NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

LORD LECONFIELD made another donation to the Irish Church of $125,000.

MISS MARY ANDERSON, the young actress, is a Catholic.

FOR five concerts Adelina Patti gave in England she received $10,000.

IT is reported that the Marquis of Lorne will be raised to the peerage.

BOTH the United States Senators from Indiana are natives of Ohio.

THE recently elected Treasurer of Cook County, Illinois, must give bonds in $4,000,000. Chicago is in Cook County.

GENERAL EWING expects to be the next Senator from Ohio if the anti-resumption act gets successfully through the Senate.

THERE are upward of 70,000 Sunday-Schools in the United States, with about 6,000,000 scholars.

AT the last show in Paris fifty different kinds of grapes from one district were displayed.

IT is said that Secretary Thompson did not learn Latin, German and French until after he had passed his sixtieth year.

COLONEL SELBY, the Boston forger, is to learn cabinet-making in the Massachusetts State Prison.

MR. ROBERT WHITTLE, who dropped dead in Chicago a few days ago, was a brother of Major Whittle, the evangelist.

SINCE Mr. Voorhees has been appointed a Senator, he has given up lecturing on Thomas Jefferson.

CHIEF JOSEPH has concluded to settle down as a farmer, if the United States authorities will permit him to do so.

GENERAL HOWARD intends to write up his march of 1,600 miles in pursuit of Chief Joseph.

KING ALFONSO's marriage will occur on the third anniversary of his accession to the throne.

DR. HARRISON, of Atlanta, Ga., the new chaplain of the House, is described as a cultivated and eloquent divine.

MISS HELEN POTTER's reading in New York was attended by a large and cordial audience.

IT is not true that Mr. Darwin wears crape. He says Pongo was only a very distant relation.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, one of the most prominent New York merchants, died suddenly on Saturday last, aged 75 years.

THE Boston Post Office averages 800 money orders a day, aggregating about $7,000.

A LADY in Buffalo, whose husband was killed a few days ago at a railroad crossing, has been made insane by grief.

ONE lady in Maine boasts of hair eight feet and one inch in length, and that she has refused an offer of $2,000 for it.

ONLY twenty-seven persons have announced their candidacy for Governor of Tennessee.

ONE of Yale's student's has already graduated in foot-ball with a dislocated shoulder.

JOHN MORRISSEY has improved so much in Savannah that he thinks he will stop there till he is ready to go home.

CHESTER & LORD has sold his controlling interest in the Syracuse *Standard*, and has retired from the editorship of that paper.

THE Long Island fox hunters succeeded in capturing a fox on Saturday. It was the fifth attempt, and they chased poor Reynard thirty miles.

SAN Francisco has tried half-day schools, and it has been found that scholars not only learn faster, but have more time to kill cats and stone Chinamen.

DR. BENONI CARPENTER, of Pawtucket, R. I., who was stricken with apoplexy on the morning appointed for his wife's funeral, died on Wednesday.

SCHUYLER COLFAX says that he has "neither desire nor willingness to emerge from private life to become a public servant in any capacity."

A NEW Hampshire debating society has devoted two sessions to the question whether loafers are more detrimental to the community than tramps.

AN Albany lawyer who wanted a postponement, appealed to the Judge to "let the broad axe of justice be swung by the hand of mercy." It was swung.

MADAM MEARS, a lady of considerable note, as proprietress of a young ladies boarding school in New York, died on Saturday. She was 77 years old.

EX-GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. Stone, of New York, will present Corbin's claims before the Senate Committee on Elections.

THE Treasurer now holds $344,940,550 in bonds to secure national bank circulation and $14,423,500 to secure public deposits.

THE distribution of awards to the Chilian exhibitors at the Centennial was made at Santiago on the 1st of October with appropriate ceremonies.

IT is said that Connecticut Congregationalists are in favor of merging small colored churches which are poorly supported with neighboring white churches.

CHIEF JOSEPH has sold the war pony he rode over the whole great march from Walla Walla to the spot where he surrendered, to Bismarck parties, for $35.

THE steamer England, which arrived at New York Saturday, brought the captain and crew of the bark Kwasid, wrecked at sea.

THE official gubernatorial vote in Massachusetts was as follows: Rice, 91,255; Gaston, 73,185; Pitman, 16,354; Phillips, 3,552; scattering, 108.

IN consequence of the immense grain crop in Minnesota this season, immigration is greater than at any time since 1856 and the demand for land is greater than ever before.

THE *Baptist Weekly* calls for a union of the two Baptist Bible Revision Societies, and says their continued separation and antagonism are a disgrace to the denomination.

THE Judge of the Superior Criminal Court, Boston, charged the jury that it required proof of the voluntary use of intoxicating liquors to convict of drunkenness.

DEPOSITS of anthracite coal have been found on the Bay of Fundy, and extensive preparations are being made to work them. The dip of the veins is, however, vertical and success doubtful.

THE Toledo *Blade* says that there is a remarkable increase of interest in Shakespeare studies in Ohio, and an unusual number of clubs are being formed for the study of the great poet's works during the winter.

SINCE he was elected Senator Mr. Sharon has spent just forty-five days in the Senate, and he has drawn $450 for every day he spent here. This is as good as a silver mine.

