NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—The financial crisis in Canada is ended.

—Mathieu, the great French astronomer is dead.

—In Cuba, the insurgents are enlisting the negroes.

—Houston, Texas, is to have a "pris moidal" one rail railway.

—A State Senator of Virginia, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for petit larceny.

—MacMahon again talks of resigning the Presidency of the French Republic.

—Advices from Asia Minor indicate that 20,000 people have died in that country from famine.

—Mr. F. Alexander, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has resigned that office.

—Sir Arthur Helps, the well-known English author died Sunday last in London, aged 58 years.

—Mr. F. Thomas, the Plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru, proposes to leave for home in this month.

—The Luzerne court has decided that representative Shonk can keep his seat; and that M'Carty can't come into the house.

—The loss of Mr. Dubois, of Williamsport by the burning of his lumber is set down at $60,000.

—Henry Hipple, esq., a well known and deserving citizen of Lock Haven, died in that place last week aged sixty-seven years.

—Four hundred and eighty-seven divorces were granted in Maine last year—about half of them for desertions.

—A $1,400,000 tract deed has just been put on record in Denver. Rich men have to study arithmetic out there.

—It requires $80,000 less this year than it did last, to pay the interests on the State debt.

—Senator Morton of Indiana, who has been a cripple from paralysis for many years, is now expected to get well.

—Senator Isaac P. Christiancy, the new Senator from Michigan, studied law with Edward M. Stanton.

—The attorneys of ex-Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, have filed his petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities amount $94,451 50.

—A line of steamers has been established to run between Izabel and Belize to connect with the Royal Mail steamers to Europe.

—A motion will be made in the House of Commons, London, to adjourn over for the Easter holidays from March 22 to April 5.

—Dispatches from Havana announce two battles having taken place between the Spanish troops and the Cuban insurgents.

—By way of Panama we learn that Dr Piggott's claims for damages for false imprisonment have been referred to Bogota for settlement.

—The Government has received the sum of $16,310 from the people of Salvador in aid of the sufferers from the recent earthquake in Guatemala.

—A conflagration at Callo on the 13th instant destroyed the stores of O'Connor & Co. and Bryce, Grace & Co. The total loss by the fire was $188,000.

—March came in like a whole menagerie of lions. Unless the lamb and lion story is a lyin' story, he will go out like a million sheep.

—The French Minister of Justice has discovered, to his disgust, that a young woman executed in Paris thirty years ago was innocent.

—According to recent statistics gathered by the Board of Health there are in Brooklyn 23,533 people who have not been vaccinated.

—Ex-Senator Benjamin Wade, it is said, will probably be the Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio.

—The South Boston Chemical Works, owned by Hodge, College, Peckham & Co. were burned last Wednesday night. Loss, $15,000.

—Our exchanges are worrying themselves now about Kalakaua, and wonder how he dodges his wife's cross-examination. Why not vice versa.

—Owing to a sarcity of water, it was found necessary in Newton, N. H., the other day, to put out a fire with several barrels of cider.

—By the burning of the Asylum for the Insane, near Quebec, one of the violently crazy recovered her reason, and is now as sane as anybody.

—Advices from Buenos Ayres state that the place of the Catholic Archbishop, in that city, was sacked, and the houses of the Jesuits set on fire.

—The number of adult white men in the United States who cannot read or write is stated at 729,000; of women in the same predicament, 1,160,000.

—Texas towns are peculiar. An exasperated Dallas paper asks: "Is there no ordinance to prevent the firing of pistols as a means of alarm in cases of fire?"

—Among the appropriations by Congress was $750,000 for the Philadelphia Post Office building, and $200,000 for the erection of new works at League Island, Philadelphia.

—The revolution in Bolivia is ended, according to the news from La Paz to the 8th of January last, the constitutional government having gained the victory.

—Rev. Messrs. Moody and Sankey delivered exhortations at Agricultural Hall, Islington. It is estimated that 18,000 persons were assembled in and around the hall.

—The French Cabinet combination has failed owing to M. Buffet's refusal to enter the proposed Ministry. Another cheme to form a ministry led by M. Wallon has also failed.

—The Budget Committee of the Austrian Reichsrath have struck out the appropriation of $75,000 to defray the expenses of the representation of Austria at the Philadelphia Centennial.

—Two hotel keepers in Alexandra, Virginia, and one in Baltimore have closed their establishments because they feel that they cannot submit to the provisions of the Civil Rights bill.

—The Chicago bankers have presented a petition to the Illinois Legislature, asking that Washington's birthday and election days be declared legal holidays in that State.

—A bright lad, 8 years of age, named Clapp, died of brain fever recently at Bellston, and the disease is said to have been induced "by too close application to studies in school."

—Amos Clark, of Tennessee, upon his death bed expressed a wish that twelve fiddlers should stand around his grave and play "Old Dog Tray." The widow Clark saw it done.

