NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

CHIEF-JUSTICE IGLESIAS, of Mexico, has withdrawn his resignation.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* puts the incoming cotton crop at 3,650,000 bales.

JOSE CUELLAR has been appointed Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington.

PRESIDENT CUMMINGS, of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., has tendered his resignation.

WILSON, a Conservative, has been elected to the British Parliament from West Suffolk.

MR. TENNYSON'S forthcoming drama is said to contain a simile derived from the transit of Venus.

THE river Garonne, in France, continues to rise. Several persons have been drowned by the inundation.

THE Aldine Publishing Company's building was damaged by fire last week to the amount of $6,000.

ONE of the finest fields of wheat in the neighborhood of Richmond belongs to Fitz Hugh Lee.

THE grasshopper evil has made the Nebraskaites wish they had not made game of the prairie hen.

PRINCE BISMARK has received from King Oscar the order of the Seraph, the highest order in Sweden.

MR. E. L. GODKIN, of *The Nation*, has purchased and occupies the residence of ex-Secretary Richardson, at Cambridge.

THEY killed a rattlesnake four and a half feet long and sporting six rattles on the main street of Meridan, Conn., the other day.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, says the $700,000 that he lost on Wall Street was "merely a flea-bite." Any one else would call it phlebotomy.

THE bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,307,000 during the past week. This is the largest weekly increase since 1872.

THE large woolen mill and buildings contiguous, at Mystic Bridge, Conn., were burned by an incendiary fire early Thursday morning.

IT is reported that the German nuns who will leave their convents in consequence of the new Prussian laws will proceed to England.

THE indirect taxes in France still greatly exceed the estimates, and in a very short time it is expected that the excess for the year will reach 60,000,000 francs.

CLARA MORRIS (Mrs. Harriott) sails for Europe in a week or so, and will take a long rest. Mr. Harriott joins her in August, and they will return about October.

A MASSACHUSETTS reporter, in an account of a fire, incidentally speaks of the time "when Messrs. Shadrach, Meshach, & Co., got the laugh on Nebuchednezzar."

THE total proceeds of the sale of M. Guizot's library were only 64,000f. Mr. T. W. Field's Brooklyn library, less than half as extensive, brought about $12,500.

TAPPAN WENTWORTH, of Lowell, Mass., who died on the 13th inst., bequeathed the bulk of his property to Dartmouth College. The bequest is estimated at $175,000.

SHERMAN goes right along as though nothing had happened. Likewise does Sheridan. And yet books and brides are not every-day occurrences with the Generals.

IN an address before the Columbia Law School, at Washington, on last Wednesday evening, Reverdy Johnson said he had just closed his sixtieth year of active legal practice.

THE *Athenæum* says that even Queen Victoria is a sufferer from the copyright law, which permits mutilated and piratical reprints of English works in the British colonies.

KENTUCKY counties are contending for the parentage of Secretary Bristow. Clark county claims him while Todd county gets him, while Clark county consoles itself with his father.

THE Cologne *Gazette* announces that Princess Julia of Rattenberg, wife of Prince Alexander of Hesse, has seceded from the Church of Rome and adopted the Protestant faith.

IT is stated that the cost of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India will be defrayed by the British Admiralty, and not by the Indian Government, as had been reported.

A SHIPMENT of shad for stocking the rivers of Ohio has been made by the United States Fish Commissioners; they will be placed in the rivers at Columbus, Dayton and Defiance.

IT is authoritatively stated that the Carlists now muster 45,000 good soldiers, without reckoning 40,000 or 50,000 men not up to the mark in point of quality, but who swell their numbers.

THE price of canary seed is reported as being five times higher this year than last owing to the failure of the product in the Canary Islands, and some parts of England and Switzerland.

TEXAS young ladies while out gathering dewberries, are surprised by parties of Comanches. Shooting arrows at them amuses the Comanches, but the ladies, strange to say, do not see any fun in it.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana has just decided that colored children must be allowed to attend public schools in any district of the State, provided no separate schools for their education are furnished.

UNMARRIED ladies, says the Kansas City *Times*, should not be prejudiced against giants. The overgrown are generally short lived, and the skeleton of James O'Brian has been sold for $40,000.

THE new Governor of Smyrna has ordered the Chief of the Smyrna Customhouse to exclude from the Province all Protestant books translated into the Turkish language and published in England.

THE German Government has charged its Ambassador in London, Count de Munster, to present its thanks officially to that of the Queen for the friendly offer of intervention made in the late crisis.

FROM January to May 29, 1874, the county of Whiteside, Ill., paid $650 as bounty on wolf scalps. As the scalps of all taken were of young wolves, it is suspected that the breeding of these animals has become a business.

HARVARD graduated its first class in 1637; William and Mary in 1692; Yale in 1702; Princeton in 1748; Pennsylvania University in 1753; Columbia, 1754; Brown University, 1764; Dartmouth, 1769, and Rutgers in 1770.

