NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—There are 484 prisoners in the Western penitentiary.

—The Shakers have suffered badly again from a fire.

—The Cameron coal company is now mining one hundred tons per day.

—The losses by the fire at Emporium reach $75,000, with light insurance.

—It is announced that the Birdsboro' nail works will resume work this week.

—President Grant has signed the Civil Rights bill,

—Brooms have again advanced 25 cents per dozen—all on account of the high price of broom corn.

—The house has adopted the resolution recognizing the Kellogg government. The vote was ayes 163, nays 89.

—Mr. Gladstone has written a reply to Archbishop Manning's criticism on his pamphlet on the Vatican decrees.

—A Lincoln (Neb) hotel has the Lord's Prayer, in full, printed on the daily bill of fare.

—The whole Baptist population of the United States is now estimated at eight millions.

—Two hundred horses are reported to be training in New York stables for the spring races.

—The late Canon Kingsley leaves a son, Maurice, who is married to an American wife and is now residing at Chattanooga, Tenn.

—Delos Champlin, member of the Chicago board of trade, holds No. 10,075, which drew the second prize, $33,000, in the Louisville lottery.

—The famous steamer, City of Pekin, sailed from San Francisco to Hong Kong on Saturday on her first trip.

—Richard Cowley has been nominated by the President as U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of New York.

—The press of Delaware is boasting that there is not a solitary lawyer in the present legislature. The public whipping-post, however, still exists.

—The Lambertville iron works are now in full blast, in consequence of the reception of orders for car wheels from the Lehigh Valley railroad company.

—McMillen, the convict who escaped from the Western penitentiary on Monday was re-captured on Tuesday, after a desperate resistance.

—A burning gas well in Butler county makes summer weather in its neighborhood. The trees are budding and the grass growing in the charmed circle of its influence.

—When Bismarck's physicians told him he must drink no more beer, his countenance changed so that his father wouldn't have known him from Ben Butler the morning after election.

—Five men of the name of John Smith are members of the Arkansas legislature, and the coincidence is said at times to be a serious impediment to the routine of legislation.

—The statement published in some of the newspapers, that Miss Anna E. Dickinson will shortly make her appearance on the stage, in the character of Joan of Arc, is denied, that lady having no such purpose.

—John H. Farrington, who was connected with James H. Ingersoll for participating in ring frauds and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in Sing Sing was released last Saturday, having served out his full term.

—Judge McKean is going after the Polygamists right lively. Another first wife has been allowed alimony and her attorney's expenses. That's a good way to bring these fellows to time.

—The amount of indemnity promised by Spain to the United States in the settlement of the Virginius affair is Eighty Thousand dollars and not Eighteen Thousand dollars as erroneously printed.

—Theo. Burchfield, of Altoona, who was recently removed by Gov. Hartranft from the command of a militia company in that city, has been re-elected by the company to his former position.

—The other night Mr. Geo. Zeiders, of Hummelstown, awoke and found his bedroom filled with smoke. An adjoining room was all ablaze. It had caught from a tallow dip. The flames were extinguished.

—The total receipts of the trans-Atlantic steamship companies plying between New York and Europe were only $36,153,885 in 1874, against $37,577,250 in 1873, a decrease of $27,423,365.

—An Iowa lady concludes an anti-suffrage lecture as follows: "You may look at this matter in whatever light you like, but simmer it down and it is but a quarrel with the Almighty that we are not all men."

—The Lonisville *Courier-Journal*, of recent date, says that the prospect for an increase in the tax on tobacco has greatly increased orders, and given a general impetus to the factories in that neighborhood.

—There were printed during the year 1874, twenty-eight millions one hundred and fifty-nine thousand copies of the *Public Ledger*, average over ninety thousand copies daily for the three hundred and thirteen days on which the paper was printed.

—John Henry Lane, (colored) was arrested at Harrisburg, on Thursday, for striking Henry Meyers, a boy, across the eye with a loaded whip, inflicting a wound which may result in depriving the lad of the sight of the eye.

—A short time ago Mr. M. W. McMillan, of Pittsburg, took into his family a friendless boy named Charles Anderson, and on Tuesday night he eloped taking with him, three gold watches, two rings and some silver coin.

—Owing to the excessive charges for freights on lumber, the Emporium *Independent* says parties along the line of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad are making preparations to raft their boards and trust their luck on the river.

—Philadelphia ought to be satisfied this year with the appropriations by congress for their city. $750,000 for a new post office building; $355,000 for the centennial exposition, $200,000 for League Island, and about $300,000 for other purposes.

—The destruction of the forests in southern Indiana has approached such dimensions as to excite serious alarm among the resident population, who have to travel forty to fifty miles every time they catch a horse thief, in order to find a tree high enough to hang him on.

