STATE NEWS.

They have a two tailed rabbit in Phœnixville.

The Murphy fever is spreading over Bucks county.

Pittsburg has four professional musicians who are blind.

Berks county raised $20,000 worth of tobacco last year.

The indebtedness of Pittsburg churches is estimated at $250,000.

The Lancaster Watch Company's products bid fair to occupy a front rank among American time keepers.

Harrisburg bankers are considerig the propriety of refusing deposits of silver coin in sums greater than five dollars.

Gill, the missing Pittsburg lawyer, left behind him fifty-five creditors, whom he owes $300,000.

John Neal, of Allegheny county, was shot for a pheasant by his brother. The injuries are not dangerous.

There are about 1,000 oil wells in the Bradford district, with the production o about 6,000 barrels a day.

The Easton lock-works, closed for a month passed, resumed operations Monday.

The Pittsburg Chain and Car-link Company shipped several tons of their ha is to St. Louis lately.

The New Brighton Novelty Works have received an order from London, England, for hose-jacks.

The colored men in the borough of South Chester are trying to establish a library, reading room and debating society.

The Pennsylvania Diamond Drill Company at Pottsville has ordered from the British government for drills to be shipped to Australia.

The dead body of Ann Deckert, of Reading, was drowned in the canal at the foot of Penn street and now the city has been ordered to pay her $1,750.

A man named Probst, who was at one time worth $35,000, was recently arrested at Catawissa for robbing a man of $108. Whisky did it.

The "Big Injun" oil well in the Bullskin district, which at first produced 3,800 barrels a day, now flows only about forty barrels.

The Lewisburg college societies recently elected Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, commencement orator, and Prof. D. J. Dill, poet. Both gentlemen have accepted.

The grand Jury of Delaware county have found the jail overcrowded, and con. ur in the recommendation of previous juries that additional accommodations be provided.

A considerable number of business and private houses have been and are being erected in Meadville, Crawford county, the present year than during any previous year of its history.

Jacob Washalinski was sentenced last week at Sunbury to sixteen months' imprisonment for malicious mischief in placing obstructions on the Phila. & Erie R. R.

The other day Miss Harriet Lyon, of Beaver, received through the post office a sum of money which included the interest for thirty years on a sum stolen from her thirty years ago.

Four of the six new oil wells completed in the Warren field during November were duster holes. The other wo together flow fifteen barrels. The daily production of this district is 400 barrels.

The first order for 600 tons of rails for the new Brazilian railroad has been forwarded. It is understood they will be manufactured at the Philadelphia & Reading rail road rolling mill at reading.

The large amount of freight being transported over the several railroads leading out of Philadelphia is an encouraging sign of the restoration of business.

A Descendent of Major General Richard Butler, one of Washington's most trusted companions in the revolutionary war is living at Uniontown, Fayette county. She is ninety-five years old, and until recently enjoyed good health.

A judgment for $16,474 against John W. Young, son of the late Mormon Prophet, has been obtained by the first National Bank of Marsh Chunk. Among the property levied on is the Salt Lake Mesquite.

A very large number of signers to the Reading Saving Bank bankruptcy petition on Wednesday was the Hon. Warren J. Woodward, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for himself, wife, and daughter.

Easton is in the midst of a temperance revival. Nightly meetings are held in the different churches, and an unusual interest is manifested. Rev. D. C. Babcock, agent of the National Temperance Society, delivers an address at each meeting.

Mrs. Mitchell, residing near Gibralter, below Reading, who recently vomited a lizard from her stomach in Markley's drug store, Reading, emitted two more a short time since, making nine which have been ejected from her stomach during the past few years.

Ten passenger coaches and seventeen hundred and seventy-one freight cars were turned out at the Altoona shops between January 1 and October 31 of this year. During the same period nine thousand, seven hundred and twenty-three cars were repaired.

Casper Taylor, colored aged 90 years a resident of West Chester, is dead. He was a slave of Lewis Washington, near Harper's Ferry at the time of John Brown's insurrection, and was one of his escripts immediately after the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation he went to West Chester and resided there until his death.

Bethlehem is enlivened by "town and gown fights," in which students at the Lehigh University and boys of the town participate. The last set to eventuated on Friday, when a heavy "Pennsylvania Dutchman" won enduring laurels by badly thrashing a collegian.

