## NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON is at Nashville, on his way South.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Wolfboro, N. H., Thursday night.

SAMUEL W. F. ODELL the Hawaiian counsel at New Yrok, is dangerously ill.

THE agents of the missing steamer Polynesian have received no positive intelligence regarding her.

THE bids for Government gold in New York aggregated $7,460,609, at from 114.75 to 115,39½

JUDGE E. M. PITTS died suddenly Thursday, while pleading a case in the court house at Norfalk.

THE first annual meeting of the Illinois State Fish Culturist Association was held on Thursday at Peoria.

THE National Temperance Society held its tenth anniversary in New York Friday evening.

THE Tennesee Knights Templar are holding their annual Grand Conclave at Chattanooga.

BEN. HILL has been elected to Congress from the Ninth Georgia district, in place of McMillan, deceased.

THE Grand Jury of the District of Columbia dismissed the complaint of A. R. Shepherd against Chas. A. Dana.

THE Southern Baptist Convention met at Charleston, S. C., last week. Over 300 delegates were present.

JOHN SHERIDAN, father of General Sheridan, died at Somerset, Ohio, on Thursday.

WILLIAM STURTEVANT, the Halifax (Mass), murderer, was executed at Plymouth Thursday.

RED CLOUD, Spotted Tail and fifteen other Indian chiefs and soldiers have left Omaha for Washington.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PERREPONT is in Washington making himself acquainted with the duties of his new position.

THE proceedings against the Catholic Bishop of Breslau have resulted in his removal from German territory.

THE State Board of Pardons completed their labors at noon Friday. They acted favorably on about 20 applications.

THE Spanish Government has paid to Minister Cushing the entire balance, $35,000, due on the Virginius indemnity fund.

IT is reported that the steamship Greece, from New York for London, is ashore at Southend, at the mouth of the Thames.

THE grasshoppers in Kansas are dying by thousands. The farmers are very hopeful, and the crops are looking nicely.

THE blacksmith shop and nut works of Pratt's rolling mills at Buffalo New York were destroyed by fire on Thursday night.

IN THE British House of Commons the Irish Peace Preservation act was passed in committee, with important amendments.

IT is said that the President will appoint Commissioner Douglass to another office of equal importance to that soon to be vacated by him.

WILLIAM H. CHADWICK, of Willmington, arrested on a charge of having caused his wife's death by brutal treatment, has been committed to New Castle jail.

MARSHALL E. SMELLSER, for the past four years city editor of the Memphis Avalanche, died Saturday night of consumption.

THE Missouri Woman Suffrage Association has petitioned the State Constitutional Convention to extend the ballot to women.

THE Governor of Michagan has signed the bill repealing prohibition and substituting the statutes regulating the liquor traffic.

IN the Knights Templar competitive drill at Chattanooga the silver cup was awarded to the Nashville Commandery.

THE strike of Philadelphia & Reading employees in the Schuylkill region is collapsing, and the men are resuming work.

NEGOTIATIONS have been concluded which will secure quicker, cheaper and easier railway communication between the United States and Mexico.

THE arrangements for the great military reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Chicago next week, are nearly completed.

A party of railroad magnates are visiting Peoria with the view of extending the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad to Peoria.

A female swindler calling herself Mrs. D. C. Elliot, has been victimizing Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk banks by means of raised drafts.

THE jury in the case of ex-State Treasurer Rankin, of Iowa, brought in a verdict acquitting the defendant of the charge of embezzlement.

DANIEL MURPHY, a Baltimore boy aged seven years, was struck on the head on Saturday by a plank thrown from the top of a house and killed.

NOTHING has yet been heard of the steamer Metroplis, now long overdue from Bermuda, and grave fears are entertained concerning her safety.

SIGNOR WANDANONE, a sword swallower, while performing at Calais last week, ran himself internally; inflammation ensued, and he died.

THE Controller of the Currency will call upon the National banks to make to him a report of their condition at the close of business on the first instant.

A villainous scheme to rob the State of Missouri, by means of war claim certificates of several million dollars, has just been discovered at Jefferson City.

Two companies of cavalry and one of the Twenty-third Infantry have left Omaha for the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud agencies.

THE editors of South Carolina, representing twenty-four newspapers met at Charleston and formed a State Press Association.

Two sons of Aaron Day, of Lynn Mass., ate freely of wild carrots recently, which proved to be poisonous. One died on Wednesday night and the other cannot recover.

AN examination of the burnt premises after the fire in Oliver street, New York, resulted in the discovery of the body of Kate Hunt, aged fifty a dyer, who was suffocated.

GEORGE ALBERT MASON, lately convicted of having in his possession and uttering counterfeit notes, was sentenced on Saturday to twelve years in the Sing Sing Penitentiary.

