NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—Out of grief the Empress of China has just been weaned.

—A council of Carlist leaders was held on Sunday last.

—It is feared that the New York water supply will give out.

—The Beecher trial has already cost the county about $6,000.

—More troubles in the French Assembly over the new Constitution.

—Recent storms in Europe have damaged the crop considerably.

—In England, the Whigs think the Liberal programme "too advanced."

—The Edinburg theatre at Edinburgh, was distroyed by fire on Saturday

—The poor house inmates of Cook county, Illinois, are afflicted with small pox.

—The New Haven St. Patrick's Church was damaged $25,000 by fire and water on Saturday. Insured.

—The 19th street. Washington, colored Baptist church, was destroyed Sunday, by fire, the walls only remaining.

—It is stated that $2,000,000 worth of goods have been smuggled from Montreal into the United States in a single day.

—Spain has agreed to pay indemnity to the families of the crew of the Virginius.

—The New York street cars are pronounced the "chariots of disease and death."

—The naughty Mordaunt case will disturb English fashionable life again this month.

—Won't somebody prevent him? Robert Browning will publish soon another three or four volume poem.

—A fish-hook has just completed a seven-years' journey through a boy's body, at Dover, New Hampshire.

—An extradition treaty is to be formed between the German Empire and the United States.

—Sir William Sterndale Bennett, one of the most prominent of English musicians and composers, is dead.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has just moved into its magnificent new building on Broadway.

—The Modoc war cost about five hundred thousand dollars. The peace policy may be righteous, but it is certainly expensive

—It is reported that Minister Cushing has effected a satisfactory settlement of the Virginius affair with the new Spanish Government.

—The injunction against paying Lake Shore dividends has been dissolved. It is claimed that the injunction was a dodge of Wall street bears.

—The youthful Chinese Emperor—a boy of five years—sways one-third of the human family. Wisdom and experience at the age of infancy.

—The "Missing Book" will soon be the stock card of some enterprising bookseller. "The advertising it was certainly a very ingenious way of suppressing it.

—To think of it! The original monument of Gray's "Clergy in a Country Church-Yard" to be backed at an English auction. Yet so runs the advertisement.

—Col. Tom Scott's Texas and Pacific railroad scheme is favorably regarded by the committee of the House having the subject under consideration.

—Senor Merry has been appointed diplomatic representative of Spain at Berlin. He will continue to be merry when he gets to Berlin in the Spree.

—E. D. Hannon, teller of the Second National Bank of Lawrence, Kansas, has disappeared and fled with $15,000. The bank is secured from loss.

—Dr. Ricardo of Paterson, N. J. who was convicted of malpractice, was on Saturday fined $500 and costs, amounting in all to $600. He promptly paid up.

—Notwithstanding the panic the business director of Pittsburg reports the receipts during the past year, in that city, to have exceeded seventy-five millions.

—Gladstone has dropped his controversy upon against the Pope and taken up another against the heroes of the German Empire. He champions Protestantism against the sort of enemies.

—The lady boarders of the Genessee Normal School nightly suffer the visitations of the vermin, who carry off their jewelry, money and trinkets. So far only the rooms of the preceptresses have been entered.

—John McCormick, one of the wealthy citizens of Mount Vernon, Ohio, was murdered in his store on Friday night for money. A heavy reward is offered for the murderers.

—Lancaster, Pa., has a cold wave. The water works are frozen up and that necessary article is scarce. The people hardly know how to do without the article was.

—A counterfeit currency plate, nearly centuries old, on the Amherst Bank of Hinsdale, Cheshire county, N. H., has just been forwarded to the Secret Service Division by the Chief Officer of the New England Department.

—The boiler in Hock's file factory in Chicago exploded on Friday, and badly wounded Wm. Seltzer, engineer, Gustav O Hoffman and Louis Hock, proprietors, and a person named Wm. Hoffman.

—A meeting of the female mill operatives at Fall River, Mass., Saturday night, resolved to continue the strike, but no violence will be offered to those who accede to the reduction of wages.

—The Ways and Means Committee of the House, contrary to previous reports have not taken any positive action on any new tax or duty on any articles. The whole subject is still unsettled.

—A grand ball for the benefit of the poor took place in Paris on Sunday night in the opera house. The orchestra was led by John Strauss. One hundred and fifty thousand francs were realized.

—Mexican and American desperadoes made an attack on Mescalenas Indians near Fort Stanton, New Mexico, on the night of the 10 ult. Several Indians were killed. The commandant at the post took immediate steps to punish the raiders.

