NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

THE list of German exhibitors at the Centennial numbers 1140.

RUNS were begun on several of the New York savings banks Saturday.

SMALL-POX is prevalent along the line of the Deleware and Hudson canal.

WORK has been fully resumed in the New Ophir works in Virginia City, Nev.

IN New Mexico the Apaches and Utes are reported to be preparing for war.

THE Catholics claim 38 out of 239 churches within the limits of Brooklyn.

STRONG efforts are being made to revive the University of North Carolina.

THE Christmas vacation at Cambridge will extend from Dec. 24 to Jan. 7, inclusive.

NUMEROUS fine specimens of copper ore have recently been found in Harrison Co., Ga.

GEN. SHERMAN says he objects to no criticism whatever that tends to elicit truth.

THE Pope will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his Episcopal consecration next May.

FIVE thousand Mennonites have settled in Manitoba during the past seveteen months.

E. WAITZFELDER & Co., dry-goods commission merchants, of New York, have failed.

"CALIFORNIA JOE," the murderer, has escaped again from the Red Cloud Indian agency.

DON CARLOS' last proclamation is coldly received by his followers and friends in France.

HEAVY snow storms are reported in New Brunswick, and at Port Duchesne several schooners are ice-bound.

Yarmouth, N. S., is sent to sea about ten new ships so far this year, each vessel costing from $50,000 upwards.

THERE are now about 1,000 decked vessels and 17,000 open boats, with 42,000 men, engaged in the Canadian fishery.

BISHOP HARRIS has been deputed by the Methodist Episcopal Board of Bishops to visit the Liberia Conference in Africa.

VON ARNIM is charged with having written the pamphlet scandalizing the government, recently circulated at Berlin.

FIVE large vessels upon the stocks at Boston are so nearly finished that they can be made ready for launching in a few days.

By the storm in Magdalene Islands, recently, six vessels were wrecked, and only nineteen persons out of sixty-two were saved.

REVS. GEO. MCGREW, Rev. E. G. Davis, and Miss Lucilla Green, M. D., sailed on Friday to join the Methodist mission force in India.

TWO Congregational ministers, Messrs. Roberts and Dale, are traveling through England delivering addresses in favor of disestablishment.

TEN of the students of Dartmouth College have been indicted by the Grand Jury for riotous proceedings during the progress of a book sale.

THE Marchioness Durazzo has bequeathed a sum of 800,000 francs, about $150,000, for the establishment of a seminary for boys at Genoa.

IT is reported that the creditors of Lee & Shepard, at Boston, have agreed to accept 25 per centum in eight trimonthly installments.

LYONS, the signal officer, who was supposed to have been frozen to death, has been found alive and well in a hut on the side of Mount Washington.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* thinks that Presidential fever is the exciting cause of the death of many public men.

A CENSUS of Turkey in the flesh would, we take it, show as great a diminution, since Thanksgiving, as the numerics of its great governmental namesake.

PRESIDENT GRANT announces that he will listen to no appeals in regard to a reconsideration of his order consolidating revenue districts throughout the country.

THE Unitarian society of Washington, D. C., has offered its church property for sale, with a view of securing a new site in the consolidation or sub POTENT influence social influence of the English Catholics."

LOUIS HOUSTON, the staunch friend of Lincoln, during the Rebellion, was handsomely entertained in Philadelphia and New York, and is now visiting Yale College.

A dispatch from Bismark, D. T., says the Indian Council at Standing Rock on Sunday resolved that the Missouri River Indians should sell their interest in the Black Hills.

MR. LAYARD, British Minister to Spain, recently refused to see General Burriel, the commandant of Bilboa, because of the latter's order for the execution of the Virginius captives.

A VERY successful revival is reported in Cleveland, Ohio. All the evangelical ministers have joined in the meetings, which are under the lead of Rev. A. B. Earle, a Baptist Evangelist.

Mr. Disraeli's purchase of 177,000 shares of the Suez Canal stock is called by the London *Times* an audacious step by the Ministry to secure control of that vast commercial highway.

THE Southern Methodists have established a mission among the 4,000 Cuban refugees who are living at Key West. Services are conducted in Spanish. Several conversions are reported.

REV. DR. CUMMING has completed the forty-third year of his pastorate of the church in Crown court, London. This church is connected with the Established Church of Scotland, and has been very successful.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON has sent to Lanagh an opinion in regard to certain clauses of the Treaty of Washington, about which there was some dispute, and it is not likely there will be any further difficulty.

A DISPATCH from Madrid says the Spanish Government promises, in reply to the American note, certain reforms in regard to the confiscation of property in Cuba, but declines to adhere to the Treaty of 1795.

CINCINNATI is to have her great music hall, the donation of Reuben Springer, $145,000, having been increased by citizens' subscriptions to $250,000. The new structure will be finished in May, 1877.