GENERAL GRANT will not go to Spain. He leaves Paris this week for Lyons, Marseilles, Nice and Villa Franca. From the latter port he proceeds to Athens and Constantinople.

REV. F. W. MARCH, missionary of the Presbyterian Board in Mount Lebanon, Syria, has arrived in this country on a short visit. He is the son of Rev. Dr. Daniel March, of Philadelphia.

BEN WADE denies the use of intoxicating drinks while in Washington, and asserts that whatever profanity is charged against him was justified by the circumstances.

KATE FIELDS is once more at work in London in good health and spirits. Her new comedietta, "Extremes Meet," has been published in the French series of plays.

THE newly-invented machine for printing postage stamps, it is claimed, will reduce the number of employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing ninety per cent. if used. A trial was had on Saturday.

A YOUNG woman from Illinois arrived at a St. Louis hotel a few nights ago, on her way to Kansas to be married, and on retiring blew out the gas. The odor attracted the attention of a hall-boy before it was too late, and energetic action for two hours restored her to animation.

THE Elmira *Advertiser* says that a gentleman from that city traveling extensively in the West sends an encouraging report of business prospects as coming under his observation. The improvement is of a general character, and seems to be participated in by every branch of trade and manufacture.

AMERICAN claimants before the United States and Spanish Commissioners have protested to the President that no business is being transacted by the Commission. After stating their grievances they were assured that every effort would be made to protect the interests of American citizens in this connection.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Nov. 29, 1877.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Although apparently defeated in the late contest, the Republican party is to-day as united and harmonious as at any time in its past brilliant record. Were the election to come off again, now that the masses realize the great blunder committed in allowing the Democracy to come into power, our ticket would be triumphantly elected. The stay-at-homes regret their course, and will not be found napping again but when the day of election next year comes around will be found most anxious for the fray, and most zealous in efforts to again restore to power the party which has for the past twenty years so successfully governed this State, built up her institutions, encouraged and fostered manufactures, relieved the soil of taxation, and largely reduced the enormous debt contracted by the Democracy during the ascendancy of that party in the State. It was *no fault of our candidates* that we met defeat this year. A better ticket has never been placed before the voters of the Commonwealth, and with standard-bearers next year as worthy the suffrages of the people, the Republicans of Pennsylvania will roll up an old time majority.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* hits the nail squarely on the head, when it remarks that there is no coherence *in the elements by which we were defeated*, and what seemed on the morning after our election a broken up Republican party, is as united, as resolute and as harmonious in all parts of the State, as ever it was when it walked through campaigns, and was honored with victory in two-thirds of the counties of the State. Defeat has left no burning resentments. We judge this by the tone of the recognized organs of the party. The men whose experimental voting defeated their party, are now the most anxious to retrieve the disaster of their own infatuation. These men did not vote against their party for the purpose of putting the Democracy in power. It was a vague idea that they could "better things." That illusion is now dispelled. The desire to atone for this will awaken new zeal in support of the old cause—has indeed already crystalized the party, restoring its adamantine strength, as MILTON tells us the wounds of the angels who fought on the side of Heaven's order, against the first rebels, were healed as soon as the impious blade which inflicted them was withdrawn from the horrid gash.

AN exchange says: "It will interest all who lost friends in the Ashtabula horror last winter to know that during the spring and summer large quantities of relics have been found and are in the coroner's care in that city. It will interest them more, and should interest every one to know that though some of them have been in the hands of the county officials but two or three months, they propose to sell these relics at public auction in January next. They will sell them because one year will then have elapsed since the accident, and that is the length of time the law obligates them to hold such articles. Toys and little wraps, burned trinkets and garments of all kinds are not of much value, but would be priceless to mourning friends, many of whom have as yet absolutely no records of the lost ones. It is to be hoped that this will circulate all over the country that survivors may write for a delay of proceedings, or visit Ashtabula before the sale.

THE more that is known of the Indian campaign the more evident it is that General HOWARD has been unjustly blamed. None of the army officers are disposed to criticise him, and it is acknowledged that his was the plan of the campaign which finally resulted so successfully, and in pursuance of that plan the little army, ill-shod, ill-clothed and ill-fed, marched almost twenty miles a day for a month. General HOWARD has been silent under all this abuse, leaving his vindication to time; and he has not attempted to detract in any way from the credit due to MILES and GIBBON for their energetic pursuit, and there is little doubt that when the history is written his record will be found an honorable one.

THE appointment of Hon. JOHN SCOTT as general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will meet the hearty approval of the stockholders, and is an indication to the public that so far as the legal affairs of the great corporation are concerned, equal and exact justice will be meeted out. Senator SCOTT has filled many important stations, civil and political, and so far his name is synonimous with strict integrity, fidelity and uprightness. The important and responsible appointment just conferred upon him is a flattering testimonial to his legal attainments and business capacity. We heartily congratulate the railroad company on their wise selection.

THE directors of the Permanent Exhibition have resolved to close the show on Sundays hereafter. We are glad to announce that after experience the directors find it to be not only advantageous, but necessary to close the doors of the exposition on Sundays.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 103.

THE COLORADO CONTEST.