THE jewelry establishment of Benjamin L. Hood, No. 510 Broadway, Albany, was entered by burglars Sunday, and diamonds watches and other jewlry, valued at $15,000 carried off.

THE new Fifth-avenue Presbyterian church, New York, whose pastor is the Rev. John Hall, D. D., was dedicated Sunday. The edifice is at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and 55th street.

A collision occured on Saturdy between the Sound steamer C. H. Northam, on her way to New Haven, and the steam patch Signet, which caused serious damage to the latch, but no lives were lost.

THE American Methodist Chapel, at Canton, was recently destroyed by a mob of Chinamen. The Chinese authorities have offered ample reparation for the outrage.

A *Herald* special states that the United States steamship Canandaigua, with the Darien expedition has arrived at Colon. All well on board. The expedition was successful

THE sixth annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced in Baltimore Friday.

HON. E. PERAZICH has reversed his decision rendered a few weeks ago, declaring the law imposing a tax on coal unconstitutional, in the suit against the Kittanning and other coal companies.

THERE seems no disposition on the part of the coal operators or the men to hasten the end of the suspension. The best miners are leaving the region in considerable numbers, some going to other coal fields, others are returning to the old country.

MISS ANN PAMPHELIA CUNNINGHAM, the first lady regent of Mount Vernon, who was honarbly distinguished for her efforts to recover the home of Washington, and place it under National keeping, died at Rosemont, Laurens county, S. C., on Monday last.

THE coal miners seem to be as desperate and determined as ever. The ultimatum of the Wilkes-Barre and Lehigh Co. was rudely disturbed, and the company [illegible] the miners and their [illegible] to be reported in the [illegible]

# Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, May 13, 1875.

## A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.

The Republican party, its measures and its men, have been the subject of constant and unscrupulous attack and and misrepentation since the close of the Rebellion. The Democratic press, which in a great degree sympathized with the leaders of the Rebellion, at least so far as to be opposed to the overthrow of the "peculiar institution," and to all the measures of reorganization which looked towards the enfranchisement of the negro, which clamored for general amnesty for those who had brought war and desolation and sorrow upon the land, has lost no opportunity, in season and out of season, to vilify the statesmen who were honestly and earnestly endeavoring to reconstruct the Union, on the bases of Equality and Justice. They have assailed their motives, traduced their reputations, attacked their propositions, and instead of endeavoring to aid them in restoring fraternity and peace and prosperity, have used the most unfair and unjustifiable means to retard the settlement of our domestic difficulties by encouraging the rebellious spirit of the South, and by fomenting division and discord at the North.

As this disposition on the part of the Democratic leaders at the North was more apparent, and in a measure successful, the Rebels, defeated in their appeal to arms, recovered from the effects of their vanquishment, and became emboldened to endeavor to attain at the ballot-box that which they failed to achieve with the bayonet. Treason is no longer a taint, but rather a badge of honor. The Confederate soldier boldly proclaims his services in the field, and appeals to his bloody record as a reason for support; and by the votes of Southern men and Legislatures, as a reward for the blows he has struck at the Union, unabashed and defiant takes his seat at Washington in the Senate or House of Representatives. Meanwhile, the Democratic press, jubilant at victories in the South, and encouraged by the resuscitated power of its natural allies, the Southern rebels, proceeds with increased activity to defame everything and everybody prominent in the Republican party, in the hope of creating such a feeling of popular discontent as will secure the election of a Democratic President in 1876.

In this unholy and unjust warfare upon the party and the men who preserved the integrity of the Union, and saved our free institutions from the peril of a Slaveholder's Rebellion, we regret to say that the most mischievous and effective instruments are the so-called Independent newspapers—journals which have grown into notice because of their advocacy of Republican principles, and thus acquired a hold upon the popular patronage and confidence, which has been grossly and basely betrayed. The most notable example of this class of newspapers is the New York *Tribune*. Under the editorial management of HORACE GREELEY, it was at once an able and consistent advocate of human rights. It earned a name and had a circulation which made it a most valuable and efficient ally in the cause of Human Freedom. But since the lamentable aberration which ended in the defeat of GREELEY and his death, the *Tribune* has been in the hands of the enemies of the Republican party. Its stock is owned largely by Democrats, its managing editor is an able, but unprincipled adventurer, whose sympathies are all with those opposed to the Republicans. While professing neutrality, or independence, its constant aim is to misrepresent and vilify the National Administration and the prominent men in the Republican party. It has no good word to say of the one, nor commendation of the most virtuous acts of the other. A malignant, fault-finding, uncharitable, untruthful feeling is always manifested in its columns against the party in power, and towards the representative men of the party.