UNDER the new law in Holland in rural school is not compulsory in any way; instruction is optionally gratuitous; religious instruction of any kind is forbidden.

ON and after the 1st of January next, the School Committee of the City of Boston will consist of twenty-four members, elected on a general ticket, instead of, as at present, over one hundred members elected by wards.

THE Bishop of Limburg, Germany, has been fined three times within two weeks, to the amount of 2,000 marks, for violation of the Falck laws, and is threatened with a further fine of 500 marks unless he fills a vacant parish at once.

THE receipts of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church the past ten months were $100,106; disbursements, $92,782. Over 200 churches were aided; 142 by donations, 30 by loans, and 29 by both loans and donations.

THE Reformed Episcopal Church is to have a new paper, the *Appeal*, which is to be published in Chicago. Bishop Cheney and Rev. Dr. Fallows are to be the editors. The first number will appear in January, and it is to be a monthly for some time.

Dr. CUYLER writes that he saw the late Vice President Wilson last at Saratoga the past Summer. As they were about to part, Dr. Cuyler said: "My dear Wilson, our next meeting may be in the better world." The reply was: "Have you any doubt that we shall know each other in heaven?"

IT is stated that Rev. Dr. Eccleston, Bishop elect of Iowa, has informed the Standing Committee of that diocese that he must withdraw from any further consideration of his election to the Bishopric. This action is taken in consequence of the alleged invalidity of Dr. Eccleston's election.

PECUNIARY success sometimes works a transformation, as is instanced in the fact that one of the partners in the great Bonanza firm of Mackey, Flood & O'Brien, was once popularly dubbed "Slippery Jim" and "Lying Jim Fair." He has [illegible]

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Dec. 2, 1875.

WM. B. ASTOR, who died in New York last week, was probably the wealthiest man in the country. His estate is estimated as high as $100,000,000. His father, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, was born in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1763, removed to London in 1779, to Baltimore in 1783, and soon commenced the fur trade in and from New York, and founded Astoria in 1811. At his death, in 1848, his property was estimated at $20,000,000, and the bulk was bequeathed to his son WILLIAM, who was born in New York in 1791; educated at Heidelberg; trained in business by his father and given a pretty competence by an uncle before his father's death. WILLIAM administered his father's estate, and made some addition to the endowment of Astor Library. He devoted himself closely to keeping what was given him and getting more; and living simply and reinvesting his income, principally in real estate, managed to add materially to his possessions. He married a daughter of General ARMSTRONG, MADISON'S Secretary of War by whom he leaves five children. WILLIAM had his father's taste for accumulation, but wanted his originality and energy. He attended to business as strictly as though every thing depended upon his own efforts, and trained his sons to follow in his steps. But VANDERBILT and others are reported to have made more unaided than Mr. ASTOR had as the result of his own and his father's exertions. The ASTOR property is chiefly in real estate.

BISHOP WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, writes to President GRANT that, notwithstanding clamor, the peace policy toward the Indians has been successful. Thousands of the red race are learning to live as civilized men, and among them are many as true Christians as can be found among the whites. This vindication is all the more valuable because it comes from an eye witness of the benefits of the President's humane and Christian policy, and one who speaks practically. Nor is it any the less worthy of consideration by all denominations because it broadly antagonizes the positions taken by those who advocated a return to the old forceful and warlike policy of dealing with the Indians. Still further, it is important in the face of the charges, and because it is a refutation of them—so plausibly trumped up and so maliciously flaunted about by Professor MARSH and the letter-writing policy does not fill previous hopes, but the man is narrow-minded indeed who strives to sap the virtues of a whole system on the strength of the exceptions it furnishes.

IT is not generally known that the late Vice-President's name originally was JEREMIAH JONES COLBAITH. When he had reached the age of seventeen years he induced the Legislature to authorize him to change his name to that of HENRY WILSON. His reason for this was two-fold, and it was very creditable in both cases. His father was an habitual drunkard, and the son desired to have a free start in life, and to be untrammeled by his father's bad reputation. Moreover, the lad had wit enough to understand that the name of JEREMIAH JONES COLBAITH of itself might be a formidable obstacle to the success of a man who sought a public career. There is a good deal in a name, and this particular name has a suggestion of comedy about it which would surely have militated, perhaps slightly, but at any rate unpleasantly, against the fortunes of its owner.