The Reading *Eagle*, in an editorial article headed "What we Have," gives the following interesting statistics, showing the growth of that city: "The city of Reading contains, at the present time, a population of at least forty thousand people. In 1750 there was only one house in Reading; 1752 there were one hundred and thirty dwellings and three hundred and seventy-eight persons. In 1806 the population reached twenty-five hundred. In 1847 the old town of Reading was by an act of Assembly incorporated into a city. The census of 1850 gave the city a population of fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, that of 1860, twenty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-two, and the last national census, 1870 gave us thirty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-two. In 1876 there was a close private census taken of the city, which gave to it a population of forty thousand one hundred and nine. Large tracts of land adjoining the city on all sides have been cut up into building lots within the past year, and when the tide of prosperity once more sets in with earnest force over this country, which all the signs indicate, Reading will in a very short time reach a population of fifty thousand.

The Lancaster *Express* prints the following strange story. The case of Frederick Fletterer, Jr., which came up before the Board of Pardons, was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. This is a peculiar case, and a brief review will bear repetition. Fletterer was convicted in our court three years ago for bastardy and bastardy. He was able to pay the usual fine, costs &c. He was removed to jail. Proceedings were subsequently had looking to his release under the insolvent act, but unfortunately the petition for the discharge of the prisoner was presented to the court, accordingly refused to order his release. At the next another petition was filed, but the court ruled that after the presentation of petition under the insolvent act a future petition could not be legally recognized. Application was then made to the County Commissioners for redress but they declined to remit the fine and costs.

An appeal was then made to the Board of Pardons, and the case was argued on Tuesday. The Board dismissed the application on the ground that as Fletterer had never been sentenced to imprisonment they could not help him out of the difficulty. The prisoner can obtain no relief even from the Governor, as his power is confined, independently of the action of the Board of Pardons, to a remission of fines, not of costs. The only remedy the prisoner has is a cancellation of his indebtedness by the Commissioners or his friends. Unless this is effected, he will probably have to serve for life.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Dec. 13, 1877.

Eustis was sworn in as Senator from Louisiana on Monday.

The Russians have gained another important victory over the Turks, and mediation is again discussed by some of the European powers.

The motion to quash the indictment against Morton, the Philadelphia forger, having been denied, he will be brought to trial.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says that there is talk of a new coal combination, but it does not think it probable that it can be effected. Mr. Gowen's plan, it says, is for either a committee or a single agent to take all the coal, pool it, and make account to each company for its share of the proceeds, the companies to bind themselves by agreement secured by collaterals to a strict observance of their contract.

The Bucks County *Intelligencer*, one of the ablest and most influential papers in the State, endorses the movement to place Hon. G. A. Grow on the Republican ticket for Governor next fall. It must be highly gratifying to Mr. Grow, and it certainly is to us to have the such a paper. Here is what the *Intelligencer* says:

"Among the gentlemen whose names have been suggest for the next Governor of Pennsylvania is Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna County. It is not necessary to tell any Republican of mature years who Mr. Grow is, for he was a member of Congress and Speaker of the House of Representatives in the early days of the Southern rebellion, when the ability of every man in public station was put to the most searching test. He met the emergency of those trying times most successfully; and though he has not since been so prominent in political life he still possesses the traits of honesty and firmness of purpose which then distinguished him. We do not know that any concerted movement is to be made in behalf of Mr. Grow in connection with the Governorship, but we have no doubt that he is the sort of man with whom a most energetic and successful campaign could be made next year."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 3d inst says: "The schooner Leo arrived yesterday from Alaska, having left Kodiak on the 7th of October. F. M. Smith, Jr., of the house of Falkner, Bell & Co., who came as a passenger, reports that on the 26th of October, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, a severe shock of earthquake was experienced, continuing about 10 seconds. Mr. Smith and the Captain were at dinner at the time, and the impression for the moment was that the vessel had struck, the effect being as if her keel was dragging over a reef, and she shook violently. The phenomenon was noted in latitude 43° 13' north, longitude 128° west, the vessel being between 300 and 400 miles from land. Mr. Smith also gives the particulars of a brisk fight which occured several months ago at Cape Prince of Wales, Behring Straits, between the crew of a whaling brig from Honolulu and the natives, of which no previous account had reached here. While the brig was lying near shore the Indians, headed by a chief, boarded her and made a demand for liquor. This not being complied with, an attack was made on the crew, the chief throttling the Captain of the brig and giving him a lively tussle for a time. The Captain and crew finally succeeded in reaching the cabin, where arms were at hand, and the result of the fight was the killing of 15 of the Indians. None of the crew were seriously injured. The Leo spoke the brig on which the fight occured on her passage down."