—A Jackson, Tenn., man has built a house 7 feet high and 10 feet by 20 feet area, upon a wagon. It has two rooms and four windows, and accommodates his wife and three children.

—A couple were married in a Rock Island train as it was nearing Avoca last week. He and she stood in the aisle, and were made one in the most natural manner by a reverend fellow-traveler. "Sweet vale of Avoca!"

—Four colored men were admitted to seats in the dress circle at the new Memphis Theatre, in Memphis. The manager of the theatre did not feel inclined to contest their newly acquired privilege in the courts.

—Mary Smith died at the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in Baltimore, last Wednesday, at the age of 117. She was born in Baltimore county in 1758. Mrs. Susan Carr, colored, died in Brltimore last Friday, aged 105.

—Brown who is to be hanged at Pottsville on the 24th inst., for the murder of the old couple, named Kramer, made a confession of his guilt, and stated that he had no accomplice in the crime.

—A bride in Indiana, after the conclusion of the marriage ceremony stepped gracefully forward and requested the clergyman to give out the hymn: "This is the way I long have sought."

—It is stated that a party of United States Senators, including Senator Cameron, intend going to Mexico shortly, partly for pleasure, and partly to inspect the silver mines of Sonora and Chihuahua, and look after railroads they are pro[illegible]

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, March 18, 1875.

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

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania are hereby requested to assemble by their delegates in State Convention at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1875, in the Fulton Opera House, at the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer. Each Representative and Senatorial District will be entitled to the same representation as it has under the present apportionment for Senators and Representatives in the Legislature.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary. RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

THE NEW COUNTY BILL.

The bill providing for the formation of new counties has passed both branches of the legislature and will undoubtedly receive the sanction of the Governor, as it is a general law.

The new law provides that new counties may be erected with an area of 400 square miles and a population of 20,000. It is just what Mr. HERDIC desired, and will result in giving him his new county. For this state of affairs we are largely indebted to Senator ROCKWELL, who strenuously opposed a provision requiring the petition for a survey of a new county to designate the county seat. The Senator's action in the matter gives ground for more than a suspicion that Mr. HERDIC's public declaration that Mr. ROCKWELL was elected in his interest, was true. We hope he may be able to satisfactorily explain his position to his constituents, but in the absence of good proof to the contrary we must be permitted to believe that he has basely betrayed not only the people of Troy, but the whole county. Our readers will remember that we charged, during the last canvass, that Mr. ROCKWELL was a candidate in the interest of HERDIC's nefarious schemes to dismember the county.

We have not the full proceedings on the bill before us, but hope that our members in the lower House have preserved their integrity and can show a clear record.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.—The following are the main points in agreement made between our Government and Spain in regard to the Virginius affair:

First—The Spanish Government engage to deliver to that of the United States the sum of $80,000 in coin, or 400,000 pesetas, for the purpose of relief of the families or persons of the ships company and passengers aboard of the steamer Virginius.

Second—The Government of the United States engages to accept the sum mentioned in satisfaction of reclamations of any sort which, in the sense of pecuniary indemnification in this behalf, might otherwise be advanced against the Spanish Government.

Third—When the sum referred to in article 1 shall have been received, the President of the United States will proceed to distribute the same among the families or persons interested, in the form and manner which he may judge most equitable, without being obliged to give an account of this distribution to the Spanish Government.

Fourth—The payment of the $80,000 or 400,000 pesetas, shall be effected by the Spanish Government at Madrid, in specie, and in three periods of two months each—$30,000 or 150,000 pesetas for each of the first two instalments, and $20,000 or 100,000 pesetas in the last.

Fifth—The present agreement will be ratified by both of the undersigned as soon as his Excellency, the Representative of the United States, shall have presented his credential letters which accredit him as Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty, the King of Spain.

COL. MCCLURE's new paper, the Philadelphia *Daily Times*, made its appearance on Saturday morning. The *Times* is a large sheet of six wide colums to each of its four pages, is printed with clear new type on excellent paper, and makes a fine typographical appearance. All its departments are well arranged, and from the evidence of this initial number are ably equipped. Its business management is under the control of Mr. FRANK M'LAUGHLIN, who has extensive experience as a printer. With Col. MCCLURE's acknowledged ability as a political writer and experience as an editor, the *Times* must prove a success financially in such a field as Philadelphia now presents for his enterprise. However, Col. MCCLURE's brilliant intellect will not avail him in his effort to destroy the Republican party, neither will he succeed in annihilating General CAMERON.