—Ex-Postmaster of the House King has been found in a town near Montreal, Canada. The detective who found him served the summons of the Ways and Means Committee. It is probable that the House will issue a warrant for his arrest.

—There is no prospect whatever that any of the sewing machine companies will, during this session, succeed in obtaining an extension of their patents, notwithstanding the efforts which continued to be made for the purpose.

—The Adams Express Company will lose only about $4,000 by the recent robbery of the safe in New York. Barney, the man who took the safe from the office, did it while the watchman was at church. After being robbed the safe was thrown into the river.

—The news of Mr. Carpenter's failure to secure a re-election as United States Senator from Wisconsin excited much comment in Washington. The result was not altogether unexpected, but, we are told, there was much editorial out in regard to the causes.

—The death is announced in England of Charles Austin, an exceedingly fortunate lawyer, who was able to retire before he was fifty, on a fortune of more than a million of dollars, the whole of which was made in his practice as a parliamentary counsel.

—By the explosion of a boiler in a saw mill at Germantown, Ohio, on Saturday, Peter Sprieder was instantly killed and six others were badly wounded. Two will probably die. Portions of the building and the machinery were blown several hundred feet. Caused by water in the boiler.

—The Subsidy Investigation proceeds. The business of Saturday was devoted to examining witnesses as to rumors that ex-Postmaster King had recently been in Washington. At the adjournment of the committee it was claimed as much in the dark as Nicodemus himself.

—St. Mary's Catholic church in Putnam, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday. The church was one of the largest in the State, the loss of which will probably reach $70,000, with an insurance of $48,500, which will be a severe blow to the parish. The origin was a defective flue.

—A basket of flowers was placed on Mr. Luther's desk in the House on Saturday, and remained there till adjournment, with a card on which was written: "Justice to all is equality before the law. 'The country owes him gratitude.' 'From a friend in New York.'"

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875.

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

THE ELECTION LAW.

A bill passed in the House and sent to the Senate Thursday, enacts that all members of councils, and all city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors, to be elected on the third Tuesday of the present month, or in any year hereafter, whose term of office would, under existing laws, expire prior to the first Monday of March, shall continue in office from the date at which said term would otherwise expire until the first Monday of March next ensuing, and the terms of their successors shall begin on the first Monday of March and continue for the period now fixed. It provides also that hereafter all elections for offices which will be vacant on the first Monday of March shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, and that said officers elected shall effect an organization on the first Monday of March.

THE trouble between the pedagogue who presides over the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and Mr. WOLFE, member from Union county, terminated in a vote of censure on the latter by a strictly party vote. As the account appeared in the *Patriot* we were of opinion that Mr. WOLFE was in the wrong, but the facts in the case fully sustain his position and condemn the action of the Speaker. Democratic members who felt bound to sustain the Chair from partizan motives, openly admit that he was more in the wrong than WOLFE. The following scene transpired when Mr. W. was brought before the House to receive his censure:

"Mr. Wolfe said he was perfectly willing to go before his constituency and the people of the entire Commonwealth with the record as reported by the official reporters of the House. He claimed that upon that record he was fully justified in doing what he did. If it was true that he had the floor assigned him by an acting Speaker, he had the right to speak once, and the regular Speaker had no right to rule him off the floor. He held the floor under the Constitution and laws, and to decide otherwise was subversive of the rights of the minority. The Speaker by such ruling had the power to completely muzzle the lips of the minority. He agreed with the members of the opposite side that if the state of facts were as they are recorded on the *Journal* of the House, as read by the clerks, his action was wrong. But as the facts were not as there set forth, and believing that he acted in perfect harmony with the rights accorded him by the Constitution and laws, he did not feel that it was necessary for him to purge himself of contempt, and he thought the people of the Commonwealth would bear him out in that opinion."

A Republican member offered a resolution to the effect that as there appeared to be a misunderstanding as to what really was the decision of the Speaker, it was inexpedient to take any further action in the case and that Mr. WOLFE be discharged from custody. This was followed by a Democratic member demanding that Mr. W. be censured. Mr. MITCHELL (Rep.) hoped that the statement by the member from Union would have been sufficient to satisfy the House, and was proceeding in explanation of parliamentary law when he was interrupted by Speaker PATTERSON with a reminder that he was not confining himself to the question. To this Mr. M. retorted as follows:

"He did not intend to be dictated to by the Speaker, or permit himself to be taken from the hall of the House by any of his rulings. He should insist upon his rights, and the rights of the minority, and would not be set down or browbeaten by the majority. He represented 40,000 people of the State, who had a right to be heard here, and so long as he violated no parliamentary law he intended they should be heard."

