NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S wife died at Providence, R.I., last week.

BETHLEHEM owns a hand engine built in 1692, and plumes herself on the fact.

THE Hudson river is on the rise. The city of Troy was partially inundated.

THE hands in the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Harrisburg, are working ten hours a day now.

THE English government did not demand the recall of General Schenck. A cable dispatch says so.

Two sportsmen it the neighborhood of Pensacola, Fl., some time ago shot thirteen deer in two days.

THE General Assembly of the United Presbyterians is to be held in Philadelphia, beginning May 24th.

THE Pennsylvania railroad has reduced the fare from New York to Philadelphia to $2,75. Excursion tickets, $5.00.

THE captain of the steamer Strath-Clyde has been adjudged guilty of manslaughter by the coroner's inquest.

THE Kansas house has passed a strictly prohibitory liquor bill, by a vote of 45 to 35, and it is expected to pass the Senate.

THERE was another flood in the Mohawk Valley, March 8, and a portion of the New York Central railroad was submerged.

THE Daives county, Ky., Republicans, at their recent convention, declared in favor of the nomination of Bristow for the Presidency.

THERE are indications that the house committee, in the case of Finlayvs Wall, of Florida, will report in favor of Finley, the contestant.

The extension on the H. & B. T. M. R. R., in Pennsylvania, to Pottsville, is now the all-absorbing subject in the lower end of the Great Cove.

EX-GOVERNOR LETCHER, of Virginia, was stricken with paralysis Thursday morning. His physicians pronounce his condition extremely critical.

EX-SENATOR CATTELL, of New Jersey, has been served with a subpœna to testify before the congressional committee on expenditures in the navy department.

IT is officially announced that the German squadron in Chinese waters will be considerably reinforced for the suppression of piracy.

G. K. LANDIS, who shot and killed Uri Gerrish, in Vineland, N. J., editor, has been removed from his position of postmaster of Vineland.

A DEAR tour from Lisbon says the extensive collection of objects for the Philadelphia Exhibition is nearly ready for embarkation by the steamer transport India.

THE largest feet known to history must be those of the Maryland editor who writes: "We black our boots with 15,000,000 boxes of domestic blacking a year."

THE REV. DR. JOHN W. NEVIN, President of the Franklin College, Lancaster, Pa., and for years a leader in the German Reformed Church of this country, has resigned.

HOSTILITIES have been begun by the Indians adverse to the settlement of the Black Hills. Every able bodied man on the frontier is expected to sleep "on his arms."

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY has bought, it is reported, the country residence built by the late Le Grand Lockwood at Norwalk, with the intention of making it a Roman Catholic convent.

JUDGE SEDGWICK of the superior court of New York has issued an attachment against Sheriff Connor for contempt of court, in failing to make returns of executions issued to him.

THE Massachusetts senate, by a vote of 26 to 11, refused a third reading to the bill giving women the right to vote on municipal affairs, and in cities and towns to hold municipal offices.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the *Daily News*, from Paris, says Don Carlos will arrive in that city on Tuesday. He will proceed to Calais, where a yacht is waiting to convey him to England.

THE Norristown *Herald* mentions the fact that "prayer meetings are being held in the Harrisburg engine houses," and hopes they will extend to the Democratic House of Representatives.

THE skeleton of an Indian was exhumed in Lancaster recently by some workmen who were digging a cellar for a house. Among the bones and other remains were found three coins, one bearing date 1240.

EX-SENATOR NYE'S family, are said to be in destitute circumstances. He is still in the Flatbush asylum, while his son and daughter are seeking employment in the departments at Washington.

A LAND SLIDE occurred Friday night at Gaut, a small town in northern Germany, by recent heavy rains. Several persons have lost their lives, and a great many people are missing.

THE Mexican rebel Pena has been compelled to evacuate Camargo, but it is said five of the most populous and wealthy of the states of Northern Mexico have pronounced for the revolutionists.

A HEAVY freshet is reported in the Connecticut Valley. A train going north from Concord, last night ran for half a mile through water a foot deep, in places where the track was never before covered.

THE New York Senate has adopted the resolution which passed the Assembly requesting the New York Representatives in Congress to oppose the repeal of the specie payment resumption act.

THE colored people of the District of Columbia are preparing to send delegates to the Convention of Colored People of the United States, to be held in Nashville on the 6th of April, for political purposes.

REV. D. M. BEACH, of Yale Theological Seminary, has accepted the unanimous call extended to him by the Congregational Church of Westerly, R. I., and will commence his ministerial services on May 1st.

