NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

THE Archbishop of Seville, Spain is dead.

AN extensive revival is progressing at Vassar College.

THE Anglo-American cable is again in working order.

HORATIO SEYMOUR and Roscoe Conklin are brothers-in-law.

PRESIDENT GRANT was fifty-four years old on Friday last.

COMPULSORY education is pronounced a failure in England.

THE ice pack in Buffalo harbor extends out fifteen miles from shore.

THE New York Lotus Club banqueted Offenbach Saturday evening.

DUBLIN University will send a crew to the Centennial Rowing Match.

THE condition of Commodore Vanderbilt is not so favorable as it was.

THE life of Stonewall Jackson, is to be published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE $6,000 hotel bill of King Kalakawa is yet due to a New York hotel keeper.

THE whisky makers are willing to pay a tax of half a dollar a gallon, not more.

A STRUCK jury has been secured in the $7,000,000 suit against Peter B. Sweeney.

BISHOP SIMPSON made the prayer at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition.

PAUL MORPHY has declined to play chess at Philadelphia during the Centennial.

THE sale of cattle will bring into Texas this year, four or five millions of dollars.

THE Russell Cutlery company, at Turner's Falls, Mass., are running on full time.

THE country about Quincy, Ill., is under water, by an overflow of the Mississippi.

A STRONG and flexible paper is made from rice grass which abounds in the country.

THE women of New York city have raised $21,162.72 for the Centennial show.

MR. WIRT SYKES, Olive Logan's husband, has been nominated Consul to Florence.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY is improving, and expects to resume clerical duties in a week or so.

RYLAND'S Trade *Journal* greatly laments the falling off of orders to England's manufactories.

DURING the month of February our exports exceeded our imports by more than $12,000,000.

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS has taken the loss of her husband so much to heart that her life is threatened.

THE Spanish Cortez, 163 to 12, has decreed that dissenters shall enjoy the same civil rights as Catholics.

A RICHMOND (Va.) lady has the remains of a bouquet of flowers sent to her by General Lafayette.

THE Philadelphians want the admission fee to the Centennial reduced from fifty to twenty-five cents.

THE first propeller of the season has reached the ice barrier which shuts out Buffalo harbor from the lake.

DOM PEDRO did Pittsburgh on Saturday, and thence journeyed to Oil City to inspect the petroleum business.

THE Northwestern *Lumberman*, of Chicago, is a large and beautiful paper, devoted to the lumber business.

IN California the grain crops never looked better, and immense yields are expected. Fruits also promise well.

MISS BLANCHE TUCKER, an American, made her debut recently at Convent Garden, London, and was well received.

TILDEN now accuses John Kelley to have tampered with the Canal Ring, to bring about his defeat at St. Louis.

A MASSACHUSETTS paper company, recently, made a sheet or roll of paper four miles long, which weighed half a ton.

ENGLISH capitalists are said to have lost about $500,000,000 in twelve months in Turkish, Egyptian and Peruvian securities.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS and her daughter have left Memphis for New Orleans, and will sail with Mr Davis for Europe in a few days.

IT is reported that Russia, at the Berlin conference of Powers, will propose to make Bosnia and Herzegovina Turkish vassal States.

THE income from the sale of business privileges on the Centennial grounds aggregate three hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars.

THERE is a fair prospect that the English Colleges will be represented at Saratoga. Cambridge will certainly come, and Oxford probably.

SENATOR THURMAN keeps gaining delegates to the Ohio Democratic state convention, and his chance of carrying the state is visibly improving.

AT LARGE lake, recently discovered about forty miles from Laramie, W. T., has a thick deposit of sulphate of magnesia almost a pure state.

ON a farm at the Gap, Lancaster county, there are chestnut fence-rails, well preserved, which were made in 1760—one hundred and sixteen years ago!

A bricklayer recently died in London was found to have the heaviest brain on record. It weighed sixty-five ounces. The man could neither read or write.

TOM THUMB is going to Texas to live, and the Chicago *Times* thinks that some day we shall hear of Tom being waylaid and abducted by a Texas grasshopper.

THE heirs of the late George T. Cobb, of New Jersey, have endowed the chair of New Testament Exegesis in the Drew Theological Seminary by the gift of $10,000.

