NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

The Hudson River is open to navigation to Albany.

An income tax of 20 per cent. in gold is demanded in Cuba.

The Montenegro insurgents still clamor fiercely for more war.

The English Liberals are gaining strength in the House of Commons.

WACHTEL, the great German tenor, has sailed from New York for Europe.

JACKSON, the forger, has been sentenced at Boston to ten years imprisonment.

BOWLES declined to appear before the Plymouth Church Examination Committee.

A REDUCTION of $4,240,866 was effected in the total national indebtedness during March.

The President, although not confined to his bed, still keeps his room, and receives no visitors.

THERE is a lively prospect of war between the Central American states of Guatemala and Salvador.

IT is now estimated that the damage from the Worcester dam disaster will not aggregate above $200,000.

THE miners for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company will only have half time for this month.

It is reported in Berlin that General Von Moltke, the hero of the Franco-Prussian war, is about to resign.

The State Department at Washington learned that the British Government will not surrender the forger Winslow.

THE First National Bank in La Crosse, Wis., closed its doors on Saturday. Its assets and liabilities have not been ascertained.

A bill providing for the enlistment of colored troops in the regular army will be recommended for repeal by the house military committee.

A report favorable for the pacification of Black Hawk Chamber regarded as having fallen through, and the powers seriously contemplate intervention.

It is confidently expected that the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department will pass both Houses of Congress without serious opposition.

The total deficiencies of the government departments in Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, are officially shown to be $2,723,471.70.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has signed the county school bill; also the bills making appropriations for an educational display, and for a State building at the Centennial.

B. D. Rogers, teller of the Fulton Bank, Brooklyn, who a fortnight ago absconded with $25,000 of the funds of that institution, has been arrested at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A bill has been introduced in the Louisiana assembly to appropriate $20,000 for the purpose of paying the passage of Louisiana's quota to the Centennial exposition.

The Mississippi river was on Saturday two feet higher than on the 15th of last April, and within fourteen inches of the highest water of 1867.

Next series of the Delaware and Hudson canal will open on the 15th of April; the first section will be paid for the transportation of coal from Honesdale to Rondout.

A vessel under orders from Washington, left the wharf of Boston on Saturday discharged seventeen employes in the custom house, thus reducing the expenses of the government.

A duel with pistols was carried out to seal of honor on the river at Newburyport, Massachusetts, on Friday night, in an open sleigh. One was decapitated and has been missed.

Jos. Le Lange, a Connecticut ex-soldier, shot himself in the head on Sunday night. He was 65 years old. The cause of the act is unknown.

It is said that the recent telegraphic reports relative to the yield of the Dakota fields are fraudulent, and are intended to draw immigration thither for the benefit of traders and speculators.

A. T. GRAY, who some time ago absconded with considerable sums of money belonging to banks and merchants in New York, has been apprehended in London and is to be sent to this country for trial.

The losses by the floods in Clinton, Massachusetts, are estimated at $250,000; Norwich, Conn., $100,000; in Saugatuck, Conn., in Versailles, Conn., $500,000; and Hinsdale, Conn., $25,000.

The locust scourge is said to be the most severe known in Kansas for ten years. It is thought that travel is interrupted in every direction, and heavy losses are anticipated when it melts.

The snow between Omaha and the Rocky Mountains delayed by snow east of Bitter Creek and west of Green River. The Union Pacific, bound east, was on Saturday twenty miles west.

The New York Club House, on Fifty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, with the upper part of the building, is estimated at $80,000, with $40,000 insurance.

The Romy G. Fay, Jamaica, bound for New York, with Logwood, is ashore north of Kitty Hawk. The vessel has five feet of water in her hold, and is said to be a total loss.

Dr. Adams, of Brooklyn, declares that on Sunday evening last, at Moody's circle, throughout the land is the most powerful revival the world has ever seen in its history.

Jas. Kennedy, senior member of the firm of Kennedy & Son, iron founders, Newburgh, committed suicide Sunday morning by shooting himself. It is supposed he was temporarily insane.

Dispatches that Jim Crooks' band of the Indians under Crazy Horse were the Indians under Crazy Horse are contradicted. The reckonings that Crazy Horse's braves had recently scarce as their stock of provisions and ammunition was captured are premature.

Plimsoll has been again defeated with his bill for the regulation of the merchant marine in the English parliament. The proposal that every vessel before sailing from an English port should have a certificate of seaworthiness.

The Connecticut bridge of the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad, 60 feet high and 150 feet long over the break at Clinton, Mass., was completed on Saturday, and the first train passed over the same on Sunday.