—Dan Rice, the showman, has filed a petition in the District Court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania to be adjudged a bankrupt. He declares that his assets are all comprised in the clothes that he wears, while his liabilities are about $100,000.

—A general complaint from the whole of York county is a want of water. The streams are froz n solid, and what rain fell and snow melted, all ran off over the surface of the ground. Many farmers are experiencing considerable difficulty in keeping their live stock supplied with water.

—Horace McCaffey was on Saturday committed to the Norristown jail, on the charge of setting fire to a barn adjoining the rolling mill at Conshohocken, along the Reading railroad. It is alleged that he was a disappointed workingman who has been formerly employed in the mill.

—In Philadelphia on Sunday morning, a man apparently forty years of age, medium height, full dark brown beard, brown hair, and dressed in black coat, vest and pantaloons, brown overcoat and gaiter shoes, committed suicide by drowning.

—The Union foundry and machine company of Catasauqua, have increased their working hours from eight to ten hours a day. They appear to be very busy, and are at present shipping large quantities of castings to different points.

—Edward Schoener, a young man aged about eighteen years, while out "logging" near Tamaqua, was seized with a violent fit of coughing, fell over and began to froth at the mouth, and was soon a corpse. It is presumed he died of heart disease.

—Nine years ago an undertaker made a coffin for a man in Washington township, Berks county. The man still lives, and the grave receptacle occupies a place under his roof. If the boys were of an active turn of mind, they would put runners on that casket, and convert it into a bobsled.

—The Allentown *News* says: It is reported from a very reliable source that on Wednesday the Allentown Iron company sold the entire immense quantity of pig iron, consisting of 23,000 tons, for $22 per ton. The transaction as reported involves the payment on the part of the purchasers of the sum of $507,000.

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, March 4, 1875.

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

THE Peach buds of Western New York are said to uninjured. Good

THE public debt statement, for February shows a decrease of, $1,680,183 12. The total decrease since June 20, 1874, is $5,772,251 99.

AS THE new County bill now stands in the House, it will require a population of forty-seven thousand to form a new County.

OUR esteemed and intelligent correspondent, "CASTELAR," calls public attention to one of the most enormous evils which now menace our legislative halls. The denizens of "newspaper row" may well be termed bandits.

THE Civil Rights Bill passed the U. S. Senate on Friday last, just as it came from the House. It was vigorously opposed by Senator CARPENTER and one or two other Republicans. Both of the able Senators from this State supported the measure.

GLADSTONE is again worrying the peace of Archbishop Manning and boldly charges that the Romish Church condemns liberty of the church and of the press. Having laid aside statesmanship he has donned the weapons of learning and logic, to confuse and circumvent his Romish opposers.

IN THE session of the U. S. Senate which is to commence to-morrow, not one of the old members will be more missed than Hon. JOHN SCOTT. His eminent ability, unswerving integrity, and fine social qualities have endeared him to all with whom he has been brought in contact; while his devotion to the interests of his State and party have rendered him invaluable as a Senator. It cannot be that such a man will long be allowed to occupy the private station.

HON. A. G. RIDDLE has filed, in the District Columbia Law Courts, suits against eight persons shown by the Way and Means Committee investigation to have received money belonging to the Pacific Mail Company to lobby the Subsidy bill. The names of the parties and the amounts received are: Charles Abert, $7,000 H. Cormick, $5,000; Amos B. Corwin, $2,600; Hamilton G. Fant, $12,000; J. H. Percy, $11,000; Donn Piatt, $5,000; W. B. Shaw, $15,000.

TOO THIN.—In looking over the proceedings of the legislature, we notice that the model temperance (?) member from this county, Maj. TERRY, steadfastly voted with the whisky men until the final vote when he discovered that the bill had passed without his vote, when he voted with the opponents of the bill. Such a course justly entitles him to the scorn of men of all parties. It is well known that he sympathizes fully with the whisky-drinking, rowdy element of society, and pledged himself to aid in securing a repeal of the local-option law, and his double dealing with the question will not blind the eyes of temperance men. His vote against the reasonable amendment offered providing that the repeal should not affect counties where the majority had voted in favor of no license until 1876, was in flagrant violation of the wishes of a majority of the people of this county, and the deception attempted by voting against the repeal when he saw that enough members had voted to carry the bill, will not restore him to favor with honest men.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Only about two weeks more of the session of the Legislature remains, and yet but little business has been accomplished. The following bills have passed both Houses finally and constitute the work of the Session thus far:

HOUSE BILL 21. An act to repeal an act supplementary to an act entitled an act relative to roads and highways in Fulton and Salisbury township in Lancashire county, approved March 16th, 1858, extending the same to Providence township, in said county, approved Feb. 5, 1869.

SENATE 1. Relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of magistrates courts in the city of Philadelphia.