We regret to say that this persistent and re-iterated villification of the measures and men of the Republican party has not been without its effect. There are in that party too many members who are looking for immaculate honesty and perfection in their public servants. They are not willing to tolerate a difference of sentiment in regard to measures, and they require a reputation as spotless as that of CÆSAR's wife. The constant assaults of the opposition press have had their effect, and many a man is now under a cloud, who, had he belonged to the Democracy, would have been sustained and upheld. The Democratic party acts upon the principle enunciated by FERNANDO WOOD as regards a candidate for Speaker, and does not ask whether a man "plays poker or drinks" if he is the best and most available candidate. We have no complaints to make of the strict requirements and rigid scrutiny insisted upon by the mass of our Republican voters. But we see great danger and the prospect of infinite wrong in the readiness with which too many Republicans hasten to and adopt the slanders and assertions of our opponents. It really seems as if all that was necessary to ruin a man's standing in the Republican party is for the Democratic and so-called Independent papers to assail and traduce him. It matters not if the allegations are false and are promptly met and fully refuted, yet the poison is spread, and the truth does not seem to be sufficient antidote.

One of the most efficient and powerful means employed in the endeavor to break down the Republican party, has been a concerted and labored attack upon the integrity and honesty of prominent men and public servants, to destroy public confidence, and inculcate a feeling of suspicion and distrust. The short-comings of officials have been exaggerated, their actions misrepresented, their integrity assailed. A stream of malignant, personal destruction has been poured out upon every one in place, until, if the one-half could be believed, there is no more efficiency nor honesty in the world. We need hardly say, how totally undeserved and false has been this concerted misrepresentation. It has in a measure answered the purposes of its authors, and has succeeded because Republicans have not done justice to their own men. If we expect to succeed as a party, we must not listen to the lies of the New York *Tribune*, nor be guided by the counsels and desires of those who are seeking to put the country under the control of the rebels.

The most prominent target for the assaults of the Opposition has been the National Administration. Gen. GRANT has been doubly conspicuous, not only because he was the successful candidate of the Republican party, but by reason of his brilliant services in the field, and his firm determination to administer the laws rigidly and impartially as against the uneasy and unlawful elements in the South. He has been assailed with a perfect tempest of abuse and falsehood. Personal detraction has been freely poured out upon him, while his public measures have been wilfully misrepresented. Yet the impartial verdict of the Nation sustains him in all he has done or recommended, and the wisdom of his action becomes every day more apparent. The members of the Cabinet are daily assaulted in the most outrageous manner. The newspapers teem with fabrications as to their conduct, or rumor as to retirement. No sooner is one lie exploded than another is manufactured, and eagerly caught up by the press. The object of all this is to bring the Republican party into disrepute with the more susceptible and upright of its members. If it succeeds, it will be because Republicans have believed a lie, and they will realize the heighth and breadth of the mistake they have made when they find the Democratic party in power, and ready to "laugh at their calamity, and mock when their fear cometh."

THE contest soon to take place in this State between the Republican and Democratic parties, will of course have a good deal of bearing upon the Presidential election in 1876, and all true Republicans should unite in giving the party a hearty support; for on their doing so may depend more than the mere success of the party in this State. If Pennsylvania rolls up a good, substantial Republican majority next fall, Republicans need have very little fear of a defeat in 1876. This the Democracy are well aware of, and they will contest every inch of ground, and a wide-awake Republican campaign should be inaugurated as soon as possible. With Gov. HARTRANFT at the head of the ticket, and good, substantial men for the other places, no Republican can possibly find an excuse for withholding his support from the party and giving it to the Democracy, who will doubtless place in nomination for Governor some old rebel sympathizer such as took delight in addressing words of comfort and cheer to the noble Fishing Creek heroes. Let every Republican work earnestly for the success of his party and the defeat of the principles involved in a Democratic triumph, and the old Keystone State will still preserve the good reputation she has won by her staunch Republican majorities.

THE undemocratic principle of minority representation, which has been the "pet hobby" of Senator BUCKALEW for years, and which was incorporated in our new Constitution to some extent through his influence, is not appreciated by the people of Illinois, where its operation has been quite fully tested. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in referring to the proceedings of the last legislature, says:

"The disgraceful conduct of the late State General Assembly exerted a tremendous influence upon the public mind. The responsibility for the worst body of legislators ever assembled in Illinois, and for the most vicious Speaker ever chosen by any deliberative body, has been charged, and justly, too, upon minority representation. How quickly the people acted upon this hint appeared in the returns of the Chicago election of last Friday. Notwithstanding over 21,000 votes were polled "for" and "against" the new charter, only *six hundred and fifty-one* citizens recorded their votes in favor of applying the minority representation feature of the constitution to the election of the City Councilmen. It may be safely said that minority representation is practically dead in Illinois—that is to say, so far as the faith of the people is concerned. The next General Assembly should provide for the submission to the people of an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the vicious and ridiculous system of giving to the minority voter more power than is conferred upon his neighbor of the majority."