GOVERNOR TILDEN has pardoned John Brennan, sent to Sing Sing from New York in 1870, for fifteen years, for robbery. It was thought he was a professional thief but it turns out he had been a respectable man.

OVER seven hundred converts have joined, on probation, St. John's M. E. church, in Newburgh, since Widow Van Cott commenced her revival there. The trustees are going to enlarge the edifice to accommodate them.

THE gentleman of New Haven, Conn., who recently found a draft on a Boston bank, for $1,500, and informed the bank, received the thanks of the owner, and two three cent stamps, one of which he used in sending back the draft.

THE Shakers living in a village east of Albany, N. Y., recently refused money from an Albany ice firm who asked to be allowed to cut ice on a small lake, on the ground that it was contrary to Shaker principles to sell water, air or ice.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives decided, by a vote of 99 to 23, to appoint a committee to investigate the charge recently made by Moses Kimball that money had been used to influence legislation in the State Legislature.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Lowell, Mass., was observed on Wednesday by a celebration remarkable for its elaborate details and for the enthusiasm displayed by the citizens. Business was entirely suspended.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, in a letter to Congressman Hewitt, of the House Committee on foreign affairs, says no such dispatch was ever signed by him, or sent to London as the one he is charged in Lyons' testimony with sending to London, in regard the Emma Mine.

A PLAN for a jail delivery was discovered at Poughkeepsie on Friday, a prisoner imparting the information to the jailor. At least six burglars were concerned and the break was to have been made at midnight. Various implements were found in the burglars' cells. In one cell a hole had been cut through the ceiling.

THE marriage of Professor Tyndall to Miss Louise Claud Hamilton, recently anticipated in your cable news, took place last week at Westminster abby. The rites was performed by Dean Stanley. Among those present were Thomas Carlyle, Professor Huxley, Dr. Hooker and Sir F. Pollock.

SENATOR HAMLIN'S bill proposes the following rates for third-class postal matter: For distances not exceeding 300 miles, 1 cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof; for 300 and 800 miles, 2 cents; 800 and 1,500 miles, 3 cents; for each additional 1,000 miles, 1 cent additional for each two ounces or fractional part. Transient newspapers and magazines, one cent for every two ounces or fractional part.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, March 16, 1876.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICEN STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, HARRISBURG, Feb. 1, 1876.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburg this day, a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, March 29th, 1876, for the purpose of Nominating an Electoral Ticket and of electing Senatorial and Representaitve delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the fourteenth day of June, 1876. By order of the Com.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two Delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the convention for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor, who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial Anniversary of the Republic.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Chairman Republican National Committee.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Republican Standing Committee of this county met, pursuant to call by the chairman, at Grand Jury Room, on Tuesday afternoon last. The following named members of the committee were present:

G. W. Kinney, J. F. Satterlee, J. Holcomb, Benj. Kerrick, I. D. Soper, F. Sweet, J. H. Grant, Theo. Pierce, James Hurst, P. J. Dean, Chas. Thompson, R. E. C. Myer, W. N. Foster, John H. Olcott, O. D. Kinney, M. S. Culver, W. H. Rockwell, G. H. Fox, Aaron Ely, Lacey Stevens, A. D. Munn, L. D. Prince, John Gordon.

In the absence of the chairman, Hon. G. W. KINNEY was chosen Chairman *pro tem*, and J. HOLCOMB and J. F. SATTERLEE Secretaries.

On motion, JOHN H. GRANT, of Troy, N. N. BETTS, of Towanda, and A. C. FRISBIE, of Orwell, were chosen delegates to the State Convention.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That S. W. Alvord, E. R. Myer, D. J. Sweet, J. H. Dean and J. K. Newell be, and they are hereby appointed conferees to meet with the conferees of Wyoming county for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent this Senatorial District in the State Convention to assemble on the 29th inst.

On motion, adjourned, to meet on Tuesday, June 20th.

THE REMEDY.