ANDY JOHNSON is not yet quite ready to acknowledge himself a Democrat, nor to trust the Democratic party, as appears from the following answer to an invitation to stump New Hampshire for the Democracy in the late campaign:

DEAR SIR: I am too busy, and your weather is too lively for me, to think of going up to New Hampshire this winter. All our troubles have arisen from the Democratic attempt to break up the Union and overthrow the Constitution in 1861–5. The only obstacle to peace now is the refusal of the Democratic party to concede equal rights to all men. When I say that I am for equal rights, I mean it; but when you say it, you don't mean it. When the Democratic party gets right on this question then the Constitution will be safe and you can command the services of

Yours truly,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

IT is well in passing to call attention of our merchants and manufacturers and business men generally to the fact that every Democratic Representative in Congress cast his vote against the tariff and tax bill and opposed its passage to the end. And yet there are men blind enough to aid in elevating such a party to power!

NEW COUNTIES.

The following discussion of the new county bill took place in the Senate on Friday last:

The consideration of the bill providing for the establishment of new counties in this commonwealth came up on second reading.

On motion of Mr. Cooper the name of the governor was substituted for that of the auditor general whenever the same appeared in the bill.

Mr. Cooper moved to further amend the bill by striking out from the petitions for the erection of a new county the name of the township, borough, or district where the seat of justice shall be located."

Mr. M'Mullen said that it would not suit Herdic or Titusville to have the people vote on the location of the county seat. Ex-members and others were lobbying on the floor of the senate for the passage of the bill and he might be compelled to speak plainer and call by name the parties thus shamelessly engaged. Titusville was sinking into bankruptcy, and this measures as presented, was proposed to save her sinking fortunes.

Mr. Anderson denied the charge of bankruptcy and claimed Titusville was prosperous.

After further discussion by Messrs. Rockwell, Rutan and Bechtel, the amendment was defeated—yeas 17, nays 26.

Mr. McMullin moved to amend so that the population of the old counties should not be reduced below 40,000. It was not fair to allow old counties to be cut down to 20,000 to further the schemes of some land jobbers.

Mr. Dill said he was not interested in the question so far as his county was concerned. The legislature was to pass a general law, and he desired to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the constitutional convention, which fought to be presumed to fairly represent the sentiments of the people and had acted with great care and deliberation, had fixed the limit of new counties at 20,000. He thought it wise to acquiesce in this.

Mr. Rutan said he should vote against the amendment. It looked as though the senate was going to pass a law to benefit two or three ambitious places that want to be county seats.

The amendment was lost—yeas 13, nays 23.

Mr. M'Mullin then moved to amend by inserting 30,000 instead of 20,000.

Mr. Watson was anxious to vote for a fair bill but could not vote to cut old counties down to 20,000 inhabitants. He could not see the force of the argument that because the constitutional convention fixed the limit at 20,000 the legislature could not go higher. He was satisfied that the larger and stronger the counties the better for the people.

Mr. Dill thought that the legislature had no right under a fair construction of the constitution to interfere with the limit.

Mr. M'Mullen inquired if it was not well understood that Herdic would not let the bill pass if it was not cut down to 20,000.

Mr. Rutan had served in the senate six years and had never heard such language and would move for the expulsion of any one repeating such a remark.

Mr. Playford offered an amendment that the location of the seat of justice in the new county be determined by a majority of the electors, the time of the election to be fixed by the parties authorized to appoint commissioners, the election not to take place until after the election for the new county had been held.—Adopted. Mr. Stanton moved to amend by making a majority instead of a two-thirds vote necessary in the territory proposed to be erected into a new county. Lost.

The consideration of the new county bill being resumed, Mr. Collahan offered the following amendment:

"Provided that no township, boro. or city lying on the boundary line of any such proposed new county shall be taken from the county of which it now forms a part, nor included within the limits of any proposed new county, unless a majority of all the qualified voters thereof shall vote for the new county. Provided that this provision shall not take effect in any county where the whole territory proposed to be erected into a new county is to be taken from said county. Lost—yeas 15, nays 25.

Mr. Alexander offered the following amendment as a substitute for section 14, which was adopted:

"That the property and the taxable inhabitants of any portion of the territory of the proposed new county after its erection shall continue liable for the payment of any debt of the county from which such portion of the territory was taken existing at the time of the erection of such new county, which was incurred for improvements made which are situate within the territory of said new county, and the same shall be adjusted by the commissioners of the counties affected, as soon after the erection of the new county as practicable."

Mr. Newmyer moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the first section was adopted. Not agreed to and the bill was ordered transcribed for third reading.

THE NEW COUNTY BILL.

"The new county bill passed the "House on Tuesday, March 9th, "amended so that none of the counties from which a new one is taken, "can be reduced below 30,000 inhabitants. A majority vote only is required. Representatives Tracy voted "against the bill."

The above is from the *Northern Tier Gazette*. But if Mr. TRACY was honestly opposed to a new county, why did he vote for the amendment allowing old counties to be reduced from 40,000 to 30,000 inhabitants? This amendment was carried by a close vote, and with the law that an old county could not be reduced below 40,000, Tioga county could not have been reduced, and then no new county could be established, as contemplated, out of Bradford and Tioga. Perhaps Mr. TRACY can explain this very important vote. OBSERVER.

