NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

Sixty thousand Russians have crossed the Danube.

Robert Dale Owen died at his Lake George Cottage, Sunday.

The Halifax collections in aid of St. John have reached $15,000.

C. O'B. Bryant will soon make another statement on the Tweed matter.

Rev. E. D. Hopkins has been convicted of forgery at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Three hundred Mormon converts arrived at New York from Europe Saturday.

The Philadelphia subscriptions for the St. John sufferers Saturday reached $4,922.

Charles F. Briggs, a well known editor, died in Brooklyn Wednesday, aged 73.

The British Consul at New York asks for aid for the suffers from the St. Johns fire.

The Dry Goods Bank of New York has gone into liquidation. Debts will be paid in full.

The Louisville stove moulders have all struck. Every foundry in the city has been closed.

A Toronto dispatch says: The frost Saturday night did considerable injury to the crops.

Boston's contributions to St. John's, amounted to over $13,000; Portland's $8,000.

The creditors of Adolph Guirdt, the defaulting banker, have commenced civil suits against him.

The Caledonian Club, of San Francisco, subscribed five hundred dollars for the St. John sufferers.

The ladies of Halifax, have organized to prepare clothing for the women and children of St. John.

The *Times* denounces the silver mountain mining company of New York city as an impudent fraud.

The First National Bank of Shanandoah was established Saturday with a capital of fifty thousand dollars.

The Iowa grand lodge of Freemasons has contributed a granite block and $1,000 to the Washington monument.

A Washington dispatch says that G. Wiley Wells, of Mississippi, will be appointed consul-general to China.

The new Astor altar in Trinity Church, New York, will be dedicated next Friday with a three days' celebration.

Saturday's Montreal citizens' meeting called on the authorities to appropriate $50,000 for the St. John sufferers.

The Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, has appointed a committee to superintend the aid measures for St. John.

Dr. Stevens, house surgeon of St Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, died Monday from the effects of a dissecting wound.

The damage to the cotton crop on the Arkansas river by the flood is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 bales.

The amount taken from the paymaster's office of the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal Friday evening, was $28,000.

The Lovell Publishing Co., of Montreal and Rouse's Point, N. Y., has gone under. Liabilities $200,000, assets nominal.

Commodore John R. Goldsborough, of the United States Navy, died in Philadelphia Saturday morning, aged 69 years.

At Berlin, Ont., Saturday Wm Mayer, a farmer, was killed on the street by the kick of a horse, his skull being smashed.

W. P. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed receiver of the National Bank of the State of Missouri.

The failure of the National Bank of the State of Mississippi proves very bad. Five directors owe the institution $80,000.

The President and Mrs. Hayes, left for Boston Monday, accompained by Secretaries Evarts, Devens, Key and Schurz.

The employes of the Internal Revenue Bureau Monday adopted resolutions of regret at the death of ex-Commissioner Pratt.

Dom Pedro, the Brazilian Emperor, is in London, and is out driving furiously around the city at five o'clock every morning.

Secretary Sherman expects that home subscriptions to the four per cent. loan will reach from twelve to fifteen millions.

It is reported that the steamer conveying the gigantic Centennial Krupp cannon to Russia grounded near the Island of Oessel.

Fannie Brown was Monday sentenced to five years in the Pennsylvania State Prison for abducting Mary Masterson, aged ten years.

Sydney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, was thrown from his carriage at Salt Lake City, Monday, and seriously injured.

Edward Folley has been arrested, charged with abducting two girls aged 14 and 16 from Brooklyn to New York and effecting their ruin.

In Washington Monday, the pastors of the Protestant churches extended an invitation to Moody and Sankey to visit that city the coming winter.

A fight occurred Monday between gamblers at Far Rockway. Knives and pistols were freely used. One man received twelve cuts with a knife.

A Pottsville telegram says: The mother of Ed. Kelly, hanged at Mauch Chunk, has been insensible since his burial and is now reported dying.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a warrant for the execution, September 10th, of Thomas P. Fisher, convicted of murdering Morgan Powell.

Illicit distillers in the mountains near the State line, sixteen miles from Uniontown Pa., were surprised Saturday, and four stills seized. Ten arrests were made.

The friends of Oakey Hall, who have been endeavoring to keep track of him in London, say he has succeeded in eluding them, and that all trace of him is lost.

Mrs. Hubbell of Brooklyn, who recently arrived in Sing Sing to spend the summer, shot herself and child Saturday night while insane.

A severe wind storm passed over St. Louis Sunday night, unroofing the Pacific Hotel, Tootles Opera House, and a large number of other buildings. Several persons were injured.

The Lyons town bonding case referred to F. A. Macomber, has been decided against the validity of the $150,000 of bonds for the construction of the Sodus Bay & Corning railroad.

Temperance meetings were held in all the churches of Poughkeepsie Sunday night, and were very largely attended. Let the good work go on. Too many people can't sign the pledge.

The Paterson, N.J., silkweavers' strike continues. The Solelacs weavers who demanded ten per cent. increase were Saturday locked out until they accept a twenty per cent. reduction.

A large number of operatives in iron manufacturing establishments in the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Susquehanna valleys, are on a strike against a reduction of wages. Between 1,000 and 1,500 men are on a strike.

A dispatch from Cooperstown says a cave has recently been discovered near Lamensville containing a ton of pure lead, a skeleton and peculiar copper utensils. It is supposed to have been occupied by an Indian recluse.

Mayor Hamlin, of Bangor, Me., just returned from St. John, says of the calamity: "The overwhelming needs of the people are very great. They do not parade their misfortunes, and somebody must speak for them. Subscriptions here amount to over $7,000.

It is reported that Hon. Frank Abbott, of Port Jervis, late treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is short in his accounts with that order. Rumor places the amount from $10,000 to $20,000. The Brotherhood are reticent.