A MEETING of the Erie Railway Company bondholders, representing one million pounds sterling of Erie, has been summoned for July 5th next, in London, Eng., for the purpose of adopting protective measures.

AMONG the young ladies who are this year attending the course of lectures in the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine, are two Tartar ladies, (Mohammedan), who have completed their preparatory studies in a school at Odessa.

THE journey from Amsterdam to Vienna has just been made on foot by M. De Witt in 26 days, thus winning a wager of $500 that he would accomplish the distance, 702 English miles, in 30 days. His actual daily average was thus twenty-seven miles.

THE acclimatization of trout in Tasmania is certified by an official report, which states that in 1874 a total distribution of 4,050 trout ova was made from the rivers of that country to the neighboring colonies; 800 of these ova were sea trout, and the rest brown trout.

SEVERAL secessions are reported as having been made from the Irish Church in consequence of the recent alterations in the Athanasian Creed. Among the more important is Lord Greville, an old life guardsman, and a relative of the late very Protestant Marquis of Westmeath.

A SERIES of interesting experiments, instituted by the Government, have lately been made in England to test the merits of the different kinds of continuous railway breaks. The ordinary break was found capable of stopping a train, which was running at 35 miles an hour, in less than a minute.

PROMINENT frontiersman and army officers express the opinion that there will be great trouble with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arappahoes this summer and fall. At least five large war parties have left their reservations during the last two weeks. The cavalry in this department are unable to keep them on their reservations through limited numbers. It will be impossible for the soldiers to guard the Black Hills and attend to the Indians.

Bradford Reporter

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALV[illegible]

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, July 1, 1875.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Of Montgomery.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE,
Of Erie County.

REPUBLICAN DUTY.

The campaign on which we have now entered in this State is one of the most momentuous ever experienced in this country. The issue will determine very largely the result of the Presidential contest of next year. The war was fought for union and nationality; but at no time since the war have the best interests of the nation been so imperiled. Earnest men realize how much depends upon united effort and wise counsel. If the treason of the Democratic party antagonized the South with the North, the triumph of freedom renders it important that the principles which triumphed also should, like the Union, be preserved and guarded. Vigilance, laborious vigilance, is the duty of the hour. Our foes are wary and flushed with a success they did not deserve or achieve. Republican neglect and absence from the polls have given the Democratic party a temporary victory. Shall the Democratic victory be permanent is a question that Republicans should answer by a determination to leave no duty unperformed in selecting candidates, and no vote uncast when the day of election arrives.

Meanwhile, anything that tends to disorganize or damp the energies of others should not for a moment be entertained. No Republican who values these principles as he ought, and who believes in the influence of good example, will permit his own personal feelings to interfere when duty calls. If disappointed at the action of his fellow-citizens in selecting some name in preference to his, he should remember that disappointment cannot justify revenge or complaint, or refusal to perform his part in laboring for the common welfare. A Roman spirit of determination is found in the best men, who brush aside a temporary annoyance and throw their whole soul into the work of achieving a good which could not otherwise have been secured. With such a spirit widely prevalent we can have an assurance of deserving success.

THE PROSPECTS.

THE following extract from the N. Y. *Times* on the business prospects, expresses at least the desire of the whole country: The prospects for the last half of the year are decidedly encouraging. The harvest of cereals will unquestionably be good, after all deductions have been made on the score of the short yield of certain localties. The South may not grow more than an average cotton crop, but it has taken one very essential step toward renewed prosperity by devoting a great deal more land than usual to food crops. How important a point this is will be appreciated by all who read the letters of our special correspondents in the Southern States. There seems no reason to doubt that, taking the country as a whole, the wealth extracted from the soil will be greater this year than it has ever been. Even if its nominal value be less than it was a few years ago, the purchasing power of our products will be greater, and that is the ultimate test of available riches of any country. During the last two years there has been wiped out a good deal of fictitious capital, with an inevitable result of giving credit a serious shock and of causing a great deal of distress. Our future growth must depend more upon the solid increase of the country's wealth and less upon the mortgaging of the future than it has recently done. Toward that sound and steadily progressive movement the Fall of 1875 ought to contribute a very perceptible stimulus.

EVERY Democratic office-seeker who is hungering after the spoils of office, is heard declaring that "the only party that can save the country is the Democratic party," and every Republican remembers having heard this same cry during the late war. It is easy now to see how false this assertion was then, and it is just as untrue now. To let alone saving the country, the Democratic party cannot even save its own character, which it has forever dishonored by its false and treacherous career; and for it now to prate about saving the country sounds very silly indeed. The only danger the country is exposed to is the ascendency of the Democracy, and the Republican party stands in a pretty good position to defend the nation against such a crisis as that. A multitude of evils might be expected to befall the country if the party that favored secession, upheld the rebellion, and still defends the rebels in every outrage they commit against quiet, loyal citizens, should suddenly come into power. But we are all positively sure that this party is not destined to triumph yet. Its principles are too well known to successfully blindfold loyal citizens while it again enters upon the rebel mission in which it failed sixteen years ago.