FRESHET.

PITTSTON, Pa., March 16.—The flood in the Susquehanna carried away the magnificent railroad bridge at this point to-night, ten minutes after a passenger train had passed over.

THE SITUATION AT PORT JERVIS CRITICAL.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 16.—Reports from the upper Delaware are alarming. The river is rising rapidly, forcing the ice over the railroad. If the water to-morrow morning is any higher, it is feared the consequences will be disastrous.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gentle Spring—The Adjournment—Scenes at the Capitol—The festive Lobbyists and susceptible Congressmen—The Bounty Bill—Reorganization of the Treasury—Death of the Civil Service—The Railroad War—The Speakership—The Tennessee "Moses" and the Democratic Jackson Association—Rumors of Cabinet changes and the New Hampshire election.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1875.

Instead of gentle spring with its blossoms and flowers and "etherial mildness," together with the shad-peddlers and organ grinders that are wont to carol so sweetly in the warm sunshine, we are having a season of rain, snow, slush and mud; but with all the disagreeable aspects of the weather and the unpleasant condition of the streets, the number of visitors in daily attendance at the Capitol did not seem to be in any way diminished. No matter how stormy or unpropitious the weather, the scenes incident to the

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

appear always to be of sufficient interest to fill the halls, lobbies and galleries of that great building with a certain class, who seem to enjoy the excitement and commotion of the last hours of a session. While there are hundreds of this class of persons, there is always another class, who may always be found anxiously watching for the passage of some bill, which may or may not be reached, and in which are centered the highest of hopes and expectations, as well as the reward of the anxious lobbyist. As the long fingers of the great clock dials that silently mark the departure of time draw slowly round to the hour of adjournment, many an anxious form may be seen watching, and hoping with bated breath, that among the rush of bills that an excited body of legislators are recklessly passing, seemingly without thought or consideration, may be the one for the passage of which they have labored so long and so earnestly.

THE GENTLE LOBBYIST.

Crowded into the lobbies of either House, and still busily engaged amid the confusion of the hour, may be found the male and the female lobbyist; the one busily expostulating with some refractory member who fails to see a certain legislative scheme in just the proper light, while the other is showering the sweetest and blandest of smiles upon her infatuated victim, with every evidence of a better success. In the deep recesses of the Congressional reception rooms, or in the niche of some window and partially concealed by its flowing drapery, may be seen the shadowy form of some veteran legislator, a willing listener to the honied words that are poured into his elongated ears by the glorious and gorgeous female standing so lovingly at his side. Desirous of his influence in securing a place in some of the Departments for a needy and deserving widow of some soldier—perhaps,—or a foreign missision for some near and dear friend, for which she is well paid, she has assumed that engaging manner, so perfectly irresistable to many of our legislative solons. And not the least in that great congregation of mixed humanity are the groups of highly-painted and extravagantly-dressed *demi monde*, who seem perfectly at home as they pass and repass into the ladies galleries, or sweep down through the long halls and corridors that connect the two legislative chambers.

With all the hurry, bustle and confusion of the expiring session, the array of beauty assembled in the galleries is now and then furtively surveyed by some

VANITY STRICKEN

old member, arrayed in blue coat and brass buttons, who fondly imagines that, although the frosts of many winters have been gathered about his brows and bleached into whiteness the auburn locks of his youth, it is still within his power to make an impression with the gentle sex. Nor can the hallucination be broken or the dream be dispelled in which he so loves to linger until the patronage he once yielded slips away from his fingers, when he finds how deceptive were the smiles and hollow were the praises that once greeted his majestic step as he strode around the halls of legislation, entertaining as high an opinion of himself as if he were a Socrates or a Cæsar.

Descending to the labyrinth of

SALOONS AND RESTAURANTS

on the floor beneath, may be found a corresponding scene of confusion, commotion and excitement, but somewhat varied in character. Amid the clatter of dishes, the popping of champagne corks, the clinking of glasses, and the rush of darkey waiters in white aprons, may be heard the toasts and pledges of endearment that are thought to be uttered, *sub rosa*, by the groups of gay old legislative solons whose minds are supposed to be burdened with the cares of State, but who are contentedly sipping their wine, and fondly listening to the expressions of affection that are so gently whispered into their ears by the beautiful syrens at their sides, whose special business in life is to "go" for susceptible congressmen. The wife of his bosom, who at home is dreamily pondering over the proud position of her husband, constituency, and the little bill over which our average congressman is expecting to make his carefully prepared speech—to be distributed at the proper time in his district,—are all forgotten in the excitement and intoxication of his surroundings. Such are the scenes and incidents which are at all times connected with the adjournment of Congress and the dispersion of the assembled wisdom of the nation.