The Akron (Ohio) *Beacon* has received the following private letter from a resident of Minnesota giving an account of a wonderful deliverance from grasshoppers: "We in this region have passed from extreme depression in the Spring to high rejoicing in the Fall. One year ago the grasshoppers had deposited their eggs over a region of some 400 miles north and south, and from the Rocky Mountains to near the Mississippi River in this State, and in many sections, they had prevailed for four years. General gloom had settled over the people. There was a turning unto the Lord on the part of God's people. Urgent requests were presented to the Governor of Minnesota, and in the Spring a day of humiliation and prayer was appointed by him, and pretty generally observed, not only by Christians, but by many who did not claim that character, for all confessed that the case was beyond the control of man. On the evening of that day a cold rain set in, and bad weather continued some eight or ten days, which no doubt killed a good many, but the multitudes were so great that those thus killed made no preceptible impression. They hatched, and I saw them so thick that in spots there were certainly an inch deep of young hoppers. They continued with us until they matured—full size and full winged—and did not destroy the crops, a thing unheard of before, and then flew away; and if they did not stop in the ocean, the wonder is where did they go? For three weeks the sky, in looking nearly toward the sun, was white with them, like the sun shining on feathering flakes of falling snow."

Gold closed Tuesday at 102¼

PAYING REBEL CLAIMS.

That the fears entertained and expressed during the last campaign in regard to the designs of the rebels on the public treasury, were well founded is already being demonstrated. A proposition has been submitted to the House to take from the War Department certain claims for damages which are suspended there for want of proof of loyalty, and have them submitted to a special committee, selected by a Democratic Speaker. The rebel archives now in possession of the War Department have been the means of establishing the disloyalty of many claimants, but with a committee made up of Southern members, such evidence would not militate against the parties presenting claims. The presumption that claimants for damages sustained at the hands of the Union Army during the war for the suppression of the rebellion were disloyal is based on a well-established principle of law, and one which has been sustained by the highest courts. While the people of the South were citizens of the United States, and subject to all the obligations imposed by the Constitution and the laws, they were, in consequence of the *de facto* Governments under which they lived, residents of a hostile country. The United States could not be held liable for injury caused to their property unless they were personally faithful to the National Government, and that they were so is an assumption contrary to the whole current of facts at that time. To pass a law declaring that the presumption of claimants' disloyalty, which has so long prevailed, and which is so strictly consistent with justice and reason, shall be reversed, is equivalent to enacting that the Government shall pay for nearly all damage which was done by the national armies in the South. It is not encouraging to see a proposition of this kind made in Congress at this time. The Democrats have the House in their hands; they are, to say the least, as strong as the Republicans in the Senate, and they confidently expect to control all branches of the Government in a short time. When that comes about the country has every reason to expect that a very serious raid will be organized on the Treasury, and only too much reason to fear that it will be successful.

A ROMANTIC WEDDING.

