Medical Science.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1875.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL MOVEMENT.

Taking it for granted that nine-tenths of your readers are openly or indirectly connected with some Christian denomination, and their taking an interest in any new ecclesiastical movement, has led me to notice, in this letter, what seems destined to mark an era in religious history. What I do say is of a reliable character, and is given as, what I regard, important information, and without any prejudice or partiality whatever.

On the 2d of Dec., 1873, the doctrinal troubles that have been so long agitating the Protestant Episcopal Church, culminated in a schism. A Bishop of that Church, with seventeen ministers and twenty laymen, gathered on that day in the city of New York. The object of the meeting, as stated in the call, was "to organize and not to discuss," and the men engaged in the movement seem to have stuck to their work, for by the close of the day, a Reformed Episcopal Church had been organized, with Bishop Geo. D. Cummins as its Bishop, Charles E. Cheney as a Bishop elect, with seven Presbyters, perhaps thirty laymen, and two church organizations ready to vote themselves in union. This bold, and in the estimation of some, wicked step, created quite an excitement at the time.

Since then, a little more than a year has passed, and without noise or special effort, this new church is beginning to locate its ministers and to dot its churches in Canada and the States, and even from across the water a respectable body of English Christians—The Free Church of England—have reached forth fraternal hands, which have been clasped in a close union. Episcopal and Liturgical, and yet strongly Protestant, and liberal to a degree that is eminently calculated to conciliate, this church takes its place among its sister organizations. In addition to the great work, it has, in common with other churches, the ingathering of souls—its adherents regard its presence as a felt want among the Christian bodies about them. If this be true, it will be a success, for whatever is wanted is sought after. Already its ministerial and lay ranks are being recruited from all denominations. There are those who admire a liturgy, but cannot accept the pretensions of an exclusive Prelatical Church; they are compelled, therefore, to forego their taste, and worship without a form. On the other hand, there are those who prefer a moderate Episcopacy, but desire more freedom in the use of a liturgy; rather, however, than give up the desired form of church government, they will submit to liturgical rigidity. To both of these the Reformed Episcopal Church offers a common ground. An Episcopal form of government, shorn of all its objectionable assumptions—a liturgy freed from every trace of Romanism—a formula of worship not suppressive of extemporaneous; a ministry fraternizing cordially with their brethren of other names; in a word, a Liturgical, Episcopal Church; that is, Protestant to the core, and fully alive to the spiritual necessities of the age.

Your readers may ask, Is such a church needed? Is there room for it among the numerous divisions that already exist? These questions will call forth different answers from different quarters; but there can be no doubt that there is a very general, though quiet, interest felt in the movement, and that it is not confined to any one body of Christians. There is a strong desire on the part of many to be identified with it; but family considerations, or pastoral relations, hinder for the present. With others I find it is a second choice. They like their own church best, but if anything should disturb those relations, this new church would be their choice. A movement that comes into the midst of the jarring elements of Christian life, and by its order, its doctrinal purity and its charity, can at once so disarm all opposition and awaken so large a degree of sympathy, must contain in itself the elements of success. Certain it is, that this year-old movement is growing. The great mass of busy passers-by may not notice it; but he who will take the trouble to give a look at the work will find that these workmen are laying their foundations deep and strong, and that, judging from the progress made, it will not be long before a superstructure will begin to show itself that will challenge the attention of all who have eyes to see.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

I trust I am not giving your readers too much of the Centennial, but there is now so much going on connected with this Fraternal Love Feast, in which representatives from almost every county in the United States will participate, with every respectable nation of the world assembled here to witness it, that I scarcely know how to write a letter without saying something about it.

Since my last was written, we have had the Centennial Committee of Congress, with the President and several Cabinet Ministers, here, to personally examine the arrangements thus far made and to note what is further requisite. As it is proposed to exhibit the progress made by each Department of the Government since its organization, a special building for this purpose will be erected, so that models from the Patent Office can be exhibited, representing step by step our progress in mechanism; the Treasury will exhibit the coins and currency used during one hundred years; the War and Navy Departments, its weapons of naval and military warfare, while the Interior Department will have Indian lodges, as they were a century ago and now are, with live "injuns" in camp, with their weapons of the chase, ponies &c. Old Probabilities will be here to regulate the weather, and the historical exhibit, as illustrated by the Government, will, of itself, be truly a grand affair.