SENATE 9. An act supplementary, to the act approved January 2, 1874 entitled "an act authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed, shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association, except under certain circumstances," authorizing such association to use a common seal in the execution of deeds, bonds, mortgages, and to acknowledge such instruments by their Chairman and Treasurer.

SENATE 11. Relating to returns of writs and other process in courts which are abolished or changed by the provisions of the constitutnon.

SENATE 27. To define and punish the crime of kidnapping and concealing children for the purpose of extorting money. This bill affixes severe penalties for the crime of kidnapping, but is to apply only to crimes of this sort, committed in the future.

The local option repeal bill has passed the House, but has not yet been acted upon in the Senate.

The new County bill has not yet got through the House.

The inefficiency of Speaker PATTERSON, has greatly retarded business, but the democratic majority are anxious for some excuse for an extra session next winter, in order to filch another thousand dollars each from the State Treasury.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Under the above caption, *Harper's Weekly* prints the following vigorous editorial. It is well known that the *Weekly* is not at all friendly to the administration of Gen. GRANT, and its utterances on the subject treated, are therefore entitled to much greater weight with those who sympathize with it, on account of its opposition to him.

Let the reader give the article a fair perusal, and then ask himself if it is not sober, earnest truth.

"More than three months have passed since the autumn elections. It is time to consider what evidence there is from the acts and deeds of the Democratic party since the victory in its name at the polls that it is a party with a new spirit and purpose, and not the same old organization that sustained slavery, plunged the country into war, and resisted the guarantees of equal rights in reconstruction. The first thing that is observable is the fact of a very general alarm at the prospect of a Democratic victory in 1876, and an alarm which is not in the least relieved, but greatly increased, by what are seen to be mistakes of policy upon the part of Republicans. The alarm springs from the perception that while the Democratic party insists upon conciliation, it aims only to conciliate the late disaffected class in the Southern States; that while it preaches the golden rule and brotherly love, it sees the negro hunted and harried without protest; and that it chiefly honors those who were known during the war as Copperheads or Confederates. The fact that they may be its ablest men is not re-assuring in view of other facts.

The Democrats have returned one hundred and twelve ex-Confederate soldiers to Congress. The Southern States, with Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky, elect one hundred and thirty-eight members. Of these all but twenty-six are from the late Confederate army. This fact alone disposes of the Democratic assertion that the Republican policy is one of hatred and revenge, and that the party rejects conciliation and insist upon tyranny. When the war ended it was left in absolute control of the government. It could have dictated any terms, and the country would have acquiesced. But not a drop of blood did it shed in vengeance. It established no system of confiscation. It merely made every man free and a citizen, and embodied his rights in the fundamental law. This was not very iniquitous. It was a magnanimity unparalleled in history; and had it been met in the same spirit by the Democratic party, the peace and happiness of the country would have been assured.

But that party bent upon its own interest and not upon the welfare of the country, sought in every way to perplex reconstruction and bring it to naught. The recent story of the Southern States is familiar. If the Republicans have committed great errors, if frauds and military coercion can be urged against them, equal frauds, with political murder and terrorism—the Ku Klux, the White League, massacres, and open bloody revolution in New Orleans last September—can be truthfully alleged against the Democratic party. That under absolute Democratic domination in the Southern States a Republican would be no safer now than an abolitionist before the war is asserted in a private letter printed in the New York *Times*, and in the state of Southern society such as a late number of the *Nation* described, nothing is more probable. Meanwhile, in other parts of the country the Democratic party sends typical Copperheads, like Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, to the Senate, and supersedes Mr. Schurz, the apostle of the Democracy as it pretends to be, by a gentleman of whom nothing is known but that he was an uncompromising Confederate general. We do not recall such facts reproachfully. The more sincere were the convictions of these gentlemen, the less should they be intrusted with the control of the government.

"Simultaneously events in Louisiana have elicited from the press and orators of the Democratic party a vituperation of the Administration, and especially of General Sheridan, the ferocious tone of which shows that it is the outburst of a long-pent hatred of that officer, who owes all his distinction to his illutrious service in the war. We have certainly not justified his 'banditti' dispatch But we have never doubted that it was the indignant outburst of an honest soldier plainly unfit for civil administration. But never by any Democratic newspaper or orator were the treachery of Davis and Lee and the wretched Twiggs, or the unspeakable infamies of Andersonville and Belle Isle, or the massacres of innocent men at New Orleans in 1865, at Conshatta, and at Colfax, so denounced as the dispatch of General Sheridan. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, declared in the Senate that this gallant, soldier, who has done more than the whole Democratic party to keep this republic free, was 'unfit to breathe the free air of the republic,' as reported in the papers, but, according to the *Record*, 'Who shall say whether he is even fit to breathe the air of a republican government?' Who is Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, who thus denounces Sheridan and extols freedom? He is the Senator of a State in which he and his political friends maintained human slavery as long as they could, and a leader of the party whose sole policy for more than a generation was to make this a slave republic.