WHILE the treachery of PATTERSON and CONOVER and the criminal absence of SHARRON from his seat in the U. S. Senate, is likely to give the control of that body to the rebel democracy, the committee on elections in the House is practicing political jugglery to reduce the Republican strength in that branch of the National Legislature. The Philadelphia *Times* is constrained to rebuke the madness of its friends in this emphatic manner:

The action of the House committee on elections postponing a final vote on the Colorado case until the regular sesion in December, is even a greater wrong than appears at first sight. If it is intended to declare the seat vacant, as is intimated by the informal action of the Committee it should have been done promptly, so that the people of Colorado could have an opportunity for a fair expression in the selection of a Congressman. From the first of January until very late in the spring, the mountains of Colorado are impassable except on snoe shoes, and there is little or no communication betwen the extreme sections of the State. Indeed, anything like a political canvass and a general vote couldn't be had from New Year until the first of May, and if the seat should be declared vacant in December, the election must be postponed four or five months, or it must be held when the people can't be reached and one-third or more will be practically disfranchised. This shuffling on the Colorado contest is disreputable at best, for Judge BELFORD, the regularly returned Republican candidate, is as fairly entitled to his seat as is Speaker RANDALL; and if the petty political jugglery of throwing the election into midwinter shall be resorted to, with the hope of gaining a Democratic member through the agency of snow-storm and disfranchised settlements, Colorado will be good missionary ground for the Democracy for years to come.

THE official vote of Pennsylvania furnishes the evidence that the Democratic victory on the 6th inst, was a victory furnished by the stay-at home Republicans. The figures show that the largest vote polled was that given to NOYES for State Treasurer, 251,717, which is a trifle over thirty per cent. less than the vote polled for TILDEN, 366,204. Judge STERRETT, who lead the Republican ticket, received 244,480, which is thirty seven per cent. less than the vote cast for Hayes last year, 384,148. Last year the Republicans received fifty-one per cent. of the whole vote and the Democrats forty-eight per cent. This year the total vote was 556,481, showing a falling off from last year of twenty-seven per cent. or, in round numbers, 200,000 votes. The Republican vote was forty-two per cent. of the whole, and the Democratic vote about forty-five per cent. The Labor vote was a little more than one-fifth of the Democratic vote, or about nine per cent. EMERSON, for Auditor General, led the ticket with 52,988, of which Allegheny and Luzerne counties and Philadelphia city furnished more than one-half. NOYES, plurality, the largest, is 9,901, which is the smallest by which the State has carried, for years except in 1874.

Two girls of good looks, cultivated minds, and good parentage, recently ran away from an academy in Ohio, not far over the Pennsylvania line, and without money or any clothing except what they had on, got on board a railway train and rode until they were put off by the conductor. Then they got on another train, and were again put off, and after repeated getting on and putting off, they wandered into a woods, and subsisted on stolen food. They had been living this gypsy life some days, indulging in strange antics and seeking the queerest adventures, when their friends and relatives, having been apprised of their flight, hunted them down, and carried them home by main force. They were in a sorry plight. Their garments were soiled and in tatters; their hair was irretreivably tangled; their eyes were bloodshot; they had lost their modesty and all sense of conventionalism. They, fought against capture with tooth and nail, and with such energy and spirit that they resembled ballet girls in scantiness of attire when they were finally overcome. After a week of confinement they grew tractable, became their gentle selves once more, expressed contrition for their behavior, and explained their eccentricities by affirming that they had been possessed of a devil.

THE Senate held a continuous session for twenty-eight hours, closing Tuesday afternoon. A sanguinary and hotly contested parliamentary battle was waged during the whole time, over the contest for admission of Senators from South Carolina and Louisiana. The base desertion of PATTERSON and CONOVER to the Democratic party, will give the Senate to that party unless KELLOGG is admitted. Should BUTLER, the hero of the Hamburg massacre be first admitted, KELLOGG of course will be excluded. The contemptible course pursued by PATTERSON seems to justify the charges made against him by the Democrats in connection with the means by which he secured his seat.

THE resumption repeal bill has finally passed the House by a vote of 130 yeas to 120 nays. All the affirmative votes except twenty were Democrats. Three Pennsylvania Republicans voted for it. Col. OVERTON, however, voted against it.

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE.

General SHERMAN has issued a general [illegible] headquarters of the army as follows:

The following [illegible] have been received from the War Department:

The President is much concerned to find before him for action the proceedings of [illegible] several cases where [illegible] for violation of the 38th Article of War. Some of these cases are embarrassed by testimony which makes it evident that the victims of the unfortunate habit had rendered very valuable and conspicuous services in the army. In these, and in other cases, strong interest has been made upon considerations, urged with much force, to have the sentence of dismissal set aside, or mitigated. The President has good reasons to know that these few instances do not represent the prevailing character of army officers, but they are sufficient to indicate that leniency is not proper in the presence of such an evil. Men exposed to temptation sometimes need the restraining power of example to aid them in resisting it. Prompt and sure punishment for crime is, therefore, generally the most certain way to prevent it. The President desires it to made known to the army that he cannot be led to underrate the magnitude of the evil which the crime alluded to is likely to produce in the public service. No person addicted to it can expect to be trusted with any responsible duty, and a person who cannot be trusted had better not be continued in office. It must, therefore, be understood that any clemency which may have been, heretofore, extended by mitigation or commutation of sentence, cannot hereafter be relied upon as a basis of hope for a like favorable action. After this solemn warning a rigorous execution of the sentences imposed in due course, by court-martial may be expected.