The hydrophobia case at Mahoney City attracts much attention. Fister, the victim, is still living, but when offered water or ice he is seized with convulsions and suffers dreadfully. Fister was bitten seven months ago by a pet terrier.

A Brussels dipatch says: The international African commission has decided upon the suppression of the slave trade. An expedition will leave Zanzibar in the direction of Lake Tanganjika. The King of Belgium has been elected President.

A Copenhagen telegram says that the Danish ministers have commenced private actions at law against every member of the committee of the united left who after the closing of the session signed the manifesto issued by the committee accusing the ministry of violating the law.

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men in places for which they are not un-

There's no making apples of plums. | inde

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, June 28, 1877.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTER'S REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, May 29th, 1877.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburg, this day, a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1877, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Supreme Judge, State Treasurer and Auditor General, to be voted for at the ensuing general election on the 6th day of November next. By order of Committee.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

TEN MOLLY MAGUIRES—six at Pottsville and four at Mauch Chunk—have expiated their crimes on the gallows. Terrible as was their fate, no less terrible was the nature of the offenses for which their lives have paid the penalty. The heinous murders comitted in the interest and at the behest of the Molly Maguire organization are quite unparalleled in the history of our State. Its operations extend over a period of at least fifteen years, and the lives at last taken by the law are as nothing compared with those sacrificed to the revenge of that most infamous society. Working in the dark and shielded by oath-bound secrecy, it has been practically beyond the reach of justice for these many years. It has been merciless, and its victims have usually been unsuspecting and unprepared. In the latter part of 1875 the power of the Mollies was broken, and in 1876 a number of convictions followed sufficient to paralyze the conspirators. With the execution of ten of the guilty ones it is to be hoped something like security may come to the region so long cursed by the Mollies.

STATE BOUNDARIES.—The location of the boundary line between the State of Pennsylvania and New York is being inquired about by the joint commission of the two States at the hall of the Geographical Society of New York.

One of the objects of the commission, besides fixing the boundary, is to replace any monuments which have become dilapidated or that have been removed on the line. The commission consists of JAMES WORRALL, ROBERT N. TORRY, and C. M. GERE, of Pennsylvania, and JOHN V. L. PRUYN, HENRY R. PIERSON and CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, of the Board of Regents of the University of New York. Mr. WORRALL was made chairman and S. B. WOOLWORTH, Secretary of the Board of Regents, was made Secretary. The commission resolved that it is expedient that a reconnoisance of the boundary line between the two States be made by skilled by surveyors, in order to ascertain what monuments are missing and the condition of those that remain; also that an astronomical determination be made at four points of the line to ascertain the true location on the surface of the earth of the forty-second parallel of north latitude; that two join in the work of survey, one to be appointed by the commission from each State, and that the commissioners request the superintendent of the Government Coast Survey to Cooperate.

A BRIEF despatch from Wilkesbarre informs us that FRANK A. BEAMISH, Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg when the Democrats last had control of that body, was sentenced at Wilkesbarre yesterday to four years in the Penitentiary for forgery. The prosecution grew out of the embezzlement and forgery of school bonds during the period when the accused was Commissiner of the county, and his conviction was only secured after a long trial and the most convincing proofs of his guilt, every effort being made by his Democrat partisans to shield him from the consequences of his crimes. After his conviction BEAMISH fled, but recently returned and surrendered himself. His fate will be a warning to dishonest officials that should not be permitted to pass unheeded.

THE first battle worthy of the name in the campaign between the Turks and Russians has taken place in Armenia. It resulted in the defeat of the Turks. MUKHTAR PASHA has fallen back halfway between Kars and Erzeroum, and is said to be in a "tight place." The Russian left wing fought and won the battle, and it is probable that the right will follow up the success and perhaps send the Turks into and beyond Erzeroum. The fight lasted about six hours. MEHEMET, the Turkish commander, fell and his forces were completely routed.

How many instances similar to the one referred to in the following paragraph from the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, might be gathered up all over the country, and yet many are saying the Murphy Movement will accomplish no permanent good:

"The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that 'if only ten per cent. of Murphy's converts 'stick' he will have done a blessed work." Right. We know of one gentleman whose *conversion from sottishness* to temperance and Christianity was one of the effects of Mr. Murphy's labors in the western part of the State; and if this conversion had been the only result of his labors, Mr. Murphy would have been repaid. The gentleman alluded to—a man of education, *great intellectual force*, noble presence and an ornament to an honorable profession—was the subject of periodical attacks from the 'worm of the still, *whose sting transformed him* from the skillful lawyer and polished gentleman into a beast, whose foulness of conduct and appearance exceeded that of *the ox in his stall or the pig in his sty*. The gentleman, thanks to Mr. Murphy's efforts in his behalf, is now not only a temperance man but a Christian, who prays daily, yes, *hourly* for strength to keep his pledge, and uses his God-given endowments of intellect and eloquence to save his fellow man from the drunkard's life and the drunkard's death. Surely, if only ten per cent.—yes, if only one per cent.—of Murphy's conversions 'stick,' he will indeed have done a blessed work, and those who owe their salvation to his instrumentality should never cease to thank him, the instrument, and God, the designer, of the noble work."

NO VACANCIES.

In visiting the several departments of Government in Washington, one often meets with the not very pleasant legend to place hunters, "No Vacancies." The initiated have learned, however, that the notice does not always mean exactly what it reads. The following pointed letter from Government Printer DEFREES, however, bears no uncertain interpretation. It is direct and to the point, and is a fair notice to all whom it may concern. It is an announcement that the Government office is, for the first time in many years, to be run again on business principles; that the best workmen only are to be employed, and that "the most extensive publishing-house in the world" is no longer to be a mere political machine:

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1877.

