NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

PRINCESS Isabella of Portugal is dead.

FRANCE intends making a commercial treaty with the United States.

HERR DELBRUCK of the German Imperial Chancery has resigned.

DOM PEDRO has satisfied his curiosity on the Pacific coast and has returned east.

CHANDLER & Brothers' machine shops at Wadsworth, Ohio, were burned on Saturday. Loss $30,000.

TWO thousand additional soldiers embarked from Spain for Cuba April 27. More are to follow.

TWO women and one colored man were elected to office at the recent municipal election in Newport, R. I.

IT appears that there is now less than a dozen Ku Klux prisoners confined in the penitentiary at Albany.

THE investigation into the naval affairs at Philadelphia are still going on but are conducted with the strictest secresy.

A TWENTY FOUR pound baby was recently born in Pittsburgh. Its mother weighed but one hundred and twenty.

THE Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur arrived in Madrid, recently, and were received by the Grandees of Spain.

THE Hungarian Ministers will neither accept nor refuse the compromise, but demand further concessions from Austria.

AN extension of the legislative session until the 9th of May is now talked of as a necessity to put the appropriation bills in shape.

THE agitation in favor of amnesty is creating so much feeling that the French Government contemplates repressive measures.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Australia is interrupted, in consequence of the breakage of the cable between Java and Australia.

THE reports of riots in the Island of Barbadoes have been exaggerated. Incendiarism has been rife, but not to an unusual extent.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGMAM, formerly chief clerk in the stamp department of the Boston post office, has been convicted of stealing $2,500.

THE Swiss Federal Council have approved the establishment of the episcopate of the Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland.

THE census of the Indians at the Red Cloud agency shows as follows: Sioux, 8,884; Cheyenne, 2,173; Arrapahoe, 1,870; total, 13,027.

THOUSANDS of Indians on the plains are on the verge of starvation in consequence of the failure of Congress to pass the supply appropriation bills.

THE organizers of an amnesty meeting in Paris, recently, are to be prosecuted because of the inflammatory speeches delivered at the gathering.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA has written a letter to the Pope, offering to intervene with her son, King Alfonso, in connection with the religious question.

THE English have just launched a double turreted steamship called the Inflexible, which is supposed to be the most formidable war ship afloat.

THERE was a sudden and sharp decline in the price of pork and lard in the New York market last week. Pork is fifty cents per barrel lower.

THE Arkansas republican convention which assembled April 27, did not nominate a State ticket. It declared for Morton for President.

DOM PEDRO dodged all the New York reporters and banquetters, "done" the city, and was on his way to California, all in forty-eight hours.

THE National Committee of Liberal Republicans is called to meet in New York May 8th, to take action in reference to the National Convention.

DANIEL WEBSTER's plough, made on his farm at Franklin, N. H., under his supervision, and partly by himself, is to be sent to the Centennial.

PRUSSIA has now, according to the last census, 25,700,000 inhabitants, an increase of 1,100,000 since 1871. At Berlin the increase amounts to 17 per cent.

A PARIS telegram states that the Bourse was convulsed at the close Tuesday by the news that 7,000 Montenegrins had joined the insurgents in Turkey.

THE Pacific Mail steamer Great Republic arrived in San Francisco yesterday from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, with over one thousand coolies on board.

A PITTSBURGH cutlery manufactory says the Georgia and Alabama ore is as valuable for making cutlery as the Swedish ore, hitherto exclusively used.

LONGFELLOW is to have a chair made from part of the wood of the chestnut tree celebrated in his "Village Blacksmith," which has just been cut down.

IT is stated that among the inmates of an insane asylum in Montreal is Louis Riel, President of the Republic of Winnipeg during the insurrection of 1870.

J. A. THOMPSON, a young man, committed suicide in Washington on Wednesday by swallowing tincture of aconite. He had been greatly depressed in spirits.

"GOLDSMITH MAID" is now on her way east from California, in charge of Budd Doble. She is nineteen years old, and her career on the turf is believed to be ended.

THERE are no late reports of outrages upon American citizens on the Rio Grande. The latest advices to the War Department represent affairs in a better condition.

THE representatives of the great powers have counselled the Porte to undertake nothing against Montenegro, promising united efforts for the pacification of the insurgents.

ONE hundred and fifty thousand Chinamen on the Pacific coast, including 30,000 in San Francisco, send home to China every year $30 each in com. or $1,500,000 of money.

A NEW ORLEANS grand jury has found a true bill against J. F. Barrett, jr., for attempting to bribe state officers. In default of bail Barrett was sent to the parish prison.