The Virginian's tests have located the bones in the Connecticut table just inside twenty-mile post, Coos Beach, New Hampshire. The exact spot of the break seems to be a complete fracture. The Faraday is ready for the cable.

The Havana courts on Saturday decided an angry controversy over a claim, the Marquis of Arguinzin, as he was leaving the court, struck Senor Sanchez in the mouth. The latter pulled out a revolver and shot the Marquis, who died Sunday morning. The parties are wealthy and of high rank.

There is a movement in New York to buy the hippodrome, where Moody and Sankey have been holding their revival, and turn it as a permanent place of worship and instruction. The hippodrome has undergone many changes, though it is comparatively young. It has been circus, menagerie, concert and church.

A. CHARLES PATTERSON, inland revenue inspector, has absconded from Halifax, N. S., where he raised a large amount of revenue notes of hand with forged endorsements, the exposed worth of which are said to be very slight. The loss will fall on the parties who gave the notes, there is no deficiency in the revenue funds so far as is known.

Thomas Rochester Ballanded has been fined $100 for the turf, on account of an affray connected with the epizootic. He claimed an alibi with any show of success, but it appeared he had an excellent record for truth. It is said at one time an offer to bet him was rejected by the celebrated William Jennings of Louisville.

A dividend of ten per cent. on the stock of the Lehigh Valley railroad was declared on Saturday, payable on and after June 1. The Sugar Notch and Fairview branches stopped all the freight and passenger trains on Saturday morning. Constables swore out warrants for the ringleaders arrested, and further quietude.

Early on Saturday morning Martin V. B. W. South, lessee and superintendent of the Kentucky Penitentiary, was shot in his hall in the Frankfort penitentiary. The assassin shot him through a crack in the building, and was not seen. The victim died in five minutes. Wm. Stevens, a prominent butcher, was arrested and lodged in jail on circumstantial evidence that he, in Crooks' view over the Indians under Crazy Horse, is considered. The reckonings that Crazy Horse's braves had recently scarce as their stock of provisions and ammunition was captured are premature.

Plimsoll has been again defeated with his bill for the regulation of the merchant marine in the English parliament. The proposal that every vessel before sailing from an English port should have a certificate of seaworthiness.

The Connecticut bridge of the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad, 60 feet high and 150 feet long over the break at Clinton, Mass., was completed on Saturday, and the first train passed over the same on Sunday.

The Virginian's tests have located the bones in the Connecticut table just inside twenty-mile post, Coos Beach, New Hampshire. The exact spot of the break seems to be a complete fracture. The Faraday is ready for the cable.

The Havana courts on Saturday decided an angry controversy over a claim, the Marquis of Arguinzin, as he was leaving the court, struck Senor Sanchez in the mouth. The latter pulled out a revolver and shot the Marquis, who died Sunday morning. The parties are wealthy and of high rank.

There is a movement in New York to buy the hippodrome, where Moody and Sankey have been holding their revival, and turn it as a permanent place of worship and instruction. The hippodrome has undergone many changes, though it is comparatively young. It has been circus, menagerie, concert and church.

A. CHARLES PATTERSON, inland revenue inspector, has absconded from Halifax, N. S., where he raised a large amount of revenue notes of hand with forged endorsements, the exposed worth of which are said to be very slight. The loss will fall on the parties who gave the notes, there is no deficiency in the revenue funds so far as is known.

Thomas Rochester Ballanded has been fined $100 for the turf, on account of an affray connected with the epizootic. He claimed an alibi with any show of success, but it appeared he had an excellent record for truth. It is said at one time an offer to bet him was rejected by the celebrated William Jennings of Louisville.

A dividend of ten per cent. on the stock of the Lehigh Valley railroad was declared on Saturday, payable on and after June 1. The Sugar Notch and Fairview branches stopped all the freight and passenger trains on Saturday morning. Constables swore out warrants for the ringleaders arrested, and further quietude.

Early on Saturday morning Martin V. B. W. South, lessee and superintendent of the Kentucky Penitentiary, was shot in his hall in the Frankfort penitentiary. The assassin shot him through a crack in the building, and was not seen. The victim died in five minutes. Wm. Stevens, a prominent butcher, was arrested and lodged in jail on circumstantial evidence that he, in

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, April 6, 1876.

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 this 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.