The annual meeting of our City Board of Trade was held a few days ago, at which John Welsh, esq., was chosen President; 1115 members are upon the roll; a Bureau of Commerce, as one of the Departments of the National Government, is strongly urged.

The proposed combination in pig-iron has come to grief. It was the intention to reduce the production of each pig iron producing establishment 50 per cent., provided two-thirds of all the producers would in writing agree thereto; as less than one-third favor the combination, furnace owners are condescendingly notified by the American Iron and Steel Association (Great Britain's American servitor) that they can pursue their own course.

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE REFORM!

A gentleman in this city named Joshua L. Baily, has long labored in the cause of temperance, but without avail. His experience taught him that there is, on the part of the general public, an imperious desire for stimulants, and that in obedience to that demand intoxicating liquors are indulged in, because temperance workers have failed to furnish in their stead a drink that is nutritious and stimulating, but not intoxicating.

To meet this long-felt want, Mr. Baily has fitted up in Philadelphia a model Caffee-House, where a half pint mug of coffee and a two-ounce roll is furnished for five cents, just half the price of a drink of whisky. The coffee is made fresh every hour and from the best coffee in the market, and I am happy to say that the first week it was opened *seven barrels* of coffee grounds were donated to charitable institutions, and the coffee re made from these grounds was the best ever furnished these institutions—at least, so writes a clergyman connected with one of them.

The Model Coffee-House is intended for working men; and in this class are included editors, clergymen, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, carpenters and masons, and their apprentices, printers, clerks, draymen, newsboys—every man who works, either with his head or his hands—these are all Working men, and to all of them the Model Coffee-House has proved a great blessing, as hundreds frequent it who, previous to its establishment, took their beer with the regularity of returning day. The desire for strong drink is removed by the substitution of something a thousand times preferable and Mr. Baily has proven himself the best temperance advocate I have ever met.

THE PARTY.

Both parties in this city have completed their nominations for county officers, and I must say that the Republicans have, in their nominations, profited nothing by ther reverses of last year; and the Democrats, with a degree of liberality not often exhibited, have taken no advantage of their political opponents. The most I can say for the latter is, they have elected Alderman "Bill" McMullen a delegate to the State Convention to nominate a Governor. J.W.F.

[For the Reporter]

THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

The question which for weeks has engaged the attention of the whole country and overshadowed the Beecher-trial, is the Louisiana question. While the Democratic party is thoroughly united in denouncing the President and Gen. Sheridan for the military interference at New Orleans, the Republican party is divided. Republican lawyers like Evarts, and editors like Bryant, Curtis, Bowen, and Bowles, have taken sides with the Democrats; and it is this division in our councils which affords just cause for alarm. That the Democrats occupy the ground they do on this question, is not to be wondered at—the wonder would be if they did not stand where they do. Their position is the result of erroneous education in the science of civil government. The cardinal principle in the Democratic creed, ever since the party had an existence, has been the sovereignty of the States, and the sacredness of State Rights—a jealousy of the power of the general government and a contempt of its authority. They have been taught from their youth up that the sovereignty was vested in the States and not in the general government, or in the people, and that the national government was but the agent of the States, to transact the business of a national character; and a large portion of the party have always held that the States could withdraw from the Union, or nullify the acts of Congress at pleasure. Educated in such doctrines it is not surprising that the Southern Democrats, just so soon as they lost control of the general government, should have rushed into secession and rebellion, and that the Northern Democrats should have sympathized with them and declared that there was no power in the general government to coerce a State, or maintain our national existence. They should have learned something from the war, but it seems they did not comprehend its significance. Break a heathen's idol, and he will worship the pieces still; or consume it with fire, and the ashes will be sacred in his sight.