THE reduction of the public debt, from June 30, 1866, to June 30, 1874 according to official figures, was $580, 305,705'29. This is an average reduction of nearly $72,000,000 a year, $1,400,000, a week and $200,000 a day. Can our Democratic critics show a financial record equal to this?

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN LIES.

Defe[illegible] House of Re[illegible] which our par[illegible] has had at least [illegible] it has united Repub[illegible] basis. The elec[illegible] of 1872 left the impression that our party was strong enough to divide its strength and yet win. The result, in a number of strong Republican districts, where, through this division, Democrats were elected, has taught us a lesson. This fall we shall present a solid front to the enemy. Factions will unite on good men and all party differences will end with the work of the conventions. Our opponents place great reliance on the independent temperance movement, but in this we believe they will fail. Republicans, favorable to temperance, will not allow themselves to be used as tools, to destroy a party that has done so much in the line of substantial reform. They know that the fight is between the Republican party and Democracy, and that the triumph of the latter will be followed by a general throwing open of the flood gates of intemperance. A few over zealous voters will support a temperance ticket, but the practical temperance advocate will not throw his vote away, when a great national question is at stake. The triumph of the Republican party will give a moral impetus to the temperance cause. Its defeat would destroy the good which the cause has already accomplished.

WE VERY often see in Democratic newspapers sneering remarks about the slow reduction of the national debt, and when such shameful impudence greets our sight we cannot but feel a greater contempt than ever for the miserable Democratic party, which, after pursuing a course that brought three years of bloody, civil war upon the land, now finds fault with the Republican party for not paying off in a year or two the enormous debt incurred upon the nation by Democratic treason.

If there had never been a political organization willing to advocate such principles as the Democracy have upheld, there would have been no necessity of burdening the nation with this great debt, because there would have been no rebellion to crush. The South is not alone to blame. The treason that came so near destroying the Union, was *the treason of the Democratic party.* The South in arms against the Union was no worse an enemy to the Federal Government than was the Democratic party, filled with its malice and hatred towards the brave leaders who stood manfully by their posts of duty and would not desert their country's cause in the most trying hour. Had it not been for the encouragement held out to them by the Democratic party in the North, the South would never have seceded from the Union, and for Democratic newspapers to now cast reflections upon the Republican administration of the National Government because a very large debt still lingers on hand, is, to say the least, the very height of impudence.

The national debt has steadily diminished in size ever since the war ended. That it is still large is no more than could have been expected. But then, we very well know that it will be paid off in good faith if the Republican party is continued in power. What might follow a Democratic victory is not so easily foretold. All we know is that the Democratic mouthings in regard to the disposal of the national debt are in keeping with the shameful history of that party, and for this reason it is not best to give it charge of so important a trust as the management and control of the final affairs of the nation. It is safe to trust the party that has always proven true to the country, but not to place any confidence in the pretentions of so corrupt, dishonest and treasonable an organization as the Democratic party.

THE Democratic party delays its nomination for state officers until the 8th day of September, within two months of the election, hoping thus at the last moment to spring upon the people of some unknown men, and then, by a systematic charge of fraud along the entire line, to carry their party to success before the true character of their candidates are known, or the falsity of their charges can be established. They confidently assert that if the election of 1872 had been held two months sooner, that is before the villianous lies they put in circulation were exploded and made to react upon their authors, BUCKALEW would have been elected. They propose to profit by that experience by deferring the nomination, this year, until the eve of election. Be on the lookout for more damnable evils in September, than the potato bugs and grasshopers of June.

THE Republican Central Committee of Colorado close and address with the following stirring appeal:

For the first time it will be of national importance; for the first time the States of the Union will watch us with an anxious eye, for as we vote in 1875 we are likely to vote in 1876, when our voice will be heard in favor of or opposed to a Republican successor to President GRANT. Let us give them such encouragement as we may be able. Let us show the country what the Republicans of the Rocky Mountains can do. Let us show them how to overcome a Democratic majority and roll up a bigger one on the other side. Let us demonstrate that the "tidal wave" has spent itself, and that we will roll the return wave down our hills with such force that it shall not be overcome, until the country is swept to the ocean, and our sister States that have been wavering in their fealty shall one by one declare their ability to correct their own faults and whip the enemy."

[illegible]

[illegible] *Resolved*, That we have [illegible] confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of President Grant, and join our political brethren throughout the Union in the cordial support of his administration, in the fullest recognition of his illustrious career in the military and civil service, and in condemnation of that rancorous party spirit which prompts his and our enemies to so inconsiderately and unjust attacks on him as those to which his great predecessors, Washington, Jackson and Lincoln were subjected during their administrations.