It is now more than sixteen years since the establishment of the Government printing office. Since that time compositors, pressmen and bookbinders have come here from every part of the country for employment. Many of them obtained it, and have, by hard work and economy, secured homes for their families, which, in many instances, have not been entirely paid for. Others, who do not own houses, rent them or board, and nearly all have families to support out of their daily earnings.

There are now more sober, industrious and capable workmen of this character here than can, at any time, be employed. It would be unjust and cruel to discharge any of these workmen merely to put others from a distance in their places, *and it will not be done.*

As letters have been received from a great number of persons asking employment, it is deemed best to adopt this method of informing all concerned that it cannot be had, so that the expense of coming here may be avoided.

It must also be distinctly understood that this establishment cannot be made either a religious, political or charitable asylum. It is a great workshop—the most extensive publishing-house in the world—and must be managed with the same regard to economy as is observed by the managers of similar private workshops, or else it were better for the Government to abolish it.

JNO. D. DEFREES, Public Printer.

To the hundreds of deserving printers all over the country this may at first seem hard, but it is in exact accord with the principles upon which the late Presidential campaign was fought, and is only carrying into practice the pledges made by Gov. HAYES while a candidate.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S counsel recently filed an answer in the suit instituted against him for the recovery of income tax alleged to be due to the Government. The defence consists in a general denial of indebtedness, and an assertion that in the years that when no return was made all obligations were discharged by the payment of the assessment and penalty imposed by the collector of internal revenue in Mr. TILDEN'S district. It is a legal question of considerable interest, whether the nation loses its right to recover sums that should have been paid under the income tax laws by the failure of officials to put a proper valuation upon the current receipts of individuals who accumulated fortunes with surprising rapidity during the prosperous time that prevailed a few years ago, and it is said that in several test cases this important point has been decided in favor of the Government. A similar ruling in the suit against Mr. TILDEN will place him in a very unenviable attitude before the people whose suffrages he has sought for the highest position in their gift. And, whatever the result of the pending proceedings may be, the fact that they are being seriously impressed, not in a vindictive spirit, but in the ordinary course of official business, will satisfy citizens of all parties that the charge made during the last Presidential campaign, that the Democratic leader shirked his just share of the national burdens, had a very substantial foundation.

RUSSIA, says an exchange, is slowly but surely fastening her grip upon Turkey, and unless a peace is soon arranged there can be but one result to the war between the two nations. In Armenia the Russians are converting the territory as fast as it is acquired into provinces of their own, which is easy to do in consequence of the fact that but a small proportion of the people are Moslems. Russia evidently means to keep all she can get in that quarter. Along the Danube, where the Czar commands in person, enormous preparations for the passage of troops are going on. It is here that the main advance will be made, as the field of operations is far nearer the base of supplies than that in Asia. It may be months, or it may be only days, before the march upon Constantinople is ordered. When it does come it will be made in earnest. Meanwhile Turkey is sadly annoyed in the rear by the Montenegrins, who keep up a constant disturbance from their fastnesses beside the Gulf of Venice. Worried and assailed on all hands, it is wonderful how long the "sick man" is able to sustain himself.

THE Indian outbreak in Idaho was unexpected, and is not clearly explained. The Nez Perces tribe live in the northern part of the Territory, number some 2,800, and have been regarded as good farmers, and considerably advanced in civilization. Their part of the Territory abounds in mountains and rugged defiles, and General HOWARD may not find it so easy to "make short work of them" as he imagines. It is possible that white miners have created the present ill-feeling, as the region in which it exists is rich in the precious metals.

SAMMY TILDEN has been suffering with bilious colic ever since the decision of the presidential question by congress; and the other day he had an opportunity to let off the accumulated gas and bile, in the Hendricks meeting, and he did so in a manner neither creditable to himself nor the party he represents. He "biled over," but the exhibition was ludicrous when not disgusting. He was "counted out;" and that was a "fraud," not only against him, but all who voted for him. Poor Sammy! how he hates to give up the political ghost!

dex of its intellectual character.

[hand in hand.

THE NEW INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Arms for the Imperilled Settlers—General Howard Instructed to Answer a Requisition of the Governor of Oregon—The First Reports of the Slaughter of the Troops After Being Decoyed into Ambush Confirmed—A Stockade Fort Filled with Women and Children in Imminent Danger.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, now at Washington, yesterday received the following telegram from the Governor of that State:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE SALEM, June 21.

To Hon. J. H. Mitchell:

SIR:—Ask the Secretary of War to instruct the commander of the Military Department of Columbia to supply citizens of Oregon in the vicinity of Indian hostilities with arms and ammunition from the Vancouver Arsenal, on the requisition of the Governor. The citizens of Walla Walla are in danger of attack, and have applied to me for ammunition. The State has none.

S. F. CHADWICK.

The Secretary of War, in view of the above request, has instructed General Howard to answer the requisition of the Governor to the full extent of the law, which allows 500 stand of arms to the citizens.

THE SCENE OF THE FIRST MASSACRE.