The following is the 38th Article of War, above referred to:

"Any officer who is found drunk on his guard, post, or other duty, shall be dismissed from the service. Any soldier who so offends shall suffer such corporal punishment as a Court Martial may direct."

The Mrs. R. B. HAYES Temperance Society, adopted resolutions indorsing the President's order relative to the magnitude of the evil which the crime of drunkenness is likely to produce in the public service, and also his sentiments that persons so addicted cannot be trusted in office, and thanking the President for the bold stand he has taken in this direction.

A GREAT many people turn up eyes of incredulity, perhaps the most, whenever allusion is made to the fact that prayers may be answered. Probably most of these scoffers are those who pray to be seen or heard, pray little, if at all, or with total lack of sincerity and faith. But here is what a business man said lately, in the Fulton street prayer meeting:

"I have been a pretty frequent attendant at this meeting since it started, but there is one incident in my business career that I have never yet mentioned, and which I tell to-day for the encouragement of business men present who may be in trouble. Just ten years ago I had an engagement to make good, amounting to three hundred and fifty dollars. As a Christian business man, my integrity was at a stake if that was not made good. I had not the means: however, to meet it, and in my dilemma I committed the matter to God. Affairs went on thus until the very day on which the money was due. I still cast my care upon God, and I begged him to help me, and having committed the matter to him I felt at peace. In this spirit I went to my office. During the morning a gentleman came in and looked at my goods. He had purchased *of me before, but did not seem inclined to* do so on this occasion, nor did I feel like pressing him; but as he went out he turned to me, and drawing from his pocket, said: 'I will leave this with you, as I may lose it, and I shall want goods some time.' I took it, and found it to be a *draft for three hundred and fifty dollars*, just the amount I so much needed, and undoubtedly the Lord's answer to my prayer. Since then I have more implicitly than ever, as a business, put my trust in God."

THE heavy storm in the midst of which the unfortunate *Huron* went ashore on the North Carolina coast was very severe in Virginia as well. The Dan River, the James, the Potomic, the Shenandoah, all the smaller streams which rise among the Alleghanies and the hills of the Blue Ridge and the Shenandoahs, rose with great rapidity during the night of Saturday and Sunday. At Harper's Ferry, the rise was five feet in about seven hours. At Danville, on the Dan River, the highest point yet known was reached, and the destruction of property was very great. At Lynchburg, on the James, all the bridges were washed away, and the banks of the James River and Kanawha Canal were overflowed and broken down. The damage to property has been very great in Richmond, but fortunately no lives are reported as lost. The flood has been greater and more sudden than the one which in 1870 inflicted such severe losses, and which at that time was regarded as the most disastrous ever known.

THE estate of the late HEINRICH WEINER, Philadelphia's "Mortgage Prince," is found to foot up $1,500,000. He came to America when a boy, and made his first business venture in importing lace and ribbons in a small way from Switzerland. By stinting himself and saving every penny not required in his business, which he immediately invested in mortgages, he accumulated his vast fortune. He wore one coat and a little sugar-loaf hat for over ten years steadily, and always carried his lunch to his place of business in a plate slung over his arm. He was scrupulously exact in all his dealing and when, after his death, the auditor called upon all those having claims against him to present them at once, there is not a single response. Up to the day of his death, in 1875, he refused to take seven per cent. interest, when the law allowed only six.

IT is stated that this State did a good thing for its finances, when it purchased, for use as a site for a new insane asylum, a large farm in Warren county. When purchased the property was considered to be outside of the oil belt, but about a year ago oil was found on it. Since that time a number of wells have been put down, the property has more than doubled its value, and the Commonwealth is deriving a handsome income from the royalty paid by oil producers. Only a few days ago a two hundred barrel well was struck on the farm, and a third of the yield from this spouter goes into the State Treasury.

RESUMPTION.

If there are honest persons who still believe it will be im[illegible] to resume specie payment [illegible] masterly speech of Gen. GARFIELD delivered in the House of Representatives last week. He defended the resumption act, and explained why France needs more currency than America, and advocated her policy in resuming specie payments. He explained that the distress in England after 1822 was not due to resumption, but to the Corn Laws. He argued that the creditors of the nation are the poor men, and backward steps now would be unjust to them. He claimed that resumption would not be contraction, and closed his great speech in the following language:

WHAT IS WANTED.

Gentlemen, you want not only a national, but an international currency. Let me state one fact which, I think, commends itself to every man's mind. The foreign trade of the country, its exports and imports, amounts to about $1,500,000,000 in value, and every dollar of that trade must be transacted in coin. We cannot help ourselves. Every dollar of the exports we send abroad we sell in coin. Every dollar of imports we buy we buy in coin. We must translate the prices in our currency into coin. We must use coin in every foreign transaction, and every fluctuation in the value of the greenback between itself and coin falls upon us and not upon the countries with which we trade; and, therefore, the entire commercial world of America demands that the international and national value of our money shall be one, so that what a dollar is in Ohio shall be a dollar the world over. Our money must be international as well as national unless you wish to isolate this country, and have no trade or commerce on the sea.

THE GREENBACK DOLLAR.