The Democratic party, as a party, will never comprehend that the whole is greater than any of its parts—that we have a *National Government* and not a league of sovereign States; that the national government has ample power under the constitution to maintain its supremacy, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, to suppress domestic violence, and to protect the equal rights, the lives and property of all its citizens. This power is conferred on the national government by the constitution of the United States, but if it was not to be found there, it would have to go in, sooner or later, for if there is one thing which was decided by the war it is that a majority of the people in this country are resolved to have a central government that is strong enough to be respected at home and abroad, and to protect its citizens against unlawful combinations, whether they be Kuklux Klans, White Leagues, or rebellious State Legislatures. The Democratic leaders, no doubt, expect to make political capital out of the Louisiana troubles, and probably believe just as they believed before the war, that the States should be let alone to manage their affairs in their own way, even though they permitted colored citizens to be whipped by masked men, to be hunted from their homes and shot down like wild beasts in the forest.

Mr. Evarts has the reputation of being a great lawyer, but it does not require much legal acumen to overthrow his petty-fogging speech at the Cooper Institute. He said the President can only furnish military assistance to suppress domestic violence upon a requisition from the Governor when the legislature cannot be convened. If we are not greatly mistaken those were precisely the circumstances under which the President *did* furnish the troops, some time ago, and it was only after Gov. Kellogg's police had been overpowered, or killed, and the Governor himself and other State officers were driven from their offices by a powerful band of ruffians, who had organized, armed, and drilled for the express purpose of placing in power by force of arms the candidates who claimed to have been elected two years ago by the Democratic party. These United States soldiers sent there were still there preserving the peace when the legislature assembled, and the Speakership was seized upon by the minority in an unlawful and turbulent manner, and were sustained and protected by armed men, who had gone there by pre-concerted arrangement for that very unlawful purpose. Under such circumstances the majority of the legislature called upon the Governor for assistance, and the Governor, having no soldiers of his own, called upon the United States forces to quell the riotous proceedings in the State-house, and protect the majority in maintaining their rights. The United States forces responded to his call, and established order without bloodshed, and Mr. Evarts knows, as well as we know, that they did not violate the letter or spirit of the constitution by so doing; but if they did, it were better violated than to have had riot, anarchy and murder prevail in New Orleans, and the lawful State government overthrown. Mr. Evarts says the legislature being in session the Governor had no right to call for military assistance—that it was the business of the legislature to do so, if necessary. The gentleman knows perfectly well that the legislature *was not* in session in a legal sense. The members elect were in the State-house, it is true, but the Speaker's chair and the control of the House had been seized upon by a usurper, and he had sworn in persons who had no certificates of election and no right to seats The Assembly thus constituted was revolutionary, disorderly, dangerous, and was no more competent to transact legal business than a street mob.

Here is where the editor of *Harper's Weekly* finds his stumbling block. He says that the majority of the legislature should have organized in some other place and called upon the President for military assistance, and thus have avoided the appearance of evil. But people in sudden emergencies and under great excitement, do not always think of the most proper thing to be done; and if the only difficulty in the case here, we believe the people will justify their proceedings, with all informalities, just as they justified Gen. Jackson in saving New-Orleans from the British by proclaiming martial law.

There is a disposition in some quarters of charging the Republicans who think a great wrong was done by the military at New Orleans, with being "sore heads," and unfriendly to the Administration. It is neither just or polite to make such charges. Republicans should exercise more charity and brotherly love towards each other than they have been in the habit of doing, and remember that proscription and denunciation never healed any divisions in churches or politics, and will not be likely to assist us now, or strengthen our party for the struggle of 1876. Having established the supremacy of the national government by a bloody war; having secured the equal rights of all citizens before the law, the question for Republicans to decide, is, whether they will abandon the ground on which they conquered, and surrender to the heresy of State Sovereignty; whether they will abandon the colored citizens, who stood by them in the day of battle, to the tender mercies of the White Leagues, and permit our soldiers to look on as indifferent spectators while these friends of our government in its sorest trial, are slaughtered by the confederate wolves.

The national government has ample power under the constitution to maintain its existence and secure the equal rights of all its citizens, and it must exercise that power. President Grant may have made some mistakes, as other Presidents have done, but he has made no mistake in the enforcement of the laws of the country, made to protect the weak against the strong; and for this we should honor him. Castelar.

—Gen. B. S. Roberts died in Washington Friday evening, of pleuro-pneumonia.

STRAINING AT A GNAT.