LADY DUFFERIN will assist at the launching next week of the schooner bearing her name, with which the Royal Canadian Yacht club has challenged for the Queen's cup.

THERE is now no apprehension of a general Indian war—so say advices from Omaha. That thrashing given Crazy Horse injected more pacific thoughts into the cranium of "Lo."

FRANK M. PAIXLEY, Eugene Casseilly and Mark L. McDonald, of the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, have been appointed delegates to present the Chinese question to Congress.

THE house bill for a total repeal of the bankrupt law has a poor show in the senate, the general sentiment seeming to be in favor of amending, and not repealing, the present law.

THE Panama Railroad Company have attached the stores of the Pacific Mail steamship City of Panama, and will proceed in the same manner against the stores of other steamers of the line.

THE investigation of the Mary Merritt case, like all others with which Secretary Bristow's name has been mentioned, fails to show any personal or official misconduct on the part of that gentleman.

THE United States Centennial commissioners have appointed a committee to confer with the railroad companies with a view of securing a further reduction in passenger fares, for persons visiting Philadelphia.

A VIRGINIA editor, whose paper has just suspended, says that he entered the field of journalism under the impression that there were "millions in it." "And so there are," he continues, "but they remain in it yet!"

KATIE AMBLER, the little girl whom Queen Victoria spoke to at the London Hospital, because she thought she would get well if the Queen would only go and speak to her, has been discharged from the institution perfectly cured of her wounds—serious burns.

JAMES M'DONNELL, while shaving himself in Coaldale at ten o'clock Saturday night, was shot at through a window, the ball entering his head back of the right ear. No hopes for his recovery, and no clue yet obtained who the guilty party could be.

ATTORNEY GENERAL Pierrepont is about to move for the appointment of a receiver to take possession of the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas for the Government. Threats having been made against persons who may attempt to take possession, it is probable that troops will be sent to the Hot Springs to enforce the decision of the court.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, May 4, 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 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.

DELEGATES TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The following named gentlemen were selected by the Republican Convention to represent Pennsylvania in the Cincinnati Convention, with two alternates from each District:

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

Benj. H. Brewster, Phila. J. H. Chalfant, All'g'y.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

Dist.	Dist.
1. John Welsh.	15. Miles L. Tracy.
2. Henry Disston.	16. S. W. Starkweather.
3. C. S. Hoffman.	17. ———
4. Charles T. Jones.	18. J. S. Lyons.
5. Edwin H. Fitler.	19. Wm. Hay.
6. Benjamin Smith.	20. Wm. Cameron.
7. J. W. Bernard.	21. J. B. Donnelly.
8. Jacob Knobb.	22. Daniel O'Neil.
9. John B. Warfel.	23. Wm. Neeb.
10. Joseph Thomas.	24. Andrew B. Berger.
11. Arlo Pardee.	25. S. M. Jackson.
12. Lewis Pugh.	26. James Westerman.
13. E. S. Stillman.	27. W. W. Wilber.
14. Wm. Calder.	

The alternates from this District are: A. STEPHENS, Susquehanna county, and ROBERT SMITH, Wayne county.

The following named gentlemen were placed on the electoral ticket:

ALTERNATES-AT-LARGE.

J. Don Cameron, Henry M. Hoyt,
Wm. R. Leeds, Robert W. Mackey,

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Dist.	Dist.
1. Henry H. Bingham, Wm. J. Pollock.	15. J. E. Carmalt, W. T. Davies.
2. John L. Hill, Morton McMichael.	16. John R. Bowen, L. Rogers.
3. George W. Fairman, M. Hall Stanton.	17. John Cessna, Edward Scull.
4. Wm. B. Mann, W. H. Kemble.	18. J. M. Stewart, John Wister.
5. J. M. Byram, James Johnston.	19. Charles H. Mullin, Edward McPherson.
6. Henry T. Darlington, Alan Wood, jr.	20. John B. Linn, J. H. Murray.
7. Geo. E. Darlington, J. Smith Fahey.	21. D. S. Atkinson, J. H. Donnelly.
8. W. S. McManus, E. E. Griesemer.	22. C. L. Magee, H. H. Hampton.
9. O. J. Dickey, Henry S. Eberts.	23. H. W. Oliver, jr., J. A. Chambers.
10. H. J. Reeder, E. D. Young.	24. M. S. Quay, W. S. Moore.
11. Charles Albright, D. A. Beckley.	25. R. Rulofson, Simon Truby.
12. F. N. Willard, Henry W. Palmer.	26. L. G. Linn, H. C. Bloss.
13. Lin Bartholomew, Daniel E. Miller.	27. Thomas M. Walker, J. H. Osman.
14. Samuel F. Davis, J. W. Grove.	