A dispatch from Boise City to San Francisco says: "By an arrival here last night (Thursday) the previous reports of the Indian outbreak near Salmon are substantially confirmed. The scene of the first massacre on the Salmon river and tributaries of that stream coming in from the northern side, draining Camas Prairie and neighboring mountain settlements called Camas Prairie covers the foot of the hills to the north of Florence Mountain and the breaking down of the table-land called Craig's Mountain. Mountain Idaho is about the centre of the range of settlements on the Camas Prairie, situated at the foot of Florence Mountain, sixty-five miles from Lewiston. Idaho settlements on Salmon river and its tributaries lie to the south and southwest of Mount Idaho, at a distance varying from fifteen to thirty miles. The Indians did not kill women and children, but allowed them to be taken under escort of friendly squaws to State Creek, which had thus far been left undisturbed. At State Creek the whites have fortified themselves in a stockade fort, in which has been received the wives and children of murdered men, together with the families of the men who had escaped massacre. Gathered in this place are the following persons: Mrs. Henry Elfers and two children, husband murdered at John Day's Creek; Mr. Sherwood, wife, and grown daughter; Hiram Tilman, wife, and several children; Mr. William Osborne and five children; the husband was murdered at Harry Mason's, on Salmon river; a sister of Harry Mason, Harry was murdered in his home; Mrs. H. C. Brown, whose husband was murdered at his store on Salmon river; Mrs. J. J. Manuel and two children, the husband was wounded at White Bird Post Office; John Woods; Charles Ford's wife and four children; Mr. Cohen, wife, and several children. These women are thus shut up in the midst of hostile Indians without adequate means of defence and without aid. They will certainly be overpowered and murdered, as the Indians declare their determination to take the fort and murder the men. It can't be hoped the Indians will again spare the women and children after the losses they must suffer in capturing the fort, as the men will fight to the last. Our informant says he is reliably informed that the Indians did not fire a single building or destroy any property, but cleared the country of stock, which they have driven to the south side of the Salmon river. The Indians have now their principal camp and headquarters on the Salmon river, just below the mouth of a small stream called the Skookumchuck, while the stock is gathered and pastured on an extensive, triangular-shaped region formed by the Snake and Salmon rivers, on a high mountain range. In contradiction to previous reports that the troops behaved badly, our informant says he is assured by citizens who were in the fight that the troops, though they allowed themselves to be decoyed into ambush, displayed throughout the action the utmost gallantry and fought like tigers. About 25 or 30 soldiers were killed in about the same number of minutes. The situation in Northern Idaho far exceeds in gravity any outbreak of our day, and it will tax the best resources of the Government and of the people, immediately interested to subdue the Indians and restore peace to the country. The Indians know the army on this coast is a skeleton, and the people are helpless from want of arms."

PERRY'S LOSS IN THE ENGAGEMENT OF SUNDAY LAST—THIRTY-THREE MEN KILLED.

A telegram received at the Army Headquarters, San Francisco, Tuesday afternoon, from General Howard, dated Lewiston the 20th, reports Perry's loss in the engagement of the 17th inst. one officer, Lieutenant K. Heller, of the 21st Infantry and 33 men. Heller was placed wounded on his horse by Captain Tremble, but was afterwards killed. The people at Florence report they have effectually blocked the Indian train toward Little Salmon and Weiser. Captains Perry, Tremble, and Parnell are reported wounded. Perry's command is still at Fort Idaho.

WINNEMUCCA'S PLEDGE TO GOV. BRAYMAN.

A Winnemucca despatch says Governor Brayman, of Idaho, received a despatch from Winnemucca, chief of the Piutes, now at Silver City, in which the chief assures the Governor that he has no intention of breaking peace with the whites; that if an Indian outbreak occurs he will remain friendly, but if he wants to fight he will give fair warning.

A TERRIBLE FIRE.

Three-Fourths of St. Johns, N. B., Destroved—Thousands of People Homeless—Several Lives Lost.

A terrible conflagration started in St. John, N. B., early Tuesday afternoon, June 19th, and was still burning at midnight, and beyond control. Three-fourths of the city have been destroyed. The buildings burned comprise the post office, custom house, academy of music, two large hotels, eight banks, two school houses, four churches, city hall, four newspaper offices, all the insurance offices, every wholesale and nearly all the retail houses. The only bank saved is the British North America. Several schooners and larger vessels were burned to the water.

Five men and two infants are now known to have lost their lives, and many are missing.

The loss is estimated at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, and the insurance will not, it is thought, exceed $6,000,000.

Thousands of people wander the streets homeless and in despair. The destruction of provisions of all kinds seems to point to famine, and relief must come in speedily or many must perish from want. Few saved even their clothes.

St. John is a seaport town and county seat of St. John county, at the mouth of the St. John river. Its population is about 30,000.

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES DEVASTATED—THIRTY DEAD BODIES FOUND.

Fuller accounts of the great fire in St. John, N. B., confirm the first reports of the extent of the disaster. All the public buildings, nearly all the stores, and half the dwellings are consumed, and 15,000 of the inhabitants are homeless and destitute. The loss is estimated at ten to twelve millions. A list of ten persons who perished is given. A telegram received from Carleton, opposite St. John, last night, stated that the fire was got under control at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, after devastating an area of 500 acres, and that 30 bodies had been found. Provisions and clothing for the sufferers have been forwarded from Montreal, Halifax, Portland and Bangor, and relief subscriptions have been started in those cities, and in Chicago. After the Chicago fire, St. John contributed $19,000 in gold for the sufferers in that city.

ST JOHN, June 25.—The parties at the hospital injured at the fire are doing well. Those still missing are T. O'Leary, Mr Coughlin, a women and child of Smith street, and Miss Vance. The aggregate contribution for the sufferers is $200,000, besides provisions and clothing. The total loss is estimated as nearly as possible at $15,000,000 to 20,000,000. The total amount of insurance is about $7,000,000.

GREAT FIRE AT MARBLEHEAD.

BOSTON, June 25.—A fire at Marblehead this forenoon swept away nearly the entire business portion of the city. It began in a stable of the Marblehead Hotel, and is believed to have been incendiary. The flames spread with alarming rapidity. All the large shoe manufactories but three were burned. These were mostly large wooden buildings filled with machinery and employing hundreds of men. The Eastern Railroad depot and a large number of cars were burned. Over forty dwelling houses were burned, the occupants saving but little, some families fleeing with only the clothes they had on. Seventy-two buildings in all were consumed. It is impossible to estimate the loss. The fire is now under control.