Mr. MITCHELL is one of the ablest men in the State, and in intellect and stature towers so far above such pigmies as Speaker PATTERSON, that it was not to be wondered at that that gentleman quailed before the able member from Tioga.

A BILL for the division of counties has been introduced in the House of Representatives, and we believe reported from committee, although we have not yet seen it. We are also informed that the two members of the committee from this county, Messrs. TRACY and TERRY, steadfastly opposed all provisions of the bill which would allow PETER HERDIC to manipulate it in his own interests, regardless of the wishes of the people of this county. We understand the bill as reported requires a two thirds majority of the votes in the proposed new county, and also that commissioners shall be elected by the people to locate lines, county seat, &c. While we contend that a fair bill should submit the question to all the voters of the counties to be affected, still, this one is much fairer and more equitable than any heretofore proposed.

THE general "pipe law" bill, which has been introduced in the Legislature, is creating considerable excitement. It is claimed by the opponents of the measure that it is calculated to divert a large amount of traffic and freight from Philadelphia and other parts of the State to the city of Baltimore. We have not had time to examine the bill, but Representatives should remember that it is their duty to protect the interests the State.

The Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, has proven himself so entirely inefficient that all parties are completely disgusted with him.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The following is the text of the Civil Rights Bill passed Friday in the House of Representatives, by a vote of yeas 162, nays 83:

SECTION 1. That all person within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen—except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude—the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt, with full costs, and shall for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year; provided, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes, and, having so elected, to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred; but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of any State; and provided farther, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against the violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, district, or circuit courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found without regard to other party, and the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States and commissioners appointed by the circuit and Territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or Territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offence, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases; provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise. And any district attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved, thereby to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall on conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such district attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such district attorney shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

One of the most interesting features of the closing debate, in the Civil Rights Bill, was the introduction by Mr. SHANKS, of a preamble, which was nothing more or less than a plank of the last Democratic platform, declaring the equality of all men before the law, regardless of race or color. It was amusing to see the Democrats throw off the mask, and go back on their own platform, by voting solidly against the preamble. One of the leaders of the party said the convention was intimidated into adopting that platform at Baltimore.

THE Democratic legislators, who promised so much reform, have already shown their disregard of pledges by voting to hold an adjourned session next year, in order to give themselves a thousand dollars extra pay. It was supposed the new constitution would prove a bar to such a proceeding, but the hungry Democracy have been kept on the "ragged edge" so long that something more than constitutional prohibition is necessary to keep their hands out of the public treasury

WE ARE in receipt of a pamphlet entitled, "The duty of the State to secure to every child within its borders the benefits of elementary education," by DEXTER A. HAWKINS. The book is well written, and is a strong argument in favor of compulsory education. In this connection we are pleased to note that Senator PAYNE, of Luzerne county, has introduced a bill in the Senate to provide for compulsory education. We learn there is a fair prospect of its becoming a law, and we sincerely hope it may.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Jackson Democratic Association—Indignation Meeting—Female Suffrage Convention—Pacific Mail Subsidy, and Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1875.

The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was celebrated in true Democratic style by the Jackson Democratic Association of this city, by a large mass meeting at Lincoln Hall. It was made the excuse for a gathering of the unterrified, and such a gathering as it was has not been seen in Washington since the breaking out of the war, when the spirit of rebellion was rampant. Faces and forms that have been invisible since that time suddenly appeared upon the scene, but looking like shadows of the past, as with whitened locks and rheumatic limbs they hobbled on and across the speaker's platform to take their allotted places as President and Vice Presidents of the meeting. Many of them who then stood as prominent sympathizers with the South and its lost cause, gave abundant evidence, as the proceedings progressed, that their sentiments had undergone no change. Like the badgers that in mid winter break the period of their hibernation to take observations of the weather, these old Democratic fossils were out to scan the political horizon, to reassert the resolutions of 1798, declare that every thing since then has been going wrong; and then, as they retired, bid each other a long sepulchral adieu. With long preambles, resolutions and speeches, the tyranny of the Administration was denounced; and yet they were not happy. Nor did the frequent visits of these gloomy patriots to the refreshment room adjoining seem to alleviate their sorrows and long sufferings, although mys eriously hidden away beneath Democratic hats, cloaks and wrappings, was a keg containing that which is known as the true panacea for all Democratic ills. But with all these persevering attacks upon the "refreshments," no relief seemed to be afforded to their long pent-up feelings, until after the adjournment of the meeting, when, at the adjoining restaurant, a smile of the serenest satisfaction seemed to overspread their sad and solemn faces as they called for their beer, and told how the tyrant would tremble on his throne and the country rejoice when the action of the Democratic Jackson Association was known.