WE publish on our first page today the able and manly speech of Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE, made in reply to the wicked slanders circulated about him. The defense is fortified by written proof of his innocence. It is difficult to imagine how any lie can be more thoroughly disproved than this one has been. It is true that probably no man of sense who knows anything of Mr. BLAINE's career ever believed the insinuations against him had the slightest foundation in fact. Even his bitterest enemies will concede that he is not a political dunce; but it is hard to see how he could have been guilty of the acts charged unless he had been one. His long and unblemished public life was, with sensible and candid men, a further reason for believing the charge false. But, aside from all this, Mr. BLAINE is fortunate in being able to establish their falsity so conclusively. His remarks will repay perusal.

THE Senate passed the bill admitting New Mexico as a State, and the House committee has just reported it with a favorable recommendation. This is a mistake. New Mexico has not one single element to entitle it to admission. The census shows that it has not the population required; and that which it has is mainly Mexican greasers, mule drivers, gamblers, thieves expatriated from the States for their crimes, and half breeds. It is doubtful if there are in the whole Territory three men with sufficient integrity and patriotism to make tolerable members of the present Pennsylvania House of Representatives, to say nothing of furnishing the nation with two Senators and a member of Congress. There can be no good reason for giving to the few thousands scattered over a wide expanse of Territory a State form of government. They do not need it, and the probabilities are that they do not want it, except, perhaps, for the purpose of having a more valuable political machine with which to tickle the cupidity of modern statesmen who would make it a stepping-stone up which they might mount into national prominence. There will be time enough within the next quarter of a century for the admission of this new "star."

IT is a pity for the admirers of the new constitution that the Legislature did not adjourn a month ago! Under its provisions public virtue was to prevail beyond the power of prevention. "Somebody blundered."

TEN acres were burned over by the recent fire at Williamsport. Eight million feet of lumber was destroyed, involving a loss of $125,000.

THE police force of Columbus, O., will be disbanded because of the failure of the City Councils to provide for the payment of the force.

THE GREAT STUMBLING BLOCK.

The heavy weight to be moved out of the road to prosperity and the honest payment of the debt of the country, is the banks and their wide extended influence. Many of them have skeletons in the closet and fear to expose it; with many, no doubt, it is imaginary, and with others real. The speculative times that have existed no doubt has accumulated more or less of debt of doubtful character, and they fear the effect of resumption; but to the sound institutions (such as the banks in this county) and the large ones at the commercial centres, the activity and increased volume of business that would be the result of getting back to a sound currency without speculation, would more than compensate for the cost of resumption. Some of the sound country banks, possibly, that now make 15 to 20 per cent., might have to be content with from 10 to 15 per cent., which should be satisfactory, and would be much safer than taking the risk of fictitious values caused by inflation, which can no longer sustain prices, as it reacts and destroys them for want of demand. Those that have real skeletons will be better off to bring them to the light and do the best they can, without waiting to have them become of no value. Congress passed a resolution directing the Comptroller of the Currency to furnish a list of the stockholders of all banks, that they might know how many they had in their midst; but it has not shown itself to the public and has strangely gone out of sight, and like many of the investigations of this Congress, are all noise and no benefit to any one, and is defeating the legislation required for the relief of the country. There are others who have large schemes on hand that make themselves think it will be less difficult to bring them about with depreciated currency; but it is a mistake. Settlement day has come, and the liquidation has progressed to such an extent that it must be finished. Like a cistern filled with bad water, it never will be good again until cleaned to the bottom; and the pure, healthy growth of business based upon a sure measure of values that is not one thing to-day and another to-morrow. And the country is demanding that we shall not be kept in this unsettled state to foster any particular interest when it is doubtful whether it is an advantage to that business.

Now that the silver coin has come into use again, the rascals of the country may be expected to exercise their ingenuity in mutilating the coin by various processes resorted to by these gentry to replenish their exchequer. These processes are known as clipping, filing, splitting, and "sweating," the latter being the deterioration of the coin by acids. These methods of "raising the wind" are almost as old as the hills. In England, during the reign of William and Mary, a great historian informs us, there was hardly an entire silver piece to be seen, owing to the general mutilation of the coin by the processes named. It is said that in China, where labor is very cheap, a Chinaman will sit all day industriously clinking together a number of gold pieces in a leather bag, and considers himself well paid for his day's labor by the gold dust which adheres to the bag, and which is produced by the constant striking and grinding of the pieces against each other. No precautions will protect the government and the people from the operations of these leeches of society, the counterfeiters, clippers and sweaters, it seems. Not content with producing counterfeit notes and coins, they attack the genuine articles, and by mutilation deprive each one which passes thorough their hands of a trifling portion of their value. These fragments, when put together, are of sufficient value to pay the villains for their time and trouble. When greenbacks and national bank notes were first introduced, they were subjected to such mutilation, artistically done, as resulted in the production of nine notes out of eight, or in that proportion. Thus was the process of clipping practiced even upon the bank notes, to the annoyance and loss of the people at large. And as we have said before, no measure of precaution will protect the government and the public against the depredations of these leeches. All that can be done is to punish severely the few who are detected in these nefarious practices.