"Meanwhile, in the session of Congress now closing, the conduct of the Democrats, who have a majority in the next House, shows the old tone—the tone which Democratic success would restore to the government. The episode of Mr. John Young Brown's performance, for which he received the censure of the House through the Speaker, and the earnest efforts of the Democratic party to shield him from that censure after his plain prevarication, show the fire of the old feeling still burning—a fire which is not likely to ripen concord and tranquility should it by success extend and obtain the mastery. Where in all the orations and resolutions and leading articles of the Democratic party for the last ten years is found any word of hearty American satisfaction that the rebellion of slavery was defeated, and that every man within the national domain is free?

"Again, and as another significant sign of the times, there is the conduct of the Democratic party in Illinois and Missouri in regard to the public schools. In the State of New York the Roman Catholic hostility to the public school system has always depended upon that party. It has been always the Democratic policy to win the Irish vote, and to do it by grants and favors to the Roman Church. The Democratic gifts of the public money and property in this State to that sect have been enormous. The party does not dare to oppose the Roman priesthood to the point of incurring their hostility, and its organs revile the exposure of priestly politics as an attack upon religious liberty. But should the common school system ever be overthrown, it will be by the Democratic party, as the price of the Catholic vote. The first measure is the sectarian division of the school fund, and the Democratic movement to this end, especially in Illinois, is already powerful and threatening.

"These and such as these are the signs of the time. Do they suggest the wisdom of a Democratic restoration? That a party strongest in the slums of great cities and weakest in the most industrious and prosperous parts of the country is not more truly representative of American character and intelligence than its opponent is obvious. That the Democratic party of the Union is in any degree whatever more faithful to law, more respectful of the Constitution, more jealous of liberty, or more resolved upon justice than the Republican is simply absurd. Could the policy of Andrew Johnson have been carried out, and the Democratic plan of restoration, as shown in the black codes and vagrant laws, have been adopted, the situation of the country, unhappy as it is many ways, would have been intolerable. The maintenance of the Republican organization, which is the only one under which the election of 1876 can be contested, is therefore indispensible.

"No man who has been a supporter of the party during and since the war, however deeply he may regret what he thinks the serious errors that imperil its ascendency, can contemplate the possible success of the Democrat without profound uneasiness, and in the actual alternative that is offered he will not readily renounce the only political organization around which those who can defeat the Democracy may be rallied. On the other hand, the condition of that rally is plain to the dullest mind. The elections have shown that Republicans will not 'go it blind,' nor stick through thick and thin to whatever may be done in the name of the party. Nothing is more evident than that a dangerous minority of Republicans—very many more than those who hold the balance of power—would even think Democratic success a preferable evil to a Republican policy of desperation or of doubtful constitutionality inspired by political sharpers and toadies. The conciliation of firm adherence to declared principles, trust in the American doctrine of lawful local government, the statecraft which, like the sailor's skill, makes even a head-wind serve, strict regard for the indispensible conditions of free government, patience, tact, forbearance, are essential to a policy that shall reunite the Republican party. The times are critical. Republicans are independent. Let the leaders be wise, and they will find themselves supported by all the old conviction and enthusiasm.

THE ROBBER'S DEN.

This is not a romance, but a true story; and the Robber's Den is situated, not in the recesses of a dark forest, in a cavern under ground, with its entrance carefully concealed, but is to be found to day, beneath the dome of the capitol of the nation; in the City of Washington, District of Columbia. The robbers live in fine houses of their own, or board at the best hotels, and drink the costliest wines. Do not think we refer to Congressmen; nothing is farther from our thoughts; and here we desire to say that, chiefly owing to the robberies committed by these brigands, and the coercion they have used, and the falsehoods they have published, robber like, to cover up their tracks, and divert public attention from themselves, Congress has unjustly been brought into disrepute, and some people have been made to believe the slanderous tales which these free-booters have told, and have come to think that the two houses of Congress are so corrupt that they deserve driving out, as Cromwell drove out the long Parliment. Call to mind the men who have represented this district in Congress—John Laporte, David Wilmot, Galusha A. Grow, Henry W. Tracy, Ulysses Mercur, F. C. Bunnell, J. D. Strawbridge. We have all known some of these men personally; and we know that all of them have had a good reputation for honesty and integrity. Even their political enemies never questioned their honesty. Do you suppose the Bradford district is the only one in the United States which has been fortunate enough to obtain honest men to represent it? The idea is preposterous. The average Congressman is as honest as the people he represents; and our people have not the vanity to believe they are superior to all others in virtue and intelligence.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy investigation, has fully disclosed what many have long suspected, that *the correspondents of the great city newspapers, now constitute, and have for a long time constituted, the most powerful lobby that ever congregated at any capitol*, and the most corrupt and unscrupulous band of pirates ever got together since Kid dispersed his crew and burned his ship. Their great power is derived from the papers which they represent, which defend them when assailed, hide their crimes from the people, suffer them to lay this blackmail, and, we were going to say, share in their plunder.