THE April report of the Department of Agriculture states that the area in winter wheat appears to have been increased last fall about seven per cent. A small portion of this area, partially or wholly destroyed by the severity of the winter, will be replaced by other crops. The condition of the crop, as far as can be judged by its appearance in April in the more northern latitudes, before the ground is bare and free from frost, is below an average, and far below the status of last spring. In the South, generally, the prospects are quite flattering, and the crops secure against all probable contingencies, except rust. In the West the general condition of the winter grain is below the average.

## THE LANCASTER CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention meets at Lancaster, on the 26th inst., to nominate candidates for Governor and State Treasurer. The number of delegates will be unusually large, as the representation is based upon the legislative delegation. By this rule there will be two hundred and fifty members in attendance, and the character of representation will be somewhat changed from former Conventions, the smaller counties (such as Sullivan) being entitled to a delegate.

The present popular and able Governor of the Commonwealth, JOHN F. HARTRANFT, will be nominated for re-election by acclamation. Elected three years ago, after a contest of unexampled bitterness, during which he was assailed with a virulence and animosity without parallel in the political history of the Commonwealth, Gov. HARTRANFT has so administered the affairs of his office as to extort from his opponents well merited, tho' reluctant, commendation. He has made for himself a National reputation as a wise, prudent, and upright Executive. During his administration the interests of the people have been carefully guarded, and honesty and economy introduced into all the Departments under his control. The people of the Commonwealth will endorse him in November by re-electing him triumphantly, as a reward due to the best Governor Pennsylvania has had for years.

For State Treasurer, the nomination appears to be between E. REED MYER, of this county, B. B. STRANG, of Tioga, and Mayor RAWLE, of Erie. If the former is not successful, it will be because his locality militates against him, as he is better and more favorably known throughout the State than any other man named for the place.

The contest this fall will unquestionably be animated and vigorous on both sides, on account of its supposed bearing on the result of the Presidential election. The Democracy are encouraged by their unexpected victory of last fall, and will use the most strenuous exertions to hold the prestige of their partial success. But there cannot be any doubt as to the result, unless our leaders should wilfully throw away the chance of victory by running after imaginary issues and by allowing our opponents to dictate what the action of the Convention shall be. It certainly is not the part of wisdom to introduce matters which are not practical, and about which there may be an honest difference of judgment. To attain victory we shall need the active and earnest exertions of a united party. There is no reason why such a support should not be given to the ticket to be nominated at Lancaster. Nothing but the most egregious blundering and the wildest folly on the part of the managers can avert the triumph which is certain to be ours in November.

## THE COAL-TAX QUESTION.

It will be remembered that Judge PEARSON, of Dauphin county, recently rendered a decision declaring the law imposing a tax on coal, unconstitutional. The following communication to the *Press*, under date of Harrisburg, May 6, will show that the Judge has reversed his own decision, and declared the act constitutional:

"Judge Pearson to-day filed an opinion in the case of the Commonwealth vs. The Kittaning Coal Company, correcting the one delivered by him on the 14th of last month, in which he decided that the tax on coal, levied by act of April 14, 1874, was unconstitutional. This correction has created much interest in legal circles here. Before the rendering of the first decision the case was argued by Dep. Att'y-Gen'l Gilbert for the Commonwealth, and T. W. Hall for the defendants. Exceptions were filed to this decision under the act of 22d of April, 1874, which were fully argued, resulting, as above stated, in Judge Pearson filing to-day an opinion reversing his former decision, and pronouncing the law constitutional. This action sends the case to the Supreme Court. The tax involves a very large revenue to the Treasury, estimated at near $500,000. The anthracite coal men paid that portion of it levied on them, but those engaged in the mining of bituminous coal resisted its collection, and instituted the suits which elicited these opinions. When the litigation began the anthracite coal men stopped paying their tax. It is a notable fact that when the act referred to was drawn it was submitted to the principal coal producers of the State, who, after a free conference with their colleagues, agreed to accept its terms, and on that account it was passed and signed by the Governor. There never was a piece of legislation more freely canvassed by the parties whom it affected than this tax bill, nor did the Legislature ever levy a tax which was more unanimously agreed to by those who were to pay it, than this tax on coal. This is evidenced by the fact that the anthracite coal men at once paid their portion, and the resolution to contest it in the courts was an after consideration on the part of those engaged in bituminous coal mining. The case will of course go to the Supreme Court, but it is hardly possible that Judge Pearson will be reversed in the correction of what he concluded was his own error. If the law is pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court, it will add at least half a million to the revenues of the State."

WE COMMEND the following remarks, from the Boston *Daily News*, to those of our people who are continually decrying the men of the present time, and longing for a return to "the good old days:"

"The history of the early days is as full of pettiness as the present time. The jealousies of military and political leaders were as mean and marked. Men's lives were as uncleanly, their souls as filled with envy as now-a-days. Philip Freneau was as ready to deride and defame Washington as Dana and Reid are in these hours to assail President Grant. John Adams thought Jefferson a political scoundrel, and Alexander Hamilton was vilely lampooned. Yet there was honest purpose, if violent prejudices, and we may learn to avoid the latter and imitate the former, if we study the past with open eyes, and candid, unprejudiced minds."