A NEW tunnel is to be constructed under the Thames River at Woolwich. It is to cost $100,000, will be for foot passengers only, and will be wide enough for five to walk abreast.

A NUMBER of the dry goods houses of Boston have arranged with the different railroad corporations to have parcels checked from the stores to the depots for out-of-town purchasers.

PRESIDENT BARNARD of Columbia College has accepted an invitation from the faculty of the Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., to deliver an address at the next Commencement.

THE will of the late Edward H. Perkins, of Hartford, Conn., gives $5,000 each to the American Home Missionary Society and to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

THE new coach imported by Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, cost $17,000, and is the admiration of envious observers. It is essentially English in make, is very large, very handsome and very showy.

A NEW YORK lady on a visit to Europe has left two poodles in charge of a dog doctress, for the keeping of which she is to pay $200 yearly and provide a carriage once a month in which the pets are to be aired.

THE Indian Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church has issued an appeal for funds. The schools are full and the religious services well attended. The school at the Spotted Tail Agency has 170 pupils.

THE story that Don Carlos and three of his generals arrived in Halifax two weeks ago, on the steamer Hibernian, is contradicted by a gentleman who was a passenger by that vessel, and who is personally acquainted with Don Carlos.

A COPY of the painting of the battle of Bunker Hill, six feet by nine, worked in silk-thread on broadcloth, containing 8,640,000 stitches, the work of forty-nine weeks, is to be exhibited at Philadelphia by the Weed Sewing Machine Company of Hartford.

THE pupils of one of the public schools of Des Moines, Iowa, have written a book about scholars and school life, in 1876. After exhibiting the volume at the Centennial, they will have it carefully preserved, that it may tell the children of 1976 about the children of to-day.

A PAPER company in Holyoke, Mass., has manufactured an immense ream of paper for the Centennial. The sheets are 6 by 18 feet, the ream weighs about a ton, the value of the 480 sheets is $1,500, and if cut into ordinary sheets of note paper they would make 500,000 sheets.

THE Kansas Legislature at its last session amended the act relating to public schools, by striking out the word "white," thus virtually abolishing the colored schools and making the public schools free to all, irrespective of color. This has caused some disturbance in Leavenworth.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, May 11. 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, Allegy.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

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

ELMIRA had a $20,000 fire on Sunday morning last. The fire originated in SPAULDING'S lumber yard, near the depot. The cars and track of the L. V. R. R. Co. were damaged.

WILL the independent (?) press of this county, who are just now manifesting such a horror of the "Bradford County Ring," tell the public when any "incompetent" or "knave" has been foisted upon the party through the instrumentality of the "ring?"

HOW SUSCEPTIBLE some seemingly sensible people are to the seductive wiles of the "green-eyed monster!" Our Harrisburgh correspondent, a few weeks since, indulged in a little pleasantry in regard to the New County bill, and in his comments perpetrated a pun on the name of our respected Senator; whereat HOOKER snarles at the REPORTER and charges us with "slurring" our revered sister town, when the letter bears no such construction.

THE New York *Times* is thus sarcastic: "Every intelligent Democrat must see the folly of wasting time by accusing Cabinet officers and ex-Governors of using the public funds to suppress illegal voting and to equip Federal soldiers, while the far greater criminal, ULYSSES S. GRANT, is not called upon to answer for his outrages at Vicksburg. That GRANT was for years a zealous and indefatigable tool of the United States; that he deliberately caused thousands of men to be shot down at Vicksburg and its vicinity, merely because they ventured to oppose his will; and that in carrying out his appointed task—which there is no doubt that he undertook with alacrity—he, directly or indirectly, caused the National Treasury to be drained, no Democrat who can read cherishes the slightest doubt."