With regard to the meeting and the proceedings of this Association, it was perhaps a matter of no significance or importance whatever, farther than that it was composed of the same material and reflected the same sentiments that have been asserted at all the Democratic indignation meetings which have been recently held, and for which the Lonisiana troubles have been made the excuse. The same old Democratic speeches and epithets that were used against President Lincoln for sustaining the National authority and suppressing the rebellion were again used against President Grant, with any amount of orating about the constitution and constitutional rights and the liberties of the people being kept inviolate. As we look over the proceedings of these meetings, we are inclined to the belief that their speakers and orators, and the authors of the resolutions that are passed, can have but little respect for the intelligence or confidence in the memory of the American people when they would have the country believe that Confederate Generals, Copperheads, Ku-Klux and White Leaguers are the peculiar friends and defenders of the Constitution, while Gen. Grant, Sherman, and all those who stood by the Union, in its days of darkness and danger, are now the enemies and destroyers of American liberty. Is no the spectacle a strange one to contemplate? But, strange as it is, we have too much faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the people to believe that they will allow themselves to be so misled, or that they will become willing to aid in placing the government back in the hands of a people who for five long years spent their best endeavors in attempting to destroy it, and are now only waiting the opportunity to attempt it again.

If there be any Republicans who are hesitating in their action, or have any doubts with regard to their duty, let them for a moment reflect that by their hesitancy and "masterly inactivity," the hundreds of thousands of patriotic hearts that went down to death will have perished in vain. In a few months' time the halls of Congress will echo with the footsteps of a body of men whose garments are still wet with the blood of those who fell in the defense of their country. Let those who battled for the maintenance of the Union reflect on the conspicuous fact that almost the entire representation of the South will be composed of those who, during the rebellion, were officers or soldiers in the rebel cause. As if upon the battle-fields of the war and among the graves of the patriot dead, let them ponder the situation, and from thence determine the line of their duty. With the government in the hands of ex-rebels, there is little to hope for beyond the inaugration of another conflict between the secession element and the friends of the Union. The undertones of organized bodies, the bugle notes of the secession press, and the harangues of the old leaders all over the late insurrectionary States, are giving out no uncertain sound. Encouraged with the hope of sympathy and support from the Democracy of the North—which the late indignation meetings, we regret to say, have given them reason to expect,—the mutterings of disloyalty and violence are now being borne upon every breeze throughout the South. These are no idle assertions. The troubles in New Orleans are merely the pretext for the denunciation of the United State authority and the inauguration of another rebellion, based upon the old secession doctrine of State Rights, and that the colored race have no rights that white men are bound to respect.

Following close upon the meeting of the Jackson Association came the Women's Rights and Female Suffrage Convention, presided over by the veteran Col. Susan B. Anthony, with other great or lesser lights identified with the cause. For three entire days the hall was completely filled with the strong minded females of Washington and other cities, who were anxious to learn how much progress had been made during the past year in perfecting the plan for the final overthrow and subjugation of cruel man. The meeting and its proceedings progressed calmly, without interruption or excitement, until the irrepressible Dr. Mary Walker made her appearance upon the scene. Booted and spurred, and arrayed in a coat of many colors, with pants the dimensions of which indicated that there was rather a "slim chance of legs" within, she boldly, and without invitation, mounted the speaker's stand. At once consternation prevailed; but, undismayed, like Mark Anthony declaiming over the dead body of Cæsar, she defiantly waved her cotton umbrella, and demanded that she be heard. Regardless of the protests and objections of the officers of the meeting, she announced that she had come there to speak, and no earthly or heavenly consideration was sufficient to keep her silent on this momentous occasion. She was not to be ignored or suppressed; speak she would, and speak she did,—not only upon the subjects for which the meeting was called, but upon all and every subject that happened to present itself to the versatile mind. She evidently felt that "speaking would relieve her," and, consequently, each day she sailed in, not forgetting to pay particular attention to those who would deny her the freedom of speech and the glorious privilege of wearing pants, whether in the seclusion of the domestic circle or in the open day and in public.