So great is the power of these bandits, and the terror they have inspired by their infamous deeds, and the position they occupy as the furnishers of the congressional news for all the chief papers in the United States, that no congressman, or man who aspires to be one, would care to write as we have written, and tell the truth about the den of robbers as he believes it; because he knows by so doing he would incur the displeasure, and be denounced by these great city papers, which are taken and read in his district, to the detriment of the country papers, which, though of smaller dimensions, and humbler appearance, are far superior to them in honesty and truthfullness.

No railroad company or other corporation, ever approached the doors of Congress for legislation, without being told by these buccaneers that they were the power behind the throne, and the grand custodians of Congressmen's votes; and that no measure, whether necessary or not, could ever be passed without first obtaining their consent by the payment of large sums of money. They enlarge on the power of the press, and the necessity of securing its support in favor of the proposed legislation, and do not hesitate to threaten its hostility, in case their demands are not acceded to.

According to the testimony of Irwin, the agent of the Pacific Mail Company, $750,000 were paid by him besides large sums by other parties, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $1,000,000, to get the subsidy bill passed. This enormous sum nearly all went into the pockets of newspaper men—correspondents and editors—not a dollar can be traced into the hands of a congressman. Schumacker, who received a large sum, though a Democratic Congressman now, was not a member at the time the bill was before the house. Having sold themselves for a certain sum to be paid on the passage of the bill, as in the Pacific Mail case, the lobby thieves set about the job of putting it through. The first thing to be done is to write the measure up in glowing colors and show its advantages to the people and the necessity of securing them immediately. The next step is to approach Congressmen, and tell them that the press and the people are in favor of the measure, and that "the voice of the people is the voice of God," that no member who regards his own interest can afford to stand in the way of the press and the people, and should he venture to do so he would be overwhelmed and trodden under foot and have his place in Congress filled by some other man. Is it strange that this band of Corsairs should have power to influence legislation, and compel members to vote against their conviction? Their pens are sharper than the assassin's dagger, and more to be feared; for in one hour they can destroy character, reputation—everything a man holds dear.

The subsidy bill was a proper measure, except that the amount of the subsidy was too great to be paid for carrying the mails, and no doubt was made greater at the suggestion of these Algerines, who desired the company to have plenty of funds, out of which to pay them the promised tribute.

Why do the great newspapers employ dishonest men for their Washington correspondents? There is an insane rivalry among them to publish the news in advance of each other, and hence they employ creatures who do not hesitate at any means to obtain it for them, even to the stealing of important papers and documents, public and private. A few years ago the New York *Tribune* published an important treaty, while it was still under discussion in the Senate, with closed doors, in secret session. It had been stolen, copied and returned. The correspondent of another paper, who understood telegraphy, discovered an out-of-the way place in the capitol building where the telegraph wires were brought in, and practiced for some time taking all the messages off the wires, and publishing such as suited his purpose. We call them robbers, instead of journalists and gentleman. To obtain such large sums of money by such means as they have employed, is just as wicked and more dishonorable, than to go out on the public highway with pistol in hand and demand the purses of travelers. The "great" papers are fast loosing the confidence of the people, and the influence which they once possessed, and unless they soon dissolve all connection with their Washington correspondents, and turn over a new leaf, they will sink under a load of infamy, which they deserve.

CASTELAR.

THE LOUISIANA REPORT.

The report of Messrs WHEELER, HOAR and FRYE, of the Louisiana Committee is admitted on all hands to be the fairest and most exhaustive document on the subject of southern affairs, yet given to the public, and will be endorsed by the intelligent portion of community as the truth in regard to the condition of the various parties in Louisiana. We regret that its great length precludes the possibility of our giving it a place in the columns of the REPORTER; but we subjoin the conclusion arrived at by the committee in their report to congress:

CONCLUSION OF THE COMMITTEE.

On the whole case we are of opinion:

First—That there has been and is on the part of the party calling themselves "The White Man's Party in Louisiana," a purpose to take possession by force and fraud of the State Government, without regard to the question of who may have the numerical majority of a fair election.

Second—That in the execution of this purpose they have refrained and will refrain from the use of no instrument which are designed to accomplish it, whether those instruments be murder, fraud, civil war, or coercion of laborers by employers.

Third—While there are many men in that party of more moderate views, who do not themselves use nor approve these unlawful means, such men desire the accomplishment of the same end, and are powerless to restrain their more violent associates.