THE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention was held in Harrisburg last week. The proceedings, which will be found in another column, were harmonious, and the enthusiasm manifested, is a certain harbinger of success in November. If the action of the delegates is endorsed by the Cincinnati Convention, Pennsylvania will roll up the largest vote for HARTRANFT ever polled for any man by the voters of the commonwealth.

This county was represented in the Convention by N. N. BETTS, Jr., who was placed upon the Committee on Resolutions, A. C. FRISBIE, and JOHN GRANT who was selected as one of the Vice Presidents.

GENERAL HARTRANFT.

The mention of Gov. HARTRANFT's name in connection with the Presidency, meets with a hearty response all over the Union.

The editor of the Utah *Evening Mail*, of Salt Lake City, gives the following personal reminiscence of Governor Hartranft:

"We note instructions to delegates to the Pennsylvania State Convention to vote for Gov. Hartranft for President.

"In connection with Gov. Hartranft's name, we are reminded of a little incident during the late civil war, when for the first and last time we were brought in contact with this true gentleman and gallant soldier, in charge of a detachment of about 400 men, belonging to different regiments of the Ninth Corps, then being concentrated at Annapolis, Md., under the command of Major General Burnside. We landed on a bleak Sabbath morning, at early dawn, on the wharf at the last named place. On inquiry it appeared that the regiments we were in pursuit of had been detatched and sent to South Carolina. In a quandary, we applied to the Commisary Department near by for subsistence and further information, only to be snubbed by the high-stepping underlings dressed in a little brief authority. Indignant that the men should be left hungry and shivering, with ample stores in sight, we immediately repaired to the headquarters of General Hartranft, commanding at Annapolis. It was early, and the General was not up, but in response to a statement made to a member of his staff, he desired us to wait until he dressed, when he would attend personally to the matter. Fifteen minutes later the gentleman made his appearance and at once kindly and considerately interested himself with our case, advising us to return to New York, where transportation could be obtained to South Carolina, assuring us that he would furnish us every facility in his power in the way of transportation and subsistence, which he did at once. The impression made upon us by the splendid presence and courteous bearing of General Hartranft we shall never forget, and when we compare his conduct toward a subordinate officer with that of some other superior officers in the Union service with whom we were brought in contact, the contrast is greatly in his favor. If the General should receive the nomination for President, we would travel further on half rations to vote for him than any politician in the United States."

PARSON BROWNLOW may be grim, but he has sound ideas. He says, in a late issue of his paper, the Knoxville *Chronicle*:

"A Democratic victory in November means the ascendency of such men at the South as Ben. Hill, Toombs, Isham G. Harris, Tucker, and other extremists, and of such Northern Copperheads as Fernando Wood, Heister Clymer, Eaton, of Connecticut, and others of similar political interests. With such a revolutionary, reactory element at the head of National affairs, assisted by the corrupt, incompetent, and reckless men who control our Southern State government, what have we to hope for?"

WE are pleased to learn that Congressman KETCHUM, of the Luzerne district, is rapidly recovering from his late severe illness. Mr. POWELL, of this county, rendered himself very useful in the capacity of nurse during the critical period of Mr. KETCHUM'S disease, for which he has the warmest gratitude of that gentleman and his friends.

OUR Member of Congress is reported as voting against the silver resumption bill. As an act of justice to Mr. POWELL, we desire to say that he voted in favor of the bill.

MR. CLYMER struck at the Republican party with BELLNAP as the target. The shot passed through and slew PENDLETON.

Republican State Convention.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

GOV. HARTRANFT THE UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF THE CONVENTION FOR PRESIDENT.

The Republican State Convention met in the Opera House, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, March 29th, at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Gen. HOYT, Chairman of the State Committee.

General W. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset county, was chosen temporary president by acclamation, and on taking the chair, spoke in substance as follows:

"Our grand old Commonwealth should and of right ought to be potential in the coming National Convention. Her large area of territory, varied industries, untold mineral resources, fertile soil and honest, intelligent people, make it eminently proper that she should be felt in that assemblage. She has always voted for the successful Presidential candidate, and she should be potential in declaring who that candidate shall be. The action of the Democratic party has demonstrated beyond all cavil that it is unfit to govern the country. It has flaunted the flag of the "lost cause" in the face of the House and the country, and has shown by some of its leaders that the animus of the rebellion still lingers in their hearts. The Democratic party in Congress has proved itself weak and powerless to remedy the evils of the country; its councils are divided and distracted, and many of its members are now as hostile to the debt contracted to save the nation's life as they were to any measure advanced to overthrow the rebellion." He spoke in exalted terms of the Republican party. It proposed to reform all abuses and "let no guilty man escape." It would elevate the standard of political life and unflinchingly preserve the credit and honor of the nation. The speaker closed by stating as his belief that with Governor Hartranft as their standard-bearer victory would again perch upon the banner of the party.