The fire commenced at two o'clock this morning and stopped at 6:30 this afternoon. John F. Woodfin, a fireman, was fatally injured. At 4 o'clock this morning to look from the site of the General Glover engine house, a clear view, obstructed only by standing chimneys, was had of nearly fifteen acres, enclosed by Essex, School, Pleasant, Spring and Small streets. In a few brief hours the flames had destroyed two-thirds of the old town, and left without prospect of employment fully three-fourths of the male and female working people. Seventy-two buildings were destroyed. The total loss will probably be half a million.

LATER.

BOSTON, June 25.—The Marblehead fire broke out in the rear of the Marblehead Hotel, burning fifteen acres of buildings, including every shoe shop but five. Dispatches for help were sent to Salem and Lynn.

The main source of the water supply was a brick pond reservoir, and over this was the General Glover engine house. In the rear of the engine house was Lyons & Collins' shoe manufactory. Only a few feet from the factory was a barn, in the rear of the Marblehead Hotel. The hotel itself stood about twenty feet from the engine house. The first result of the fire was the simultaneous burning of the four buildings, and consequently the fire department was virtually compelled to wait till these were burnt in order to get any reliable water supply.

The principal losses are; Allerton Block, $36,000; J.H. Orme, $10,000; G. A. Green, $7,000; Marblehead *Messenger*, $8,000; E. H. Bartlett & Co., 18,000; J. O. Lefavour, $7,000; Pope Block, $15,000; Munroe Bros., $30,000; J. M. Crossby, $30,000; Rechabite Building, $6,000; Jonathan Brown, $30,000; Warmstead & Woodfin, $25,000; S. E. Crowell, $5,000; B. G. Hathaway, $6,000; A. Blaney, $4,000; W. H. Caswell, $4,000.

BOSTON, June 26.—A carefully prepared list of the losses by the Marblehead fire makes the aggregate on buildings $350,000. Loss to occupants, stocks, machinery, furniture, etc., $176,000.

GREAT STORM IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, June 25.—A terrific wind and rain storm, apparently started in the vicinity of Kansas City, is now raging in Northwestern Missouri and over Iowa, also a large portion of Illinois and a section of Michigan. Telegraph wires are prostrated in every direction. At Peoria the wind lifted the tin roof off of the Chamber of Commerce, the rain flooded the building.

The storm is raging severely at Bloomington, where rain is falling in torrents, and the wind growing stronger. Hail and lightning prevail on the Northwestern Railroad in Illinois. The tornado will reach this city, probably in two hours.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, reports five hours of heavy rain. Weather now clearing. Commnication with California is interrupted.

CHICAGO, June 25.—About 1:20 this afternoon the storm struck this city with great force, and during the twenty minutes that it lasted, a vast amount of rain fell, and considerable damage was done. The wind blew with great fury, overturning teams and buggies demolishing signs, breaking in glass and doing other injury. Basements were in some instances flooded a foot deep. No loss of life is yet reported.

TILDEN AND THE INCOME-TAX SUIT.

The counsel for ex-Governor Tilden Friday filed in the New York United States District Court an answer to the suit of the Government against Mr. Tilden to recover $150,000 income tax alleged to be due the Government. The answer states that the returns made by Tilden were all correct, and that in the years when he neglected to make returns to the Government the collector made an assessment, which, with the penalty attached, he paid. The answer concludes with a general denial of all the allegations in the complaint, and claims that Tilden is indebted nothing to the Government for income tax or on any other account.

WAR NOTES.

LONDON, June 25.—A dispatch from Galatz says the Russians continue to cross the Danube in force at different points. The Turks offer but little resistance. A battle in the Dobrudja is imminent. The Turks are reinforced, and will oppose the Russina advance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.—A Rustchuck dispatch says that an unsuccessful attempt of the Russians to effect a crossing near Rustchuck has been followed by a severe battle on the Danube. The Turkish gunboats took an active part.

Ganges, opposite Rustchuck, occupied by the Russians, has been fired by Turkish shells, and is now in flames. Heavy firing continues.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.—Hobart Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish fleet, stated in the Council of Ministers that the fleet should be employed in preventing the Russians from aiding detachments in the Dobrudja. The Admiral says the bombardment of Odessa without the disembarkation of troops, would be useless.

LONDON, June 25.—It is reported that the siege of Batoum has been raised and the Russians withdrawn.

A Bucharest special of Sunday says preliminary operations on the Danube have commenced in earnest. Bombardments continued along the whole line to-day, including the batteries at Altenitza, Berket, Grahova, and Kalefat.

A Vienna dispatch says, Russian agents have been dispatched to Hamburg, Bremen and the United States to enlist sailors for the Navy.

The Czar and Grand Duke Alexis, after a long disagreement, are now reconciled. The Grand Duke has been raised from the rank of Major to General.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The *Herald's* cables say the Czar and his staff inspected the pontoons at Ibrail Saturday, returning amid the wildest cheers of the troops.

The Grand Duke harangued the army at Galatz Saturday.

The sudden arrival of the Czar increased the enthusiasm of the troops, and as he retired they sang the national hymn. The Czar returned to Ploejesti.

Action of the Matchin populace in leaving the town with the Turks placed their property under the ban. Had they remained they would have been unmolested.

The Sultan's younger brother will be sent to the Asia Minor frontier. He has no military experience, but may arouse some enthusiasm.

The discovery of a Greek conspiracy in Salonica has led to numerous arrests.

The Turkish commander of the monitor sunk by the Russian torpedoes will probably be shot.