Resolved, That the letter addressed by the President to the chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention upon the subject of his succession, is a full refutation of the slanders of those who charged him with intriguing for re-election, and that we accept it as explicit to a final settlement of the third-term agitation created by our enemies solely to arouse jealousies and dissensions in the Republican party.

IN ONE of the brilliant and learned editorials of the *Argus*, reference is made to the fact that the Democratic party must select men "who are wider between the eyes," and an old friend of Col. HOLLET asks whether the editor intends the allusion as a hit at that veteran. If not, he thinks it a singular coincidence that the *Argus* should have made use of the same language which one McCOOK employed thirty years ago when asked how he came to offer a bribe to the young statesman from Wysox.

WHEN HARTRANFT was a candidate, three years ago," says the *St. Louis Globe*, "Mr. McCLURE warned the people that his election would be the inauguration of a reign of robbery and corruption throughout the State. Now he says that his administration has been all that personal purity and integrity could suggest. Mr. McCLURE will find out that it is a difficult thing for an editor to keep up a show of 'independence' while he has a big load of personal bile on his stomach."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FOR more than a year past, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, leading inflation organ of the West, has belabored Senator THURMAN without mercy for his manly adherence to his hard money views. Since the night when the Senator made his speech declaring the currency question a trivial matter and pledging himself to accept an inflation platform, for the sake of the party, the *Enquirer* has had nothing but sweet and patronizing words for him. How is it with the rest of the press of the country? When the inflation organ was loudest in its attack, there was scarcely another newspaper in the country whose commendation was worth having, that did not admire and praise the Senator for his fearless and consistent conduct. To-day he finds his only praises in the exulting cries of his former foe. Is he pleased with the change?

CONSIDERING that it was for a long time a zealous organ of the Democratic party, the Chicago *Times* uses rather amazing language in speaking of its old allies. Here is a lively extract from a recent article on "Bourbon Immobility:" "It is the same corrupt combination of demagogues and knaves to-day, as shown by its programme of repudiation in Ohio, that it was when it put forth its programme of repudiation in 1868. Its declaration of war upon the national credit in 1865 shows that it is animated and moved by the same spirit of wickedness that inspired its declaration of war against the national credit in 1868, and its declaration of hostility to the national effort of self-preservation in 1864. It is the same old bogus sixpence, unchanged in aught save in age and augmented putridity."

ADVENTUROUS FRONTIERSMEN will doubtless hasten their preparations to invade the Black Hills, since gold has actually been found there. In themselves, the discoveries are insignificant, Prof. JANNEY is very definite in his assurance that the yield of gold, the facilities for mining it, and the prospect of getting it in paying quantities, are not at all encouraging. But the demon of lust for gold when once aroused is not easily put down; the mere fact that gold is there will outweigh every doubt with the men who are ready to take their lives in their hands and bid defiance alike to the Army and the Indians. Correspondence from Fort Laramie indicates how deep and widespread is the excitement on this subject, among the border communities. The nation will be fortunate, indeed, if the Black Hills region is not within a few months the scene of broken faith and bloodshed, as well as of a great immigration.

THE New York *World*, the national organ of the Democracy, hasn't a bit of confidence in the reform professions of the Democrats in this State. It is holding up to the public gaze some very dirty linen belonging to the Keystone Democrats. The *World* has been so long intimate with the "ways that are dark" of the Tammany Democrats, that it is not going to have the wool pulled over its eyes by the Democrats less experienced in rascality in this State. If the Democrats of Pennsylvania and New York get fairly hitched in showing up each others' crimes, the wrestle will be as long, as spicy, and, we must say it, as damaging and dirty as the never-ending BEECHER-TILTON conflict.

INSECTS MORE DESTRUCTIVE THAN WILD BEASTS.—The Springfield *Union* says: "In these days, when the very dust of the earth is turning into voracious insects that devour every form of agricultural product, it begins to look as if man had before him a struggle for existence with the insect world as arduous as that waged during the first ages of the world with ferocious beasts. By his inventions civilized man is now absolute master of the larger animals, but he is more powerless before the devouring insect world than is the unarmed Hindoo in the presence of the Bengal tiger. And it may be doubted if the attacks of the beasts, made directly upon man, are not less formidable than the assaults which the insects indirectly make upon him by attacking his food supplies. Better tigers than grasshoppers; lions than potato bugs. It is pretty evident that one of the chief directions which human ingenuity needs to take at present is the discovery of new modes of destroying insects. Let our inventors of warlike engines turn their attention to this subject. They may be assured that the foe is quite worthy of their steel. SHERMAN'S march through Georgia created less devastation than the march of the grasshoppers through Kansas.

AMONG all the State Governors who were present at the Bunker Hill centennial celebration, none received more honorable marks of public favor and esteem than Gov. HARTRANFT, the Executive of our own Commonwealth. Character everywhere tells.