The trouble with our greenback dollar is this: It has two distinct functions, one a purchasing power and the other a debt-paying power. As a debt-paying power it is equal to one hundred cents. That is, to pay an old debt, a greenback dollar will by law discharge one hundred cents of debt; but no law can give it purchasing power in the general markets of the world, unless it represents a known standard of coin value. Now what we want is that these two qualities of our greenback dollar shall be made equal, its debt-paying power and its general purchasing power. When you have made these two things equal, you have got a good representative of value. We who defend the resumption act propose not to destroy the greenback, but to dignify it, to glorify it. The law that we defend does not destroy it, it simply reduces its volume to $300,000,000, and it makes the greenback convertible into coin, but it does not destroy and cancel it.

AMBIGUITY.

Now I admit that the law is not entirely free from ambiguity; but the Secretary of the Treasury, who has the execution of the law, declares that Section 3,579 of the Revised Statutes is in full force, viz: that the whole amount of treasury notes returned to the treasury shall be issued again, except that the resumption act cuts that amount down to $300,000,000. Now, although I do not believe in keeping greenbacks as a permanent currency in the United States, although I do not myself believe in this government becoming a banker, yet I am willing for one, that in order to prevent the check of business which gentlemen fear, the $300,000,000 of the greenbacks shall be allowed to remain in circulation as long as the wants of trade show manifestly they are needed. Now, is that much contraction? Is it contraction at all? Why, gentlemen, when you have brought your greenback up to 2½ cents more in value than you will have $200,000,000 of gold coin ready to flow into your circulation that cannot circulate until greenbacks are brought up to par, and when you have brought them up to par you will have a *flood*, if you please to call it so, of $200,000,000 of gold coin. Those who are afraid of contraction, may look at that and answer it.

NATURE OF THE STRUGGLE.

Summing it all in a word, it is this: The struggle now pending in this House, is, on the one hand, to make the greenback better; on the other, to make it worse. The resumption act is making it better every day. Repeal that act, and you make it infinitely worse. In the name of every man who wants his own when he has earned it, I demand that we do not make the earned wages of the poor man to shrivel in his hands, and to shrink away after he has earned it, but that his money shall be made better and better until the plow-holder's money shall be as good as the bond-holder's money; until our standard is one. We are bound on three great grounds to maintain the resumption of specie payments. First, because the public faith demands it. Secondly, because all the great business interests of the country demand it; and thirdly because our future prosperity requires a solid, permanent basis on which confidence can again plant its feet, and the business of the country revive. The elements are all in our favor now. The Secretary of the Treasury tells us in his report, laid upon our table this morning, that he has $66,000,000 of gold coin, unpledged for any other purpose, waiting as reserve for the day of resumption; further, that at the rate of $5,000,000 a month he is adding to that stock; and, furthermore, the balance of trade is now in our favor to the extent of almost $200,000,000 a year. All the elements are with us. Exchange flows this way. Our harvests have been bountiful. The nation is on the return wave of prosperity. Everywhere business is reviving, and there is no danger except from the Congress of the United States. Here is the storm center. Here is the point of peril. If we can pass that point, and not commit ourselves to the dangerous act now threatened, we shall see ourselves safe and resumption complete.

A COMPARISON.

Gentlemen think there is danger that the people will rush in, will deliver up all their greenbacks and get the gold, if the law should permit it. Let us see. Remember how slow they have been in giving up their scrip. Suppose that a farmer in one of your Eastern States sell his farm for $10,000. He wants to remove to the great West. He gets ten greenbacks of the denomination of $1,000 each. This is easy to carry. He can put it in his vest pocket. Do you think that as a mere matter of convenience in business he will go to the Assistant Treasurer in New York and get for those greenbacks forty pounds weight in gold coin to carry in his pockets, or, if the silver dollar should be restored, 640 pounds of silver? No, gentlemen, the moment your greenback is equal to gold it is better than gold, for it is more convenient, and as long as the people desire it to be in circulation, so long it may be until the business of the country demands its removal.

HIS POSITION.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if any of the amendments proposes any measure to make the resumption act more safe, more certain, more careful to the interests of the country, I will cheerfully join my friends in voting for it; but anything that takes back the promises, anything that gives up what we have gained, anything that sets us afloat in the wild waves from which we have so nearly escaped, I will oppose, if it should cost me all the political future that can be offered any American.

THERE are 1,721,464 square miles of United States real estate, that have never been surveyed. That is to say, there are 141,736,910 acres of the public domain which Uncle Sam has not even thought of giving away or selling. The unsurveyed lands spoken of above comprise nearly half our territory.

ANOTHER deficiency bill is wanted immediately. The Fishery Commission has brought us in debt to Great Britain to the amount of $5,500,000.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT SEA.

Wreck of a U. S. V[illegible]—100 Lives Lost!

NORFOLK, VA., November 24.—In[illegible] was received to-day that the United States steamer Huron, [illegible] a crew of one hundred and [illegible] went ashore this morning about one o'clock off life saving station No. 7, near Oregon inlet, on the North Carolina coast, and was fast going to pieces. The wrecking steamer Resolute was dispatched by the Baker brothers to her assistance.

As soon as the news of the disaster reached the headquarters of the North Atlantic squadron in Hampton Roads, Rear Admiral Trenchard sent the United States steamer Swatara and the tug Fortune to render all assistance possible.