At the conclusion of Gen. KOONTZ's address the committees were announced, on credentials, on resolutions and on permanent organization. The Convention then took a short recess.

On reassembling the Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON was chosen permanent Chairman, and the committee on resolutions reported the following platform, which was unanimously adopted with applause:

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and in view of recent events at Washington, we emphatically endorse that part of it which demands honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever the find it. The Republican party is committed by its origin, its traditions, its history, and its duties to an intrepid and honest administration of public affairs; and wherever in National, State, or municipal life maladministration has existed or does exist we demand that it be exposed, corrected, and the guilty punished, and to this end we pledge the full measure of our support as citizens and as voters.

Resolved, That we look to the Cincinnati Convention to give us candidates for President and Vice President who are above suspicion, and in whose personal integrity the nation can most surely trust, and that we also look to our friends throughout the State to make sure that in presenting candidates for Congress and the Legislature, they secure those only who are known to be honest, capable and faithful to the Constition.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania have nothing in their past history which they wish to blot out or apologize for, or would have the nation forget; arraign the Democratic leaders in Congress and their abettors for the outrageous crimes shown to the deadly principles, and for the subserviency shown to the defiant leaders of the late Confederacy, now dominating them; for their removal from office of Union soldiers, and appointment of Confederate soldiers; for the repeated indications of their purpose, only controlled by fear, to open the Treasury of the nation to alarming and unjust pecuniary demands from the insurrectionary States; for their persistent effort to force amnesty upon men too proud or unrepentant to ask it, or too guilty to deserve it, and for the combined recklessness which mischievously holds out a threat to overthrow existing laws, or a cowardice or incapacity to originate a substitute for them, all of which exposes the Democratic party as without national instincts or an unsectional impulse, or an affirmative policy; as unfit to be trusted by the country which when last under their control they madly hurried into the vortex of civil war.

Resolved, That recent events in the slave States clearly expose a purpose on the part of the Democratic party to seize them all and wield them as a unit in the next Presidential election; and to this end brutal and bloody conspiracies have been made to coerce voters, and base legislative conspiracies are at this moment in operation in order that an unprincipled and fraudulent majority may deprive properly chosen officers of their rights; and as against these outrages, we take an appeal to the people of the nation.

Resolved, That the common safety demands that our public schools shall not only be free to all, but shall be preserved from all special or partial control; all attempts to divide the school fund for any purpose whatever, or to divert any portion of it into a channel not under popular control, is to be frowned upon and resisted with unyielding firmness. The recent defeat in the Democratic Legislature of Maryland, of a constitutional amendment to secure the common school fund of that State against division, reveals at once a grave danger and its source, and with other like facts, makes plain the duty of Congress to submit such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as, when adopted, will effectually defend the common school system from all enemies open or covert.

Resolved, That the attempt of the Democratic House of Representives at Washington, in the face of the depressed condition of American industry, to inflict upon the nation a free-trade tariff, is an insult to the intelligence of the people, and an evidence of the inability of the Democratic party to meet the present wants of the country. The remedy for our suffering is in a higher, not a lower tariff.

Resolved, That the neglect of the public business of the State by the present majority of the lower branch of the Legislature, and the plainly apparent purpose of that majority to prolong the session with the sole object of thereby increasing their pay, is worthy of the strongest censure, and must, if persisted in, awaken the just indignation of an outraged people.

Resolved, That the uniform policy of the Republican pary of Pennsylvania, in keeping down the burdens of taxation while steadily reducing the public debt, should be persistently maintained; when the debt is wiped out, the expenditures should be confined to the civil expenses of the State Government, the support of her public schools, and the efficiency of her reformatory and penal institutions.

Resolved, That the recommendation by Governor Hartranft of a uniform system of municipal government throughout the State, and the adoption of effective measures to prevent further increase of municipal indebtedness, is worthy of all commendation, and should be put into practical operation at as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That the delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention are hereby instructed to present Governor Hartranft's name to the Convention as the choice of Pennsylvania, and to give him an earnest, constant and united support, and, upon all questions to be brought before or arising in the Convention, to cast the vote of Pennsylvania as a unit, as the majority of the delegation shall direct.

LITTLE Connecticut voted Democratic on Monday last, as usual.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The big gun to be brought here from Krupp's manufactory, in Berlin, weighs 110,000 pounds.