The quantity as well as the quality of eloquence that was poured out by the irate Doctor was truly astonishing. Hisses and groans, intermingled with cries of "put her out," would not stop her, or intimidate her in the least. In fact, she seemed to enjoy it and to persevere all the more especially when stimulated by a voice in the crowd to "go ahead." But, as too much of a good thing is said to be good for nothing, the consequence was the speeches of the garrulous Doctor were the means of bringing the meeting to a hasty if not a rather inglorious termination. The acquisition of converts to the cause was decidedly slim; and, after passing the hat, and passing resolutions to meet a year hence at the same place, the convention, amid a good deal of noise and confusion, was adjourned. Thus ended the sixth great annual Woman's Rights and Female Suffrage Convention, which, in point of numbers as well as in respectibility, appears to be "growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less."

The Pacific Mail Investigation, which, for some time, has been occupying the attention of Congress, has been the means of placing several of the heavy weights of Democracy in rather an unfavorable light. Among the number so found is the somewhat noted editor of a certain Sunday paper who, for several years past has made it his especial business to abuse and vilify the President, members of the Cabinet and Congressmen generally, charging them with all sorts of venality and corruption. In fact, no one that was in any way connected with the administration could escape his censure or the venom of his pen. The goodly amount of the Pacific Mail Company's money which it appears had found its way into the pockets of this Democratic apostle of truth and honesty would how that, during all the time his virtuous indignation was excited over the evils of the times, there was a very large cat in a very large pile of meal.

The very comfortable manner in which he was enjoying himself when found by the committee suggests the story of the old rat that, pretending he had become tired of life, called his family and friends around him, bade them all apparently an affectionate adieu, with positive instructions that under no circumstances were they to follow or make search for him, as he wished to spend the remainder of his days in the strictest seclusion, away from the corruption and wickedness of the world. Wiping the tears from his eyes with his tail, he quietly retired; but unfortunately for him and his nice little scheme, a short time afterward he was accidentally found comfortably fixed, sleek and fat, and enjoying himself hugely in the heart of a big cheese.

The same might apply to several others that could be mentioned, among whom is a somewhat prominent journalist of a neighboring city, now basking in the "green fields and pastures new" of foreign climes.—Doubtless, at the opening of the next political campaign—particularly in Pennsylvania—we shall again be liberally supplied with those elegant essays on the dishonesty and corruptions of political parties which, not a long time ago were so profusely furnished to the public by these same parties. If we remember aright, the necessity for the purification of the political parties of Pennsylvania seemed to haunt the breasts of these gentlemen like some hideous nightmare—so much so, we suppose, that the "subsidy" dividends which were then lying quietly in their pockets was entirely forgotten.

From the evidence given before the committee, it appears that the Democrats, Independents and Liberals got the lion's share of the three quarters of a million that was distributed for the purpose of securing the passage of this Pacific Mail subsidy bill through Congress. Mr. Schumaker, the present Democratic member from Brooklyn, N. Y., it appears, received the largest amount. Being at that time an ex member of Congress, and entitled to the privilege of the floor, his opportunities for persuading his fellow Democrats to consider with favor the pending bill was thought to be superior to the common herd of lobbyists and jobbers, consequently some $300,000 was placed in his hands, which he either kept or disposed of among his friends. No evidence having been obtained that any of it went into the hands of members, the supposition is that the greater part of it went into his own pockets.

Since the investigation has gone so far, it would be interesting to know what members, if any, of the then sitting Congress were influenced by these heavy arguments. It looks, however, as if the entire amount, so liberally expended by the company, was gobbled up by the professional lobbyists, and a class of men known as newspaper reporters and journalists, who may always be found hanging around the "ragged edges" of the Congressional committee rooms.

During the past week, the spectacle presented in the House was one of the most remarkable in the parliamentary history of the country. Objections to a certain measure actuated the Democratic portion of the House to obstruct the entire legislation. The attempt of the minority to contest the order of business, and to decide what bills may be consider, was so persistently adhered to that in order to proceed, an amendment of the rules became necessary. A bill for that purpose was accordingly introduced, which, after a prolonged and bitter contest, was yesterday passed by the necessary two thirds vote. The filibustering which has been indulged in by the Democratic minority of the House has so thoroughly disgusted the people that the proceedings of yesterday will be hailed with relief. And now, that the obstructions have been removed, and the House again in position to proceed with its work, we trust that the necessary legislation may be effected through which, in the disturbed sections of the south, those who stood by the flag during the war may be protected from the murderous hatred of a class of men whose lips are parched with the hot oaths of Ku Klux Klans, and whose hands are reeking with the red blood of innocent citizens.