THE Democrats are reckoning altogether without their host in counting on success in the next Presidential campaign. Faster than any Republican has acted the fool, the Democrats have played the *rascal*. Whatever mistakes the Republican party has made, have been of the head; but the vices of Democracy have been of the heart. As between these, the people know will now to choose.

## THE THIRD-TERM BUGABOO.

[The following article is from that able and independent paper, the *Pittsburgh Gazette*. While there are some parts of it we do not unqualifiedly endorse, yet it contains so much practical good sense, that we ask for it the attention of our readers.]

There have been many occasions when we have been compelled to admire that golden power of silence possessed by our worthy President. Before its adamantine strength, the effulgent eloquence of the Pograms and Jefferson Bricks has been as the idle wind; its merciless point has pricked the bubble of puffed-up and windy delegations, and the great North American Genius of Gab has retired abashed and discomfited before the quiet and dignified reserve which has steadily refused to speak when it has evidently had no occasion for speaking. The last test which has tried the mettle of this golden silence has been the third-term agitation; and it is not the least of President GRANT's triumphs that amid the tol-de-rol and the hubbub that have raged around him, he has maintained his usual calm imperturbility.

The plain fact of the case is that GRANT has not declined a re-nomination, because nobody has offered it to him; and if he has not accepted a nomination, it is for the same valid and sufficient reason. In his military experience he was rarely known to cross the bridge before he had reached the river, and in his political experience he has never been guilty of the superfluous folly of either accepting or declining what was beyond his reach. That he would like to be President for a third term is possible. In that respect he would be inferior to that large number of deserving but unrecognized citizens, who would be content with a single term; but at the same time we would not severely blame the President for so natural and innocuous desire. We must take men as we find them, and we would be likely to find that nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand would take the Presidency if they could get it, and keep it as long as the people were willing to let them. If GRANT shares in this natural desire, he is therein only the more accurate representative of American sentiment. If he can point to past services, beginning with the resistance to secession in '61, and steadily sontinuing until the overthrow of riot and anarchy in '74, that is not a serious objection. Let us treat him fairly—as he has certainly deserved to be treated.

There is no one so foolish as to say that that the Republican party is not entirely free in the matter of nominations; that it is not its own master to choose a candidate for the highest office. It is hard to think of the elements of success being united in the person of GRANT, for many reasons; he has already served two terms, and the precedent of a longer continuance in office is against him. Even if the inconsistency which approves of a second term, but shudders at the thought of a third term, is purely sentimental and somewhat ridiculous, still there is no denying the fact of its existence, no evading the prospect of its strength being accurately measured at the polls. Moreover, it has been GRANT's misfortune that stern destiny has compelled the people of this country to pay the debts they incurred during the war. The panic of '73 was inevitably foreordained when CHASE secured his greenback legislation, but many of those who laud the financial sagacity of the great War Minister of the Treasury, curse the Minister who was in office when the bottom dropped out of many silly speculations. The insurrection in New Orleans was a new out-burst of the spirit of fourteen years ago, but many of the people who rallied as one man to put down the first rebellion, resent the necessity of putting down the last one; and the administration in power at the time must answer for events which it could by no means prevent.

We need hardly to say that while these circumstances compel thinking Republicans, to look outside of the White House for one fit to command the universal support of the party, the question is one in which the feigned interest of the Democrats must be a very transparent hypocracy, or a very stupid malignity, and our friends on the other side would show to better advantage if they would let it severely alone. It is not in the power of reiterated lunacy to compel GRANT either to accept that which is not offered to him, or to decline that which he has a faint prospect of getting. The decision rests with the intelligent voters of the Republican party, and though they have somewhat fallen off from that united energy which placed them at the head of events, and which will make their name live in history, they have not fallen so far as to let the Democracy play on them as Hamlet would play upon the recorders. We count it a very good sign that our enemies should be so deeply agitated over the mere detail of our policy, but we count it as a still better sign that in the face of this agitation the Republicans should pursue the even tenor of their way, and take care of the present in the confident expectation that the future will take care of itself.

THE continued existence and supremacy of the Republican party is as imperative a national necessity now, as it was ten years ago; unless, indeed, the country is prepared to jeopardize every principle and interest supposed to have been established by the results of the war.

A MAMMOTH whisky ring has been unearthed in the West. Frauds amounting to millions of dollars have been discovered and the people thoroughly startled.