Later information leaves no hope of saving the vessel. She has gone to pieces under the fierce assaults of an unusually heavy sea and many bodies have been washed ashore. Thirty persons were saved.

The Huron left Fortress Monroe yesterday on a cruise to Havana and the West Indies.

The storm signals have been flying for three days, and it is thought strange that the warning should have been disregarded. There was a fierce storm raging all last night along the coast, the wind blowing at the rate of of seventy miles an hour.

The theory of those well acquainted with the coast is that the Huron got caught in the height of the gale, and while trying to hold on, head to the wind, her machinery gave way, her sails were useless, and she drifted ashore. It appears that there was no assistance rendered from the shore, the life saving station not having been manned.

Cause thick weather, fresh gale directly on shore; fore and aft sails, set reef foresail and mainsail carried away; jib stay bent; and the fore-storm stay sail was struck between one and half past one in the morning. The boats were washed from the boat's davits, leeward. The first cutter was swamped about ten minutes later. Lieutenant Palmer was drowned about the same time the captain was. The living saved themselves by swimming ashore. No aid was obtained from shore except when near the beach. The men-of-war Powhattan and Swatara and the brig Fortune are anchored abrest of the wreck. Flag communication opened with them through the steamer D. and J. Baker. No assistance can be rendered from the steamer, as the surf is still heavy.

The United States steamer Huron was one of the eight sloops of war authorized by act of congress, approved February 16, 1873, all of which have already been launched. Her frame was laid September 3, 1873, under the supervision of contractor John W. Easby. Her dimensions were as follows: Length over all, 213 feet; length of deck, 191 feet; depth of hole, 18 feet, and she was of about 650 tons register. Her battery consisted of one eleven inch pivot gun, four nine inch broadside guns and one sixty pounder rifle. She was built at the Norfolk navy yard and launched on March 8, 1875, being the first vessel launched from that yard since the close of the war. She was bark rigged, had back acting compound screw engine of 800 horse power, and was one of the handsomest corvettes in the service.

On March 18, 1877, she sailed from Port Royal, South Carolina, on a scientific cruise in the West Indies and on the Spanish main, having been ordered to Port Spain, island of Trindad, where her special work was commenced. This was the carrying of chronometic differences of longitude from that point along the northern coast of South America as far as Aspinwall, and the preparation of sailing directions for entering the various ports she visited. During the trip she visited all the important ports on the northern and eastern coasts of South America. For this work she carried a complete and valuable array of apparatus. She returned from this cruise in August, arriving at Philadelphia on the 17th of that month. After remaining at this port a short time she sailed south again, and was in Hampton Roads of Fortress Monroe, on the 20th instant. She sailed thence for Havana yesterday morning.

The North Carolina coast, upon which the Huron was wrecked, is one of the most dangerous of any along the Atlantic seaboard. The coast line begins at Little River inlet, on the borders of South Carolina, and runs nearly east to Cape Fear, thence northeast to Cape Lookout, thence in the same general direction to Cape Hatteras, and thence north to the Virginia line a distance of nearly 400 miles. Along this whole stretch of coast, there are sandy, barren desert islands, from half a mile to two miles in width, separated by numerous inlets, few of which are navigable. From these islands shoals extend far into the sea, rendering the navigation of the coast exceedingly dangerous. Narrow, shallow lagoons, filled with constantly changing sand bars, extend all along the coast south of Cape Lookout, between the mainland and the "Sand Islands."

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. EDITOR:—I see by the articles in the *Argus*, *Republican* and *Journal*, that there is a nervousness on the part of the editors; they seem to be anxious to have the people believe that they are in favor of a county poor house. Of course it it comes with a bad grace after the course they pursued in the late contest, in which the two first named papers teemed with falsehood and abuse from week to week in regard to the property as well as persons, actuated by no higher motive than political hate or private malice.

Having been mainly instrumental in defeating this humane proposition before the people, they seek now to make some show of their humanity, and pretend to be anxious for a poor house and propose that somebody shall advertise, (in their papers of course, and pay them about five dollars); for four weeks next preceding the first of January, 1878, for a special law for Bradford County. All I have to say on this point, is that if these gentlemen want a special law passed at the next session of the Legislature, let them give the required notice and sign it, and then go to work and draw up a bill to accomplish the object they pretend to be so anxious about, and as all our members and Senator are in favor of a county poor house no doubt it can be passed, and then these gentlemen can fight another battle against the paupers in the county, and no doubt gain great glory, and perhaps some cash.

VOTER.

TERRYTOWN.—MR. EDITOR: We have always been a believer in the science of Phrenology. The study of human nature in its different phases presents to the sensible mind an interesting subject. Human character may be studied in various ways, but we deem him best qualified to judge of character who thoroughly understands the science of Phrenology. Of course this science, like all other sciences, has its pretended votaries, men who actually know nothing of its true merits, and their ignorance on the subject has done much to injure Phrenology as a science, and yet we believe it is steadily gaining ground and favor among intelligent people. Many able men [illegible] lecture field devoting their time and talents to this [illegible] J. Hopkins [illegible] county. [illegible] lecture, and [illegible] it instructing and [illegible] fair speaker [illegible] his business as a student of Nature. He reads human character as people read a book, the leaves of which are before them, and deducts his suppositions to absolute correctness. We would say in our conclusion that the people of those vicinities the Professor may visit, will find it to their benefit to extend him a hearty welcome in return for which they will find themselves amply repaid. ***

Nov. 26, 1877.