A Providence, Rhode Island, man has just received information of a child of his that he didn't know he had, and it opens up quite a romantic story. About twenty years ago, he was divorced, and his wife shortly gave birth to a daughter, without his knowledge, she having kept her condition secret. She removed from the city, and gave out that the child was her sister, which was readily believed, as she was quite young. Some time after she became engaged to a young clergyman, but a report was circulated that the little one was her illegitimate child, and, as he was not satisfied with her statement that the child was her sister, and she did not dare to tell him the truth, she lost him. When the little "sister" had grown up she married, and her husband learned the whole truth, which he divulged to her. She has communicated with her father, who is still at Providence, and he has started to make her a visit. Now to complete the story, he should be reunited with his former wife.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

On Friday last, May 5, at twelve o'clock, the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned *sine die*. It is not our purpose at this time to enter into any extended review of the work of the body. While much has been done that would not bear the test of close public scrutiny, a large amount of valuable work has been accomplished. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* furnishes the following account of the closing scenes and *resume* of the labors of the session:

"The Centennial Legislature, as its members delight to style it, was adjourned without day between 12 and 1 o'clock. The scenes were of the usual character, except that in the House the sense of the Speaker's unfitness for his place and of wrongs suffered by individual members drew forth thirty-nine very emphatic negative responses to Mr. Gunster's resolution attesting his "ability and impartiality," about the most unfortunate choice of words that could have been made. The vote was mostly Republican, but associated with them were Fincher, of Luzerne, Plummer, of Crawford, and some other Democrats. There were the usual presentations in the House, but it was significant that the most costly and elegant of the gifts went to an overworked and faithful subordinate at the Clerk's desk, Mr. Herbert, of Mercer. The Senate, with great good sense, abandoned the custom of present-making, and devoted its closing hours to pleasant speeches and legislative reminiscences by Strang, Dill, Jones, Lawrence, Davis, Wood and the Lieutenant Governor. Senator Strang, in speaking of the latter, said his 'fairness, ability and a perfect impartiality, challenged the admiration of every Senator on the floor.' Newmeyer's brief speech was rather in the nature of a valedictory than a salutatory. The message of the Governor, withholding his approval of the appropriations to pay the expenses of certain investigating committees, 'contracted without previous authority of law,' was not unexpected. It was received a few moments before adjournment, read and laid on the table without comment.

THE LEGISLATION OF THE SESSION.

The number of bills sent to the executive for his approval was 233, of which 95 originated in the Senate and 138 in the House. Nearly one-third of the whole number were appropriation or pension and private or local acts. The proportion of laws passed to the number of bills introduced is shown by the fact that of 595 House bills but 138 were carried through both Houses, and of 303 Senate bills, but 95 were sent to the Executive. To get at the really important work of this Legislature is not an exhaustive labor by any means. Many of its sins of omission and commission will be condoned by the people, on account of two laws that have been placed on the statute-book. First in importance is the revenue bill, relating to the sinking fund, and throwing such guards and publicity about the treasury balances that its use hereafter to promote schemes of political management will be well nigh impossible. The treasury ring is cribbed, confined and "busted;" it is a thing of the past. Next in importance is the law abolishing the fees of county officers in Philadelphia, Luzerne and Alegheny counties, and substituting salaries. This became a favorite idea in the Legislature, and a bill extending the principle to all the counties of the State, only failed from want of time to act on it in the Senate after it had passed the House. A chattle mortgage law, applying to lumber, iron and petroleum in bulk, is regarded as of importance in the existing depressed condition of these interests. The stay law failed, although it was passed as a universal panacea. General insurance and banking laws were passed which revise and codify existing statutes, with such additions as were deemed proper. A bill reported as of the utmost importance in some parts of the State is the one relative to voluntary assignments, authorizing assignees, for the benefit of creditors, to make sales of real estate encumbered by liens. There has been extraordinary demand for copies of this law from all parts of the State. It seems to have reached a sore spot. The general corporation law of 1874 has been extended to include additional branches of business and industry. The law regulating appeals from sumary convictions by aldermen and justices, was an urgent need in cities of the State where committing magistrates have been playing the tyrant on a small scale. A bill to encourage the erection of watering troughs on the public roads, and the "skunk-scalp" bill, created more discussion than almost anything else, except the boom and new county bills. The former passed and the latter was "scalped." A general printing law, very lengthy and going into the most minute details, was also passed. Just what particular snake it contains has not been developed. A general poor-house law, aiming to cure some of the frightful abuses prevalent in these institutions, and changing their names to "Homes for the Destitute," was passed, and is a proper and beneficient measure. Among the more important bills defeated, were the new county bill and the judicial salary bill. The framing of laws on these subjects is made mandatory by the Constitution, but it is doubtful if there will ever be an agreement, interests and opinions are so varied and conflicting. A careful revision of the tax laws, introducing many important reforms and modern ideas, failed from want of time.