THE Philadelphia *Press* has reports from over a hundred points within the peach producing areas of Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. With but very few exceptions they favor the impression that a fair crop of the luscious fruit is under way, and, without further frost, it may ripen into a more than average yield. The scare of a few weeks ago, on account of the cold weather, has passed into a conviction, seconded by actual investigation, that the fruit was benefited by being kept back. Peach buds are, as a rule, too venturesome in spring time, and very frequently have to pay the penalty of having their roseate noses nipped by envious Jack Frost. When, however, they can be persuaded to postpone an appearance by such vigorous weather as we have lately had, they seldom fail to make up for the delay by a full and beautiful bloom, earnest of an ample and enriching crop.

THE prompt and efficient measures employed by the Government in the matter of the whisky frauds, and the order for the peremptory removal of all government officials employed at the establishments where the frauds have been perpetrated, is another evidence of the impartial honesty of the Administration.

HON. J. C. BURROWS, the eloquent young Congressman from Michigan, is a native of this State, and has accepted an invitation to address the Republican State Convention at Lancaster.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE GEO. W. WOODWARD, of this State, died in Italy on Monday morning last. He was in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and had been one of the most prominent public men in the State.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### THE STATE CONVENTION.

Whether the Republican State Convention to assemble on the 26th should pass a resolution against a third term, will, in our opinion, depend on circumstances. If there are delegates in attendance who desire it, and declare that some of their constituents will not vote the Republican ticket next fall if the question is dodged, then it ought to be done.

"Would you have a few men rule the party?" Certainly not, if there was any principle at stake; but we would let a few men have their way when we could do so just as well as not and without any sacrifice at all. The intelligent politician is firm in his principles, but he is not stubborn about the non-essentials, and is always willing to yield for the good of the party and for the sake of harmony points which are not material.

The REPORTER truly declares that no Republican Governor, no State Legislature, no prominent, public man in the Republican party has proposed it, and that no Republican paper is supporting, while many are denouncing third-termism. This being the case it is fair to infer that nobody is for it, and consequently nobody to be offended by a declaration against it. But if there are thousands who are alarmed at the phantom conjured up by the *Herald*, it seems to us that it would good policy to remove their fears, groundless though they may be, and defer to their weakness, if weakness it is.

"We then that are strong, ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves."—*Romans 15: 1.*

It is easy to say that those Republicans who declare they will not vote the ticket next fall unless third-termism is denounced are seeking an excuse to leave the party, and that the sooner they go the better. Is it policy to give them an excuse? Can we afford to lose any Republican votes? St. Paul, if not a better Christian, was a better politician than some living at the present day. Hear what he says:—"But judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling block, or an occasion to fall, in his brother's way."—*Romans 14: 3.*

We never heard that the President was insulted by the Republicans of New Hampshire, and unless he has been harboring secret hopes of a third term, which is not likely, he will care no more for the declarations of the convention on that subject than on the subject of the tariff, or any other political question of the day; and should he hear that such a resolution had been passed, would be very likely to say, like a sensible man, "They thought it necessary to slay Bennett's ghost, and they did right." CASTELAR.

## STATE NEWS.

About half past five o'clock, Saturdy evning flames were seen issuing from the sash and door factory of W. D. Hays, on railroad street Shippensburg, which entirely destroyed the factory and all its contents. Mr. Hays' loss is estimated at $30,000, partly covered by insurance. It is a heavy loss to Mr. H., as but a few weeks ago he purchased the one-half interest from William Mell. Next to the mill was the dwelling house of Mr. William Mell, and it was entirely destroyed, and the residence of Hon. Judge Ruby was partly burned. Mr. Mell's loss is very heavy, but we understand that he is fully covered with insurance. The loss of Mr. Ruby is but a trifle, and is also insured

THE Lebanon county republican committee met Saturdy morning and elected C. R. Lantz, senatorial and Messrs. W. M. Kauffman, and C. W. Carmany representative delegates to the republican state convention. They are instructed for Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, for state treasurer.

THE Big Cove tannery owned by Messrs. Parke & Keper, situated some miles south of M'Connellsburg, was entirely consumed by fire Saturdy morning. A large quantitp of bark was burned.

HON. JOHN SCOTT will soon remove from Huntingdon to Pittsburg, where he will find a wider and more congenial field for the practice of his profession. It is said that he has the apointment of solicitor of the Pennsylvania railroad company, at Pittsburg, with an annual salary of $15,000.

THE *Reading Eagle* of the 10th publishes intelligence that all railroaders who went to the Schuykill coal regions to take the places of the suspended men, returned on Saturdy night to remain away, as the union renounced their organization and have asked the Reading Company to put them to work again, which has been done with few exceptions. The returned railroaders report much suffering in the regions on the part of miners, and say there is a strong probability that the men will go to work in spite of advice to the contrary by the leaders.