The widespread prevalence of fraud and peculation which have of late startled the country, is not so much the result of political supremacy as the outgrowth of our social customs. For years we have been living too fast, and the fatal results are not confined to persons holding official positions. Every day we are reminded of this fact in the disclosures of embezzlements on the part of clerks and men in business stations. The only remedy for this state of affairs is reform in the manner of living. This is a good rule for office-holders and business men generally. When the man of moderate income endeavors to live as expensively as a man of wealth his future can be easily written: a little enjoyment, periods of anxiety, burdensome debts, a desperate struggle to keep up appearances, ultimate bankruptcy, and a red flag to notify the neighbors that the sheriff is master of the situation. One-half the dishonesty of the present age springs from this foolish practice of imitating the style of others. The man of a thousand a year wants to live equal to the one who receives five, he in turn aspires to make as big a show as the one who receives ten, and the receiver of ten labors to keep pace with the one who counts his income among the fifty thousands. Is it any wonder that so many fail in business or forfeit by their misconduct the confidence of friends? We must come back to our old-fashioned way of living, and this can be done only by obeying that injunction, Live within your means. Life is altogether too short to destroy its enjoyments by taxing soul and body to keep up false appearances. Contentment comes with moderation; mental suffering and keen anguish with extravagance. To the young man just starting in life, we say, live within your means. To the man of business pursuing success, we say, live within your means. To the office-holder who hopes through honorable conduct to merit promotion and distinction, we say, live within your means. To all who labor for honor or profit we commend the motto as a safe and sensible one, and one that will pay compound interest in the end. A faithful adherence to it by old and young, rich and poor, will restore confidence in business and official circles, and fill the land with happy homes, from which will emanate a spirit of purity essential to the maintenance of public virtue.

DANIEL DREW, the great financial operator, has failed.

THE FIRST GUN!

GOOD NEWS FROM THE OLD GRANITE STATE!

NEW HAMPSHIRE O. K!

Republican Gains Everywhere!

Cheney Elected Governor by the People!

THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN WITH HIM!

Whereat the People Rejoice!

THINGS SMOOTH IN CONCORD.

CONCORD, N. H. March 14.—The election in this city is progressing very quietly and little or no excitement prevails at the various voting places. The vote up to noon has been unusually large, and the Republicans have made an increase over last year. They will doubtless gain between one and two hundred over last year's vote in the central wards at noon, which gave on the state ticket 780 for Cheney, Republican candidate for Governor, and 380 for Marcy, democratic candidate.

Despatches giving the votes for moderators in various towns are being received at the rooms of the State Committee of each party, and so far they have been generally favorable to the Republicans.

MANCHESTER CLOSE.

BOSTON, March 14.—A Manchester dispatch dated 1 P. M., says that at that hour Ward 3, the only doubtful ward, is reported to have forty majority. The best informed Republicans concede four wards and the city government to the democrats, but claim the election of Ira Cross as mayor.

Notwithstandieg apprehension of trouble all is quiet.

The democrats have received favorable reports from Biddeford, Hillsborough and Antrim. In Laconia a hard contest was anticipated: also in Farmington, and both parties are aniously awaiting news from them.

The Republicans claim to be confident that Cheney will be elected by the people, and the democrats also claim that their ticket will be successful.

THE REPUBLICANS JUBILANT.

CONCORD, MARCH 14.—Evening.—The Republicans are confident that they have made a clean sweep, and are very jubilant. There is no doubt that they have elected a majority of the Senators and they claim a majority in the House of 15. The Democrats do not concede that the House is Republican.

E. H. Rollins, of the Republican State Committee, considers that the Republicans have elected 9 of the 12 Senators, and that they will have a majority in the House of 5. He thinks Cheney's majority will be at least 1,200

A VICTORY CONCEDED.

BOSTON, March, 24—A Concord special to the *Post*, (dem.) concedes a Republican victory in New Hampshire. A majority in both branches of the Legislature, and the election of Cheney by the people, by a small majority, as was the case last year Later returns may materially effect the result.

At midnight 166 towns and wards give Cheney 27,739; Marcy, dem. 25,224; Kendall and scattering 254. The same towns last year gave a Republican vote of 26,583, Democratic of 25,936 and scattering 477; Republican net gain 2,118.

FEES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following bill has been introduced in the Legislature. Before it is enacted into a law it should be amended:

That in all the counties of this Commonwealth containing less than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, all fees limited and appointed by law, to be received by each and every county officer therein elected by the qulified voters of their counties, or appointed according to law, or which they shall legally be authorized or entitled to change, or receive, shall whenever the aggregate fees of such officer shall exceed three thousand dollars belong to the county in and for which they were elected or appointed, and it shall be the duty of each of said officers whose aggregate fees shall exceed three thousand dollars, to exact, collect, and receive all such fees, to, and for the use of their respective counties, except such taxes and fees are levied for the State, which shall be to and for the use of the State, and none of said officers shall receive for his own use or any other purpose whatever, except for the use of the proper county, or for the State, as the case may be, any fees for any official services whatsoever.