The Centennarians are coming in lively; one old Methuselah who saw Washington rush into his father's arms when he could not tell a lie about a choice cherry tree, is on his way from Wisconsin. At Kalamazoo he fell in with another elderly chap who claims to have played "seven up" with Washington at Valley Forge, and both the old chaps in order to show how hale and hearty they are, purpose walking all the way here. I can vouch for a crop of about six Methuselahs arriving daily, but cannot certify as to their ages, as I never had the pleasure of witnessing George bounce suddenly from his seat in the school room, in which "Pud" Simmons had placed a pin, bent at a sufficient number of right angles to bring the business end of it in contact with that portion of the body which usually reaches the school bench first. I have my suspicion about these relics of antiquity, and as they are not able to walk home and haven't money to pay their way in the cars, I expect to see them passing the hat around lively for alms.

The following from the programme of the Swedish Eisteddfod—whatever that is—may serve to enlighten your readers as to the character of this grand entertainment:

1. Cujrnasoeddy Ddaiar (Lloyd).
2. Mor Hawddgar iw dy Bebyll (Parry).
1. Y Blodewyn Olaf (Lloyd).
2. Yr Waf (G. Gwent).

Another one is as follows, but whether it is to be eaten or drank, danced or sung, read or declaimed, I have no means of knowing:

Duw bywdd Drugarog wyrthyf.

The Executive Committee of the Commission, at their meeting on Thursday last agreed upon a programme for the opening ceremonies on the 10th of May. There are to be invited the President and Vice President, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic corps, the Senate and House of Representatives, leading officers of the army and navy, the Governors of the States and Territories and their staffs, the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the Board of State Supervisors, the foreign commissioners, the Centennial Commission and chief subordinates, the Centennial Board of Finance and chief subordinates, the Government Board, the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, the Judges of the Exhibition, the State Centennial Boards and the Mayor and Councils and the heads of departments of Philadelphia. At 12 o'clock the orchestra of 150, conducted by Theodore Thomas, will play the national airs of all nations.

The place selected for the ceremonies is the southern section of the Art Gallery. The exercise will consist of the grand march by Richard Wagner; invocation of the Divine blessing; original hymn, by J. G. Whittier; original cantata, words by Sidney Lanier of Georgia, music by Dudley Buck of Connecticut; brief presentation, by the President of the Centennial Commission regarding the Exhibition to the President of the United States—address by the President of the United States—this he will close by declaring the Exhibition open. Immediately the flags will be unfurled, the artillery will salute, the bells will ring and the chorus of six hundred will render Handel's great "Hallelujah."

The crowd will then cross to Machinery Hall, and at a signal from President Grant, the enormous engine and its thirteen acres of machinery will be put in motion, and the Exhibition will be open to the world.

Theodore Thomas has general charge of the music. Dudley Buck conducts the chorus, which is chosen from the musical associations of Philadelphia. There is one solo in the cantata, a brief passage, which will be sung by Myron W. Whitney, the basso profundo, of Boston.

President Grant will be escorted to the grounds with such military honors as Governor Hartranft may deem advisable.

Among the finest display of jewelry yet sent to the Exhibition is that of Mr. Jamie Aitchison a leading jeweller of Edinburg, Scotland; the contents of his case are valued at $100,000.

Altogether there are fifteen rams' heads, every one of which is mounted in a style calculated to make the onlooker view them with rapt attention. The principle of these is unusually large, and very elaborately mounted. Scotch pebbles are entwined in a Runic knot, and there are several wreaths of Scotch thistles set with valuable cairngorms and amethists. The center of the head has been formed into a casket, and this is set with a large and perfect gem. The horns are tipped with amethists of extraordinary size and brilliancy. Suspended from the head, as usual, by silver chains, are a mallet, rake, snuff-spoon, etc.

Claiming second place is a silver inkstand. Two Highlanders, wrought in silver, are represented, as engaged in mortal combat. Their claymores are crossed above the ink bottle, which is elaborately pierced and set with cairngorms, and has a gilt wreath of fern leaves at the base. The whole is mounted on a pedestal of granite, set on an ebony plinth.

Following this is one of the most richly mounted dirks that has yet been made. The handles of the dirk, knife and fork, are set with gems, and consist of laboriately carved ivory, with pierced silver mountings. The sheath is composed of brilliant purple velvet, and there is a skeandhu to match.