BOUNTY.

Among the bills which failed to become a law, through some irregularity not discovered in time to be corrected, was the bill providing for the equalization of bounties to soldiers. The passing of this bill, it appears, is calling forth the severest censure and condemnation of several of the leading journals of the country, who do not seem, or perhaps do not want, to understand the subject. There is certainly no good reason why a soldier discharged from the service by reason of disability incurred, should not receive bounty as well as the one discharged by reason of wounds received. Nor is there any good reason why the heirs of soldiers who were killed in the three, six, and nine months' service should not be paid bounty as well as if the enlistment had been for a longer period. Until some such bill is passed, the payment of bounties will continue to be as they always have been—altogether unfair and unequal. The whole expenditure, it is estimated, would not exceed twenty millions, which is certainly not a very great amount, while it would finally and properly settle the question, which has invariably agitated every session of Congress since the war. Among those who were opposed to any further legislation upon the subject, it is said, was the late Speaker of the House. Why he should have placed himself in opposition to such an act, is quite as inexplicable as has been some other of his recent movements.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Among the bills that did pass and become a law, is one which provides for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, in which, however, only the heads of bureaus and certain ones denominated Chiefs of Divisions are recognized. The salaries of these gentlemen have been largely increased, while "hewer of wood and drawer of water" is forgotten, or deemed not "worthy of his hire." The whole thing may be attributed to that splendid system of Civil Service with which the Republican party has been recently burdened, and which a few theoretical old fogies would have liked to have run into an educational aristocracy.

"GONE WHERE THE WOODBINE TWINETH."

Congress having failed to make an appropriation for the continuance and supply of the Civil Service Commission, an order has been issued by the President to the Heads of Departments, in which they are notified that the rules, regulations, observations and recommendations of the Civil Service Reform Committee will, henceforth and forever after, be abandoned. The Commission, or rather the Inquisition, that have luxurated so long in ease and elegance in their handsomely-appointed rooms, concocting schemes, at a salary of five thousand a year, through which they might badger the poor devil of a clerk, may now bid a "long farewell to all their greatness."

RAILROAD WAR.

The war which has been existing for some time between the President of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad, still continues, and consequently the fare to any part of the West has been reduced to considerably less than one-half the former rates. It would seem as if the entire population of Washington was intending to "go West," as everybody seems to be purchasing tickets. When the "hot season" arrives the exodus from the city of those who seek to escape the hot weather, will, without question, be fully equal to any time of the past, and will evidently be in the direction of the West.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Democratic Congressmen elect from Pennsylvania to the Forty-Fourth Congress, among whom we observed Mr. Powell of the Fourteenth District, held an informal meeting at Willard's Hotel, on Wednesday evening of last week, and unanimously agreed upon Hon. Sam. Randall, of Philadelphia, as the choice for Speaker of the next House. It is understood that if Mr. Cox and Wood of New York are both candidates, as it now seems likely, it will be necessary to divide the Pennsylvania delegation, and thereby give more strength to the opposing candidates, of whom Messrs. Randall and Kerr seem to be the only ones. It is further understood that, failing himself to secure the nomination, Mr. Wood will throw his influence in favor of Mr. Randall. Should Mr. Cox follow Mr. Wood's example, Mr. Randall would likely carry off the prize; but if Mr. Cox's friends support Mr. Kerr, the indications are that the struggle would be a close one.

THE ORATION THAT DID N'T TAKE PLACE.

The preparations which were so quietly and steadily pushed forward by the Democratic Jackson Association for the welcoming of the Tennessee "Moses" to Washington in a proper and befitting style, came suddenly and unexpectedly to a standstill. The refusal of the Senator to enter the Democratic caucus, or to endorse its proceedings, fell like a wet blanket on the ardor of the projectors of the grand banquet, jollification and torch-light procession, which had been held in contemplation and in which the entire Democratic element of the city was expected to join. The shouts and the old familiar "yell" that so recently went up with such fervor for "old Andy," have become suddenly hushed. The burning words of eloquence that were uttered in his praise, died upon their lips. The resolutions expressing their eternal friendship, and the preamble of heartfelt congratulations, have either been hidden away or cast to the flames; while, sullenly and silently, the old dispeptic, asthematic and rheumatic members of the Democratic Jackson Association have again crawled into their holes. A spectacle so unique has never been witnessed in the country. Had there been a little coyness, a little dignified coquetry, a little allowance for old prejudices, a decent respect for propriety and the fitness of things, many respectable people might have been seduced into a belief that the millennium was not a myth or figment of theology; but to see men who have been rolling in the dust and crying out "Wonderful is Andy and we are his prophets" all at once turn so short a corner, and turn it so suddenly, cannot be viewed without some feelings of amazement. Without identifying himself with either party, Mr. Johnson has quietly taken his seat in the Senate. Evidently he has familiarized himself with the current literature, supplied to England by the evangelist of draw-poker, Minister Schenck, as he has signified to his friends that he will henceforth discard all partizan feeling, and that upon all questions of public policy he will "go it alone."