HOW THE MONEY WAS VOTED.

Besides the general appropriation bill, for the ordinary expenses of the government, there were some forty-five bills making specific appropriations. Grouping the most important purposes, the following sums were voted:

Educational	$1,550,000
Interest on public debt	1,225,000
Executive, Legislative and Judicial	1,160,000
Prisons and Reformatories	296,175
Insane Hospitals	438,000
Deaf, dumb and blind	311,000
Public printing and binding	97,500
Public buildings and grounds	17,854

The *Legislative Record*, so skilfully has it been "padded," will probably run up to twenty-five hundred pages, costing the State upwards of $30,000 for something worse than waste paper.

Who compose the "ring" of this county? Will those who are raising such a hue and cry about the "ring" tells us who are included in the corrupt organization? We will cheerfully give space in these columns for the names, and for the enumeration of any specific charges of guilt.

ANSWERED.

The Confederate majority in the present House of Representatives at Washington, never had any very great admiration for General GRANT from the day his military skill and genius foreshadowed the doom of the rebellion in which they had engaged in order to overthrow the Government. One of the latest indications of their animosity was the adoption of a resolution of inquiry as to his absence occasionally from Washington. The President promptly forwarded to the House the following message in answer to the insolent resolution, in which he furnishes high precedents for his actions in this regard:

To the House of Representatives:

I have given very considerable and attentive consideration to the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the third day of April, requesting the President of the United States to inform the House whether any executive offices, acts, or duties, and if any, what have, within a specified period, been performed, at a distance from the seat of Government established by law, &c.

I have never hesitated and shall not hesitate to communicate to Congress and to either branch thereof, all information which the constitution makes it the duty of the President to give, or which my judgment may suggest to me, or a request from either House may indicate to me which will be useful in the discharge of the appropriate duties confided to them.

I fail, however, to find in the constitution of the United States authority given to the House of Representatives to require of the President such information.

The necessity of the performance of executive acts by the President of the United States exists, and is devolved upon him wherever he may be within the United States during his term of office, by the constitution of the United States. His civil powers are no more limited, or capable of limitation to a place where they shall be exercised than are those which he might be required to discharge in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the army and navy, which latter powers, it is evident, he might be called upon to exercise possibly, even without the limits of the United States.

Had the efforts of those recently in rebellion against the government been successful in driving a late President of the United States from Washington, it is manifest that he must have discharged his functions both civil and military, elsewhere than in the place named by law as a seat of government. No act of Congress can limit, suspend, or confine this constitutional duty.

I am not aware of the existence of any act of Congress which assumes thus to limit or restrict the exercise of the functions of the executive. Were there such acts, I should nevertheless recognize the superior authority of the constitution, and should exercise the power required thereby of the President.

The act to which reference is made in the resolution of the House relates to the establishment of a seat of government, and the providing of suitable buildings and the removal thereto of the offices attached to the government, &c. It was not understood at its date and by General Washington to confine the President in the discharge of his duties and powers to actual presence at the seat of government.

On the 30th of March, 1791, shortly after the passage of the act referred to, General Washington issued an executive proclamation, having reference to the subject of this very act, from Georgetown, a place remote from Philadelphia, which then was the seat of government, where the act referred to directed that all offices attached to the seat of government "should for the time remain."

That none of his successors have entertained the idea that their executive offices could be performed only at the seat of government is evidenced by hundreds upon hundreds of such acts performed by my predecessors in an unbroken line from Washington to Lincoln, a memorandum of the general nature and character of some of which acts is submitted herewith, and no question has been raised as to the validity of those acts, or to the right or propriety of the executive to exercise the powers of his office, in any part of the United States.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

MEMORANDA.

Accompanying the message is a memorandum of absences of Presidents of the United States from the national capitol during each of the several administrations, and of the public and executive acts performed during the term of such absences.