A High and target, in an excellent state of preservation and of rare design, which it seems was found on the field after the battle of Culloden, is placed among the accoutrements and is the undoubted Celtic curiosity of the collection. Mr. Aitchison has been fortunate in acquiring what is said to be the largest specimen of perfect cairngorm that has ever been seen.

This has been carefully manipulated and in gold, surrounded by Scotch pearls, and forms a unique shoulder brooch for the Highland plaid. Another rarity is an extremely fine set—indeed the finest that has been seen—of Scotch pearl studs, all beautifully matched, and valued at $750—the value being greater in consequence of the difficulty felt in procuring gems of this variety, of equal size and exactly similar in appearance.

OUR NEWSPAPERS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The Public Ledger has made its preparations for the Centennial by enlarging to the extent of six columns more. This was done in order to give great space for local, general and foreign news and editorials, but a selfish public, immediately monopolized these six additional columns with their advertisements and they crowd hard upon the heretofore limited space for news and editorial.

The *Times*—McClure's paper—has purchased a second Hoe perfecting Press which it will place in one of the Exhibition Buildings, from which it will run off a morning and afternoon edition. The stereotype plates will be sent out from its city office at 4 o'clock in the morning and 40,000 copies per hour will be run off. In the afternoon the first page of the paper will be lifted and a new form made up, in which all the news of the day up to four o'clock P. M., will be given.

The *Press*—J. W. Forney's paper will also have a press upon the Exhibition grounds from which an edition will be run off, in addition to the regular edition of the paper.

The Evening *Herald* will have a press at the Exhibition and will run off an edition of 10,000 every hour from 12 o'clock noon until 5 P. M.

These proprietors will have uniformed boys to sell their papers. The *Press* uniform will be the old Continental style. The Evening *Herald* boys will represent Benjamin Franklin style of dress, and McClure's boys will wear corduroy knee breeches, green jackets, blue woolen stockings and buckled brogans. Whether they will all be supplied with clay pipes and "tobacco" has not yet been determined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The name of the new horse was "George," and Mr. Bondstocks thought a good deal of George, and it was proper that he should for he had to draw upon his bank balance to the tune of $1250 to pay for him. Just one week after "George" had been housed in the stable secured expressly for him, Mr. Bondstocks sat at the supper table enjoying his chop and toast and tea, complacently calling to mind how neatly he had that day skinned old Captain Waterman out of $1100 on Erie shares, when he was suddenly aroused by his son Clarence remarking with ardor, "Pop, poor George is dead."

Mr. Bondstocks is a vestryman in the church of Holy Innocence, and consequently regulated his emotions by only vehemently ejaculating "Thunder, Almighty, when did he die?"

George—Washington, I had reference to—died December 14th, Seventeen hundred, and ninety-nine, young Bondstocks would have added, if he hadn't stopped to catch the golden pippin that old Bondstocks hurled with great violence at his hopeful yound son. As Clarence is catcher of the Dexter base ball club, the *dexterity* with which he caught that apple didn't appear to amuze the old gentleman at all, and young Clarence noticing it, left the room whistling, "Still there's more to follow."

Two bold attempts at highway robbery were perpetrated in one day in our usually quiet city. The first was on Mr. James Cotter who, while on his way from the bank to his manufactory on Third street—one of the busiest streets in our city—was jostled by a crowd of men, one of whom relieved him of his wallet containing $3000. The cry of "stop thief" was started and the scoundrel after doubling a dozen street corners was knubbed, and is now luxuriating at our great winter and summer boarding house, where the fare is scanty and is never changed.

The other attempt was upon Mr. Godfrey Redmond, who drew $375 from bank upon a check; while counting the cash a genteel looking gentleman remarked: "You dropped something sir," and while Mr. Redmon stopped to pick up a dollar bill which the genteel individual had dropped at his feet, the genteel fellow grabbed the $375 and left on the tripple quick making for a street car which he reached and entered; a policeman followed and took him into custody. The injured gentleman insisted on being searched, which one in the car said was useless as the thief had hidden a package in the hay on the car floor, and which turned out to be the stolen package. These two enterprising gentlemen will be kept until after the Centennial shall have come and gone where they will do the most good—in Cherry Hill prison making shoes.

J. W. F.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 1st, 1876.

Thus far only 19 bills have been signed by the Governor, 5 Senate bills and 14 House bills. There are 270 bills on the House file that have not yet passed first reading.

By the middle of next week the Senate will have disposed of all the bills on its calander, and thereafter have nothing to do but to consider such bills as may be messaged over from the House.