LONDON, June 25.—Reuters Telegram Company has received the following from Erzeroum: After the battle of Zeedikan, June 16th, the Turks having fallen back on Delibaba, the Russian left wing took possession of Delibaba Pass and has fortified it, the Russian right wing having retired somewhat.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphed to Rachid Pasha to join him with nine of the twelve battalions forming the Turkish left wing. Mukhtar quitted his headquarters at the Zewin the night of June 17th for Delibaba, to take command of the Turkish right wing in person.

On the following day he received reinforcements, which raised the strength of the right wing to nineteen battalions, four cavalry regiments and three batteries.

Several skirmishes were fought June 20th.

The Russians in Delibaba Pass numbered 20,000, with five batteries.

On the 21st Mukhtar attacked the Pass. The fighting lasted from six o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening. The Russians were at first driven from their positions, but they afterwards recaptured them, and attacked the Turkish positions on the heights with charges of infantry and cavalry. The Turkish front gave way for a short time, but afterwards rallied, charged the Russians and drove them back. The whole of the fighting lasted thirty-three hours. The Turkish loss, according to the latest accounts, was upwards of 2,000, and the Russians much heavier.

The Turkish headquarters are still at Zewin, where twenty-four battalions and two batteries occupy an excellent position, which is unassailable in the front.

The Turks then opened a terrible artillery fire, and compelled the Russians to fall back with heavy loss.

The Turks acknowledge a loss of 400 killed, and about the same number wounded. It is reckoned the Russian losses were at least double.

On the 22d, Mukhtar again fought a severe battle. The Russian cavalry were placed in entrenchment, to act as infantry, but ultimately the Turks drove them out and pursued them, the Russians retreating in disorder as far as Zeidekan.

On the 23d, 16,000 Russian began to advance against this position. The main body of this force is at Saricamuch, five hours march from Zewin, and its advance guard is at Yenitokoy. It is very probable that a battle will be fought in this quarter. The Turks await the assault, and if it is not attempted they will advance, and endeavor to crush this corps.

So far all attacks on Kars have been repulsed with loss.

THE GRAVE OF THE FIRST TREASURER OF THIS NATION.

In a wild spot on the southern slope of the Moosic Mountain, in the northwestern part of Wayne Co, Pa, neglected, sunken, and hidden by rank growths of underbrush and briars, is the grave of Samuel Meredith, the first Treasurer of the United States, and that of his wife, Margaret Read. Mr. Meredith was appointed Treasurer by General Washington, when he became President, in 1789. Meredith was the son of Brees Meredith, a wealthy Welsh nobleman, who aided the American cause with both counsel and treasure, on one occasion presenting the Continental Government with $25,000 to ameliorate the condition of the then suffering army. The elder Meredith and Washington had been intimate friends before the breaking out of the war. Samuel Meredith served as Treasurer under Washington eight and Mr. Adams four years. In the meantime he became interested in extensive real estate speculations in this (Wayne) and Susquehanna counties, having purchased 30,000 acres of land lying in both. Emigration was then setting in that direction. His idea was to found a town near the Susquehanna County line, and he obtained a charter for one. It was to be called Belmont. When Jefferson came into office, in in 1801, Meredith resigned his position against the wishes of the new President. He erected a pretentious residence in the wilderness he had purchased, and removed thither with his family. His land did not sell, and other speculations in which he engaged resulted disastrously, sweeping away his ample fortune. Belmont, as he called his residence in the woods, was all that ever came of his proposed town. It was visited at times by Robert Morris, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and others, famous in American history, but Meredith and his wife were forced to resign the high social position they had occupied in Philadelphia, and lived in isolation the remainder of their days.

Mrs. Meredith was a member of the Reed family of Philadelphia, which is still a prominent one. John Meredith Reed, present United States Charge d'Affairs at Athens, is a representative of it. She was a famous and accomplished belle of the Revolutionary days. The residence of the Merediths was the resort of the wit and fashion of that golden age of American society. Col. Calvally Freeman, an aged native of Mount Pleasant township, was a page in the Meredith family when they took up their residence at Belmont. Although in the midst of a wilderness and reduced in circumstances, they maintained all their aristocratic customs, keeping liveried servants and a carriage, and insisted on a strict observance of all the conventionalities of the circles in which they had been reared. Samuel Meredith died in 1817, aged 67 years. His wife died three years later. The spot in which they were buried is a small enclosure a few rods from Belmont. Two crumbling stones mark the graves. The inscriptions upon them are nearly effaced. Belmont, the residence, is still standing, but the property long since passed out of the hands of the family. The people of Mount Pleasant village, near which the Meredith graves lie, intend to erect a monument over them, unless the relatives of the once illustrious couple or the Government rescue them from the neglect and desolation now surrounding them.—*N. Y. Times*.

◆

IN the short period that John Sherman has been Secretary of the Treasury, he has carried the credit of the Government to a higher point than it ever before reached. During his long term of public service Mr. Sherman has made finance a special study. He gave valuable aid to Secretary Chase during the rebellion, in the advocacy of the financial schemes which supplied the Government with money. When the war was over no one was more influential in the promotion of legislation for the extinguishment of the public debt and the maintenance of the national credit. A man of nice sense of honor in private life, he has been distinguished for patriotic sensitiveness, in everything that relates to the financial credit and reputation of the Government. He has never tampered with the plighted faith of the nation, and he has uniformly resisted measures that were not identified with the solid business interests of the country or that imperilled the restoration of the national credit. In the hands of a statesman of such honorable antecedents the Treasury Department cannot fail to be administered with wisdom and discretion.—*Press.*

STATE NEWS.

THE Wyoming Camp Meeting will be held during the last ten days of August.

THE Tunkhannock *Democrat* says travel is rapidly increasing on the Montrose narrow gauge.

THE Nicholson Agricultural Fair comes off this year on the 12, 13th and 14th of September.