This memorandum contains the following information, and much more of some general character. Only the most important of the acts recited in the memorandum below are mentioned in this abstract:

President Washington was frequently absent from the capital. He appears to have been thus absent at least 181 days during his term. In March, 1791, the seat of government being then at Philadelphia, he issued a proclamation, dated Georgetown, in reference to running a boundary for the District of Columbia.

He signed at Mount Vernon an official letter to the Emperor of Morocco, and from the same place issued the commission of Oliver Wolcott as Comptroller of the Treasury, and a proclamation respecting the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania; also, a proclamation of the January of 1795 with Spain, and an executive order of August 4th, 1792, relative to duties on distilled spirits, &c.

When at Germantown he signed sundry commissions. He proposed to have Mr. Yrujo officially presented to him at Mount Vernon, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain, and Mr. Yrujo went there for that purpose; but the ceremony of presentation was prevented by an accidental omission of the Minister to bring his credentials.

President John Adams was absent from the capital during his term of four years on various occasions, 385 days. President Jefferson was absent from the seat of government during his two terms of office 796 days, or more than one-fourth of the whole official period. President Madison was absent 632 days, and President Monroe was absent 708 days.

Independent of the year 1824, and two months of 1825, for which period no data are found, the latter transacted public business wherever he happened to be, and sometimes while traveling. President John Quincy Adams was absent during his single term 222 days.

President Jackson was absent from the seat of government 502 days. Among other important acts performed by him when away from Washington was his signing at Boston the famous order for the removal of deposits from state banks.

The memorandum at this point refers to President Jackson's refusal in 1833 to furnish the Senate a copy of a certain paper alleged to have been read by him to the cabinet, and mentions that in January, 1837, he refused to allow a committee of the House of Representatives to make a general investigation of executive departments without specific charges, on the ground amongst others, that the use of official books and records for such purpose interfered with the discharge of public business.

Other Presidents were absent from Washington and performed numerous official duties while absent. Van Buren 131 days, Tyler 163 days, Polk 37 days, Taylor 34 days, Fillmore 60 days, Pierce 57 days, Buchanan 54 days. No mention is made of the absences of President Lincoln or Johnson.

MR. MORTON, in the Senate, disposed of the last Democratic slander, which arraigned him before the country for the embezzlement of $250,000 of public money, and very effectual and confusing to the authors of the libel was the disposition. The money was borrowed from the General Government to organize the military of Indiana at a time when the Democrats who were in temporary ascendancy were attempting to tie his hands as Governor and carry the state out of the Union. A subsequent investigation by this Democratic Legislature showed that his accounts were correct to a cent.

SENATOR MORTON.

The Charge of Corruption Against Him When Governor of Indiana Satisfactorily Explained.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—With regard to the charge brought against Senator Morton of having been guilty of corruption while Governor of Indiana, that gentleman made a short but highly satisfactory explanation in the Senate yesterday. He gave a concise history of the organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty, and their attempts to get control of the State Government in 1863, while he was Governor, and how they aided the rebellion and constantly interfered with the State Government. The Democratic Legislature appointed an Auditing Commission to go over his war accounts, and, after performing their work thoroughly and finding not a single error or any misappropriation of funds, the Democratic members refused to make any report to the Legislature, leaving that for the Republican minority to do.

WILLIAMSPORT AGAIN A SUFFERER.

Great Fire There Saturday Evening—Eighteen Million Feet of Manufactured Lumber Destroyed—Loss $268,000, Insurance $208,000.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 7, 1876.—The lumbermen of our city experienced another disastrous fire last evening, one which was more destructive than that which occurred some eight days ago. It commenced at half-past eight in the west portion of the lumber yard, occupied by Barrows & Co.

Coal oil was used to start the fire, it having been spread profusely in that part of the yard. By ten o'clock the fire had extended from the canal to the river, and had spread westward to Hebard & Smith's yard. At this time it was moving eastward and westward. Two frame dwellings on the south side of the canal and Locust street soon went down under the flames.

At this time the heat became so intense that the buildings on the north side of the canal were greatly endangered. By 10:30, the flames had assumed such gigantic proportions that Mayor Starkweather promptly telegraphed to the neighboring towns for assistance.