If there be those who believe that the stories of Southern outrages are gotten up merely for partizan purposes, let them read the expressions of Southern White League journals and the utterances of White League orators, as they are reported in their own papers. Let them investigate the condition of affairs as they exist in Louisiana, in Alabama, in Tennessee, in South Carolina—in short, throughout the entire south, and they will find that the tales of murder, robbery, and plunder have in no way been exagerated. Under cover of the sterotyped excuse of "mis-government," the black man has been killed because he was black, and the most bloody and cowardly massacres committed that can be found to disgrace the pages of American history.

M.

[For the REPORTER].

HOW FRANCE DID IT.

A commercial paper with Democratic leanings, published a statement which has been going the rounds of the papers, that France has, in the short period which has elapsed since her war with Germany, paid the latter over one thousand millions of dollars indemnity, after having given up two rich provinces; has paid her own war expenses, and has resumed specie payments. Taking it for granted that this astonishing feat had been actually performed, the inference would be very plain—that the financial affairs of the United States must have been shockingly mismanaged, and that the Republican party, which has been in power, having failed to pay the whole of our war debt and resume specie payments, should give up the control of the government to a party which can furnish financiers equal to the financiers of France. The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* now tells how this wonderful feat was performed. The debt was paid with *borrowed* money!

We suspected it all the while. The operation was not at all difficult, after the lenders were found; and the lenders were the French people, who came forward and sold or exchanged the bonds which they held against other nations, and invested the proceeds in the bonds of their own country. Of the thousand millions of dollars indemnity, Germany received but about one hundred millions in specie, the remainder being in her own bonds sent home, and in bills of exchange. The citizens of France deserve praise for their patriotism in lending their money to their government, but they should not receive too much. Their country was occupied by the German armies, and they knew it would continue to be occupied until the indemnity was paid. They were anxious to be rid of the sight of their conquerors, and they believed a debt against their own country to be as secure as against any other. As to the resumption of specie payments by France, the war was of such short duration that the bills of the Bank of France did not go below two and a half per cent. discount, and when peace came they soon rose to par.

CASTELAR.

EDITOR REPORTER: It is now a time of general despondency among Republicans, and a great many of them seem inclined to join the Democratic mob in shouting their derision of Gen. Grant's Administration. Now we do not pretend to say that such are "sore heads," rebels or traitors, nor anything of the kind; but we merely ask, What reason can they give for their conduct?—What have they discovered averse to the true principles of republican government in anything the Republican party has done? On the other hand, what evidence has the Democracy given that it is any more qualified to administer the government than it was in the dark days of the rebellion, when Democratic influence was lent to destroy the Union? In fact, has not the developments of the past few months been anything but commendatory of the Democratic party, so far as loyalty to the government is concerned? And how any thoughtful Republican can place the least confidence in this miserable, treacherous, and disloyal combination of ex rebels and their sympathizers, is more than we are able to comprehend.

The Louisiana difficulties, which have furnished Democratic editors with so much material for firing off their patriotism, also furnishes an opportunity for a little serious reflection as to the feasibility of again allowing the Democratic party to come into power. It should be remembered that the very same Democrats who are now classing the President as a "military despot," and who are making such a terrible ado about the military interference in the organization of the Lonisiana Legislature, were loudest in denouncing the war for the preservation of the Union.

It is claimed by some that the Democratic party has underwent a change since the war, and is now reconciled to all that has been done; but the facts do not bear out this assertion or belief. For whenever a fresh outbreak of treason occurs in the South, the Democracy becomes animated anew to cry out against the best government on the face of the earth; a government that Democratic hands have done all in their power to pull down and destroy, and to now give it over to the control of this party would be a crime against republican government too great for the people of this enlightened country to commit. The old Democratic leaders are still at the head of that party, and are we to suppose that they have cast aside their old prejudices and are now the only exponents of a just theory of republican government—for such they claim to be,—or shall we judge them by their past acts, and the deception which they have always practiced? and, "knowing them by their fruits," consign them and their party to political oblivion? *The latter is what the people will do.* The Democracy can never come into power in this country until the present race of bourbons shall sleep beneath the sod, for as soon as they achieve a victory they go frantic with joy and act so like consummate fools that everybody becomes disgusted with them; and thus they are sure to be left alone in their performances, which are always sure to savor strongly of disloyalty and treason.

TAUNTOWNS, Feb. 8, 1875.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1875.