STATE NEWS

ROBERT CROSSLEY, of Mansfield, Tioga County, has 16,000 heads of cabbage.

HON. D. B. STRANG has sold his interest in the Drug Store at Westfield.

EPIZOOTIC is prevailing among the horses in some portions of Tioga County.

OVER 300 cases was argued at the recent session of the supreme court.

ABOUT $10,000 were expended in the trial of the Reading riot case by the county of Berks.

A SEVEN year old boy in Sulivan county placed powder into a bottle and set fire to it. The lad was seriously injured.

JOHN H. NISSLEY, deputy treasurer of Dauphin County, has been missing for several days. His accounts are all right.

THE School Directors of Bloomsburg have placed Mason & Hamlin organs in all the schools of the town.

THE *Agitator* says the oil borers at Blossburg struck first sand at a depth of 210 feet.

THE State Supreme Court which has had a rather extended session at Pittsburg, adjourned last week.

WILLIAM BRADEN, of Titusville, is the victim of one of those too-frequently-occuring gunning accidents.

MRS. MCCLURE, wife of Col. MCCLURE died in Philadelphia on Saturday last, from an attack of neuralgia of the heart.

SCRANTON is in a bad way. The gas supply to the city has been cut off because the bills were not paid, and now it is threatened to stop the water supply.

A MEETING is soon to be held at Meadville to advance a project to build a railroad from that town to the western coal fields.

A PARTY of four from Easton killed three bears recently. Before being captured the bears whipped three dogs which had pursued them.

HON. BENJAMIN PATTON, who thirty years ago was president judge of the common pleas court of Allegheny county was tendered a dinner on Saturday by the members of the Pittsburg bar.

JOSEPH A. SIBLEY, aged forty-two years, was discharged from employment in a grocery store in Philadelphia and the same day, in despair, committed suicide with laudanum.

THERE are six families in West Middletown Allegheny county, that can march out 68 children on dress prade. The smallest family contains 10, and the largest 15 children.

PARKER City has provided for its indebtedness with bonds of the denomination of $100 each, which mature in six years and bear 6 per cent. interest payable semi-annually.

THE assessed valuation of real estate in Philadelphia this year is $577,548,328, a falling off of $15,765,204 from last year, and the total valuation of property subject to municipal tax $586,988,097, which is $16,080,435 less than last year.

C. MARTIN STEELE, a saloon keeper of Wilkes-Barre, has been appointed commercial agent for the United States at Moscow, Russia, the Scranton *Republican* says through the efforts of Congressman H. B. Wright.

A PHILADELPHIA druggist is on trial for manslaughter, in having killed a young woman by a "mistake." He poured out castor-oil for her use, and then, intending to give a flavoring extract, added muriatic acid.

MAYOR STOKLEY was assaulted on the street one day last week, by a young man whose news stand the Mayor had caused to be removed from the sidewalk. The Mayor seized his assailant and handed him over to the police.

THREE young men of Charlestown township, Tioga County, were arrested and taken before Justice Donaldson for disturbing a meeting recently. They were held to bail, and will probably learn something before they get out of the clutches of the law.

JUDGE HANDLEY disposed of 300 cases on the argument list in the Wilkesbarre Court, 100 certiorari cases and 10 criminal trials during last week, besides the usual routine of business which falls to the lot of the Judge sitting on the bench during the session of the Court.

TEN Commanderies of the Order of Universal Brotherhood are said to have been instituted in the central part of the State during the past two weeks. A Grand Commandery for Pennsylvania will be organized in January next. It is probable that Altoona will be the point selected for the State convention.

ON Thursday last an opinion was rendered in the supreme court ousting the sheriff of Butler county for corruptly using money to secure his election. The case was on a demurer, but an application was made in supreme court for a reargument of the case on its merits. Chief Justice Agnew, on application, issued the order staying the order of the court ousting the sheriff, and the matter will come up before the court again in January in Philadelphia.

THE Scranton papers state that at about half-past ten o'clock on Thursday morning a terrific explosion of gas occured at Jermyn's mines at Green Ridge, by which seven persons were injured. This mine appears to be in a basin unusually prolific of "blowers" of gas, and much trouble is continually experienced therefrom. The explosion Thursday morning is supposed to have been caused by the gas igniting from a blast in one of the chambers nearly under Hon Geo. Sanderson's house, and swept the mines for many hundred feet.

A Valuable Medicine.—The reports from all parts of the country confirm the statements that Dr. Gage's great vegetable remedy called "MEDICAL WONDER" is having an immense sale by all druggists. The proprietors do not expend enormous sums for flaming advertisements, but prefer to let the medicine advertise itself by sending to Druggists throughout the country, *sample bottles for trial*, at a cost of many thousand dollars, that invalids may test its merits before purchasing a large size. No person suffering with Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Liver or Kidney complaints Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Scrofulous Humors, Spinal diseases, Weakness of Male or Female, or General Nervous Prostration of either sex can take this remarkable medicine, without soon seeing its good effects. Go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for 15 cents, and try it, or a large size for $1.00. It has cured where all other remedies had failed. Sold in Towanda at DR. H. C. PORTER's Drug Store.—eow.