Fire companies from Lock Haven, Muncy, Watsontown and Milton were soon on the ground and rendered valuable aid. At midnight, there was no perceptible diminution in the immense volume of flame. At one o'clock, when the lumber piles were nearly all burned, the fire was got under control. About twenty acres of manufactured lumber, comprising about eighteen million feet, were burned.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Hebard & Smith's loss about $65,000; insured $50,000. Burrows & Co., $125,000; insured $100,000. Beaver Mills Lumber Co., about $8,000; insured $8,000. B. H. Taylor $60,000; insured $50,000. The Catawissa R. R. Co. loses about $10,000.

TERRIFIC STORM AND TORNADO.

CHICAGO, May 7.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon a terrific rain storm, accompanied by a rotating tornado, visited this city and did great damage to property. The storm spent itself chiefly on the north and south sides; the west side escaped almost uninjured. The wind seemed to come from above, and dropped here and there over the city, skipping some portions which lay in its course.

Amongst the casualties reported are the following: The Michigan Southern depot was unroofed, and six laborers working in the vicinity were more or less hurt, one of them seriously; the massive steeple of Grace Church, 175 feet high, fell, and crashing through the roof, penetrated the aisle. The choir were practicing in the church at the time, but were not injured; the loss to the church, exclusive of steeple, is estimated at $7,000. The spire of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church also broke off, and fell into a lot adjoining; the upper portion of the roof of the Old Country Hospital was carried away; the chimneys falling on the lower portion caused much injury to the building; the patients were removed, but none were seriously hurt. A three-story frame house was blown down, one boy killed, and several of the tenants were injured; the fog bell at the Crib, together with the newly-erected tower, were swept into the Lake and totally destroyed; the loss will probably be $5,000.

Trees, lamp posts and other debris strew the streets. In some portions of the city sidewalks were turned over and jammed against houses, breaking glass, etc. Hacks and carriages were wrecked in the streets and abandoned. Nearly fifty vehicles were seen on the south side after the tornado, turned over and some of them worthless on account of the storm. Innumerable chimneys were toppled over and signs hurled into the streets.

On the lake the force of the storm was less, but nearly every vessel lying inside the harbor and in the river, as well as those outside, lost sails or masts, or portions of their rigging. Lightning struck several times, but in only one case was a man injured, and he only slightly. The storm lasted but a few minutes. Total damage about $250,000. There were no great losses but innumerable small ones.

KANSAS ALSO GETS A VISITATION.

LEAVENWORTH, May 7.—At half-past three o'clock yesterday morning this vicinity was visited by one of the heaviest and most destructive wind storms ever known here. The loss to the city and county cannot be less than $150,000, and may reach $250,000.

A DESPERADO'S CRIMES.

George Kent, who was arrested some three weeks ago and lodged in jail at Honesdale, Pa., on charge of attempting to burn the village of Forest Mills, is a desperate criminal. During the past ten years he has been a terror to that section. He was first arrested for alleged murder of his wife. He escaped punishment by a mysterious disappearance of the remains of his wife, which had been exhumed for analysis. All the parties who were active in causing his arrest for the murder afterward suffered by the burning of their mills, barns and other buildings. Kent was afterward arrested for the commission of several highway robberies and burglaries in the western part of the county, but escaped from his captors on the way to the jail. For a year he eluded the officers and hovered about in the woods, burning saw mills, farm buildings, and other property. To escape the consequences of his revenge, the parties seeking his punishment settled with him, and he again made his appearance.

Shortly afterward he waylaid the adopted daughter of a wealthy farmer in the woods of Salem turnpike as she was returning from school, and assaulted her. Complaint was made against Kent, and he was arrested, indicted, and admitted to bail. The week before his trial there was a spelling school in the district school house in Salem. The only witness against Kent was the girl he had outraged. She left home about dark to attend the spelling school. She has never been seen or heard of since Kent was arrested on charge of killing her, but no evidence could be brought warranting his detention. Kent has since been in custody on charge of rape, burglary, arson and attempted murder, but managed to escape punishment in every case.

He recently appeared in the manufacturing village of Forest Mills, near the Luzerne county line. Incendiary fires have been prevalent in that section ever since, and although Kent was believed to be the incendiary, the fear of him was so great that no measures were taken by the sufferers to have him punished. A number of disastrous conflagrations occurred in the city of Scranton during the past winter, and all of undoubted incendiary origin, and since the arrest of Kent for the Forest Mills outrage, it is said that circumstances pointing to him as the incendiary have been discovered.