House bill No. 51, has become a law, having been signed by the Governor last evening. As this bill is of general interest I send you a complete copy, which should be published in all your county papers next week, for the information of the public; the following is the bill:

A supplement to an act entitled "An Act to authorize and require auditors to publish an annual statement of receipts and expenditures of road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors of the several townships and boroughs within this commonwealth, and to designate a day to audit, settle, and adjust township and borough accounts," approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted &c.* That the time for the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within this commonwealth to meet annually shall be, and is hereby changed from the first Monday in June annually, as provided in the act to which this is a supplement, to the second Monday in April annually, except so far as said auditing relates to the accounts of school directors.

The time for final adjournment is not yet fixed. It would be pleasant to know when we shall be permitted to return to our homes; but I suppose we must remain ignorant of that time until the Democratic majority in the House see fit, in the goodness of their hearts to disclose it. The new county bill has not passed third reading in the House. The report is current that the Luzerne men are to cut loose from the jobbers and support an amendment, that will allow no county to be reduced to less than forty-five thousand population; with this support such a bill will pass the House, but what its fate would be in the Senate is not yet known.

JACQUES.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE RELATIVE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY COMPARED WITH THE COMMERCE.

Our importations are about $500,000,000 and the exports about the same, consequently the transactions of this country are about $1,000,000,000 per annum (not including the large amount of money that passes with foreign countries, which is only a small part of the business, including the internal business). The daily settlements of the banks of New York city alone are often over $50,000,000, and with all the importance and the great wealth involving such large transactions, our public men stand hesitating about supplying the small amount of silver to replace the fractional currency and providing for the redemption of the due bills put out during the war as a temporary necessity. This great nation, with wealth beyond comprehension, stands hesitating, and is in the ridiculous and humiliating position of making due bills for ten cents and asking the people to take them without provision for payment, and the legal-tender notes are left unprovided for when the nerve and courage of people much less favored as to wealth and resources are always equal to providing for current obligations, and no civilized nation of any importance thinks of putting out due bills. There has been sunk in worthless railroads since the war more than three times the amount of all the due bills of all kinds the government has in circulation that should be payable on demand and no provision for payment, and we are told that it would produce such a disturbance as to shock all the governments of the world if our floating debt is paid off in good interest-paying bonds.

It is much inside of the amount to say that $200,000,000 have been wasted in the past few years, and the world still exists; and if $100,000,000 of debt was paid off in good, reliable securities, it is difficult to see where it would injure any of the interests of this or other countries, and the advantages are numerous, among which is a great increase in the value of government securities, enabling the National debt to be funded into bonds at from one to two per cent. less interest than the present rate within two years, and avoiding the loss on the depreciated currency in all our purchases. There is one other feature that is dwelt upon by the hesitating and frightened shadow-fearing people: they say, if the bonds are sold it is not possible to pay off the legal-tender notes to meet that. Take the most extreme case; assume that the government sell four hundred million bonds in the cities of England and Germany, at one-sixteenth of one per cent. reduction from the ruling rate for exchange, it would all be taken in two months and no one inconvenienced by it in the least, and not one dollar in gold necessarily required; but it would put all on a par, and gold could be obtained for legal-tender notes as much as any holder might desire, but this is not possible practically. If the government had the gold on hand and should advertise for legal-tender notes to be exchanged at the option of the holder, it is not probable that one fourth of them would be presented in five years if the mutilated notes were replaced and the necessary bonds could be sold without going to Europe, if it was desirable. The present temporary delay and want of nerve is extending to the injury of all. The producer pays currency prices for all he requires—labor, supplies and transportation (and the longer the distance the more he must pay)—and to what is sold to foreign countries he receives gold prices and loses the difference of depreciated currency. So with the laborer in his purchases; so with the railroad, and in fact every interest of the country.

The British official reports show that the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the six months ending Mar. 1st, increased to ly ten per cent. from the United States, and from all other countries over one hundred per cent. The accumulation in store in this country is sixteen million four hundred thousand bushels, against twelve million one hundred thousand same time last year, and in New York City four million bushels against two million two hundred thousand bushels, which is to a great extent, if not wholly, attributed to our depreciated currency.