THE way in which the attempts to fasten charges of wrong-doing on President GRANT terminate is illustrated by the following headings which appeared on successive days in the New York *Tribune*. The worst of it is that, while the "independent" papers that first promulgate the slanders eventually contradict them, a large proportion of the Democratic papers eagerly seize upon and publish the false reports, under flaming head lines, but never contradict them when they discover their falsity:

"GEN. GRANT FINALLY INCULPATED—Thirty Thousand Dollars of Public Money Spent for Election Purposes."

The following day, there having been partial explanations made before the investigating committee in the meantime, the *Tribune* came down considerably, and its dispatches on the subject were headed thus

"GEN. GRANT EXCULPATED—No Corrupt Use of Public Moneys—Mr. Williams Explains More Fully—The $32,000 Sent to New York paid out for a Lawful Purpose—A Full Investigation to be Made."

The next day bottom facts were touched, and the *Tribune* turned fiercely upon the Democrats under this heading:

"THE LATEST DEMOCRATIC BLUNDER—Failure of the Effort to Convict Gen. Grant—It only Serves to Recall the Democratic Election Frauds in New York."

WASHINGTON—GRANT.

The attacks on Grant by the Independent and Democratic Press are slander a repetition of charges made against WASHINGTON while President. The vile slanders daily fulminated against the President, are no more malicious and fiendish than the assaults upon the first executive, and history will place the two distinguished Chieftains side by side.

A favorite charge against WASHINGTON was that he desired to become king, just as GRANT has been persistently accused of Cæsarism and a desire to continue to fill the Presidency. The *Press*, referring to this similarity of assault against him who made us a nation and him who saved the nation, says:

There is a curious resemblance between Grant and Washington in one respect, at least. Grant was charged with an earnest desire to be elected the third time, and Washington was accused of a desire to be king. In 1793 John Adams wrote to Jefferson from this city, that "Ten thousand people in the streets of Philadelphia, day after day, threaten to drag Washington out of his house and effect a revolution in the government, or compel it to declare war in favor of the French revolution against England." There was a burlesque poem in which Washington wss represented as being brought to the guillotine. General Knox, his Secretary of War, reminded him of this pasquinade, when Washington lost his self-control. "Bursting into speech," says Parton in his "Life of Jefferson," page 489, "Washington defied any one to produce a single act of his since he had been in the Government which was not done from the purest motives. He declared that he had never repented but once of having slipped the moment of resigning his office, and that was every moment since. 'By God!' he exclaimed, using the familiar oath of the period, 'I would rather be in my grave than in my present situation! I would rather be on my farm than be made emperor of the world; and yet they are charging me with wanting to be a king! That rascal, Freneau' (the opposition editor and the supposed organ of Jefferson), he continued, 'sent me three of his papers every day, as if I [Washington] would become their distributor!'" We do not hear that General Grant lost much of his temper while the Freneaus of the day were charging him with managing for a third term, but, perhaps, if the facts could be known, he felt as restive under the imputation as the first President himself when his enemies declared that he was contriving to be the king of an American Empire.

STATE TREASURER RAWLE took possession of the Treasury Department on Monday last. It will be interesting to those parties who have been crying corruption and defalcation in connection with the management of the State funds, to know that Mr. MACKEY paid over in cash every cent charged to him on the Auditor General's books, thus effectually refuting all the base slanders instigated against him by his political enemies. No official in this State ever retired with a better record than the late State Treasurer.

The Philadelphia *Times*, always ready to censure a political foe if there is the slightest ground for finding fault, pays Mr. MACKEY this deserved compliment:

"Robert W. Mackey retires from the control of the finances of the State, after six years of service in that line. In 1869 he was chosen by the Legislature, after a spirited contest, over General W. W. Irwin, who was in his first year's commission. In 1870 General Irwin avenged the defeat of 1869, by bolting against the caucus and effecting his election over Mackey by a combination between disaffected Republicans with the solid Democratic vote. In 1871, and again in 1872, Mackey was elected without a serious contest. By an oversight in the legislative amendment of the constitution relative to the election of State Treasurer, Mackey held over for a year under his old commission, and in the fall of 1873 he was chosen by popular vote for the term of two years from May, 1874. That he is one of the most accomplished financiers of the State is admitted by friends and foes; that he maintained the integrity of the public funds received by him for the Commonwealth, even in the face of disasters in his depositories, none but partisan bigots have denied, and that he devised financial measures with consummate skill and ever exhibited gratifying results of his administration, is but the truth of history."