THE likelihood of "Reform" coming to the over-burdened people of New York city through the medium of Tammany Democracy is typified by a single circumstance. Comptroller GREEN is making a steady war on the villians engaged in plundering that city, and the whole force of Tammany, and of the Democratic party, is [illegible] One reading the Democratic papers of that city and the *Tribune* would take GREEN for one of the most abandoned of men. But not one of them brings any other charge against him, when pushed to the wall, than his persistent warfare to keep the rascals away from the Treasury. And singularly enough, these same papers while supporting TILDEN for his "Reform," make this relentless war on GREEN who was TILDEN'S old law partner, and is said yet to enjoy his confidence and friendship. Well may TILDEN pray to be saved from his friends.

SAM RANDALL, Pennsylvania's candidate for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives of the United States, is described as a man over six feet in height, and about 185 pounds in weight; forty-seven years old, active and energetic for his age; stoop shouldered and loosely built; face clean shaven, sallow and wrinkled with much scheming and thought; head good sized, with short black hair, slightly tinged with gray; voice very shrill and metallic is not a flowing talker, but his dogged earnestness and untold courage make him always a prominent figure in the foreground of the debate.

GEN. BABCOCK, demands a full investigation of the charges connecting him with the whisky ring.

OBSEQUIES OF THE DEAD VICE-PRESIDENT.

The remains of the late Vice-President WILSON were conveyed from Washington to their final resting place in Natick, Mass., last week. A large concourse of people at the different points along the route viewed the remains. In Philadelphia the body was laid in state in Independence Hall, and was looked upon by nineteen or twenty thousand people. The funeral *cortege* reached Boston on Sunday, and the body was received at the depot by committees representing the city and State, and was taken to Doric Hall in the State House.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—A large crowd having assembled in front of the State House, Doric Hall was opened, and for three hours a continuous stream of persons passed through to look upon the remains of the Vice-President. It is estimated that 30,000 people have viewed them since 11:30 a. m.

Memorial services were preached to-day in many of the churches in this city, and in other cities and towns of the State. At Nashua, New Hampshire, commemorative services were held this evening in the town hall, which was densely packed.

PROMPT DENIAL.

The Democratic press, eager for some opportunity to arraign the Administration, one day charge that President GRANT or his brother have been implicated in the whisky frauds; another time it is Secretary BRISTOW. No one, not even the most deluded follower of the disloyal wing of the Democratic party, believes for a moment the malicious charges. The following letter from the Secretary gives in the most positive terms his position. He deserves the hearty thanks of the whole country for the energy and honesty with which the defrauders of the revenue have been pursued:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1875.

To S. P. Dyer, United States District Attorney, St. Louis:

I learn from the morning papers that in the course of the trial of William O. Avery, yesterday, a witness mentioned a rumor that I was interested in a distillery or liquor house at Louisville, Ky. Substantially the same rumor was circulated in St. Louis by corrupt officials and guilty distillers, their confederates and friends, last spring, obviously for the purpose of broaking the force of proceedings against them. So long as the matter rested on mere street rumor, or in the columns of newspapers friendly to the "ring," I could not properly take notice of it; but now that it has been dragged into court, it appears, at the instance of indicted officials, I deem it proper to request that every person whose name has been or can be given you as having knowledge of such alleged facts, shall be brought before the grand jury and subjected to the most rigid examination. The statement is absolutely and unqualifedly false so far as it affects me; but I do not desire to allow the matter to rest upon my denial.

I beg to repeat the request, heretofore communicated to you, that these frauds on the Government shall be probed to the very bottom; that every ramification of the "ring" shall be followed in every part from beginning to end, and that no one having connection with, or guilty knowledge of its operations, shall be permitted to escape. So far as this Department is vestigated and vigorously prosecuted, if any ground exist therefor. I have read this to the President, who repeats his injunction, "Let no guilty man escape."

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE labors of MOODY and SANKEY began in Philadelphia on Sunday morning, the 21st ult as heretofore announced, at the corner of 13th and Market streets; and have been continued daily. The attendance has been quite large, and the friends of the movement are much gratified with the prospects. In speaking of the meeting on Thursday evening the *Press* says:

"All of the eleven thousand seats were occupied, and so clamorous was the crowd for admission that, despite the admirable arrangements of the committee of arrangements, many persons forced themselves into the place reserved for reporters, and thereby prevented the humble chroniclers from plying their profession as comfortably as they could have desired. But the throng was so great that before the doors could be closed many more succeeded in forcing themselves into the place than could be accomodated with seats. There were thousands of anxious persons turned away and not a few left greatly disappointed, and from the remarks that were overheard they were not pleased that the immense hall was crowded so early, for it should be remembered that at a quarter of seven o'clock it became absolutely necessary to close the doors because of the crowded condition of the place.