Fourth—Three causes have made it easier to unite so large a number of whites in Louisiana in this purpose, and have rendered it more difficult to unite the best men among them in opposition. The fact that the administration party of Louisiana is made up by massing together almost the whole negro vote, with a few whites, largely from other States; the fact that there has been great maladminstration by Republican officials; the belief honestly entertained by large numbers of the white people of Louisiana that they have been twice defrauded of the result of elections in which they had been successful.

Fifth—While all those things are great evils, much to be deplored, and likely to exasperate any people, the course of the whites themselves has tended to bring them about and inflame them. The simple and peaceful remedies of obedience to law, argument, and decent treatment, for their opponents, would, if they had pursued them, have proved effectual long ago.

Sixth—While we believe Gov. Kellogg to have received a majority of the votes in 1872, and while we believe there was violence and fraud which frustrated the will of the people in many of the parishes in 1875, the illegal order of Judge Durell, and the illegal conduct of the Returning Board in attempting to cure one wrong by another, naturally inflamed the popular discontent, and lent plausibility to the complainants.

Seventh—There has been indisputably much corruption in State and local administration in Louisiana. For this the Republicans, especially under Warmouth's rule, are largely responsible, although in numerous instances their opponents have been equally to blame.

Eighth—The effect of all this has been to put an end to the authority of law in a large portion of Louisiana, to deprive the negro of his freedom of suffrage, and wholly to destroy the value of the methods provided by law for securing fairness at elections and ascertaining their results. This state of things overthrows republican government in Louisiana, and seriously menaces the whole country.

Ninth—A new election held at this time under national authority is not desirable; it is not wished for by either side, and would inflame and augment the evil now existing.

Tenth—It is the duty of congress to use such powers as are vested in it by the constitution; it should recognize the lawful governor of Louisiana by express resolution. We think William Pitt Kellogg the choice of the majority of the voters of Louisiana, and that he should be recognized accordingly. Congress should provide further safe-guards for holding elections and ascertaining the result, if any can be derived.

Eleventh—But these remedies are at the best temporary and superficial, curing the symptoms but not the disease. Efficient aid to the State to establish public education would have gone to prevent the evil, and may yet effect a cure. The public sentiment of the rest of the country, without distinction of party, may do much to remove, as it has already done much to aggravate, the evils in Louisiana. The people should understand that all the authority lodged in the General Government to preserve republican government and to protect the rights of all its citizens will be kindly but fearlessly and steadily exerted, and that no party in this country will accept the alliance of men who are seeking power by such methods as we have been compelled to describe. Unless this can be done the free institutions of the whole United States will not long survive the destruction of those in the South.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Both branches of the legislature of Louisiana have requested the special committee of this House to investigate the circumstances attending the election and returns thereof in that State for the year 1874, and whereas said committee have unanimously reported that the Returning Board of that State, in canvassing and compiling said returns and promulgating the result, wrongfully applied an erroneous rule of law, by reason of which persons were awarded seats in the House of Representatives to which they were not entitled, and persons entitled to seats were deprived of them.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the House of Representatives of Louisiana to take the necessary steps to remedy the great injustice, and to place the persons rightfully entitled in their seats.

Resolved, That William Pitt Kellogg be recognized as the Governor of the State of Louisiana until the end of the term of office fixed by the constitution of that State.

(Signed.) GEO. F. HOAR,
WM. A. WHEELER,
WM. P. FRYE.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1875.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

The present Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania is now in the second year of its existence. Under our new Constitution the October elections, which in former years determined Presidential issues, are no longer held; and as the people of this Commonwealth desire that the adage "as goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union," shall continue with as much force of truth as heretofore, the strongest efforts will be made by both parties to win in the struggle for Governor next fall, upon the presumption that whichever party carries the State in November, 1875, that party will surely carry it in November, 1876, and that the twenty-nine electoral votes of Pennsylvania will decide the Presidential contest of next year. This is the reasoning of the leading politicians of the State, and nominations for State officers will be made in accordance with that theory.

The Republicans practically have but one candidate—the present Executive of the State, Gen. John F. Hartranft—although Philadelphia will elect a delegation in the interest of Mayor Stokley, who will vote solidly for the Mayor, with no other purpose in view than giving him a "good send off" for the nomination at the expiration of Hartranft's second term—in the event of his re-election.

Luzerne will warmly press the claims of Winthrop W. Ketchum, Congressman elect from the Luzerne District. They will argue that while the tidal wave of 1874 shipwrecked Republican candidates for Congress in all close districts, and in many where the majority was really large, Ketchum manfully stemmed the tide, and in a district that gave 2,000 Democratic majority for the State ticket, scored a majority of 800 for himself.