POLITICS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The nominations for the February elections have been made by both parties, and the selections of either party are entirely acceptable to those nominated. The general public who are magnanimously permitted to do the voting, and who are required to pay the taxes which keep the machinery of our local government in *running order, do* not contemplate the nominations with that degree of unanimity and fervor calculated to inspire the nominees with perfect confidence and general serenity.

Would you believe that naughty little rebellions have broken out right here in the goodly City of Brothely Love, and that the presumptuously willful people have rebelled against the party, and with irreverent impertinence have proceeded to nominate candidates in harmony with themselves. Such an insolent disregard for the law and order of party managers is perfectly preposterous, and I am really surprised that Sam Josephs and Bill McMullin, (Democrats) have not joined hands with the Mysterious Pilgrims in calling upon the President to put down this wicked rebellion by force of arms.

As showing how the people regard the managers' nominations, I select a few extracts from an address issued by the Democrats of one of the wards in this city:

"*To the Honest Democracy of Philadelphia:*

The shameful farce enacted at the Magistrates' Convention last Wednesday, the notorious character of the mob who controlled it, and the means employed to accomplish the purpose of the political tricksters at whose bidding the dirty work was performed, are a disgrace to the city, and an insult to every respectable Democrat; and the Democracy of the Twenty ninth ward, in mass meeting assembled, appeal to their brethren throughout the city to join them in repudiating the entire proceedings as unworthy of confidence and support.

"The respectable character of some of the candidates nominated cannot blind us as to the damning fact that they were placed upon the ticket to mislead the people into support of it, and to cover up the ulterior designs of the gang, who are leagued with the Republican members of the *Ring* to foist upon our city a set of political Magistrates in their own corrupt interest.

"We charge that the Magistrates' bill was originally framed, and all the political movements under it, have been made with the fixed purpose of perpetuating the power of the Ring by the aid of what if successful, will prove the most powerful of all rings—an Aldermanic Ring.

"We charge that Cassidy, McMullin, Leech and Josephs, in pursuance of this preconcerted programme, arranged the slate, which, with few exceptions, has been adopted.

"We charge that there is a perfect understanding between the leading Ringsters of both parties, to elect from the two tickets only those who are identified with them, and who can be relied on, while the balance of the candidates are to be slaughtered on the day of election. * * *

'In view of all these shameful charges, and with the full knowledge that the notorious quartette of political shysters — Cassidy, McMullin, Leach and Josephs—around whom are centered all the corrupt and disreputable elements in our organization, have thus brazenly assumed to dictate who shall be the men to whom are to be entrusted the primary judicial functions of passing upon the liberty and the property of the people, and who will be, to a great extent, responsible for the preservation of order in the community—is it any wonder that independent, respectable Democrats mistrust the entire action of the so-called convention.

"When citizens like Hay, Gamble, Becker, Bradford, Cantrell, Witham Lowry, Carroll, Murphy, Findly Phillips, Ogden, and others, are shoved aside for the Haguns, Moores, Quirks, Leanys, McCarthys, Mahars, Atwells, and other creatures of the Ring, nothing remains for us but to repudiate the entire batch as presented, and demand a new ticket.

"The Democracy of the 29th Ward believe that the duties of citizenship are paramount to the simple behests of party, on an issue of such momentous importance, involving as it does, the welfare of the entire community; and they appeal to all good men in our own organization, to the members of the Reform Association, and the Union League, and all other citizens in favor of reform, to take immediate measures for the purpose of placing before the people a ticket composed of such good men as can be eliminated from both party tickets or selected outside of them, as will command the entire confidence and support of the people; believing, as they do, that unless such a separate and distinct ticket is presented, it will be utterly impossible to defeat this last desperate effort of the Ring."

This address is signed by a president, thirty vice-presidents and two secretaries, and, who are among the most influential and intelligent citizens in the ward.

At a meeting of the Republican Citizens of the Twentieth Ward, held on Friday evening, Jan. 29th, 1875 at the S. W. corner of Sixth street and Girard avenue, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That the nomination of the 'Ring' for Common Council is hereby repudiated and that the resolution be published in the daily papers. [Signed]

"THOS. STISSON, President.
"A. D. IRWIN, Secretary."

The "Ring" candidate of this Ward is a Mr. Baldwin, and in the address to the public he is thus villified:

"His vote in caucus defeated Frederick Graeff, the intelligent and honest Chief Engineer of the Water Department. Mr. Graeff was turned out because he could not be used by the 'ring.' The change from Mr Graeff to Mr. McFadden has no doubt cost the city, to this time about $500,000. Mr. Baldwin was chairman of the caucus and had the *casting* vote, which he gave to Mr McFadden.