The interest in the meetings is plainly growing, and very rapidly. It was thought that the arrangements made were ample for any contingency, but the result shows that, at least yesterday, [illegible] been twice as large it could have been filled. The congregations that have nightly assembled are of all classes, many of the city's best and most prominent citizens being among them. The order and decorum is singularly manifest, for on no occasion has there been the slightest confusion or noise, the bulk of the audiences seemingly bent upon one object, that of hearing the great revivalists, and of according to them the closest and most respectful hearing. While it may be said with truth that many are drawn by idle curiosity, yet so interested do they become that they are irresistibly forced to repeat their visits, and finally unconsciously they are brought under the influence and power of the men who are laboring for the building up of the Christian religion and for converts."

IT SEEMS as if the office of Indian Commissioner will have to go begging for an incumbent. Secretary CHANDLER has offered the place to two men, both of whom refused it—which is remarkable, if true.—Mr. TOBY, of Boston, has since accepted the position. All parties concede the appointment to be a good one.

EVEN the New York *Tribune* confesses that the Republican party stands well before the country. It says: "To-day, the Republican prospects are bright. It is everywhere perceived that if the party is wise it may elect the next President." Notwithstanding the source, the statement is reliable.

REV. E. P. HAMMOND.

The following sketch of Rev. E. P. HAMMOND is taken from the Chester Pa., *News*. Mr. H has been laboring in the city of Chester with great success. He is now preaching in Harrisburg:

He is a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts. After his graduation he studied theology for a while in New York city; then went to the seminary of the Free Church, Edinburg, Scotland. While a student at Edinburg he was invited to hold meetings in a vacant church in a village six miles distant. Here he labored so earnestly and wisely that there was a great religious awakening; hundreds not only of the children, but of men and women of that Scottish village, were converted. Ministers in Edinburg, Glasgow, Aberdeen and other cities heard of this wonderful revival; they recognized in the youthful evangelist a man called of God to a special work; they invited him to their pulpits; they encouraged him to hold special services, at which they assisted him, in halls that would hold immense audiences, and in the open air. Thousands and tens of thousands who never entered the churches were drawn to these meetings, and many of these became christians. After laboring thus two years in Scotland, going only where the ministers and churches invited him to go, not setting himself up as a leader, but yielding to the urgency of the best men of the land, that he should use the special gifts with which God has endowed him, in the special department of ministerial work to which he was so manifestly called, he returned to his native land.

Here he did not announce himself as an evangelist or seek conspicuous fields of labor, but accepted first the invitations that came to him to aid ministers in hard and comparatively obscure localities. God was always with him, as in Scotland. Wherever he went the people thronged to hear him, and multituedes were brought to Christ. After five years of evangelical labor in New England and the middle states Mr. Hammond again went abroad. He traveled in Europe and in Palestine; he spent many months holding meetings in England, Scotland and Ireland. He preached daily for sixteen weeks in London to immense audiences, and part of the time in Spurgeon's tabernacle, which though it will seat 6,000 persons, was full night after night.

One of the most successful of Mr. Hammond's meetings was that in St. Louis last winter. The largest halls in the city were crowded day after day, and one of the pastors has recently stated that over seven thousand persons were added to the churches of St. Louis as the result of these special services.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* concludes a well written article upon the business outlook in these encouraging words:

"There is none of that apprehension of higher prices in the near future that hurries buyers in advance of any actual want, and so unwarrantably puts up prices, provoking by early purchases the very thing they would avoid, but for all seasonable and fairly active among the retailers. Skilled labor, too, is about as fully supplied as usual. Workmen at ordinary labor are in oversupply, but they always are so at this season of the year, and now, as heretofore, challenge the sympathy of the humane. With the manufacturers and wholesale dealers trade flags somewhat, but even in these departments there is believed to be less cause of complaint than is heard. With the exception of work in iron, which has been and is very much depressed, the aspect in the business industries has a brighter side than is reported. We learn that among the shoe manufacturers the demand for boots and shoes is in excess of what it usually is at this season and the shipments to the interior are large. Leather is firmer and holders are indisposed to make any concession in price. The wool market continues active, and manufacturers have been purchasing freely at full prices. These are favorable signs to the labor side. What is also favorable in the same direction, provisions are abundant, with a tendency to lower figures. Flour remains without change, and is low enough to invite a fair demand both for export and home consumption. Butter, cheese, beef, and pork are all abundant, and at such prices as to insure a good wholesome living to all who are industrious and economical. In addition to all this, money in any requisite amount to keep the several industries in operation can be readily commanded at bank and on the street at four to six per cent. for call loans, and strictly first-class two-name paper at six per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper six to seven per cent., loans on Government collateral at six per cent., loans on first-class bonds and stocks at six to seven and a half per cent., loans on second class bonds and stocks at seven to eight per cent.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, who has been considerably interested in the cause of temperance, wrote as follows to the Woman's National Temperance Association last week:

"For the last twenty-five years I have watched with absorbing interest the various passes and stages of the temperance reform. I confess that I have not found much to encourage me, either in the results of personal reform or in the outcome of prohibitory legislation. Drunkards are made faster than they can be mended, and the laws are neither executed nor respected. The only way, therefore to cure drunkenness is to cerse producing it. The only way to get rid of drunkards is to stop raising them. Here is where woman's true field of labor lies, with relation to this work. The hope of the country is in its children, and the children are in the hands of women—women mainly in the home, women mainly in the school, women mainly in the Sunday school. I have no great hope of your success as a society in influencing legislation. I should have no great hopes of the results of legislation, even should you aid in securing it."