THE charge that President GRANT had permitted his cousin, a Mrs. BOGGS, to sell official positions is most effectually and satisfactorily answered and refuted in this associated press dispatch:

Secretary Chandler has been before one of the investigating committees and produced the papers in the Boggs case, or rather the case of the pension agent, Clements, at Macon City, Mo. There was a threatening letter from Ebert, written on the 11th of March, received by Mrs. Boggs the same day, and forwarded to the President with an endorsement by her evidently intended to call the President's attention strongly to the fact that Ebert was on an expedition for black-mailing. This letter was apparently received on the 13th of that month. The following letter was written by the President's direction:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1876.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Father directs me to say that it has just come to his notice that the pension agent at Macon, Mo., has been paying a portion of his salary to some one rendering no service in his office on the supposition that he holds the office through that influence. Will you have him notified most positively that if such is the case, or after this he pays anyone anything except for legitimate services, it will be regarded as good grounds for his removal.

U. S. GRANT, JR.

To Secretary Chandler.

On the same day, March 13th, a letter was addressed by Secretary Chandler to Clements, calling attention to the charges as presented in he letter of the President's Secretary, and demanding an immediate reply. On the 20th, a week having passed without reply, the President directed Secretary Chandler to send a new name for the office of pension agent at Macon.

THE curtain has fallen on the last act of another great light of the stage. BARNEY WILLIAMS is dead.

"THE DUTIES OF CULTURED CITIZENS.

The Hon. WAYNE MCVEAGH, of Philadelphia, delivered a very eloquent address at a meeting of the Alumni Association of Yale College, in New York, on Friday, on the "Duties of Cultured Citizens," in which he said:

"I never despair of America; I believe she will not falter. As the lesson of integrity has been taught us, so also we need a nobler patriotism. We think too much of ourselves and not enough of our country. There is no better time to enforce this lesson than during the Centennial year. Men dead to patriotism cannot be alive to honor, nor care for culture. History will not judge us by the railroads we have built, the mountains we have tunneled, or the population of our cities; but will ask—and will be entitled to ask—what spirit beat in the hearts of her citizens? Were they noble and worthy of their birth-right? Were they clean-handed and high-hearted gentlemen? If we do not produce these results, America is a failure and will inevitably be recorded as such; and therefore I am glad that this year we have other things to show. It is something to be able to show a gigantic enterprise into which no suspicion of a job has crept. The whole country is not so bad as we sometimes fear. The proof of man's capacity to govern himself is a great truth to exhibit; it is a step forward in the history of mankind. The battle of Gettysburg is worth showing. There the civil war reached its culmination, and when these lines broke, the world saw that American civilization was saved. All men of culture must take heart and courage this year in the faith that we mean to stop the tide of evil and redeem the national life and the national honor. In the House of Commons Robert Lowe recently declared that in the remant of his life he hoped to see three things placed above the marts of merchandise, and where barter could not reach—the honor of a soldier, the virtue of woman, and the integrity of a statseman. We need to reach the last as we have the first two. The men of all parties should insist on one issue—the reform of the civil service. There is no hope of purity in public life until this contaminating influence is removed from it. We think we are a degenerated race, and less in virtue than our fathers. But I stood at Gettysburg on another day, and heard the battlefield dedicated by Everett with all the graces of rhetoric, and when scholarship and eloquence and culture were ended, a plain, awkward, Western man arose and in ten minutes spoke words which every thoughtful mind knew were the true words for Gettysburg, and which will last as long as the language in which they were uttered. Abraham Lincoln dedicated not only Gettysburg but the American people to the principle that "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, must not perish from the earth." That is the duty of the educated man in this Centennial year; and if it brings a wider culture, a nobler sense of honor, and a higher regard for the interests of the country, it will, in my judgment, be wholly in the spirit of Yale College."

WORKINGMEN'S WAGES.