SEC. 2. Each of said officers shall keep a special account book, the forms of which shall be prescribed by the county commissioners, in which an entry shall be made of all the moneys received for fees, and of all moneys earned and chargeable upon the county, specifying the day and date the title of the case, if any, for what service and from whom received, and on the first Monday of each month, each of said officers shall pay to the treasurer of the proper county all fees so received during the preceding month, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he shall deposit with the county commissioners, together with a transcript in detail of his fee account book or books for preceding month, to which he shall make oath or affimation before the county commissioners, that the said transcript contains a true and correct list of all the fees received, earned, or chargable upon the county for services rendered in his office, either by himself, deputies or clerks, during the preceding month, that said fees were severally charged and collected at regular rates, and that he has not received, and and is not to receive from any person or persons whatsoever, for any official services or duty, any other fees than those entered on said transcript. And it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to file said receipt and transcript in their office, and to charge the county treasurer with the moneys so paid in. Where fees are so paid to an officer which are for services rendered, or to be rendered by another officer, receiving the same shall specify the same on his account book, and on his transcript as of his office to which they properly belong.

SEC. 3. If any of the officers included in this act shall willfuly neglect to make any proper entry in the book or books required to be kept, or shall willfully neglect to charge for any official services, the fees allowed by law, or shall take to his own use any such fees, or shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act, or neglect to discharge any of the duties herein imposed, the same shall be deemed a misdemanor in the office, and in addition to the other penalties for such offence, he shall upon conviction thereof refund the said sum or sums of money thus unlawfully received, and shall be incapable of holding longer the said office.

SEC. 4. Any officer included in this act or other persons who shall willfully swear falsely in verifying any account, transcript or bill required in this act, or in making any affidavit in reference thereto, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by the laws of this State for perjury, any person who shall procure any other person to swear falsely in varyfing any such account, transcript or bill, or in making any affidavit in reference thereto, shall be deemed guilty of subordination of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by law for that offence.

SEC. 5. All county officers within the counties to which this act applies, whether elected by the people or appointed according to law, shall be paid for their services by specific compensation, which shall be a charge upon the treasury of the county to which shall respectively belong to the extent (except as hereafter provided) of the fees collected and paid in by each officer respectfully, or earned where fees are chargable upon the county treasury, and said salaries shall be paid monthly, except as herein otherwise provided on the second Monday of the month succeeding that in which his services were rendered, but no warrant shall be drawn for payment of any of said officers who shall not have filed the receipt and transcript provided for in this act.

SEC. 6. All salaries fixed by this act (except in the case of such officers as may be otherwise provided for herein) shall be paid from the amounts paid into the proper treasury from the respective offices, and if there has not been a sum sufficient from fees received and paid in, or earned, and due by the county for services rendered in any month to pay the full amount of the salary of any officer holding any of the said offices, such officer shall receive only such portion of his salary as shall be equal to the aggregate of the net fees received, and earned by him, as aforesaid, during such month; *provided*, that if the fees in any subsequent month, or months, shall exceed the amount of the expenses and salary aforesaid for such month, the deficit of such salary for such preceding month shall be made up from such excess.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the county auditors in each county containing less than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants whenever, it shall appear from the amount of business transacted by any county officer, the population of the county, or other cause, that the fees attached to any county office appears to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, to make careful examination of all books, papers, accounts or other data, by which the amount of fees attached to any office may be ascertained, and shall report thereof, setting forth the amount of fees earned in such office within the year, then last past to the county commissioners, and it shall then be the duty of such commissioners if it shall appear that the fees of such officer have during such year exceeded the sum of three thousand dollars, to notify such officer and the county treasurer of the fact, and all fees received by such officer after the beginning of the next succeeding month, shall be paid by him into the county treasury as heretofore provided, and such officer thereafter shall be entitled to the salary provided for in this act.

SEC. 8. At the same time that the monthly returns are made, as required by section two, of this act, of the gross receipts of the fees, and the emoluments received by said officer, to and for the use of their respective counties, for the preceding month, each of said officers shall make a separate return to the State Treasurer of all collatered inheritance taxes collected or earned for the state by him, if any have been so collected or earned, and all taxes due the state on any writ or legal proceeding, or fees otherwise belonging to the state collected or earned by him, and the amount so returned by any of said officers as received by him for the state, shall be separately paid into the state treasurey, by him quarterly, on the first Mondays of April, July, October and January, for which he shall take duplicate receipts. All commissions on the collection of such taxes as are now, or may hereafter be allowed by law, shall be deemed and taken as part of the regular fees of the officer collecting the same, and shall be accounted for accordingly.

SEC. 9. All books, records, papers and accounts kept by any of the officers named or included in this act, shall be open to the inspection of the county controller, or board of county auditors, who shall have power to examine the same at any time he or they may wish to do so for the purpose of verifying therefrom the monthly statement, provided by this act.