MR. EDITOR: In taking and tearing up the Welldon Railroad, August, 1864, it was my misfortune with part of my regiment to be captured and cast into rebel prison at Richmond. We were first put into Libby prison, one of the worst places I ever saw, with a leaking water-pipe running over the floor, mixing with the filth that had accumulated for years. We were so closely packed that we could scarcely lie down without lying on each other. Here we had every article taken from us our pockets contained,—even our overcoats, blankets and tents, all we had to make ourselves comfortable. We lived this way for two weeks, then were sent on Belle Island. We thought this better at first; then the nights began to get colder, fall rains set in, and we began to realize our situation, for we had no fire or shelter but the Heavens, and it seemed as if they were against us sometimes. We could see that it was telling on us fast by the increase of dead scattered around. Well do I remember one night when our scanty clothing was soaked with the drenching rain; I had to exercise most of my time to keep from perishing. Morning came at last with the welcome sun to warm and dry our shivering frames; but oh! thirty-six lay dead to tell the fearful night we had endured. Our rations consisted of one-half pound of corn bread once a day, with a little bean soup once a week. We had to put up with all kinds of brutal treatment from the sentinels and officers in charge. One night I was insulted a sergeant; he was taken outside and put astride of a board called "the horse," limbs strapped down, hands drawed up, and kept in that position five hours; he died shortly afterwards. It was a frequent occurrence to see a sentinel shoot down a prisoner who would accidentally blunder over the dead-line; we had to witness these sights; even the oldest veterans would turn and walk off with tears in their eyes. An officer boasted to me one day we would not leave until we were carried out dead, or so broken down as to be unfit for the field; but I did get paroled with few others some time in January, 1865. Weighed 91 pounds; average weight, 140. Came to Annapolis, Md.; saw two boat loads of prisoners come up from Andersonville so poor and weak they could neither walk or stand; in the dead-house the next day there were forty-four of the lot ready for burial. There was no excuse for starving us so; there were some who would have helped us had they been allowed to do so; a few ladies came over from Richmond one day with baskets full of provisions, applied for admission, but were refused, whereupon they commenced throwing biscuit over the line; they were immediately driven away by the point of the bayonet. While passing through the streets of Richmond the guards used their utmost efforts to keep the citizens from feeding us.

Thinking I have written enough to give a fant idea of how we were treated, I close.

Yours truly,
GEORGE ALLEN,
Co. F. 107th Regt. Pa. Vols.
Herrick, Pa., March 29, 1876.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession, will often establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SOMETHING NEW
ON
BRIDGE STREET.

A BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

J. & M. SHEFTEL,
the leading Boot and Shoe merchants of Hornellsville, N. Y., will open

A BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE
AT No. 2, BRIDGE STREET,
BY THE 1ST. OF APRIL, 1876.

SIGN OF THE RED BOOT,
Bridge Street, Beidleman's Block.

Respectfully Yours,
J. & M. SHEFTEL

Towanda, April 15, '76.

GEO. L. ROSS.
SUCCESSOR TO M. H. SCOTT.
THIRD WARD,
OPPOSITE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
TOWANDA, PA.,
Respectfully invites the people of Towanda, and others, to his stock of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
FLOUR,
MEAL,
CANNED FRUIT,
OYSTERS, &c.
GOODS WILL BE SOLD LOW IN PRICE, BUT HIGH IN QUALITY!
AND STRICTLY FOR CASH.
Cash paid for Butter and Eggs, or taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.
Third Ward, opposite Episcopal Church.
GEO. L. ROSS.
Towanda, March 22, 1876.—1w.

500 MEN WANTED!
To buy a large stock of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, &c.,
at
REDUCED PRICES.
Highest price in trade paid for Rags, old Brass, Copper and Lead.
Hardware, Tin and Coppersware, Table, Tea and Basting Spoons.
Tinware at wholesale and retail.
Especial attention given to all kinds of job work.
NO. 5, BRIDGE STREET.
mar29,76. WM. E. SMALLEY.

M. O. MOODY, BLACKSMITH.
Does all kinds of work in his line.
HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY.
Diseased feet treated. Manufactures the celebrated
CALIFORNIA PICK.
Shop on the Plank Road, near L. B. Redgers' Planing Mill. dan6-76-tf.

O I L C
THE LITTLE STORE ROUND THE CORNER
is the best place in Towanda to buy good
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
at low rates. Remember
MERCUR'S BLOCK, opposite COURT HOUSE
SIGN OF THE "INDIAN SQUAW"
apr29-75.

INSURANCE AGENCY.
The following
RELIABLE AND FIRE TRIED
Companies represented:
LANCSHIRE.
PHENIX.
HOME.
MERCHANTS.
March 19-76. O. A. BEARS.

WANTED—AGENTS.—A Complete History of Pennsylvania. From the first settlements to the present. By Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D.