Kent was discharged from the employ of the Forest Mills Manufacturing Company some months ago. The dwellings of certain employes were burned soon after. Three weeks ago a German living at the mills revealed to the superintendent late at night a plot of Kent's for destroying the entire village. Investigation showed that kerosene oil and other imflammable stuff had been placed about the factories and many of the dwellings, and was ready for the torch. The doors of a house occupied by one of the foremen and his family had been fastened with chains, so they could not be opened from the inside.

Kent would have been lynched if the incensed operatives had found him, but he escaped to the woods. He was captured a few days afterward by officers and lodged in jail in Honesdale, and it was believed that he was at last to meet his just deserts. On Saturday evening last, however, he escaped from the jail by rushing suddenly by the Sheriff, who had entered his cell with his rations. He reached the street, and escaped in the darkness. He was afterward captured.

CONTROLLING THE NEGRO VOTERS.

The Democratic organs often point us to the fact that in those Southern States where their party has gained complete control there is no farther trouble about the black vote or voters. The old Roman historian says: "They make a solitude and call it peace," and we imagine that, if the voice of the colored people in the States referred to could be fully heard, we should get a similar idea of the quiet and satisfaction said to be produced by the Democratic policy. What we know is, wherever that policy prevails, the freedmen—no matter what their strength at the polls may have previously been—are practically blotted out of the field of politics. The vote that was given to them by the nation as a weapon for self-protection, as a means for securing their own advancement in all the qualifications and privileges of citizenship, as well as a testimonial of their fidelity in the dark night of their and the Union's trial, becomes of little more value than if it had been formally surrendered to their old masters. It is true, the brutal iniquities of Ku-Kluxism are no longer practiced systematically, but its objects are too widely attained by means scarcely less reprehensible and much more effectual in the present condition of the country.

The Southern correspondent of the New York *Times*, whose citations show him to be a careful and conscientious observer, details the methods which have been resorted to in different States for controlling the negro vote. In North Carolina, for instance, separate ballot boxes are provided for receiving the votes of different officers, it being stipulated that "all tickets deposited in wrong boxes shall be thrown and not counted." It is a very easy matter, therefore, for the negro voters, many of whom cannot read, to deposit their ballots in the wrong box—even where they are not misled to it by Democratic bystanders—and thus they are disfranchised on the spot. In Georgia the chief device for excluding negro votes is the poll-tax law, which requires the payment of $1 a year, in default of which the right to vote is denied. It is a question whether this condition does not apply wholly to the year in which the citizen offers his vote; but the Democratic officials have construed it to mean that a man must pay all his back poll-taxes before he can vote. Records of all the negroes—who are mostly poor or negligent in this matter—are carefully kept and used to exclude them by the wholesale. To challenge a white Democrat, however, on this ground would be considered a gross insult, and would not be safe in many precincts.

This is particularly the case in the country districts where there are but few white Republicans, and where violence is still employed on occasions by individuals whose crimes are winked at. The correspondent mentions counties where there are thousands of black men, and not one hundred Republican votes are cast. He also says: "In Georgia at least ten thousand negro votes are bought off by the Democrats at each election. The price paid to each man is one silver dollar." To the credit of the negroes it should be stated that this can only be done in those States or localities where they are demoralized by the impossibility of having their political rights recognized. Of a similar nature is the threat of being thrown out of employment, in illustration of which it is stated that "in Atlanta, Augusta, Macon and Columbia there are thousands of negro mechanics, draymen and others who never vote. They have wives and children dependent upon them for support, and they know that they would be obliged to leave their situations five minutes after they had deposited their ballots."

Such facts as these cannot be concealed or forgotten in the pending Presidential campaign. They serve to show the foundations of the boast of a solid Democratic South in the November election. The voting of these disfranchised Southern citizens must be done for them by their friends of the North who gave them citizenship, and who mean that it shall not be a mere empty name and lure to treachery and injustice. Other issues are coming up and demanding serious attention, but this can never be forgotten so long as we remember the bloody past or hope for the peace and securities of the future.—*Boston Journal.*

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congressional Proceedings—Investigations Still the Order of Business—The Senate and the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill—No Prospect of an Adjournment—Congress to Visit the Centennial Exposition.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1876.