CALIFORNIA RE[illegible]

The political c[illegible] over the [illegible] disap- [illegible] 75 opens [illegible] tations of [illegible] the sweeping [illegible] nsylvania, [illegible] and California Republicans are already in the field, united, resolute, and confident. They have entered upon an active campaign, and see victory with nearly or quite as much confidence as if it were already achieved. Nor is this mere boast or unfounded speculation. The Democratic party is divided beyond the possibility of union on the leading questions now before the country—currency, reconstruction, the public schools, and political equality. The Republican party is a unit on each of these issues, or nearly so, and is consolidating itself everywhere. At no time since it swept the country in 1872 have the prospects of the party been brighter than they are to-day.

BIRTH PLACE OF JAMES BUCHANAN.—In the gap of the mountain, visible to the right, from the road leading from Chambersburg to Greencastle, JAMES BUCHANAN was born. A visit to the spot will show it to be one of the prettiest places, by nature, that can be found anywhere. It is four miles from Mercersburg, on the turnpike to McConnellsburg. The rocks, trees and ferns in that neighborhood are perfectly splendid. Just where the road turns up the moutain, a clear, rippling stream crosses it under a low arched bridge, and a little way to the north of this is the foundation of the old house in which the 15th President of the United States first saw the light. It is said when he was a child, his mother used to tie a cow bell around his neck to keep him from being lost. Up to the time of his departure to the Court of St. James, Mr. BUCHANAN visited the gap every year. The place will be looked upon as an interesting one, for however much people may have differed from the man or whatever opinions they may have of some of his official acts, he was certainly no ordinary person. He rose from the lowest estate to the highest position, and from his early manhood to the close of his life, there was scarcely a year when he was not prominently before the public eye. First he was a Representive, then a Senator in Congress, and afterwards Cabinet Officer, Foreign Ambassador and President.—*Chambersburg Public Opinion.*

THE N. Y. *Tribune* in an article on the recent annual Tunker convention near Lancaster, Pa., describes the humble peculiarities of the sect, and concludes: "Their 'fruits' in the Christian life are not very apparent perhaps; they build no million dollar temples on the streets to glorify God in holiness of architectural beauty; send out no missionaries to convert other christian sects to their own way of thinking; there is no chance in their religious development for the outgrowth of a Cardinal McCLOSKEY, a SPURGEON or a BEECHER. The quiet Tunker in the mountains of Pennsylvania or Virginia tries to deal justly, walk humbly, and keep himself unspotted from the world, and is contented." After all, how odd it would be if when, as was foretold for these latter times, one powerful sect after another comes to the front, and we hear the cry, "Lo, here is Christ!" or "Lo, there!" the poor, comical Dutch Tunker in his cabin in the hills should have been sheltering Him all the while!

FRANK LESLIE'S *Illustrated Papers*, one of the most ultra of the Democratic journals in the country, speaks of the Republican record in this wise: "The Republican record during these fourteen years it is useless for us to discuss. It has certainly been a brilliant one. The party has carried on its shoulders a weight of responsibility never before assumed by a political party in a free republic. It has been followed by a majority of the people of the North with almost religious ardor, and the negroes of the South bless it as almost their divine emancipator. It is impossible for an American, be he Northerner or Southerner, to contemplate the history of this great political organization without a feeling of admiration, however much he may oppose the principles, and however bitterly he may suffer in consequence."

A NEW COMMUNITY.—At Brocton, N. Y., not far from the Pennsylvania State line, there is a peculiar sect known as the "Brocton Community." They own about two thousand acres of the best land on the lake shore, and although they do not farm it very closely they always seem to have plenty of money. They mind their own business, let other people's alone, and pay their debts—peculiarities that all sects might copy with profit. The leader of this people is a wealthy English enthusiast, named THOS. L. HARRIS, who, whatever his religious views are, seems to be entirely sound on business questions. At least he has recently won a great "Spanish claim" suit involving the title to a large tract of land in Santa Clara county, Cal., said to be worth four or five million dollars. It is also rumored that the community will remove to the new possession, which is reported to embrace some sixteen hundred square miles of the best land in California.

ON THE WING.

On Friday evening, June 19th, we started for Philadelphia to join the Editorial excursion to Bedford Springs. Saturday and Sunday were pleasantly spent in the City of Brotherly Love in a visit to the Park on Saturday; on Sunday morning we found our way to the Hall at Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, where we found a not very large but earnest and devout congregation enjoying the ministrations of Dr. NICHOLSON, of the Reformed Episcopal Church. In the evening we listened to a very able and eloquent discourse by Dr. WADSWORTH. The Doctor is aged and somewhat infirm, but in the full enjoyment of vigorous mental faculties. We must not forget a pleasant visit to our "Grand Little Secretary," Miss JACKSON, and her excellent Quaker mother.