SEC. 10. That the annual salary of each county officer within this commonwealth, when not otherwise provided for, shall be three thousand dollars, together with twenty-five per centum upon all sums paid into the county treasury, by him in excess of said sum of three thousand dollars, *provided*, that whenever the fees attached to any county officer shall not reach the sum of three thousand dollars, then the officer holding the same shall continue to receive his compensation in fees as now provided by law.

SEC 11. The salaries fixed and provided by the foregoing provisions, shall be in lieu of all or any moneys, fees, perquisites or milage which are now or may hereafter be received by any officer named in this act, and all said moneys, fees, milleage or perquisites received by any of them, as compensation, fees or perquisites, from any source, whatever, shall in all cases belong to the county, and shall be paid into its treasury, except where required to be paid to the state, as provided in this act.

REASONS WHY THE NEW COUNTY BILL SHOULD NOT PASS.

Parties interested in the passage of a bill for the formation of new counties, which, if it becomes a law, will permit of the division of every large county in the Commonwealth, are here, actively at work to secure its passage. Titutsville is largely represented by some of its most distinguished citizens. The bill, which was introduced by Representative Brown, of Corry, is very loosely constructed, and while we do not impugn the motives of its author, who is sincere, and, for all we know, disenterested in advocating it, yet we must say that its passage in its present form would be an infamous outrage on the people of the Commonwealth. We are aware that if it becomes a law new counties would be formed for the sole purpose of raising the fortunes of bankrupt municipalities or attenuated villages, which may be favorably located to secure the requsite amount of territory. The large counties would become the prey of speculators and jobbers to a certain extent. All that is *essential*, under the bill, as it now stands, to secure the formation of a new county, is to have a petition signed by 1,500 persons; an area of four hundred square miles, without having the boundary line within ten miles of any county seat; a population of 20,000 within the area of the proposed new county, and two-thirds of the vote within the same.

Every intelligent person knows how easy it is to get signatures to any petition, and where the requsite amount of territory and population can be secured, it is not a difficult feat, by the use of money and by making personal appeals, to secure a two-thirds vote within the limits of any proposed new county. The irresponsible, floating, disinterested vote can easily be captured.

The most outrageous ommission, purposely made in the bill, is the failure to provide that the portion of any county taken to form a new county shall pay its portion of the debt of the county from which taken. If it becomes a law without correction in this particular, over one-fourth of the population and territory of Venango county can be taken, leaving its entire debt upon the remaining three-fourths, and entailing an overwhelming burden of taxation. Is it possible that the Legislature will permit such an outrage to be consummated?

Under the provisions of this bill county governments would be multiplied and the cost of maintaining them necessitate additional taxation. County buildings would have to be erected, and an enormous expenditure of money be required.

The people of the Commonwealth do not ask for the passage of such a measure. It is only a few individuals seeking to retrieve their private fortunes, or the inhabitants of some ambitious hamlet or town, who are asking its enactment into a law, and who are willing to place the true interests of the people of every large county in jeopardy to accomplish their purposes.

The only county in the State which should be divided is Luzerne, and a bill can be enacted for that purpose which will not place every other county with over 20,000 inhabitants and four hundred square miles at the mercy of jobbers. A bill should not pass which would permit any county to be reduced to less than 50,000 inhabitants.

Schemes are already being concocted, which can be carried out under the House bill if it becomes a law, to divide Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer Venango, Butler, Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana, Clearfield, Allegheny, Washington, Green, Bradford, Tioga, Lycoming, Luzern, Lancaster, Dauphin, Berks, Bucks and Montgomery. A careful investigation proves that under the provision of the bill as it now stands twenty-five new counties may be formed in the State, and all of the large influential counties reduced to beggarly proportions. The people of those counties will have no remedy. They cannot prevent the dismemberment of their territory. The provisions of the bill are arbitary, and there is no escape.

In addition to the expense and increased taxation which the formation of so many additional counties would impose upon the people in the support of county offices, erection of public buildings, and general costs of county government, it would disarrange the judicial districts, increase their number, or cause inconvenience in the administration of justice by the courts. It would cause an increase in the number of members in the House of Representatives, at during the time of the present apportionment, and thereby entail a heavy expense upon the State.