THE public debt of the United States was at the highest point in 1866, when it amounted to $2,783,425,879. At the beginning of the present month it amounted to $2,118,397,212, showing a reduction of $665,028,667 in nine years, or an average of nearly $74,000,000 a year. Under a Democratic administration the decrease would most probably have been nil.

THE following singular history of a "quill," has just come to light:

A CONDOR'S QUILL.—POLITICAL HISTORY OF A GIGANTIC PEN—FOR THE NEXT "CONSTITUTIONAL" PRESIDENT.—Herr Driesbach, the lion-tamer, gave the quill of a condor, captured by him in South America, to Henry Clay in 1824, when Mr. Clay was opposed by Adams as a candidate for the Presidency, with the injunction that it should never be cut until Clay was elected President, and was then to form a pen to write his first message; further, it was enjoined that in case he should never be elected it should not be cut until a constitutional President might be able to use it in writing a constitutional message for all the States. Mr. Clay received it, and the quill was preserved at Ashland until after his death. In 1856 a gentleman, who now has it in his possession, received the quill from John Clay, son of the great Kentucky statesman, being at the time on his way to Buffalo—with the request that he should present it to Millard Fillmore, then Whig candidate for Presidency. Mr. Fillmore, not being able to use the gift for the purpose intended by the original giver, retained it—not feeling it proper that it should be used by either Buchanan, Lincoln, or Grant—until 1872, when Horace Greeley became the candidate of the Liberal Party. Then the gentleman who had transferred the quill to Mr. Fillmore wrote to him, recalling its history and asking him if, since Mr. Clay, himself, and Mr. Greeley, as Old Line Whigs, had formerly been friends and coworkers, there would not be a peculiar fitness in Mr. Greeley's cutting the quill and at length writing the constitutional message. Mr Fillmore answered, expressing his doubt of Greeley's election, but, preferring him to Grant, and, among other things, saying: "It is impossible now to tell what might have been the result if I had been elected in 1856, and my message had been written with the quill with which your partialities intrusted me. At the close of my administration the country was prosperous, peaceful, and happy but it appears that sectional passions of bad men North and South were determined to bring about the strife and bloodshed, the troubles that have afflicted our unhappy country and burdened her with hundreds of millions of debts." The quill is now in the possession of a gentleman who narrates the above facts in the Lexington (Ky.) *Dispatch*. The quill is over three feet long and as large around as a man's thumb.

A FEW malcontents in the party seem determined to find fault with everything the President or any member of his Cabinet does, and every now and then a movement is set on foot to procure the removal of some Cabinet officer. The latest victim to this vindictive spirit is Postmaster-General JEWELL. An honest, conscientious discharge of his duty, has called down upon his head the denunciation of those who do not come up to his standard of strict rectitude and official accountability. The Chicago *Tribune*, in referring to Mr. JEWELL, says:

"No man has held the office of Postmaster-General with such uniform success [illegible] facts fully credited with the honor and wisdom of selecting an officer who has so ably and successfully administered the affairs of the long-mismanaged and neglected postal service."

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS ELECT.—Under the provision of the new Constitution all county officers are compelled, as heretofore provided by law, to enter into bonds for the true and faithful performance of the duties of office, etc.

The amount of a Treasurer's bond, to be decided upon by at least two judges of the county court, should be in twice the probable amount to be handled by him, although according to the letter of the law judges of courts may, in this respect, exercise some discretionary power.

With regard to a Register of Wills, etc., he is required, by an ancient statue, to enter bonds in the sum of half the amount from a Sheriff, and, the offices of Register and Recorder being held by one and the same person in this county, the person elected will also have to enter into extra bonds for the latter office, in the sum of $1,000.

Officers elect will enter upon the official discharge of their functions on the first Monday of January next provided they shall have duly qualified by that time. All records must be kept in the designated office at the County seat. Besides, a Register is by law compelled to employ a deputy.

THE Toledo *Blade* would like to see Governor HAYES inaugurated in the old fashioned way without military parades, balls and the usual accompaniments; and the Pittsburg *Commercial* thinks the suggestion as good for Pennsylvania as Ohio. We second the motion. Let us have a little old-fashioned Republican simplicity in this matter; such as prevailed in the earlier days of the Republic. It would be approved by the sober judgment of our people.