DEPARTMENTAL RUMORS.

The rumors of Cabinet changes, which always break out soon after the adjournment of Congress, are plentiful as usual. Up to the present time, however, no changes have taken place except a few in the diplomatic service, and a few unimportant changes in some of the bureaus of the Treasury. Efforts for the removal of Mr. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, have been strenuously made by some Western parties, who desire his place; but so far without success. Changes in the office of the First and Second Comptroller, and in the office of the Third Auditor, it is understood, will be made before the Senate adjourns.

The result of the recent election in New Hampshire shows a

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAIN

over that of last year and that, instead of the party going to the devil with as rapid strides as possible, the way has been opened and the paths cleared for renewed success. It is in the nature of things, as it always has been, and we suppose always will be, that when a party has had control of the government for a long period of years, jealousies and bickerings should be developed on account of the distribution of the patronage. Disappointed office-seekers begin defection to party principles by spouting frothy denunciations of party officials, and as a consequence unthinking people accept these denunciations as evidence of the weakness of the party itself. Rivalries, personal jealousies, disappointed ambitions and frustrated desires, all contribute to the delusive clamor; and then as a result, a change of administration is demanded.

As matters now stand there can be but two great parties in the country—one the representative of the achievements of the Union armies during the war, and the consequent legislation; the other the representative of the exploded fallacies of State Rights, and the hatred which exists of the legislation which ensued as a natural consequence of the rebellion. One the representative of progressive ideas and pledged to maintain the supremacy of personal freedom to every citizen; the other hide-bound and paralyzed, and alive only to murderous proscription and narrow-minded prejudices. The result of the elections, so far as they have taken place during the past few months, have given the assurance that the great masses of the people are still with the party that has ever been devoted to the prosperity, advancement and interests of the whole country, and to the maintenance of the rights, privileges and liberties of its people.

M.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1875.

MYSTERIOUS.

About ten days ago, thousands of our dwellings houses in this city were marked during the previous night with numbers, cabalistic signs, and other devices. During the next two or three nights, almost every house in the city was marked in like manner, and since then the press and people have been doing their level best to find out what it means. The police have been eagerly endeavoring to detect the persons engaged in the work, but have been singularly unfortunate in their efforts to get any clue to the mystery.

All kinds of rumors attach to this marvellous marking of habitations; the most wide-spread is that which dooms the city to a dreadful massacre by the Roman Catholics. It is alleged that the marking is done in three different characters, and nervous old women tell us that this is done to indicate houses wherein all are Protestants, where all are Catholics, and where Catholic servants are employed in the household.

There is no question but the marking of so many houses has created a most profound sensation, and I know of many men who are not at all timid, generally speaking, that, in anticipation of trouble on St. Patrick's Day, have loaded up their old army muskets, examined their revolvers, and have prepared to do and die in defence of their altars and their fires.

I give no theory of my own regarding this all-absorbing mystery. I simply mention the fact of such a strange occurrence having taken place; that the attention of the Mayor of the city has been called to it, of the inability of the authorities, to detect those engaged in the nefarious work, and of column after column in the daily papers, endeavoring to explain all about it. My own house has been numbered, and if I should suddenly cease to be your correspondent please bear in mind that at midnight on the 10th of March, I was doomed.

ICE GORGES.

About a week was spent in futile efforts, by our city authorities to blow up the ice in the Schuylkill river, in order to save the bridges from destruction. A great many pounds of powder were exploded in this way to the delight of the urchins whose taste for squibs, and crackers, and powder, seems never to be appeased. The ice gorge in our river is above Fairmount dam. This dam is at the head of tide water in the Schuylkill, and was built for the purpose of supplying our city with water. Commencing at the dam on either side of the river, Fairmount Park extends upwards for several miles. The Park is managed by a commission of aristocratic non-entities, who, in what they regarded as an act of superlative wisdom, prohibited our ice companies from cutting any ice in the river fronting the Park Grounds.

I differ with the Park Commissioners, and regard their "superlative wisdom" the most arrogant nonsense. It prevented the employment of from 300 to 400 laborers cutting ice for a month or more, and it forces the purchase of $500,000 worth of ice from New England. If the Mayor had put a pound of powder in the empty cavities of the heads of the Park Commissioners, where brains ought to be, and set fire to it, he would have done a much wiser thing than attempting to blow up an ice gorge with porter bottles filled with blasting powder. By doing so, he would rid our city of a set of old fossilized antediluvians, the city would save her half million dollars for Yankee ice, and the ice gorge would be nicely stored away for use next summer.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The question of *civil rights*, promises to become *violent wrongs*, and if those whom the *rights* were intended to benefit, fail to act *civilly* under them, violence and wrong will certainly follow. Thus far, nobody has been seriously harmed in this city, although a few darkies have, at the instigation of shyster lawyers in search of a case permitted themselves to become the dupes of these seedy attorneys. One of the colored men, so influenced, went into the best barber shop in this city, the proprietor of which is a handsome yellow fellow, nearly the color of *clay*, and said to be a near relative of one of our most eminent statesmen, now deceased. He applied for a shave, and was refused upon the ground that "common white folks can't get shaved in this emporium of art, and low niggers can't come in no-how."