THE *Democrat* says Tunkhannock is blessed with a large number of beautiful flower gardens.

GENERAL BINGHAM, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia, sails for Europe to-day.

THE Directors of the L. V. R. R. Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. for the three months ending June 30.

E. P. KINGSBURY, of Scranton, has been elected one of the delegates from Luzerne County to the Republican State Convention.

THE *Herald* says that the jail of Wayne County is without a tenant, the last three prisoners having been discharged on Thursday of last week.

ALDERMAN POST, of Scranton, has bound over to Court a woman of that city upon the charge of being a "common scold." This is a dangerous precedent, and other scolds had better beware.

THE Postoffice at Coolville, on the Montrose Railway, has been discontinued and a new one established at Allen's Corners, called South Montrose, with Dubois Hunter appointed Postmaster.

THE people of Susquehanna County will celebrate the Fourth at Montrose, at which time the Soldiers' Monument will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Hon. G. A. Grow, the largest contributor to the monument fund, will deliver the dedicatory address.

THE Judges of the Supreme Court, now in session in Harrisburg, went on an excursion last Saturday. They were taken in a steamboat along the raging canal to visit the steel works near the State Capital. They expressed themselves delighted with the scenery, the steel works, the steamboat and—the lunch.

MCCLURE says that Senator Thomas V. Cooper made the wittiest "after dinner speech" at the late jollification of editors assembled at the Delaware Water Gap. He also mentions that the Senator "wears a goatee which he dyes red to match his hair." That's the way one man criticises the personal appearance of another, and this remark was prompted more by envy than by malice.

ON Friday afternoon as the engine Alabama, with a coal train of forty cars, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was passing the lower setcion of Shenandoah, in this State, her boiler exploded, seriously wounding Timothy McCarty, a brakeman. The engineer and fireman escaped with but slight bruises. A number of small buildings took fire and several were demolished.

W. H. JOHNSON, of Ridley township, Delaware County, this State, Monday night shot his cousin, John Worrall, and a few minutes afterwards blew his own brains out. Worrall's wounds will probably prove fatal. Both men were well known and respectably connected. The shooting was caused by jealousy. Both men were married, Johnson leaving a wife and two children.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just adopted on its road a form of car for the transportation of cattle for long distances which will put an end to the complaints of humane people in regard to the methods heretofore in use for the carriage of live stock. In the new cattle cars feeding and watering can be attended to, and the result is not only to be commended upon principles of humanity, but also for its effect and benefit to consumers of meats, by improving the quantity of our food.

CLOSE to St. Michael's cemetery chapel, in Union township, Berks county., there stands a magnificent elm tree, whose dense branches extend over a diameter of more than one hundred feet, shading a quarter of an acre of ground. It is beyond doubt one of the finest trees in the country, and is a well-known land-mark. The oldest citizens recollect this elm as having been a large tree in their boyhood, and although it has withstood the storms of many years it shows no signs of decay, but stands as vigorous and erect as ever.

THOMAS TO BE COLLECTOR AT BALTIMORE.

John L. Thomas was last Friday appointed Collector of Customs at Baltimore. He was, four years ago, removed from that position in violation of the civil-service rules, against the protest of all the importers in Baltimore, and his restoration to the place is considered a vindication of the civil service. Mr. Thomas will enter upon his duties on the 1st of July.

THE following is the President's idea of one branch of Civil Service Reform. If enforced, it will afford great relief to officials:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
June 22, 1877.

"SIR:—I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the general government in relation to the elections: 'No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed. This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the general government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements.

"Very Respectfully, R. B. HAYES."

A Wonderful Discovery.—Our numerous exchanges are filled with accounts of most wonderful cures effected by DR. GAGE'S "MEDICAL WONDER." It is said to be the greatest vitalizer yet discovered, giving buoyancy to the spirits, elasticity to the step, and making the invalid hearty, courageous and strong. It cures all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Spine; Scrofula and all Blood Diseases; cures Nervous Prostration and Weakness of either sex, restoring Tone and Vigor to the whole system. Read the following cures:

NORMAN HUNT, Sheds Corners, N. Y., wonderful cure of dyspepsia and heart disease.

MRS. Z. A. WHITE, Sheds Corners, N. Y., terrible Scrofula and Kidney Disease; gained 40 pounds.

A. H. HAWLEY, Saratoga, says that "Medical Wonder" gave him health, strength and appetite.

ALBERT TRUESDALE, Tuncook, N. H., loathsome scrofula; supposed to be in constitution; cured.

Prof. H. A. HILSON, Saratoga, N. Y., widely known as Principal of one of our leading institutions of learning, says that his wife has used the "Medical Wonder" for a complication of diseases with the most happy effect. No other remedy ever touched the case like it.

GEO. HAINES, Oneida, cured of terrible catarrh.

ELIZABETH WOOD, Sheds Corners, N. Y., ovarian tumor and dropsy, reduced 15 inches around body.

MRS. I. S. APPLETON, Hillsboro, N. H., spinal disease.

DR. A. DALTON, Morrisville, N. Y.: sister in bed two years with female and nervous diseases; cured.

MRS. C. P. ORDWAY, Concord, N. H., confined to bed with female and kidney disease; cured.

No space for 1,000 other cures.

Ask your Druggist for "Medical Wonder," and be cured. Pepared by DR. GAGE & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.

For sale in Towanda by DR. H. C. PORTER: wholesale, by HENRY CURRAN & CO., N. Y.

New Advertisements.