STATE NEWS.

GERMANTOWN has a schoolhouse one hundred years old.

SMALLPOX is prevailing to an alarming extent in Somerset and surrounding counties.

THE Baptists have in Philadelphia 51 churches, 14 mission chapels and stations and 16,529 communicants.

HON. J. A. GAMBLE, of Jersey Shore, brother of Judge Gamble, of Williamsport, was on Sunday stricken with paralysis, the second time in the past few months.

Two republican ex-legislators of Chester county died on Wednesday last—Archimedes Robb and Levi Prizer. Mr. Robb was elected to the legislature in 1868 and Mr. Prizer in 1870, 1871 and 1872.

THE Central Board of Education at Pittsburgh are making an effort to establish an industrial school in that city. It is to be hoped that their efforts will be successful without any other aid than the help of public spirited citizens.

THE barn and sheds of Wm. Garrifon, near Bushkill, were burned Tuesday night, together with the entire crop of wheat and oats, three cows and a valuable horse. The fire is thought to have originated through the carelessness of a tramp, whose charred remains were found in the ruins the following morning.

A LARGE frame planing-mill in Columbus, owned by Jacob Sneath, was fired by an incendiary on Thursday night and totally destroyed. Loss about $20,000; insured for $2,500 in the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company of Muncy. Two brick buildings adjoining the mill were badly damaged, but the loss is fully covered by insurance.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR LATTA and family have left for Asheville, North Carolina. The visit is made in the interest of MRS. Latta's health.

MRS. G. W. GERRAN, of Harrisburg, has in her possession an old volume entitled "Saints by Calling, or Call to be Saints," printed in 1630. The book is in a tolerably good state of preservation. It will be sent to Philadelphia for exhibition at the Centennial.

THE Philadelphia *Chronicle* of Friday evening announces the death of Hon. W. H. Witte, of Montgomery county, at his residence Friday morning at six o'clock. Mr. Witte was well known throughout the State as a public speaker of splendid ability and held for many years a leading place in the councils of the Democratic party. He was at one time, about twenty one years ago, a representative in Congress from Philadelphia. During the last few years he has been the editor and proprietor of the *Commonwealth*, a weekly Democratic journal published in Philadelphia.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1875.

To the stranger that is within our gates, and who purposes remaining a few days in our city, let me advise a visit to Girard College. The institution is open every day except Sundays, and tickets of admission can always be obtained at the *Public Ledger* office. The College is located at Nineteenth street and Girard avenue, and is one of the finest specimens of Grecian architecture in this country. On entering the College grounds the visitor will be surprised at the horticultural display that greets the eye. The sarcophagus, in which the remains of the eminent founder of the College lie, is placed in the large hall-way, immediately opposite the entrance to the College.

After the visitor looks at the casket, with a statue of Girard standing in everyday costume above it, he should wend his way to the roof of the College, which is of solid marble, and rising step by step from eaves to ridge. Here the best view of the city of 150,000 houses and almost a million of people, is obtainable.

The property left by Girard, applicable to the erection of buildings and the maintenance of orphans, is valued at $6,000,000. In the buildings, erected at a cost of $2,000,000, in accordance with the will of Mr. Girard, about six hundred children are there fed with plain but wholesome food, clothed with plain but decent apparel (no distinctive dress ever to be worn) and lodged in a plain but safe manner, and instructed in the various branches of a sound education, comprehending reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy, natural, chemical and experimental philosophy, the French and Spanish languages (Greek and Latin not forbidden), and such other learning and sciences as the capacities of the several scholars may merit or warrant.

Mr. Girard further enjoined and required that "no ecclesiastic missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purpose of said college."

It is due to Mr. Girard to say that in making this restriction he did not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect whatsoever, but there being such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, he desired to keep the tender minds of the orphans who were to derive advantage from his bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce. "My desire is," said he, "that all instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality, so that on their entrance into public life they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their natural reason may enable them to prefer."

I cannot take leave of this subject without recalling an incident in the life of Girard not generally known. In 1793 the yellow fever made its appearance in Philadelphia and desolated the city; all who could left for the country; often the dead remained unburied until putrefaction took [illegible] the most deplorable condition, and yet there were those who could not be had for love, affection or money. At this critical period Mr. Girard, a man of wealth, and in the very prime of life—42 years of age—volunteered his services; and while others, far less able to do so, fled, terror stricken from the plague, Mr. Girard served sixty days and nights at the post of honor, which was the post of danger, among the dead and dying of that hospital.

There is no man, living or dead, of whom this country has greater cause to be proud than of the founder of Girard College, where six hundred fatherless boys are year after year fed, clothed, and given almost an academical education.