Spring with its "etherial mildness" is again upon us; and once more the carol voice of the organ-grinder and the sweet-voice of the shad-peddler are heard in the land. "The winter of our discontent" no longer exists; and very soon the carpet-thresher, the white-washer and the busy house-cleaner will begin to shower blessings on happy homes. The early violet and the daintest of chip bonnets have already put in an appearance; and very soon the season of pic-nics, strawberry-festivals and depleted pocket-books must follow.

At the Capitol, in expectation of an all-summer session, our legislative solons—shades of departed statesmen, forgive us!—appear to be taking things easy, evincing in their legislative movements none of that haste heretofore witnessed upon the approach of the hot season. One of the reasons for this dallying with legislation and so prolonging the session, is, that the Confederate Democracy, rocking with the malaria of defamation, are anxious for an opportunity of putting the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention through one of their Congressional inquisitions. For the sole purpose of defaming and blackening the reputation of some officer of the Government, if possible, the almost countless investigations are still busily going on, with no evidence that they are yet anywhere near to the close. So long as there is money in the public treasury which they can devote to this purpose, the fond believer in Democracy who may wish for the enactment of some practical and needed legislation may rest in the assurance that the investigation business will be continued, even if they have to go back to and beyond the time of the flood for material. It will, however, be altogether unnecessary to assert that, long before they reach to the time of the deluge, this slaughter-house of reputations will find more work on their hands than they have had at any time yet. The suppression and concealment of the evidences of their own frauds and rascalities, practiced at a period not so remote as to be forgotten, will be quite as much as these pure-minded statesmen will be able to manage. With closed doors and in the greatest secrecy these committees are now sitting; and although their investigations are ostensibly for the purpose of detecting and correcting abuses, yet, in their manipulation of the testimony elicited, every particle of evidence reflecting discredit and dishonor upon their own party is most scrupulously suppressed and withheld from the public.

But with all their combined efforts to bring disgrace upon the Republican party and upon Government officials, so far no wonderful dishonesty has been brought to light, and none of those fearful corruptions which we were told were about to be unearthed have yet been disclosed. Five months have now elapsed since Congress commenced its present session, and the result of their deliberations has only proved that the charges which they so boldly made were altogether unfounded. When the unthinking public see so many serious accusations of official venality and rascality prove groundless and in no way susceptible of proof, they will, without question, be led to think that the smoke has been greatly in excess of the fire. The fact is confirmed upon which are the words, "Salve," and "Vale"—"Welcome" and "Farewell" to the coming and parting guests. On the balance of the door are the three fates—Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos—busy with the thread of life. The frieze is embroidered with a most beautiful and graceful pattern, and over it are worked the words, "Ars longa, vita brevis"—Art is long, life is short."

Another design is a mantel valance, of soft bluish green material, embroidered with pale primroses, the effect of the whole being particularly delicate. But undoubtedly, the best of these productions, and, indeed, the gem of the entire exhibition, is a four pannelled screen, upon which the needle has skillfully portrayed the fable of the jackdaws and the peacock. Art and taste can surely go no further than in the conception and execution of this design.

Mr. Morris, the eminent designer, is in great force with a dado, which displays his characteristics in a remarkable manner. It consists of golden grapes, on a peculiar green, with peacocks at intervals; also, wall hangings in delicate and flowing arabesque, so cunningly blended and harmonized that at a distance the parts become united in one indefinable tint.

Mr. Pollen has a portiere of crimson velvet, very magnificently worked in gold and colors. This truly regal piece of work would be out of place in anything but a palace, so massively gorgeous is it. The Princess Christian exhibits a screen of dark green satin, upon which, in applique work and embroidery intermingled, are foliage and lilies.

Princess Louise has embroidered for her mother's palace of Windsor, curtain borders, showing lilies on a background of deep red velvet. The Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham, shows a beautiful portiere covered with sunflowers, the harmonizing of colors being in the most perfect taste.

Miss Gemmel has four velvet pannels, each embroidered with a boldly designed flower, the poppy and the foxglove being especially remarkable.

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