At noon on Monday we started for the famous Bedford Springs. After a somewhat hot and fatiguing ride we arrived at Huntingdon at 8 o'clock, where the untiring Secretary had made arrangements for the party to remain until the next evening. The short time allowed us here precludes the possibility of "doing" the town, but from what we saw and experienced, are not prepared to say we should like to change locations. The hotel accommodations, to say the least, were indifferent, and we should not advise any one sensitive to the bite of bed-bugs to stop at the "tavern" we were assigned to. The only incident out of the regular order transpiring during our stay here, was the misfortune of one of the country editors getting into the wrong room, which happened to be occupied by a young lady (white) instead of the said editor's wife. No harm was done, however, except the infliction of a severe "curtain lecture" on the blunders of heedless men, by the aforesaid wife, which of course was listened to and profited by, the Quill and Scissors Knight. We presume he will never dare go on another excusion with young ladies—especially if his wife is in the company.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning a delegation of the citizens of Bedford, headed by Hon. JOHN CESNA, came over in a special train to receive the excursionists. The ride from Huntingdon to Bedford took us through a romantic and rich mineral country. Mr. CESNA was unwearied in his efforts to entertain the party during the fifty miles' ride. On reaching Bedford we found carriages in waiting to convey us to the Springs, and a large concourse of people to welcome us. The first night at the Springs was spent by the greater portion of th[illegible] [illegible]ly, while some whi[illegible] the gl[illegible]

On [illegible] CESNA, [illegible] of the [illegible] examp[illegible] tied "The Printer." Mr. RINGWALT also delivered an interesting address on Printing.

In the evening the annual dinner was served at the Springs House, to which about three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down. We have not the room to give such a description of the excursion as the affair deserves, but suffice it to say, it was a most enjoyable occasion to all who participated.

We should not, however, do justicy to ourselves or the public did we not call especial attention to the dilapidated and disgraceful condition of the hotel buildings at the Springs. They are unfit for the habitation of horses, and it is a gross imposition upon the public to dignify the "old rookery" with the title of hotel. No thrifty farmer would occupy it as a stable. It is a burning shame that a place made so beautiful by the Creator should be allowed to be so badly disfigured thro' the parsimonious greed of man. Let the public give the place a wide berth for a year or two, and the proprietors will probably come to the conclusion that they can no longer impose upon pleasure-seekers.

The success and pleasure of the excursion are largely due to the wisdom and courteousness of ROBT. MENDENS, Secretary of the Editorial Association. The arrangements made by him moved the affair long with precision and regularity of clock work. We feel under especial obligations to him for particular favors. He richly deserves some more substantial testimonial from the editors of Pennsylvania than flattering newspaper notices.

STATE NEWS.

CAMERON, Elk, McKean and Potter are said to be the only counties in this State without Odd Fellows Lodges.

HON. WAYNE MCVEIGH has removed from Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, and will practice law in the City of Brotherly Love.

THE Jersey Shore and Pine Creek railroad company are pressing their work with energy, with a prospect of speedy completion. The road between Williamsport and Jersey Shore will be in regular running order by the end of July. From the State line to Buffalo, New York, the road is now running, and the connection will soon be made from Jersey Shore to the State line, thus completing direct communication via Philadelphia and Reading railroad with Buffalo and the great lakes. The Catawissa railroad has been leased by the, Philadelphia and Reading. This combination will create the shortest route by many miles to the west and secure to Philadelphia the bulk of trade from this region.

IT may not be generally known that the nickle deposit near the Gap, Lancaster county, is considered the largest in the world yet discovered, and the only deposit of the ore worked in America. The mine is on the high dividing line between Chester and Pequea valleys. Besides nickle, copper, iron and limestone are found in the same locality. Nickle was discovered here about the year 1856, though copper, which is taken from the same mine, was known in this locality seventy years ago. The ore has a gray color, is very heavy, and so hard that it is mined entirely by blasting.

After the ore has been broken into small fragments it is put into kilns holding 80 to 90 tons each, and subjected to heat produced at first by the burning of a small quantity of wood, and continued by the conversion of the expelled gas. It is then put into a smelting furnace and undergoes a treatment similar to that of iron ore. The product resulting from this treatment is reduced to powder by passing it between iron rollers, and then shipped to Camden, N. J., where a complete separation is made of the nickle and copper. The price of pure nickle averages over $2 a pound. From 400 to 500 tons of the ore are taken from the mine per month, and the mining and working of this requires the labor of one hundred and seventy-five hands; a few Cornish and the rest American miners.

HON. HEISTER CLYMER, of Berks county, is suggested by a Baltimore paper as a candidate for Vice President.

JOHN B. BRATTON announces in the last issue of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, with just pride, that thirty years have passed away since he assumed editorial control of that paper.

A RECENT storm in Lycoming county, furnished enough "beautiful snow" to get up quite an exciting snow ball party.

SHAD catching at Columbia, which has been very unsuccessful this year, will soon be entirely abandoned.