A GIGANTIC FRAUD.

If to the Graphic Company of New York, the surface printing of bank checks does not prove a "bonanza" with "millions in it," it will be only because the company has to come down too heavily with the "spondulicks" to those who awarded the company the contract for this "fat take." As a little light upon this check-stamp printing may eventually prove the means of soddling the swindle, I will tell you something about it. It being much more convenient to have check books with stamps printed upon the checks, an arrangement was made by the Revenue Bureau at Washington with the Butler & Carpenter bank-note printing company of this city to place the impression of the government, or two-cent revenue stamp, upon all such checks so required by banks and others. This Philadelphia company was limited in its prices for such printing, being permitted to charge $3.50 for 1,000 impressions of six checks each, which made the cost of placing the impression of the stamp upon 6,000 checks three dollars and fifty cents, an amount not generally complained of, although any good job printer anywhere would be right glad to do it for $2.00 per 1,000 impressions.

Recently this work was given to the New York Graphic Company with government authority to charge ten dollars per 1,000 impressions, notwithstanding the Butler Company proposed to continue at the old price of $3.50. Therefore, for every ream of paper made into bank checks, and on which this company places an impression of the check stamp, the sum of $10 is transferred from somebody's bank account to the "Stamp Printing Ring," of which said ten dollars, at least $6.50 represents the amount stolen by authority of law.

This is a just cause for complaint by the banking institutions of the country, and why it is tamely tolerated by them passes my comprehension. There is one bank in this city whose depositors use 1,000 such checks per day; this bank then, alone, will have to pay the Graphic Company $3,000 per annum, or $1,950 more than the Butler Company's rates.

The manner in which it most seriously affects printers and stationers outside of New York city is the payment of expressage to and from that city, and the annoyance of needless delay by the company in doing the surface printing. The printer is at the mercy of this favored company, as he has no other alternative, when the order is given him for check books so stamped, but to forward them to New York, the money to pay for the stamps (2 cents each) and the one cent per each 6 checks, accompanying the order, although the printer, who probably keeps a running account with the bank, may not get his pay for this cash outlay for three months.

The banks have it in their power to remedy this swindle by unanimously concluding not to have the surface printed stamps upon any of their checks. This would effectually block the swindle, and then there being no money in it for this new "ring," the probabilities are the next Congress would repeal the law requiring stamps to be used on checks.

It is no more troublesome to use the 2-cent government stamp than it is to use postage stamps, and as the remedy is so easy, I trust every newspaper in the country will advise the use of them by the banks of their section.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

These two well-known revivalists began their labors here last Sunday at 7:30 in the morning, and although it was an unusually early hour of the Sabbath day for Philadelphians to turn out, yet notwithstanding the rain poured down in torrents, and the wind blew bitterly from the north-east, a congregation of 10,000 people met to welcome them. At the afternoon meeting about 15,000 persons crowded in the buildings, and 10,000 more had the doors closed against them. That there is a revival needed here, there can be no doubt; that an impetus has been awakened in all the Evangelical churches of this city is evident, and that much good will result from these religious services, is inevitable.

The extraordinary gatherings of people which swell the hall by thousands, is largely due to Mr. John Wanamaker, who, probably more than any other person, has directed the proceedings; not publicly, however, but in that quiet, unassuming yet effective manner, so peculiar to him.

For a week previous to the coming of Moody and Sankey, every newspaper editor of our city was hopelessly affected with the M. and S. fever, and from their papers the contagion spread to the people; in thousands of windows the portraits of M. and S. were placed, and for ten days prior to the beginning of the work of revivication, a choir of 600 ladies and gentlemen met to practice for the great occasion; these latter represented almost every Protestant Christian church in Philadelphia all these things, with the reputation that preceded the coming of Sankey, of his being the most renowned baritone singer in America, had a tendency to attract thousands of people to the meetings.

These revival meetings are held in the old freight depot at 13th and Market-Sts., and they give me an opportunity to say that this property, extending from 13th to Juniper-St., more than half way to Broad-St., and from Market to within 150 feet of Chestnut, with a front on Market of about 250 feet, and a depth along 13th of about 350 feet, was purchased a few weeks ago by Mr. John Wanamaker, the senior of the firm of Wanamaker & Brown, and will be used next year as a place of business for this renowned firm, possibly as a real clothing house, where under the same roof the buyer can purchase an entire outfit of clothing, including hat, boots, hosiery, underwear, fine shirts, as well as coat, pants and vest.