The colored applicant for a shave, was not a gentleman likely to favorably impress the tonsorial artist, and he was therefore requested to leave. "I prosecute you for damages," said the aggrieved; hastily handing him a 25 cent note, (the price of a shave in that establishment) the clay-colored fellow remarked. "You are not damaged to a greater extent than the price of a shave, and here is the money." The sum enabled the "damaged dark" to purchase 8 whiskies "straight" and a nickle left over for a sandwich for lunch; in his exuberance he forgot to report to his adviser, the lawyer, and his attorney had his little disappointment for his trouble.

At the hotels, the subject will be quietly disposed of in this way: the proprietor invariably assigns his patrons to the lodging rooms he, the proprietor, selects; at the dining rooms it has always been the custom for waiters to seat travelers just where it suits the waiter to place them. Colored people will be so placed as not to interfere with the sensibilities of the most fastidious, and as for places of amusements, they are simply luxuries that we are not forced to enjoy either in the company of respectable blacks, or whites of disreputable character.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

The distinguished statesman who has just stepped down and out from Speakership of the National House of Representatives, has been here, the guest of one of our citizens. The Ex-Speaker is not at all reticent regarding political matters. The result in New Hampshire was exceedingly gratifying to him; that contest was fought squarely against the third term nonsense—the Republican Convention which made the State ticket, having directly declared its hostility to Grant as a third-term candidate—and it shows how much stronger the party is than Grant.

Mr. Blaine believes the only issue before the country to-day is "whether loyal men, or those lately in arms against the nation, shall control its political affairs." He looks upon General Gordon of Georgia, and Lamar of Mississippi as the ablest of the 120 ex-officers of the confederate government now in Congress; as the most conservative members of congress from the South, and as the most brilliant and effective public speakers on the Democratic side in either House of Congress, and their failure to direct the popular sentiment in favor of Democracy in New Hampshire, after their having made an exhaustive canvass of the State is conclusive evidence to Mr. Blaine that the country is not yet ready to pass over into Democratic hands the administration of the government.

Mr. Blaine is entirely satisfied that the paramount question on which the contest of 1876 will be fought is simply "whether loyal men or ex-confederates and their sympathizers shall be trusted with the administration of public affairs."

As far as the Democratic candidates for the Presidency are concerned, Mr. Blaine believes that the nomination lies between Hon. S. J. Randall of Pennsylvania, Senator Thurman of Ohio, and Governor Tilden of New York, with Gen. Gordon as the most probable candidate for Vice President. J. W. F.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1875.

ED. REPORTER: As the time draws nigh for the legislature to adjourn, both Houses are setting themselves to work in real earnest. The indecent haste in which bills are rushed through is a disgrace to the State and a burlesque upon what deliberative bodies should be.

The House met last evening at 7 o'clock and did not adjourn until 7½ o'clock this morning. The bill for the reduction of boomage tolls was the subject of most interest. For some *mysterious* reason the Philadelphia delegation have taken it upon themselves to oppose this bill; they, however, found themselves outnumbered, for upon the final passage of the bill the yeas were 113 and the nays 48. All sorts of tactics were resorted to to defeat the bill. At about 10 p. m., Mr. Crawford of Phila. being in the Chair, Mr. Huhn made a motion to adjourn, which was duly submitted to the House and, as was apparent to all, lost. The Chair, however, decided it carried, and amid calls for "division" and "yeas and nays," declared the House adjourned and stepped down from the Chair; all the members, except a few from Philadelphia, protested against this action.

Amid great confusion Speaker Patterson resumed the Chair and called the House to order, claiming he had a right to submit the motion to adjourn again to the House, there being a dispute about the matter. In this he was fully sustained, for on a call of the yeas and nays only five members voted "aye." Had the House adjourned at this time it would have resulted in the defeat of the "Boom bill," for the reason that it could not pass to third reading in the Senate before the final adjournment.