Markets.

TOWANDA MARKETS.

REPORTED BY STEVENS & LONG,
General dealers in Groceries and Produce, Patton's Block, corner Main and Bridge Streets.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1877.

	WHOLESALE.	RETAIL.
Flour per bbl		$ 7.50 @ 8.50
" " sack		2 00 @ 2 25
Corn Meal per 100 lbs		1.50
Chop Feed		1 50
Wheat per bush	1 25 @ 1 40	
Corn, " "	56 @	75
Rye, " "	56	70
Oats, " "	30	35 40
Buckwheat, "	30 @	
Clover seed, medium		7 00
" " pea vine		
Timothy, western		2 00
Beans, 62 lbs	1 00 @ 1 75	
Pork, mess	18 00	10c lbs
Hams	10 @ 11	12 12½
Butter, tubs	18 @ 25	20 27
" rolls	18 @ 20	22 25
Eggs, fresh	20 @ 22	24
Cheese	14½	16
Green apples, bush	10 @ 60	50 @ 80
Dried " per lb	@ 5	
" Raspberries	18	20 @ 25
" Blackberries		
" Peaches	@	20 @ 25
Potatoes, per bushel	@ 25 30	35
Onions, " "	50	@ 75
Beeswax	25	

CORRECTED BY DAYTON & BRO.

Hides	$ 05 @ $ 06	
Veals skins	08 @ 10	
Deacons	20 @ 40	
Sheep pelts	75 @ 1 00	
Tallow	06 @ 07	
Wool, washed	32 @ 34	
" unwashed	20 @ 23	

New Advertisements.

POWELL & CO.
OFFER
—THIS WEEK—
A LARGE LINE OF
QUILLED, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED MUSLIN
UNDER GARMENTS
FOR
LADIES' WEAR!
AT
VERY LOW PRICES!
TO WHICH THEY INVITE
SPECIAL ATTENTION.
ALSO A
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
MENS' SHIRTS!
MADE IN THE
BEST MANNER
FROM
WAMSUTTA MUSLIN
AND THE
FINEST LINEN!
—AT—
ONE DOLLAR EACH!
GUARANTEED
TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

Furniture.

ONE HUNDRED
THOUSAND
DOLLARS
WORTH OF FURNITURE
TO BE SOLD IN
THE NEXT NINETY DAYS!

In order to reduce our Stock before the close of the year, we have decided to offer our
LARGE STOCK OF GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH,
DURING THE NEXT NINETY DAYS!

YOU WILL FIND A
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
WALNUT, CHESTNUT, ASH AND ENNAMELED CHAMBER SUITS,
IN EASTLAKE, FRENCH, GOTHIC AND MODERN STYLE.

PARLOR SUITS
IN HAIR CLOTH, TERY SATIN AND PLUSH

CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, STANDS, BUREAUS, MATRESSES, SPRING BEDS, LOOKING GLASSES, &C.,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE
SOLD WAY DOWN FOR
CASH ONLY BY THE
MANUFACTURERS.

CALL AT THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT OF
J. O. FROST'S SONS,
MAIN STREET.
Oct. 12-77-3m.

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.

J. L. Kent.

SOMETHING NEW.
J. L. KENT
Has just received his Fall Stock of
GOODS, BLACK CASHMERES
VERY CHEAP.
I have a great variety of Black Goods, everything that is kept in a first class house.
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS
My stock is very large, and cheaper than known for fifteen years. No lady should buy a silk dress without first calling at
J. L. KENT'S.
A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND GENTS UNDERWEAR JUST RECEIVED.
FLANNELS
OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION
Color and grade just opened.
A FULL LINE OF
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
Under the supervision of
HARRIS THE TAILOR.
Just received a large stock of Notions, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls, Skirts, etc., etc., in great variety.
J. L. KENT.
TOWANDA, PA
Towanda, March 28, 1877.

TOWANDA MUSIC EMPORIUM!
Cor. Main and Pine-sts.
HOLMES & PASSAGE,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in all kinds of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AND
SHEET MUSIC,
Invite the public to an examination of their establishment.

The celebrated
MATHUSHEK PIANO
Continues to be the favorite with Musicians, and well sustains the high reputation earned. It is not necessary to go into any extended description of the instrument, as its merits will be apparent to all on examination.

We also have the agency for
GEORGE WOODS & CO.'S
PARLOR & VESTRY ORGANS.
These instruments are celebrated the world over for their remarkably pure and brilliant
QUALITY OF TONE!
Which is owing to their famous Combination Solo Stops: Aeoline, Vox Humana, Piano, all of which are separate and additional sets of Reeds and Bars, so arranged as to admit of an almost endless variety of orchestral effects and beautiful combinations.
THEIR EXTRAORDINARY POWER,
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
AND THORO' CONSTRUCTION AND FINISH.
Among the many Patents owned and used by the above firm, are
SEPARATE SOLO SETS,
WOODS' OCTAVE COUPLER,
IMPROVED VALVES,
PATENT CASES,
PIANO ATTACHMENT,
AND BELLOWS.
We offer all our instruments at the lowest figures, and guarantee them just as represented. Don't be deceived by traveling agents, but come directly to headquarters, where you are sure of getting just what you bargain for.
HOLMES & PASSAGE.
Towanda, March 8, 1877.