Allegheney will endeavor to harmonize her disturbant elements by presenting a solid front for Senator Graham, as the candidate of her choice for Governor; and after her turbulent spirits are quited will, like Philadelphia, wheel into line for Hartranft, who, in accordance with party usages, must become the standard-bearer of his party.

The strongest m n yet named by the Democrats are Senator Buckalew, Col. Noyes, of Clinton, Judge Ross, of Montgomery, and Senator Playford, of Fayette.

That class of Democrats represented by the old gentleman who wears a swallow-tail blue coat, with gilt mountings, and a three-ounce fob seal, will support Senator Buckalew; the young Democracy will rally round Playford, and Noyes will be as strong as either of them, while Ross will have a following respectable in numbers, and strong in its rough and tumble character.

Another fraction is to be considered in this problem of Pennsylvania politics, is the probable candidacy of Ex-Gov. Curtin. It is now only a complex fraction, and though it may not be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$, yet Aleck. McClure, who is superior at developing whole numbers from common or complex fractions, is entirely satisfied that this fraction will produce an integer. He regards it about in this manner: Curtin as a component part of the candidate to be nominated for Governor, becomes, by the accretion of the strength of Buckalew and Noyes, who will withdraw in his favor, the whole number of the fractional part, which may be represented by No. 1. By carrying the State for Governor this year, he will develop sufficient strength to carry himself into Tilden's cabinet; in the event of the latter's promotion from Albany to the White House. With Curtin a Cabinet Minister, and McClure—but the best laid schemes of mice, and even of men, frequently miscarry, and should Hartranft be re-elected, the bottom falls out of the Curtin basket, and the eggs are smashed and the counted chickens come to grief.

JAY COOKE & CO.

It is now about eighteen months since the failure of this firm, and nothing has been done to liquidate their liabilities, except the payment of a 5-cent piece upon each dollar of indebtedness, and a proposition to distribute a proportionate amount of "Jay-bird" securities, of a character as doubtful as the financial standing of the bankrupts themselves; but before even these almost worthless securities—mostly. Northern Pacific Railroad bonds—could be distributed, some one in the interest of the Northern Pacific company nominally, but in reality in the interest of the bankrupt firm, claims that Jay Cooke & Co. were subscribers to the stock of the N. P. R. R. Co. for a large amount; that their subscription has not been paid; that they are bound to pay it, and that the bonds held by the bankrupts ought to be applied towards the payment of the subscription on that stock.

Judge Cadwallader, after hearing the petition of counsel representing the N. P. Co., informed the trustee that any distribution of stock to creditors would be at his own risk; and it looks as though Jay Cooke & Co., as owners of the Northern Pacific Company, would get nearly all the assets of Jay Cooke & Co., the bankrupt bankers, excepting that little 5-cent piece on the dollar. This firm is expecting to be discharged from bankruptcy at an early day, with a good character, and will probably resume business again.

THOS. A. SCOTT VS. JOHN W. GARRETT.

In Sept., 1874, a number of railroad officials, representing what are called the grand-trunk lines, met at Saratoga and entered into a compact to maintain certain high rates for freight traffic and passenger fares. A month ago John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio company, stepped down and out from the "Saratoga Compact," and in the interest of producers West, and consumers East, and the travelling public everywhere, reduced the rates of fares and freight about 40 per cent. This action of the Baltimore president has "riled" Thos. A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who has retaliated by refusing to carry passengers over that division of the Pennsylvania Railroad extending from Philadelphia to New York, on through tickets sold by the Baltimore and Ohio company. This action causes a delay of several hours in Philadelphia for all such passengers, and a vexatious disarrangement of freight traffic.

It is an ugly quarrel as it now stands, and, excepting among stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company, I find few sympathizing with Col. Scott. The end of it will doubtless be a compromise, by which lower freights and travelling rates will be secured. I trust, however, that under the general railroad law of Pennsylvania Mr. Garrett will be enabled to build a competing line from this city to New York, which, with his probable acquisition of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Line, will give him a through line from New York to Chicago, Washington and the South.

A DREADFUL PRACTICE.

It is the practice with a number of our leading retail establishments in this city to treat their lady customers to a glass of wine when they make shopping visits, especially during very cold weather, like that we have had this winter. A few days ago an estimable young married lady, residing in Camden, N. J, came across the river to do some shopping. She visited the dry-goods house where she usually makes her purchases, and after buying what she wanted, was handed a glass of wine. She returned after leaving that store, in a few minutes, to purchase something that she had overlooked, and was handed another glass of wine. Not being accustomed to drinking, the liquor went to her head, and she began wandering around town, and scon landed at Sixth and Bedford streets, the lowest neighborhood in Philadelphia. Here she was seen by a man on the look-out for such cases, who was leading her to a house of prostitution, when he was overtaken by policeman John Daffy, and the lady rescued.