MYERSDALE, Somerset county, was visited by a destructive fire Friday morning. The loss is about $40,000, and the insurance about $25,000. The First National Bank, just started, was burned out. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The following are losers: W. C. Hicks, Hartly & Johns, Collins & Shipley, G. L. Miller, Martin Taylor, First National Bank. The insurance companies represented are North American, Pennsylvania, Ætna, Home, Phoenix, Waynesboro, and Lycoming Mutual.

THE Republican convention to nominate candidates for judge of the court of common pleas, recorder of deeds, clerk of the quarter sessions, and city commissioners, was held in Philadelphia on the 24th. The ticket nominated was as follows: Judge of the common pleas—Hon. Craig Biddle. Recorder of deeds—David H. Lane. Clerk of quarter sessions—Gen. H. H. Bingham. City commissioners—John S. Wetter, David Martin.

THE *Record of the Times* says an enterprise is about being started in Wilkes-Barre which bids fair to open a new field of industry, that, if successful, will be second to but few that have been inaugurated during the last fifty years. We refer to the type setting and distributing machines, the invention of W. N. McInnis, of Kingston. Various attempts have been made to get up machines that would perform the labor of the type setter's fingers, and some of them are said to have done fair work. Certainly a great deal of inventive genius has been expended upon them, probably as much as that which gave us the first sewing machine. The great impediments to the progress of the machines, which would be of such vast importance to printing, and the public in general, appears to have been the complication of the machinery, the enormous cost of construction, and liability to get out of order. These obstacles appear to be entirely and singularly overcome in Mr. McInnis' machines. They will be of simple construction, and probably cost very little, if any, more than a first-class sewing machine, and so far as can be judged from the draughts of the machines we have seen, they stand a remarkably good chance of accomplishing the purpose required.

THE sudden death in Kingston on Friday night of Mrs. Bound, the wife of the Superintendent of the Bloomsburg railroad, in connection with the scandal that has been in circulation about her husband and a lady that was at times an inmate of his house, caused much excitement in Kingston, and the remains of the deceased was detained for examination. The case is now in the hands of the authorities. The correspondent of the Scranton *Times* furnishes the following facts: "A post mortem was held at the house of D. T. Bound, on the body of his deceased wife at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. It appears that Mr. Bound has for some time lived in an unhappy state with the deceased, and the suddenness of her death together with the peculiar symptoms attending it, caused an investigation as to the cause of demise. But, at all events, Esquire Watres was warranted in issuing the warrant. We understand that Dr. Seamans refused to act when called upon, but Drs. Urquhart and Burns were present, and assisted Dr. Davis to perform the operation. Upon a close examination it was agreed that the symptoms were undoubtedly of a nature such as to warrant an analysis of the stomach, and Dr. Mackey, of Providence, who was a cousin of the deceased, signified his intention of having the stomach sent to New York for analization. What the result may be we are not prepared to say, but it is allowed by one or two of the medical men present that the appearance of certain ulcers on the lining of the stomach might be caused through hereditary, or congestion of the intestines, and that the abnormal condition of the vessels could possibly be produced by violent vomiting of the stomach or by irritating substance within the stomach. No decision, however, will be rendered until analyzation has taken place."

THE shipments of butter over the Cowanesque road from Elkland are very large. It is stated that during six months last year 662,150 pounds were sent to market over that route. At 25 cents per pound—the [illegible] was sold at higher rates than that—this butter brought into the county $165,439. This is certainly a very respectable amount of "pin money" for the "dairy-maids" of that section. But the Cowanesque valley is not the only good butter region of the country. The fact is, rich as Tioga county is in minerals, she has in her pure waters and fine grazing lands a perennial fountain of wealth, which will in time exceed in value even her rich deposits underground and make her at no distant day one of the wealthiest and most populous counties of the State.—*Agitator.*

THE Tioga County Medical Society held its annual meeting in Wellsboro last week with Dr. Maine, Vice President in the chair. Dr. Smith, of Tioga, was elected President; Dr. Brown, of Mansfield, Vice President; Dr. Darling, Jr., of Lawrenceville, Secretary; Dr. Borden, of Tioga, Treasurer; Drs. Webb, Maine and Barney were named as Censors. Dr. Moody, of Rutland, was admitted as a member of the Society. The next meeting will be held at Lawrenceville on the 15th of September.

STATE SUPT. WICKERSAM and Inspector Coruforth will attend the annual examination at the Soldiers' Orphan School at Mansfield, July 13. A circular from the Superintendent's office announces that an exhibition of industrial skill and a military drill will form a feature of that examination. The examination of the lower classes will be restricted to some one branch of instruction, reserving most of the time for a more general examination of the higher classes, or those containing pupils soon to leave the institution.

GOV. HARTRANFT has been chosen by the Welshmen to preside at the next celebration of the Eisteddfod, which will take place in Scranton in September.