This incident occurred at the first meeting held here by Moody and Sankey: Just as the latter went to the organ to sing "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By," two white *doves flew* in the building, and sailing around once over the thousands there assembled, alighted on the rafters and remained there during the singing. Mr. Moody noticing them quietly remarked, "Behold the messengers of peace and love."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jacob Brail'er, who has charge of a car of the Adams Express Company, was fined $25 for cruelty to animals while in his care, the animals being two valuable setter dogs belonging to a Mr. Brooks of this city. The dogs had been out west for hunting purposes, and were sent home by Adams Express Co., being placed in a box with slatted top and sides, but on top of which and around it boxes filled with live chickens were placed. There being a fire in the car, the two dogs came to hand as dead as Egyptian mummies, and for which the society for prevention of cruelty to animals secured the imposition of this fine.

Mrs. Williams, mother of two little children aged 4 months and 3 years, went up stairs to make her beds, and left the youngsters playing around on the floor; when she came back the fire was all bright, and one of her children had "gone to meet the angels." The mother had left a box of matches near by, and the oldest child touched one off, set fire to herself and was burned to death.

Washington Square, only one block from the State House, contains about 7 acres of ground well filled with trees, and on Tuesday last those trees were literally black with crows, a sight never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. What were they there for was asked by thousands of persons. Possibly they came upon business relating to a Centennial of their own, in commemoration doubtless of the feasts their ancestors enjoyed in this same square, upon the Continental and British soldiers chucked in that "Potter's Field" of 1776. The "*caws*" which brought them there appeared of considerable importance, as a two days' session was requisite to enable them to get thro' with their business.

Mr. Frank Stewart, who has lately been advertising quite extensively in country papers, that having obtained an immense bankrupt stock of $4 pocketbooks, he is selling them at $1 with the chances of each buyer drawing $100,000 (this sum actual), was convicted in the U. S. Court for using the U. S. mails to carry out a scheme of fraud, and was sentenced to a fine of $500 and imprisonment of 18 months. It is wonderful the amount of $1 bills sent to Frank, who as promptly sent out a 10 cent port-monnaie.

J. W. F.

Rent & Bills.

NEW PRICES,

AT

KENT & BLISS'.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

of all kinds, from cheapest to best.

The best line of

BLACK GOODS

in the market, embracing our favorite brands.

BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND BRILLIANTINES, at 25c to $1 50
BLACK CASHMERES at 75c to 2 00
BLACK SILKS at $1 00 to 4 00
TAMISE, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, CREPE CLOTHS, &c., &c.

We feel certain that an examination of our

BLACK GOODS STOCK,

will convince you that we are justified in claiming for ourselves the cheapest and best line of

BLACK GOODS

in town.

FANCY GOODS,

In great variety with many jobs and bargains.

TRIMMINGS,

Of all Kinds, including Silk and Worsted Fringes, Silk and Tax Laces, Braids, &c.

IN DOMESTIC GOODS,

We have reduced Brown Muslins from 1 to 2 cents a yard. Bleached Muslins from 1 to 2 cents a yard.

KENT & BLISS.

Towanda, Dec. 2nd, 1875.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NEW COAL YARD!

The undersigned having taken the large and commodious yard, at the foot of PARK Street, has now on hand a full supply of

ALL SIZES
OF
ANTHRACITE,
LOYAL SOCK,
And
BARCLAY COAL.
Also
LIME AND CEMENT.

Coal delivered on short notice.

TERMS:—Cash.

HENRY MERCUR.

Oct21-75-tf.

BARGAINS IN STOVES!
TINWARE,
HARDWARE,
IRON AND PAINS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS
GLASS,
&C., &C., &C., &C.

GIVEN TO ALL PURCHASERS FOR CASH,

at

H. T. JUNE'S

HARDWARE STORE

TOWANDA, PA.

d o o17-72.

A. J. NOBLE. W. S. VINCENT.

TOWANDA INSURANCE AGENCY,

Main Street, opposite the Court House.

FIRE AND MARINE COMPANIES

COMMERCIAL UNION, of Engl'd, assts.		$17,714,378
ROYAL, of Liverpool,	"	17,425,000
QUEEN, "	"	11,508,000
CONTINENTAL, of New York,	"	2,706,286
GERMANIA, "	"	1,599,564
GERMAN AMERICAN, "	"	1,952,835
MANHATTAN, "	"	709,884
COMMERCIAL, of	"	457,727
PHŒNIX, of Hartford,	"	1,975,027
ORIENT, "	"	719,242
AMAZON, of Cincin.,	"	938,560
TUTEKNY, of Newark,	"	413,730
HAMBURG BREMEN, of Germany	"	2,600,000

LIFE & ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

NATIONAL LIFE, of U. S. A.,	assets	$3,787,358
TRAVELERS, of Hartford,	"	2,470,859
RAILWAY PASS'RS, "	"	650,000
MUTUAL LIFE, of New York	"	72,338,070

Losses adjusted and paid at this office.

NOBLE & VINCENT,
General Agents.