Our Representatives in the Senate and House will do all in their power to defeat this bill, or have it amended or deprived of its objectionable features. We urge the people to remonstrate against its passage before it is too late. Especially would we request Representatives from Philadelphia, whose constituents are not directly interested, not to cast their votes for a measure so full of mischief to the interests of a large majority of the people, and calculated to benefit the few.—*Harrisburg correspondence of Venango Citizen.*

THE New York correspondent of the Mobile *Register* writes the following hopeful words:

"There are many indications that by the end of the present year most of us will be a good deal better off than we are now. The spring trade opens with very fair prospects. Many buyers from the West and South have arrived, and they speak more confidently of affairs in their immediate sections than they did a year ago. Most of our own business men have greatly reduced expenses and put matters in better shape generally, and though they do not expect an active season, the average opinion seems to be that a healthy revival of the general business of the country is about to begin. It is expected that the Centennial will infuse new life in many places, and help to bring about the much-needed restoration of confidence. All periods of depression wear themselves out at last, and the present one is believed to be near its end. If the turn has not exactly come, it certainly is very near, and we will have some reason to take a more hopeful view of the future. Our eyes have been fixed on the dark side of the cloud quite long enough."

THE result in New Hampshire surpasses the most sanguine expectations of the Republicans everywhere. Everything has been regained. Let the ball be kept in motion, until every State has been reclaimed.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 11th, 1876.

As the time draws near when the representatives of the great Republican Party will assemble at Cincinnati, the question as to who will carry off the honors of a nomination by that convention becomes one of much interest, and especially so at the great political centers. At the beginning of the present session of the Legislature Blaine was everywhere mentioned as being the man who would draw the prize, but as time passes and the discussions in Congress are read by the people, it is beginning to be said of Blaine that his sentiments on the finances and other great national questions are entirely too well known for a Presidential candidate.

Bristow, Morton and Conkling cease to be mentioned by Pennsylvanians as likely to win in the great race for the Centennial nominations. But a few months ago the idea that our popular Governor would be likely to receive the nomination was treated as a matter of great ungertainty, and by some as a good joke; but this uncertainty has given place to probability, and so surely as the days are growing longer, John F. Hartranft is becoming stronger, and is to-day more likely to be our standard-bearer in the campaign of 1876 than any other man. While other men are straining themselves in every possible way to catch public favor, Hartranft, as usual, is pursuing the even tenor of his ways, only showing himself where duty calls him, and never expressing an opinion merely to attract the attention of the public, but always ready for any emergency. In fact, in him are combined all the elements of success as a Presidential candidate, and if I am not very much mistaken, the contestants who will enter the lists at Cincinnati on the 14th of June next will be amazed at the strength which the quiet, unassuming man who now fills the Gubernatorial chair at Harrisburg will have in that convention.

The bill providing for the health and safety of miners in the bituminous mines of the Commonwealth was under consideration in the lower branch of the Legislature on Thursday, and elicited a very animated debate. Mr. Talley (Dem., of Delaware Co.) offered an amendment allowing the Secretary of Internal Affairs to act with the Governor in the appointment of the Mine Inspectors, which was met with a determined resistance by the Republicans. It is said that the offering of this amendment is a trick of the coal operators to kill the bill.

The New County bill has not yet passed second reading, but will probably come up some time next week. It is impossible to tell what kind of a bill will be passed. Those who desire a liberal bill predict their success with a good deal of confidence, and those opposed are perhaps just as hopeful of success. It has leaked out of late that there are serious differences of opinion among the friends of the bill. It seems that Titusville, Scranton, Corry, Herdic and Troy interests cannot be represented in the same act, which may result in slaughtering the bill in the "house of its friend."

The following lines—a parody on a little poem that recently appeared in the *Oil City Derrick*—will perhaps be of interest to the readers of the REPORTER, inasmuch as they express the desire of our western adventurers in very apt language:

Oh Lord, I pray that Minnesota
'Mong county towns may stand,
And that the public buildings be
Erected on my land.

Then knowest, Lord, what vacant grounds
I own in Minneqaville,
And why I'm so importunate
For this new county bill.

I confess 'tis villainapacity,
That shakes me help the cheat;
For like the big fish, it's been my wont
The little ones to eat.

Unselfish patriots, oh Lord!
Are nice to read about;
But when it comes to corner lots,
I must be counted out.

My check has gone to Harrisburg
To swell the pile of notes
Our worthy "pals" have raised
To purchase members' votes.

I know such bribery is wrong;
A crime against the State;
And by the law imprisonment
Would be its author's fate.

I offer, then, a compromise,
My conscience to content,
For every hundred dollars gained,
I'll give Thy church a cent.

Confound the editors, too, I beg,
And with thy sharpest rod,
Chastise each paper that presumes
To ventilate our fraud.

Now send good luck to Minnesota
Bless all the pious crew
Of lobbyists and venal sharks,
Who mean to see us through.

So now I lay me down to sleep,
But most sincerely trust,
Thou wilt remember, Lord, that we
Must have this bill or bust!