THE new hotel to be built by the Pennsylvania railroad company at Stewart and Elm avenues, at Philadelphia, will measure 254 by 500 feet, and will accommodate 2,500 guests.

A GALE SWEEPS OVER THE CHILIAN COAST.

Many Persons Drowned and a Large Number of Vessels Destroyed.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Mail advices from Chili report a great storm, with loss of life and property, on that coast on the 23d and 24th of May. Nothing like it has been seen in Chili since ancient times.

Valparaiso papers of May 25th, describe what took place as follows: On the 23d, the Chilian man of war Valdivia broke adrift by the force of the waves and wind, and ran into the Thalia and Esmeralda, damaging each others bows and bowsprits. The confusion became great on board the Valdivia, for it was momentarily expected she would break and sink. Under these circumstances it was decided to tow away a boat with some dozen of apprentices. The boat hung to the davits by the bow and threw the occupants into the sea, and eight or ten of the boys were drowned.

The vessels lost are the Esmeralda, all the crew saved; the Guatemala bark Eden, on shore, crew saved; Nicaraguan brig Trujillo, broken to pieces and Captain Lonens and his son drowned; the French bark Jules Bordi, borne adrift and went on shore; the Pearl of the Ocean, a cargo launch, sunk, and another, called the Egeria, was sunk by the English bark Laura McLennan, of which Captain Harris and his wife and seven children were drowned.

It is said that fifty persons were drowned during this terrible norther. Captain Mills, of the Pacific Navigation Company's steamer Limena, lowered his boats and saved sixty lives. No damage was done to American shipping.

A CITY DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

Eight Thousand People Buried.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A letter from Maracaibo, of May 29th, gives an account of an earthquake at Cucuta, on the 18th. The first shock levelled every wall in the city burying in a single instant 8,000 people out of a population of 10,000. Several not killed, subsequently died from injuries, and many were murdered by robbers, who plundered in bands.

The shocks continued, and fires burned much property. Those saved fled to the neighboring country and encamped. When the news reached Maracaibo two steamers were sent with food and clothing to the sufferers by the American Consul and the people, also a corps of physicians and a committee to disburse aid. The Governor sent soldiers to protect the people.

Reports from San Cayetano, Santiago, Gramalote, Arboleda, Cucutilla and San Cristobal, all aggregating a population of 20,000, confirm the previous accounts of destruction of life and property in these places. The shock was felt at Bogota and other places, and in Maracaibo there have been slight quakes every day since.

A FINAL settlement of the coal-mining troubles was reached Tuesday afternoon. The Wyoming Region Board called on Charles Parrish, president of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, with the request that the officers of the Union, who have been refused re-employment for their prominent part in the late strike, be allowed to go to work. The petition was granted, but Mr. Parrish wished it distinctly under stood that the Miners' Union is no longer to dictate who shall be employed or discharged, and that the men shall not be forced to join the Union in order to enter the mines. All the troops who have been on duty in the Schuykill coal regions have been sent home.

THE INDIANS AND THE BLACK HILLS.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, June 27—Indian Inspector Daniels arrived here to-day from Red Cloud Agency, bringing with him the proper papers, signed by the Indians, relinquishing their rights in Nebraska. He feels certain that if the Northern Indians agree there will be no trouble in treating for the Black Hills. He reborts that he met a large number of miners between here and the White River en route to Custer's Gulch.

J. S. Collins, Secretary of the Black Hills Commission, reached here today. He leaves for the agencies tomorrow.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Mortimer Thomson, better known as Q. K. Phlander Doesticks P. B., a well known journalist, died in this city to-day after a short illness, aged about forty-five years. He was married to a daughter of Fanny Fern. Mortimer was born in Rochester.

ANOTHER REGION OF BONANZAS.

Before us is a copy of the Pioche *Record*, with a carefully-prepared description of the mines in Southern Utah. Some six districts are described, and the showing made, by some of them, at least, is wonderful. Besides the gold, silver and lead of that region, reference is made to the coal and iron which abounds there in practically unlimited quantities. Evidently, before long that part of the desert will show its full return in the wealth hidden beneath its sterile hills.

Yesterday we read a letter from a candid man, as many in this state will vouch for, describing a placer range and some ledges situated on the borders of Arizona and Sonora. The placer mines he pictured as being several square miles in extent, while the main ledge, according to his idea, is as much larger and richer than the Comstock as the Comstock is larger and richer than the North Carson. This property lies idle because of the fear which the Mexicans entertain of the Arizona Apaches, who in the years past have been wont to swoop down upon the helpless and cowed Mexicans, driving away their flocks and taking their women captive, until the region has become well nigh depopulated. Picking up a San Francisco paper, we saw a notice that a Mr. Flint, United States Consul at Salvador, Central America, was now in San Francisco trying to interest men of capital to go and investigate the mineral wealth of that trop