WOOL CARDING.—The subscriber will card rolls the present season at his old establishment in Camptown, Pa. From his long experience the public may be sure of having their work done in the best possible manner, and with dispatch, as he will give his personal and close attention to the business. Price 6 cts per pound. Wool taken in payment when desired.
Camptown, June 5, 1877. H. B. INGHAM.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in Post Office at Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa., for the week ending June 28, 1877:

Aley, Hector
David, B S
Fegley, Thos J
Grant, Kate F
Jackson, Hattie
Karner, A L
Rilly, Mary A
Ray, Annie
Vought, J O
Cook, Chas
Donovan, Annie
Gibbs, Dayton
Hayner, Sarah M
June, J B
Quigley, Mary
Regnault, Philp I
Scannell, Michael
Vought, Jewell

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Henry A Green, 59 Whitehall Street, N Y.

Persons calling for any of the above, will please say "advertised," giving date of list.

S. W. ALVORD, P. M.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Proposals for building a School House, at Pine Grove, in North Towanda Township, will be received by the School Directors of said Township at 2 o'clock P. M., Saturday, June 23d, 1877. Plans and Specifications to be seen on the ground at the time of letting. THOS. CLANCY,
North Towanda, June 7. Sec'y School Board.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF TOWANDA.

CAPITAL..............$125,000.
SURPLUS FUND.......... 80,000

This Bank offers UNUSUAL FACILITIES for the transaction of a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS ACCORDING TO AGREEMENT.

SPECIAL CARE GIVEN TO THE COLLECTION OF NOTES AND CHECKS.

Parties wishing to SEND MONEY to any part of the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, or the principal cities and towns of Europe, can here procure drafts for that purpose.

PASSAGE TICKETS

To or from the Old Country, by the best steam or sailing lins, always on hand.

FAMILIES BROUGHT OVER AT REDUCED RATES;

highest price paid for U. S., Bonds, Gold and Silver.

JOS. POWELL, President.
N. N. BETTS, JR. Cashier.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES Pleasure in calling the attention of his numerous patrons and the public generally, to the fact that he still continues a

GENERAL MARKET BUSINESS

At the OLD STAND of MYER & RUNDELL, in Carroll's Block, nearly opposite the Means House, and that he is prepared to furnish

SALT AND FRESH MEATS,
FRESH POULTRY,
VEGETABLES AND BERRIES

Of the very best quality, at as low rates as any other establishment.

C. M. MYER.

June 1, 1876-tf

THE GREAT
WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

The latest styles in
WEDDING INVITATIONS.
Prices lower than any House in the Country.

ORDERS BY MAIL
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WM. H. HOSKINS,
STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

April 12, 1877.

W. H. DODGE,
AT
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, TOWANDA, PA.
REPRESENTS
GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Phila'la.,
AND
PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford.

Over $130,000 insurance on lives in Bradford Co.

Towanda, Pa., Feb. 1, 1877.

HAIGH & BROADLEY,
Manufacturers of Woolen Goods, Yarns, &c
CARDING & DRESSING,
Done to order.

Cash paid for wool, also cloths exchanged for wool
jun8-3m LERAYSVILLE, PA.

O I C

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

Clothing.

IMMENSE STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
Just opened at the old stand of
M. E. SOLOMON & SON.

Agreeably with announcement,
MR. J. DAVIS
Has filled the store lately occupied by Solomon & Son with the most complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Of every description ever offered in this market. My stock comprises everything in the line of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
VALISES, UMBRELLAS,
CANES, &c.

I desire to announce to the people of Bradford County, that I have permanently located in Towanda, and shall endeavor, by close attention to business, small profits and fair dealing, to merit and secure my share of patronage.

My stock is NEW, having been purchased during the past two weeks for CASH.

J. DAVIS.

Towanda, April 5, 1877.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!
WHAT?
Why, the fact that
M. E. ROSENFIELD
Still continues to sell
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT THE OLD STAND!

Also, that
HIS PRICES ARE LOWER!
THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT
THIS SIDE OF THE OLD COUNTRY

His goods are always
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
AND GUARANTEED TO BE JUST
WHAT THEY ARE RECOMMENDED.

His stock comprises everything
IN THE CLOTHING LINE!
FROM THE CHEAPEST TO
THE MOST COSTLY GARMENT.

A nice assortment of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
NEATLY AND SUBSTANTIALLY MADE.
AT ABOUT THE COST OF MATERIALS.

SPRING HATS,
SPRING OVERCOATS,
TASTY UMBRELLAS,
And the
BEST LINE OF FURNISHING GOODS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

My customers know that I am
PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN TOWANDA
And they therefore run no risk of being cheated as in cases of merely transient dealers, who never continue long in one place.

M. E. ROSENFIELD.

Towanda, March 22, 1877.

RENOVATED!
RENEWED!!
REPLENISHED!!!

During the past winter I have by close application to business,

CLEANED OUT

My old stock of Ready-Made Clothing, and now offer to my customers

AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT,

Purchased with a special view to the wants of

TOWANDA AND VICINITY!

By long experience in trade here, I believe I understand what the people desire in the

CLOTHING LINE,

And feel sure that my stock, now being opened,

CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT ALL.

PRICES WERE NEVER SO LOW!

And I can offer everything

IN THE LINE OF CLOTHING
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

At prices which defy competition.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

Remember this when in want of Clothing

H. JACOBS.

Towanda, April 12, 1877.

Furniture.

A CHANGE IN THE
BRIDGE STREET
FURNITURE STORE

The undersigned has purchased this establishment of J. S. ALLYN & CO., and will keep a

FULL STOCK OF
GOOD FURNITURE!
WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW!

Mr. ALLYN may still be found at the old place, and will have charge of the

UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT.

All funerals will be conducted in good taste, and the charges will be reasonable.

Careful attention will be given to

REPAIRING AND FRAME MAKING!

N. P. HICKS,
Successor to J. S. Allyn & Co.,
BRIDGE-ST., TOWANDA.

Towanda, March 29, 1877.