The following is the text of an act which has passed both Houses, and been signed by the Governor, and is therefore a law:

In all cases in which judgment shall have been rendered by any justice of the peace or alderman in this commonwealth for wages of manual labor, that before the defendant be entitled to an appeal from the judgment of the justice or alderman, he or his agent or attorney shall make oath or affirmation that the appeal is not intended for the purpose of delay, but that he believes that injustice has been done him, which affidavit shall be attached to and set up with the transcript of appeals. And the said defendant shall be required to give good and sufficient bail for the payment of the debt and costs, to be paid when finally adjudged to be due the plaintiff by the court in all cases for labor. No voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors shall operate as to hinder, delay or prevent for a longer period than thirty days from the time of such assignment the collection or enforcement of any of the claims for wages of labor secured and protected by the act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others, approved the 9th day of April, 1872, or its supplements; and claimants may, after the expiration of thirty days from date of such assignment, enforce the collection of their claims in the same manner by means of the same remedies that they might have done had no such assignment been made.

In all cases of voluntary assignments heretofore made and now remaining unsettled, and in which the assignee or assignees has or have more than five months within to settle his or their account or accounts, any or all of the claimants protected by the provisions of the aforesaid act or supplements, may immediately after the passage of this act, proceed to collect such claims just as though no such assignment had been made, and in case such assigned property has already been sold, and the assignee or assignees refuse to pay such claimants the amount legally due them, they shall have the right to compel him or them to file his or their account, and may proceed to have said claims paid by a distribution through an auditor or auditors according to law; provided, however, that the owner or owners of such assigned property, or the assignee or assignees, or any interested party, may pay to such claimants the amount of the claims so protected by said act or its supplements, and be subrogated to the rights of the claimants to the extent of such payments.

VERY suggestive, is it not? The present rebel House at Washington investigating war expenditures made necessary by their own treason. And that too, just eleven years after the war closed!

JOHN COCHLIN, treasurer of Mahanoy township, Schuylkill county, has been tried and found guilty of forgery and embezzlement.

FOURTEEN prisoners escaped from the Chicago jail yesterday morning, only one of whom has been recaptured.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The Philadelphia *Press* [illegible] the honest sentiments of a large portion of the American people in the following well-written and timely article:

"One of the biographers of George Washington at a time when an outrageous calumny intensified by unexpected calumny, stung him to the quick, declares that the first President exclaimed bitterly against the responsibilities and betrayals of his position, and showed a turbulence of passion unusual to his complacent and altogether exceptionable character. As we look now at the assaults upon Ulysses S. Grant, the fifteenth President of the United States, we more than ever believe that he ought to have been permitted to take his course, and remain as General of the Army of the United States, instead of consenting to be the candidate of the Republican party in 1868. *The Press* has not hesitated to take issue with some of the personal acts of General Grant—never with his principles. We will not belittle the hour by recalling them. They belong to the great volume of mistakes committed by all rulers from the beginning of civilization. But we desire to place upon record our honest judgment that the General, at the head of the greatest army of modern times, clothed with imperial power, literally surrounded with temptations, who preserved his simple honesty and never for a moment strayed beyond the path of duty, has not at any period of his civil administration been guilty of the black infamy now charged upon him. Can we forget that in the dark hours, when the destinies of the Republic hung trembling in the balance, the most uncomplaining and incorruptible of all our public men, with one exception, was the silent granite soldier in command of the armies of the Government? So simple in his conduct, so reticent in his language, so entirely domestic in all his attending—who does not recall him? And who can forget the time when all hearts and all parties turned to that quiet and unpretending leader? Tempted into the Presidency by the solicitations of the Republican party, in 1868, he fought the battle through and won it. At that moment there was no gift proffered to him that was not esteemed too little by the universal gratitude.

"Shall it be said that this man, translated into the Presidency by an eager and earnest popular feeling, has suddenly become—we will not use a harsher phrase—but, has suddenly become dishonest? Shall he, too, in this wild clamor of scandal, this eager hunt against personal reputation, this attempt to destroy public and private character, right and left—shall he to be stricken down? We will not believe it. Nor let us forget the vulgar assaults upon Abraham Lincoln, the unutterable calumnies upon his poor wife. If we do not, let us remember, at the same time, that if Mr. Lincoln had not been protected by the emergencies of war, that good man would have been hurled to his ruin by his calumniators—men who invaded his house and home, literally forced him before the committees of investigation, and, even in the very agonies of his great trials, compelled him to defend himself against his enemies. Surely we are not on the eve of that desparate demoralization, which in other nations, compels a resort to despotism, which now muzzles the the press nearly all over European Continent, which suppresses the freedom of speech and fetters public assemblies. There is a manlier spirit among our people which will resent these attempts to tear down a public man in consequence of the perjuries of disappointed enemies. We believe that if there is to-day a perfectly honest man in this country it is Ulysses S. Grant, our President."

ENCOURAGING EDUCATION.