A resolution passed the House yesterday that no bill except of a local character shall be read in place after March 17th, and no bill shall be reported from committee after the 31st. There is talk of adjourning over a week about the 1st of April.

JACQUES.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

EDITOR REPORTER: In your issue of Feb. 23d, you requested all Union soldiers who suffered in rebel prison pens to give their statements as to treatment, &c., and in compliance with your request, will state what I saw and suffered. I served as a private in Co. "G," 5th N. Y. Cavalry; was captured at Mount Meridian, Shenandoah Valley, Va., on the 27th day of Sept., 1864, by the 5th Va. Con. Cavalry. The first treatment I received at their hands was to be stripped of my uniform, which I had only worn three days; I was given a few dirty and tattered rags in return; they also took a watch which I had in my possession, which had belonged to a dead comrade; I had carried it several months, with the intention of sending it to his mother at Owego, N. Y. There were several other prisoners with me at the same time, who were served in a like manner. My greatest loss was my boots, for which I received nothing in return. We were then compelled to march, from about noon till 11 o'clock at night, over a hard, McAdamized road, keeping up with their cavalry; my feet were so badly blistered from the sharp stones that I could not stand up the next morning without help. In two days after, I was taken, with about 70 others, to Charlottsville, Va., and confined there in an old building over night; next morning at daylight we received some corn bread, and were then put on the cars and taken to Richmond, arriving there about 10 o'clock at night; we were confined in Libby Prison on a lower floor, and left for the night to stretch ourselves on the hard planks and rest or sleep as best we could. The next morning at about 10 o'clock two officers, with four or five guards and a negro, came into the room bringing a small table, a chair, and a book. We were then ordered by the officer in command to form in two ranks on one side of the room, and all who had cups, canteens, haversacks, or blankets, to put them on the floor in front of the line of men. The officer then said: "Now all of you 'ns who have got any gold or silver, greenbacks, watches or other valuables, step out and give them to the officer at the table, with your name, company and regiment, and when you are paroled or exchanged they will be returned to you." But I never knew or heard of anything being again returned. After a short hesitation six or eight stepped out and gave up whatever they possessed. We were then ordered to go five at a time to the opposite side of the room, and were compelled to take off our clothes; the guards would then search every particle of our clothing and effects; we were then ordered to another part of the room to dress; then another five would step out, and so on to the last. We were then ordered up on the next floor, climbing a ladder through a hatchway. In one corner of each room was a small place partitioned off for a sink and a trough, through which a stream of water flowed from a pipe; we received our drinking water from the same pipe; outside the partition, where a faucet was fixed in the pipe and underneath it a small trough, we washed our face and hands. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon they brought in some food, it being the first of any kind given to us since daylight the day before; the food was a piece of very soggy corn bread without salt, about 6 inches long, 3 wide and 3 thick; also, half pint of rice soup, or sometimes bean soup, with about a tablespoonful of rice or beans to each half pint. We received the same amount of food one a day while I remained there, with the exception of a very small piece of filthy or half putrid meat twice or three times a week. The soup was always brought in in large tubs, which did not look as though they had ever been cleaned. Very many had no cups, but those who had would get their half pint of soup, swallow it, and lend their cups to the others. In about a week I was taken from Libby with hundreds of others and placed on Belle Isle. We had tents on the Island, but had to lie on the sand in a very crowded condition. The food we received was the same in quantity and quality that we received in Libby; our drinking water as out of the James river; the stench from the sinks and all other filth was very offensive and sickening; we were soon completely covered with vermin; even the sand was full of them, and when the sun warmed them up they would be as lively as ants. About the middle of October we were transferred in thousands to Salisbury, N. C. We were packed in freight cars, and had to stand or sit in a cramped position. The train I went on was two days and one night on the way. At Danville we were taken from the cars long enough to receive our daily allowance of food. Arriving at Salisbury we were placed inside a stockade which inclosed several acres of ground and a few buildings. The stockade was formed of plank 10 or 12 feet long and stood upright, with a scaffolding or walk outside and within 2 or 3 feet of the top for the guards to walk on. The chief building in the enclosure had been used for a cotton gin; it was partly used for a cook-house, and partly occupied by civilian prisoners, who had been confined there a long time; they were chiefly North Carolinians, and were put there to punish them for their loyalty to the Union and the dear old flag. The other few small buildings were partly occupied by some of the first men who arrived there, and partly used for hospitals, with the exception of one, which was used to place the dead in till they were taken out to be buried; it was a small one-story brick building, and the doors, windows and floor had been taken away; the dead were laid in rows on the bare ground. At the time I arrived there were a large number of officers confined, who were quartered in tents on one side of the enclosure and separated from the other prisoners by a strong line of guards; but in a short time they were sent back to Danville; before they were taken away one of their number (a Lieut. Davis of the 115th N. Y. Infantry) was shot for stepping over the dead-line. There were very many men shot there during the winter for the same offence; the dead-line at that time was simply a mark on the ground twelve or fifteen feet inside the stockade. As fast as the prisoners arrived there they were formed into squads of one hundred and then into divisions of ten squads each; there were ten divisions formed at that time; over each squad was placed a man to act as sergeant, and over each division one man to act as sergeant-major; the sergeant-majors received the rations for their divisions, then issued them to the sergeant of squads and the sergeants to the men; the rations were a loaf of corn bread to each man daily, made from very coarse and poor corn meal, without salt; each loaf was made from about a pint of meal, and not more than half baked; sometimes it would be graham bread of poor quality; very often the meal was issued raw, and all who did not possess cups would draw their rations in their hats or caps; some would make it into mush, and others would make cakes and bake in the dog ashes, but very often it had to be ate raw for want of fire; we received rice or bean soup two or three times a week, and about two or three ounces of filthy meat about times once and sometimes twice a week.