Dr. Dudley, recently consecrated Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, is not countenanced by Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland. Bishop Whittingham holds that Dr. Dudley is ineligible, having been twice married, and refers for his ground of action to the language of St. Paul in the third chapter of the first epistle to Timothy. His actions is likely to give rise to a controversy.

Representative Wolfe, of Union county, created quite a commotion in the House the other day, by opposing the decision of the Chair. The Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the offending Wolfe into custody, which order was also resisted. and the Speaker was finally compelled to declare the House adjourned.

On a motion to take up the Civil Rights Bill, in the House one day last week, a dead-lock occurred by the Democrats making dilatory motions, which lasted for two days and nights, the House remaining in continuous session.

STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the

BOROUGH OF TOWANDA,

For the year 1874.

EXPENDITURES.

Streets—For Labor, &c.

J F Means	$ 80 14
Isaac Smalley	2 60
Hollen & Fleming	3 45
James Nestor	100 62
James Bedford	1 50
George Mosly	256 40
Samuel Powell	75
Daniel O'Boyle	45 37
William Fitzgerald	242 23
John Baker	234 50
Patrick Kennedy	286 11
Francis Watts	471 07
Thomas Bowlpey, teaming	4 00
John Scanlan	95 61
Thomas Kennedy	240 55
Michael Crow	68 99
Dennis Lynch	231 75
James Lockaby	1 50
Charles Bowman, teaming	403 00
J D Swain, teaming	425 50
H T June	12 94
Morgan Waters	4 50
John Lockaby	10 37
John Mock	311 02
Joseph Marshall	6 75
Codding, Russell & Co	15 92
Elijah Mosely	3 00
Wallace Vanderpool	5 75
James Lockaby jr	3 00
John Vanderpool	3 75
Douglass Wilson	3 00
Murry Watts, teaming	6 00
Dennis Constantine, teaming	60 00
P Seelich, mason	2 45
W M Norkonk	14 00
S A Shumaker	19 50
Thomas Dalton	4 50
Aron Wood	6 75
George M'Gill, teaming	4 00
Hiram Gillson, teaming	2 00
James Hogan jr	7 12
Patrick Kingsley	4 12
Adam Wolf	6 00
D W Scott & Co	1 30
A Seelich	15 25
A J Noble, teaming	4 00
	$3,732 80

Culverts.

W H Morgan, contractor	$1,095 [illegible]
John Scanlan, labor	21 87
Charles Bowman teaming	76 50
J D Swain, teaming	36 75
Robinson and Tracy, labor	5 60
Murry Watts, teaming	82 00
Dennis Constantine, teaming	12 80
Daniel Wallers, stone and teaming	98 25
W M Norkonk, stone	218 74
S A Shumaker, labor	8 25
George M'Gill, teaming	16 00
Gray and Burke, labor	244 25
Michael Mahoney, labor	22 10
John Burke, labor	9 00
John Shumaker, labor	23 37
Samuel King ton, labor	45 75
Henry Jones, labor	28 50
John O'Boyle, labor	5 62
Michael Boyle, labor	38 62
Lewis Lee, labor	35 87
John Barr, labor	33 00
Barr Stickwell, stone	52 50
D S Kennedy, teaming	160 00
James O'Neal, labor	44 62
John S Kennedy, labor and team	155 00
John Barrett, labor	9 75
John Hollon, labor	2 25
	$3,488 51

Fire Department.

Hose tower, Hollon & Fleming	$1,750 00
Jere Jodar	1 50
Samuel Berry	2 40
Charles Smith	2 25
Mahlon Carman	2 25
R H Patch	4 50
George Mesteller	2 25
Silby Manty Co, repair of steamer	265 00
" hose	283 00
Pierce & Scott	73 00
	$2,390 35

Insurance.

Noble & Vincent	$ 25 50
G A Black	37 00
C S Russell	14 00
	$76 50

Printing.

E A Parsons	$ 7 00
E J Larson	102 25
S W Alvord	8 50
	$117 75

Franklin Steamer, No. 1.

C P Welles	$ 12 00
Hiram Elsbree	10 00
S M Laporte	5 00
C T Kirby	5 50
J H Phinney	40 63
Powell & Co	278 76
John Monteith	15 00
Truman McIntyre	20 00