As a fair sample of Democratic economy we give the following, clipped from the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, as reported to the House of Representatives, March 8, 1876: "For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Education, namely: Stationery, cases for library, library, current educational periodicals, cases for official records, other current publications, completing valuable sets of periodicals and publications in the library, telegraphing and expressage; collecting statistics, and writing and compiling matter for annual and special reports and editing and publishing circulars of information, fuel and lights, office furniture, contingencies, one thousand two hundred and ten dollars."

The Commissioner of Education called for $21,200 for the prosecution of the important work intrusted to his charge, and the Democratic committee, with a high appreciation of educational advantages, very generously gives $1,210—a sum hardly sufficient to run a country school through the winter. This cutting-down process may enable the democracy to save the seven millions they boast of, but while they were at it they could have saved more by refusing to appropriate a dollar for Government expenses. Then, instead of boasting over a saving of seven millions, they could have held up before the astonished people a clear saving of twenty millions. Economy may be a golden virtue when properly exercised, but when practiced at the expense of public necessities it ceases to be a virtue and becomes a positive vice.

THE *World* says, since the New York convention, that TILDEN is the coming Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The *Patriot* says that the Democratic party cannot elect its candidate if it looses the October States—Ohio and Indiana. The Republicans carried Ohio last year and will again this, and it is admitted that hard-money TILDEN cannot carry soft-money Indiana. Such being the case, how can TILDEN be elected? Will somebody explain?

CONGRESSMAN CATE, who is among the conspicuous investigators, obtained his seat by virtue of a fraud upon the ballot box, so at least the Supreme Court of Wisconsin decides, and it ought to be pretty good authority.

THE WILLIAMSPORT FIRE.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 29.—About 10 o'clock last night an incendiary fire was started in the heart of the lumber district and in one of the most dangerous localities. The flame shot up rapidly and at eleven o'clock it had developed sufficiently to show that a serious conflagration was threatened. By 12 o'clock the whole city was illuminated and the light was seen at Milton, twenty-five miles distant. Mayor Starkweather, after a hurried consultation with the chief and foreman of the fire department, at once decided to ask assistance from abroad, and he immediately telegraphed to Lock Haven, Sunbury and Watsontown.

The fire was started on the extreme northwestern corner of the ground occupied by Ranstead & Flynn. By the time the steamers and hose carts arrived the flames had gained a headway that could not have been checked by four times as many steamers as our fire department consists of. For a long time the fire worked upon the piles of lumber belonging to Ranstead & Flynn. Tremenduous but fruitless efforts were made to stay its progress at Maynard street, the dividing line between Ranstead & Flynn's piling ground and that used by Maynard & Co. The flames swept fiercely across Maynard street and licked up the huge piles of lumber in spite of the immense amount of water that was thrown upon them. After vainly striving to confine the flames to the piles then burning, the firemen took up a position on Maynard street leading into the new bridge. Here a space of thirty feet intervened between the piles, and it was thought by placing boards endways against the piles on the lower side of the street the course of the fire might be checked. To this point the firemen directed their attention, and for about twenty minutes struggled manfully with varying success, and were then compelled to abandon their position and fly for their lives, as the surging billows bounded over the vacant space and lapped up the piles on the lower side of the street. One position after another was taken only to be abandoned as the dreadful enemy swept forward. After the fire reached the lumber piles of G. W. Maynard & Co's. mill it seemed as if nothing but a want of fuel would suffice to check it. A large amount of lumber on the north side of the railroad was now in imminent peril. But by a providential change in the wind it was saved. Every hope of checking the fire west of Campbell street was abandoned, and at twelve o'clock there were acres of burning lumber. Fortunately the wind, which changed to the south at twelve o'clock, had not changed up to one o'clock. Piles of lumber in every direction apparently were on fire. As it approached the canal, where the Williamsport Furniture Company had a number of piles of valuable lumber, men went to work at saving as much as possible by pitching it into the canal. But the time allowed them for this work was very brief, and they were compelled to retreat without accomplishing a great deal. Onward to Campbell street the flames swept, and here there was nothing for them to feed upon, the open space being sufficient to prevent them leaping to the lumber on the east side. At two o'clock the Lock Haven engine company arrived and at once hurried to the scene, but were too late to render any assistance, as at that hour the fire had spent its strength and was under control. At about the same time the Watsontown and Sunbury fire companies arrived. It is estimated 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of pine lumber were burned. The heaviest losers are Herdic & Maynard, about 3,000,000 feet; Ranstead & Flynn, several million; Thos. Tozier, 1,500,000; Hubbard & Manley, 200,000; and 200,000 shingles belonging to an Elmira firm. The loss is pretty well covered by insurance.