THE new Democratic Auditor General, Temple, has appointed his law partner chief clerk, and his son-in-law corporation clerk. These are the two best paying clekships in the department; and we suppose the rest of the family are to be put in the other clerkships. Nepotism used to be considered a crime when the Democrats were out of power; but when they get in, the change in circumstances alters the case. It is a crime now only in Grant. —*Reading Times*

NEAR Chambersburg, a few days ago a party came across a den of seventeen snakes, which they dispatched. Among them were ten black snakes, one of which measured five ft. and two inches in length, six of which measured three feet each. Then there were five of the copperhead species, each of them measuring two feet nine inches in length, and two of the common garter snakes, each two feet and ten inches in length.

THE Lancaster *Express* says there are living in that city two brothers and four sisters of a family, which originally consisted of nine, three of whom are dead, and the aggregate age of the living is 450 years: Mrs. Elizabeth Hensel 97, Jacob Myers, 84, Mrs. E. M. Zahm 63, Miss Sally Myers 61, Miss Catharine Myers 73, and Henry Myers 77; the living brothers [illegible]

# FRIGHTFUL DISASTER!

## WRECK OF THE STEAMER SCHILLER

Three Hundred Lives Lost—The Vessel Crowded With Tourists—Particulars of the Calamity.

[illegible]

LONDON, May 8.—Intelligence of a shocking marine disaster has just reached this city. The Eagle line steamship Schiller, Captain Thomas, which sailed from New York, April 28, for Hamburg by way of Plymouth and Cherbourg, has been wrecked off the Scilly isles. It is believed that 200 persons have perished.

PARTICULARS OF THE CALAMITY—THE DISASTER AS GREAT AS AT FIRST REPORTED.

LONDON, May 8—12:30 P. M.—Additional particulars thus far received of the wreck of the steamship Schiller show that the disaster is fully as terrible as at first reported. The accident occurred at one o'clock this morning, at which hour the steamship struck on the dangerous Retaniere ledges, near Bishop's rock. A fog prevailed at the time.

A boat belonging to St. Agnes, the southernmost of the Scilly isles, has landed some of the survivors of the wreck at St. Mary's island, another of the Scillys. These survivors were picked up while swimming with the tide. They had several narrow escapes from drowning, and were a number of times washed off a rock. They declare that the number of lives lost by the disaster is 200.

A fearful sea is raging, and it is scarcely possible for boats engaged in searching for the survivors to live. The Scilly life-boat has put off for the wreck.

THE NEWS AT PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., May 8—12:30.—The agent at this place of the Eagle line has proceeded to Scilly. A gun was heard at ten o'clock this morning near the scene of the disaster.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 8—2 P.M.—The wreck of the steamship Schiller has caused great excitement in this city. Extras containing all the particulars at hand of the disaster have been issued by several of the newspapers. Later dispatches hold out the hope that some persons may have escaped and reached others of the Scilly Islands.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK—THE COMMANDER OF THE SCHILLER—THE VESSEL CROWDED WITH PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The agents in New York of the Eagle line say that Capt. Thomas, of the Schiller, was the oldest commander in the line; was for many years in the employ of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and that he occupied a high place among British sailors. He was with great difficulty induced to leave the British service to enter that of the Eagle line. The Schiller was one of the newest and best boats in the trans-continental service, large and strong and constructed on the latest pattern. She was built on the Clyde by Robert Napier & Sons. Her sister ship is the Lessing. These two vessels left this port for home densely crowded, being the first to take advantage of the opening of the spring travel for Europe. They were the last two steamers that sailed under the flag of the Eagle line, which has been consolidated with the Hamburg-American line. Previous to the departure of the Schiller the company's vessels had gone out with light passenger lists.

VALUE OF THE VESSEL—$300,000 IN SPECIE ON BOARD—THE CREW—THE CARGO, ETC.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Schiller was valued at $700,000 and was insured for her full value.

Her crew consisted of 124 men, including officers. She carried six kegs containing $300,000 in gold, shipped by E. S. Ballin & Co., bankers, of No. 24 Exchange place in this city, to F. S. Ballin & Co., Paris, and 250 mail bags containing the entire continental mail, together with a large Australian mail. Her cargo consisted of general merchandise, including 800 bales of cotton, 2,513 barrels of rosin, 4,000 bushels of corn, and a large consignment of leaf tobacco.

DISTRESS OF PASSENGERS' FRIENDS.

The office of the company in this city was besieged during the morning by friends of those who sailed in the vessel, and the scenes of distress which resulted from a confirmation of the news that the vessel had been lost were pititul to behold.

One man who had a wife and two children on board fell into a fainting fit on being informed of the fate of his family, and loud wailings were to be heard on all sides.

THE PASSENGER LIST.

There being 120 persons in the steerage, 145 in the cabin, and 124 in the ship's company, the number of persons on board is swelled to 389, and the probable loss of life considerably increased over the first reports.