He was chairman of the sub committee which recommended, and he advocated on the floor of Select Council, the proposed job of renting the Girard building, which, if the Select Council had passed, would have cost the city not less than $50,000 per annum for ten years—$200,000.

He was in favor of the $1,200,000 to build the Walnut Street Bridge. This was the most infamous and bare-faced scheme of *plunder* suggested last year.

He was in favor of abolishing the Fire Commission, and to appoint one man in the "ring" interest as chief. *That* man lay between McCullough and Baldwin.

He advocated in committee, on the floor of Select Council and attempted to lobby in Common Council, the little school house *job* on Tenth street, below Columbia Avenue, at a price far beyond its value, and entirely unsuited for school purposes by reason of its close proximity to a factory."

These are a few of the reasons advanced by observing citizens of the Twentieth ward why Mr. Baldwin "*in the oil trade*," should not represent this Twentieth ward in Common Council.

These voluntary effusions of disturbive minds, that have been intended upon an intelligent people, will be properly resented at the polls by intelligence depositing "*straight*" tickets and thereby electing very *crooked candidates*.

The independent movements are not confined to these two wards; they exist in a number of them, and notably in the Fourth Ward—Mr. Wm McMullin's—where a large number of respectable Democrats have had the unblushing effrontry to present a candidate for Select Council against the candidate set up by the late Alderman, now Councilman McMullin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bids for materials to be used for the public works of the City are now being opened by the heads of departments.

The lowest bid for straight hard brick for the Public Buildings was $9.75 per 1,000, provided no more than 1,800,000 are taken; from one to fifteen millions are offered at $10.75 and as it requires nearly 5,000,000 for the sum ner's work the contract will be awarded at the latter rate most likely.

The lowest bid for laying these bricks, is six dollars per thousand, the City to to furnish lime and sand.

The Water Department awards a bid for supplying 50,000 feet of lead pipe at 6¾ cts. per pound; for 500 four inch water pipes, and 6700 six-inch pipes, 1 74 100 cents a pound; for eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch pipes 1 72 100 cts per pound.

The clerk, Robert Stahl, who stole over $21,000 from Drexel & Co., pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement and larceny, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment and $50 fine; with the money stolen, Stahl went into the business of importing French wines, brandies, etc., sunk all the money, blasted his own and his children's reputation, and has learned to his sorrow to what champagne will fetch a fellow.

J.W.F.

THE COLORED MEN AT THE SOUTH APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

The result of the conference of representative colored men of the South, held recently in Washington, has been published in the shape of an address to Congress. Among those present at the conference were Messrs. Pinchback of Louisiana, Rapier of Alabama, Gibbs of Arkansas, Price of North Carolina, Professor Langston and Sampson, Drs. Purvis and Augusta, Frederick Douglass and George T. Downing. The address declares that in view of the malign influence of the Democratic victories, the signers shudder at the wretched condition of things which may reasonably be expected in the South, if Congress should adjourn without enacting and providing for the enforcement of appropriate laws for the better protection of persons, property, and political rights in that section. If affairs are permitted to proceed as now, they say, the colored citizens of the South "will either be driven into neutrality, or, for self-protection, forced to act with their old opposers in the Democratic party." It is possible, however, that "stung to madness by continued outrage, and seeing no means of escape, a spirit of retaliation and revenge may be aroused, which will fill the South with scenes of ravine, blood and fire." To avoid such a catastrophe, the signers appeal to Congress for action, and "invite the sympathy and support of all the lovers of liberty and order throughout the country."

OVATION TO SENATOR CARPENTER.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—Senator Carpenter delivered an address at the Academy of Music to-night. The hall was quite full at seven o'clock, and hundreds were unable to secure admittance. The Senator referred briefly to his recent defeat, which he attributed largely to the opposition of the railroads. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Cameron, Senator elect, whom he knew to be a fair firm and consistent Republican. He reviewed at some length the recent speech of ex-Senator Doolittle, and commented severely upon the recommendations of that gentleman for the abolition of the secret ballot, and the establishment of an educational qualification in the South.

In conclusion, he urged his friends to forget personal disappointments and remain true to the party.

THE HOOSAC TUNNELL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 9.—The first train was run through the Hoosac Tunnel to-day. It was composed of three gravel cars and a box car, followed with one hundred passengers.

The passage was made in thirty-five minutes. The track is not in a condition fit for the running of regular trains as yet.

A NEW TAX Bill has been introduced in the House, which proposes radical changes