Major Gee was the officer in command of the prison. The quartermaster's name was Lilly. We were given tents to shelter about half the men; many of them dug holes in the ground to shelter themselves from the cold and storms, myself among the number. Major Gee and Quartermaster Lilly made up a squad of men from among the prisoners, who were taken out every day along the railroad to cut wood, which was then loaded on cars and hauled in and dumped off about twenty-five rods from one of the gates; they would only allow a specified number from each squad of one hundred to go out for wood each day; sometimes the call would be for three men from a squad and sometimes six; that is the largest number I ever heard called; it was generally from 3 to 5; we generally commenced going out for wood about 3 or 4 o'clock, p. m.; they would only allow the specified number from one division to go out at a time; the rebels then formed a strong double line of guards from the gate to and around the wood-pile, with a strong force at the gate; we would then go out in single file as quick as possible, pick up what wood we could carry, and hurry back; they allowed each man to carry what he was able, generally not more than one stick, it being green and heavy; if a man stopped on the way to rest he would be ordered to throw down his wood and march on; arriving at the gate there would always be plenty of comrades to carry it the rest of the way to their quarter; each squad being generally divided into minor squads we would have a hard time to divide the wood fairly; we had to split it with railroad spikes, using a billet of wood for a maul. On many occasions we were deprived of rations for 48 hours. When I first went there there were three wells in the enclosure; afterwards some of the prisoners dug 3 or 4 others, the men being allowed double rations for their work; the only way we had to draw water was with old tin cups with strings attached, the strings being generally made out of strips of clothing; it was a very hard matter to get enough to satisfy our thirst; we had no way to wash our clothing, having nothing larger than quart cups; to wash our hands or face we would pour from a cup for each other; the new wells did not furnish much water, and were generally dipped dry each day before night. In the center of the enclosure were 6 or 8 white oak trees; the bark was stripped off their trunks as high as three men could stand on top of each other's shoulders; the bark was chiefly made into tea and used for the diarrhea; it was made so strong and drank in such large quantities that it undoubtedly caused many deaths. After we had been here a short time Major Gee had a ditch dug around the inside of the stockade, 6 or 8 feet deep and about the same in width; the ditch was then the dead line; it was dug to prevent the prisoners from tunneling out; the ditch was dug by prisoners under guard, they receiving double rations for their labor; over a portion of the ditch for a space of 150 feet the sink was constructed; the planks stood on edges with the ends imbeded in the banks about 6 feet apart; then narrow plank strung along and nailed about 2 feet from the bank; after a short time the bank crumbled away so much that in many places it was from 3 to 5 feet to the foot-plank, and very often many poor, weak fellows would tumble into the mass of filth at the bottom of the ditch; hundreds were not able to go to the sink at all. There were very many severe rain, sleet and snow storms; at one time snow fell to the depth of 5 inches; the weather was very cold nearly all the time, with high winds blowing from the coast on the east, or from the Tennessee Mountains on the west; a great many had their hands and feet frozen, which were neglected till mortification set in, causing death in nearly every instance. Sometimes the call for wood would be made so late in the day that not more than half the divisions would get through before the gates were closed for the night.

The diseases were chiefly fever and chills, chronic diarrhea, lung diseases and scurvy. The death rate was very great in Dec., 1864, and in Jan. and Feb., 1865. I often counted from 25 to 75 in the dead-house some mornings before they were taken