THE LOSSES BY THE WILLIAMSPORT FIRE.

The latest estimates place the total loss at about $125,000. The principal losers are Herdic & Maynard, $50,000; insured for $32,500. Ranstead & Flynn, $35,000; insured for $29,000. Thomas Tozier, $12,000; insured for $7,000. Hubbard & Manley, $8,000, insured for $5,000. L. Holden, of Elmira, $500; fully covered by insurance. There is also a loss of about $10,000 in damaged railroad tracks belonging to the Catawissa railroad and the lumber yard.

A. T. STEWART'S EXECUTOR.

By one of the most remarkable testamentary operations on record, Judge Hilton has now, within a week of Mr. Stewart's death, acquired the bulk of his property, worth from ten to twenty millions, transferring to Mrs. Stewart, as an equivalent the one million which was left him by the testator for taking care of the estate. In the eye of the law, therefore, we suppose, Mr. Hilton takes the property, charged with the duty of carrying out Mr. Stewart's charities, whatever they may have been. Judge Hilton's character as a public benefactor is therefore of some interest to the public, and it may be worth while to recall the fact that some years ago there was a ring in this city composed of four gentlemen, named Tweed, Sweeney, Hall, and Connolly; that one of these, Peter B. Sweeney, was put at the head of a body called the Park Commission, and that associated with him was one Judge Hilton. The new board went to work to benefit the public. They lopped off and cast away the boughs from the trees in the Park, where they were most necessary; they allowed quack medicine advertisements to be painted on the rocks, and, to cap the climax, the old Park Commission having employed a skilled zoologist, by the name of Waterhous Hawkins, to restore some fosils of extinct species of animals, they dismissed Mr. Hawkins, while Judge Hilton issued an order to have the models carted away and buried, and to have the moulds and sketch-models destroyed, on the ground that a naturalist might better employ his time than in wasting it over "dead animals." In fact, they conducted themselves like vandals and public enemies. We sincerely trust that Judge Hilton will devote his suddenly acquired wealth to private enterprise. Prayers against his attempting to do anything for the public with it might well be offered up in churches.—*The Nation.*

SOONER OR LATER, a neglected Cold will develope a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh, all symptomatic of Consumption. In other instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the bracches of the windpipe. In all affection of the Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

FAIRVIEW, April 24, 1876.

MR. REPORTER: Having once resided in your county, I ask the privilege of passing through the columns of your paper a few items to my Bradford county friends, thereby answering inquiries, and perhaps impart to others a bit of information from southwest Missouri. Granted? Thank you.

Spring, they say, is here, but if I had no almanac should insist that it was summer, for winter has been a continual spring. Spring work is progressing rapidly; our planting is about done. We have not had even a white frost since the first week in April, and that did not injure vegetation. Corn that was planted first is large enough to tend; gardens are fine in appearance.

The woods are teeming with beauty. The Cherokee Rose is grand, climbing among the trees. The Trumpet Creeper (a clinging climber, as they say), with its trumpet-shaped yellow flowers and pendant pods; the Mandrake, Anemone, Pansies, Strawberries and Oxalis have been in bloom over two weeks. The trees are principally Oak, Hickory, Walnut, Elm, Sassafras (in abundance). In some localities Crab and Plumb trees are plenty. The Grape is a natural production in profusion throughout the timber. Chives, a vegetatable of olden-time notoriety (a species of tiny onion), can be gathered in panfulls; but to any stranger to them I would say, taste before you swallow, as a poisonous, grass-looking affair grows among it. Perhaps the recipe for telling mushrooms from toadstools might do in this instance, but I would not like to try it by "taste all you find." If they kill you, they're toadstools; if you live, mushrooms.

Cattle are cheap. The best of milk cows can be bought (calves at their side) for twenty dollars. It does not cost much to winter stock.

Land is cheap and plenty. Prairie and timber land can be bought—prairie from $15 to $20 per acre, while good timber land is not near so much. My nearest neighbor told me last week he would sell forty acres for $5 per acre. An unoccupied farm of eighty acres joining me, owned by a man a few miles off, is now for sale at very low figures. Forty acres is under pretty good fence, and the balance timber, with a large spring of never-failing water handy. I am not a land agent. I am not paid for telling this. I go into these particulars in order that any one wishing to come to a warmer climate and cheap land, now is the time and here is the place. If any one wishes any further information, I would do all in my power to give it. The people are very kind and hospitable.

Iron ore and lead is plenty in tracts (or spots). The lead mines are about three miles from here; were opened one year ago, and up to February twenty-one car loads had been shipped