LATEST BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 8.—Mr. Hillers, first officer; Mr. Poleman, second officer; R. Hintz, fourth officer, together with forty of the passengers and crew of the steamship Schiller, are known to be saved.

There are two steamers and a large life-boat at the scene of the disaster, making every effort to rescue the survivors and recover the bodies of the drowned. Owing to the anxiety to obtain a full list of the names of those rescued, the names will be telegraphed as fast as ascertained, together with other important particulars.

The Schiller is a total loss. There is great excitement in this city concerning the safety of additional passengers.

LATER—THE LOSS STILL GREATER.

NEW YORK, May 8.—There were 146 cabin passengers and 123 steerage passengers on board the Schiller, besside her ship's company, indicating that the loss is nearer 300 than 200, as reported.

THE SCENE OF THE GREAT DISASTER.

The Scilly Islands, at which the terrible shipwreck of the Schiller occurred, are a group at the west entrance of the English channel, belonging to the county of Cornwall, about thirty miles W. S. W. from "Land's End." The population in 1851 was 2,627 souls. The group is of circular form, about thirty miles in circumference, and contains about 140 islands in all, though only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Bridget's, Bryner and Samson are inhabitated. They have steep and bold shores, but between the islands the water is shallow, and some of them are connected by strips of land at low water. The six inhabited islands have an aggregate of 3,580 acres, but the soil is generally barren, and trees only grow in sheltered spots. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen and sailors. The islands are governed by a court composed of twelve of the principal inhabitants, presided over by a military officer. The Scilly islands are generally supposed to be the "Cassiterides," or Tin islands, of the ancients, but that metal is not now found upon them. The group was sometimes used by the Romans as a place of banishment. The registered shipping of the islands in 1847–8 was 5,082 tons. Hugh Town, the capital, on the island of St. Mary's, is the seat of the judicial court, and has a pier, fort and custom house. The islands communicate by packet with Penzance, between them and which port is a dangerous rocky ledge termed "The Wolf." They have several secure roadsteads, but numerous severe shipwrecks have occurred on them, in one of which three line of battle ships, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, was totally lost, October 22, 1707.

LATER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, May 9—Evening.—Forty-three survivors of the crew and passengers of the steamer Schiller have arrived at Penzance. Of these thirty-three have gone to Plymouth and the remaining ten are too ill to be moved. The following additional particulars of the disaster have been received:

A heavy fog had prevented observations on board the Schiller since Thursday, and in consequence of the fog the engines were put at half speed and sail was reduced at nine o'clock on Friday night.

At ten o'clock the same night the ship struck the ledge, and at once a great panic prevailed. Captain Thomas is highly praised for his conduct during the terrible scenes which followed. Two boats were filled with men who refused to come out. The captain fired his revolver over their heads to drive them out, and then fired at them, but without effect. Afterward the ship was washed with her broadside to the sea, and all on board these boats perished. The tackle at the stearn was released too soon, leaving the boats suspended by the bows.

Three boats then got away. One of them, a life-boat, was so badly injured that she sunk, and eleven of the people on board of her were rescued by the other boats. The fog lifted an hour after the steamer struck, and the lights were plainly visible. Two of the boats on the steamer were crushed by the falling of the funnel rockets, and guns were fired from the steamer until the powder became wet.

The deck house, crowded with people, was swept away at two P. M. The captain gathered some of the survivors on the bridge, and all were gradually swept away by the flood tide, which took the doctor and captain last. The rigging which remained above water was crowded with passengers and crew all night. The main mast fell at 7:30 a. m., and being of iron sunk with all who had taken refuge on it. The foremast gave way soon afterward. Life belts and wreck stuff saved the lives of some, who drifted miles away. One man was rescued after being in the water ten hours.

Two boats from Stagues arrived a short time before the masts fell, but were unable to approach the steamer on account of the shoals, but picked up stragglers in the water. The passengers say that Captain Thomas left the bridge at three a. m. to assist those on the deck, and when he reached the deck was swept away by a heavy sea. All concur in saying that he exercised the greatest care and that he was not abed for five nights previous to the disaster.

The sea began to break over the vessel half an hour after she struck, and the tide rose twenty-five feet before day-break. Only one woman was saved. The survivors who landed at Trescow escaped in the Schiller's own boat.

## TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

The Meeting in New York—Who Were Present and What Was Done.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The tenth anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, was held to-night at Steinway Hall. About 3,000 persons were present. Ex-Senator John O'Donnell presided. The annual report of the secretary was read, showing the receipts to have been $52,243, and expenditures $52,640, leaving a deficit of $397. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Hon. William E. Dodge, with a list of ninety vice-presidents; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, J. N. Stearns; Treasurer, T. T. Sheffield. Board of Managers—Rev. Dr. W. W. Newell, Peter Carter, J. N. Stearns, R. S. MacArthur, James Black, Pa., T. T. Sheffield, Rev. W. H. Taylor,