At about 4 o'clock, a. m., the gas was suddenly turned off, for the purpose, no doubt, of bringing about an adjournment. The hall was in total darkness for some minutes, during which the "roosters" made many motions to adjourn, but the Speaker (be it said to his credit) refused to entertain any motion until the House was in order. Amid the confusion Mr. Wolfe was heard to say, "Stand to your guns, boys, and keep your seats;" another member said, "I'd like to know what the officers of this Democratic House are about that the gas is not turned on." At last the gas was again burning, and at about 5½ o'clock House bill No. 84 (the Boom Bill) was reached. Some one moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for general amendment; not agreed to. A vote was then had upon the final passage of the bill, resulting as before stated. After this the House was simply a mob until adjournment. The members went from their seats down into the open space around the clerk's desk, and clamored for recognition from the Speaker. Whenever a member obtained the floor he moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up his favorite bill, which motion prevailed in nearly every instance; and thus bills were rushed through second reading without the consideration they merited, until 7 o'clock, when the mob was dispersed by a motion to adjourn. It must have been apparent to all that there were less than a quorum of members present for at least an hour and a-half immediately preceding adjournment.

The New County bill has been amended in the Senate, so that it is not materially different from the bill as first reported to the House. Mr. Rockwell, of your county, made an effort to so amend that the people should vote for the location of the Co. seat at the same time they voted for the new county. His amendment was not to the mind of St. Peter, for it is well known that Minnequa would not be the county seat by the choice of the people; he therefore set himself to work to defeat it, and did.

I have just learned that the Judiciary General Committee of the Senate have decided to report the bill for the reduction of boomage with a negative recommendation, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. Mr. Strang, who is chairman of that committee, will find the opinion of Wayne McVeagh—who says the bill is constitutional—will have weight with the people.

The Local Option law is not likely to be repealed by the Senate without appending thereto a stringent license law. To-day when the subject was under discussion, Senator Rockwell declared himself opposed to naked repeal, but would vote for it if the license law was attached. He is the only Democrat who takes this position.

W. T. Davies, W. H. Carnochan, and H. N. Williams were here this week.

Mr. Myer, of your county, was here some weeks ago, and was kindly greeted by many friends. It is thought he will be a prominent candidate for State Treasurer. Should either of the candidates from your section of the State be successful, I believe Mr. Myer will be the man. The other gentleman has had too much to do with *Strang*ling the Boom and Pipe Line Bills.

JACQUES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

There is nothing particularly encouraging in the result of the New Hampshire election to the gentlemen who have for the last six months been engaged in writing obituary notices of the Republican party. Although the temperature on Tuesday was too low in the New England States to be pleasant, and a deep snow covered the ground, the rural Republicans of New Hampshire turned out with rather more enthusiasm than is generally exhibited by the adherents of a moribund party. In fact, Republicanism in New Hampshire has not shown such signs of vigorous life for some years as are seen in the result of Tuesday's voting. In 1872 the Republican candidate for Governor received 38,752 votes; in 1873 the Republicans only cast 34,023 votes, and in 1874 about one hundred votes more. At this writing the Republican vote on Tuesday has reached 40,000, with some twenty towns to hear from.

It must be remembered that the administration of the State Government is in the hands of the Democrats, which gave them a great advantage in the canvass. The Legislature redistricted the State in such a way as to secure a majority in both Houses, under almost any contingency. A police court in Manchester was invested with authority to naturalize aliens, for the purpose of making the process as expeditious as possible. Political parties are so evenly balanced in New Hampshire that the importation of a few men just before the election, and converting them into voters through the agency of an easy-going naturalization court, has a most important bearing on the result. There can be no doubt but the party having control of the courts and the local governments availed themselves of all the appliances for increasing their vote that the law put in their hands, to say nothing of the charges of fraud which were freely made before the election.

There can be no denial of the fact that the Democrats put forth a great effort. The shrewd party leaders appreciated the necessity of maintaining the *prestige* gained last November, and they knew very well that any check in the onward movement of the "tidal wave" would seriously compromise their prospects for a victory in 1876. For this reason the contest in New Hampshire assumed an importance far beyond that which ordinarily attaches to a State election. National issues entered largely into the canvass, and two distinguished Southern orators—Senator Gordon and Mr. Lamar—were sent into the State to implore the people to give an emphatic rebuke to the President for his course in sustaining Kellogg in Louisiana and Ames in Mississippi. We can see nothing in the election returns to show that a majority of the people of the State meant to condemn the Republican party, although the Republican State Convention resolved against "a third term" with great emphasis.

It is quite apparent that there are as many Republicans in New Hampshire as there ever were, and that if it were not for the constant influx of foreigners to the manufacturing towns of New Hampshire, and the "bolts" organized by the temperance people, the Democrats could have no possible hope of carrying New Hampshire in 1876, or at any other time. The same may be said of all the New England States. The people have certain fixed views concerning "States' rights," political rights, civil rights and human rights which are not in accord with the doctrines laid down in the Democratic platforms, and although they may find fault with particular acts of the President, whenever there is a square issue between the two parties they will always be found on the side of Republicanism.

The unex