As the woman was too much intoxicated to give her name or residence, she was taken to the 19th district police station. Seventy-six dollars were found in her posession, a handsome gold watch and diamond rings. A few hours after she recovered, and her husband was telegraphed for who had in the meantime been searching everywhere for her; and at 4 o'clock the next morning he arrived at the police station and took his wife, aged only 22 years, and the mother of two children, home. The husband is one of the leading business men of Camden, and had it not have been for policeman Duffy, the lady would have been robbed and outraged, and it may have been murdered. The Camden family is too respectable to name, but if the husband prosecutes the dealer, it will not be libellous to name him in double-leaded caps as a tradesman who gave his customers drugged wines.

The average yield per acre of corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes is greater in Penna. than in Illinois by 15—3—7—6—6, and 29 bushels respectively. In values an acre in corn yields $15 more in Penna. than in Illinois; $7.48 in wheat; $1.95 in rye; $5.51 in oats; $6.51 in barley; $5.56 in buckwheat; and $20.61 in potatoes.

J. W. F.

HALF A MILLION LOST BY FIRE.

SCRANTON, Feb. 27.—The extensive locomotive shops, known as the Cliff Works, situated south of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad passenger depot at Scranton, and owned by the Dickson Manufacturing Company, took fire about 3.30 o'clock this morning, and were completely destroyed. The buildings contained very valuable machinery, as well as three new lomotives just completed and materials to put together eleven others. The loss is not less than $500,000, on which there is an insurance of $185,000, principally in New York companies. Two hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment, some of whom lost their tools in the building. The fire is supposed to have accidently started in the office, and had gained great headway before it was discovered by the watchman, a new hand put on yesterday, the regular watchman being sick.

HERE is the kind of literature placed before the young Southerner. The extract is from a primer issued from the New Orleans *Bulletin* office, and we leave our readers to judge what will be the character of the citizens thus educated:

"This is the picture of a soldier. He is a General. The General says: "I am not afraid." See how he struts.—Do you not wish you were a General? It is a fine thing to be a General? * * * * Here is the picture of a bandit.—See, the General wants to do something to the bandit, Will he kill the bandit, or will he write a letter? No, he will not write a letter, he will send a telegram. * * * This is the portrait of a President. A cat can look at a President. See, there is a Congress. The Congress is afraid of the President. The President can make a Governor, and he can make a Legislature. * * Here is the portrait of a Governor. The Governor loves the bonds, and the Governor loves the people's money; but the Governor would not take the people's money for anything in the world. We have a *de facto* Governor. He is a very good man. The people love him. He is very pious. He loves the President and the President loves him. If your hair was kinky and your skin black, you might some day be a Governor. See, the General, the Governor and the President are all running. What makes them all run so? Are they afraid? Yes, they are afraid of the banditti."

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT FROM FIRST OF MARCH.—Half the two story dwelling on Church Street. Range in kitchen, abundance of water, good garden, rent low. Inquire of
MRS. H. M. MYER.
Cor. Poplar & 2d St.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Julius Wolff, late of Towanda, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate must present them to him duly authenticated, for settlement.
WM. WOLFF,
March 4-75. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of C. W. Scott in the Orphan's Court of Bradford County.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court to distribute funds in the hands of administrator of said estate will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Troy borough, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all persons having claims upon said funds, must present them or be forever debarred from coming in upon the same.
WM. E. CHILSON,
Mch 4-75-w4. Auditor.

WANTED!

ACTIVE AND RESPONSIBLE AGENTS

to

CANVASS BRADFORD COUNTY,

For the sale of the best

WHEEL HORSE HAY RAKE

in the World.

Address C. H. TARBELL,
March 1-75-w2. Towanda, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford county, Pa., will be sold at public sale, on the premises in Asylum township, in said county, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of MARCH, A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, property of late Jeremiah Sickler, dec'd, to-wit: Bounded on the north by lands of W. R. Stores, on the east by W. R. Stores and Reuben Sickler, on the south by Reuben Sickler, and on the west by Myron W. Kilmer; containing forty-four (44) acres of land, more or less. The improvements are one (1) frame house, one (1) plank house, and a good barn, 30x40, with a good chance for underground stabling. Said farm is situated in Asylum township, on the road leading from Towanda to Frenchtown, is 4 miles from Towanda, and 1½ miles from Standing Stone depot, on the Lehigh Valley R. R., is handy to school and meetings, and is in a good state of cultivation.

TERMS of sale: $100, upon the property being struck down; $400 on confirmation of sale, and balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from confirmation. G. W. KILMER,
Feb. 27-75. Administrator.

TRIAL LIST.—March Term at Troy, 1875.

Eleazer Pomeroy vs. C. C. McClelland.....issue
F H Persons vs J Wolf.....appeal
A C Moore vs John