An exceedingly romantic wedding was solemnized yesterday afternoon at St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church. The bride was Mrs. Emma A. Moore, of Jackson, Miss., a pretty and accomplished widow of 23 or 24, and the groom Mr. John A. Mayo, a young merchant of Norfolk, Va., who is a widower. On saturday morning last Mrs. Moore arrived in this city and registered as a guest at Ford's Eutaw Hotel. She appeared to be expecting some one, and bore a look of disappointment during the morning. After dinner she requested a few moments conversation in the parlor with Capt. W. J. Wash, manager of the hotel. The Captain granted her request whereupon she confided to him the romantic story of her flight from friends in the extreme South, in order to marry the man she loved. She left Jackson, she related, under promise to meet in this city Mr. Mayo, who was to have joined her at the depot. She expected to reach the city on Thursday, but had been delayed by the recent freshet, and was terribly exercised in mind at the thought that her intended husband had returned to Norfolk. She had been obliged, she started to come on to Baltimore to be married to escape the importunities of a too ardent lover in Jackson. She had been engaged to the gentleman referred to in Jackson, and intended marrying him, but while at Saratoga last Summer she met Mr. Mayo, and both fell desperately in love. She left the gay watering-place pledged to her new love, and with the unpleasant task before her of breaking the news to the old one. When informed of her determination lover No 1 raved, vowed that she was false, and declared that she should marry no one but him. She at once determined upon her flight, and by a preconcerted arrangement with lover No. 2 agreed, to meet him in Baltimore. Capt. Wash expressed his sympathy for her when she had finished her romantic story, and promised to render her all the assistance in his power to find the missing bridegroom elect. Saturday afternoon and Sunday passed away, however without trace of him being discovered, and Mrs. Moore, in utter despair and thoroughly disappointed resolved to return to her home. Accordingly, she left the hotel yesterday morning, and at Camden Station as she was about stepping on the 9:20 train, the missing and long-looked-for lover made his appearence Explanation followed greetings and the happy pair returned to the hotel. Mr. Mayo, it appears had arrived in the city before his expectant bride, and had been constantly on the lookout for her, going to see the southern trains on the Baltimore and Ohio. Mrs. Moore had however come from Washington over the Balimore and Potomac Road, and thus missed him. At 5:30 o'clock the bridal couple stood in frunt of the chancel of St. Barnafas' Church, with only a few friends of the bridegroom and Capt. Wash present, and were made one by Rev. A. P. Stryker Rector of the church. The happy pair were driven from the church to the wharf, and left on the 9 o'clock steamer for Norfolk, their further residence.—*From the Baltimore Gazette, Dec. 4.*

Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock returned to Atlanta, Ga., last week, to stand his trial for the "cheating and swindling" alleged to have been committed by him while he was Governor. The case is to be called up this week, but the *Constitution* says that there is some doubt expressed as to whether it will reach a jury, as it is understood the defense have objections to urge that will, if sustained by the court, leave the State without grounds for prosecution and discharge the defendant.

At a meeting of the Union League in Philadelphia, on Monday evening, resolutions endorsing the President were adopted.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

The veteran editor and politician, Thurlow Weed having written a letter some time since in favor of making silver a legal tender, fears his position is not understood, and makes an explanation. We print the letter, not because we agree with Mr. Weed but simply as a matter of news. We have so often expressed our views on the subject that it is unneccessary to repeat them here.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune: I find myself unexpectedly stigmatised as an "Inflationist" and "Repudiator." I say unexpectedly, because, during considerably more than a half a century of journalism, my efforts were uniformly in favor of a sound currency and against repudiation. Conscious only of a desire to be useful, I can afford to be misunderstood, or even misrepresented, especially so while advocating a silver standard, the authorty for doing so being derived from the Constitution of the United States. Under that authority the Government has borrowed and paid thousands of millions of dollars in coin. No one questioned the money value of silver. It was equally precious with gold, until in 1873 it was secretly demonetized. A bill ostensibly intended to regulate the Government mints contained a clause demonetizing silver, but so cautiously drawn as to conceal its purpose. Nothing appears in the debate showing that any member of Congress was aware that a bill, apparently harmless, not only deprived the country of one-half its monetary power, but was in violation of the Constitution. The title of the law of 1873, as will be seen, furnished no intimation that it contained such a sweeping clause: "An act revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States." The conspirators, however, did not accomplish all they desired by the act of 1873. The following section found its way into the Revised Statutes, which were enacted in bulk in 1874:

The silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for any amount not exceeding $5 in any one payment.

The Chairman of the Committee, who submitted the report, assured the House that it contained nothing but what was found in the special and separate enactments of Congress. And yet there was nothing in any act of Congress giving the semblance of authority for the section above quoted. The double frauds were perpetrated without the knowledge of those who voted for them, and without attracting the attention of newspapers correspondents. Nor did the President, in approving the bills referred to, know or suspect that either struck a fatal blow at the interests of the country and the welfare of the people. In a letter written by Gen. Grant, dated Oct. 3, 1873, seven months after the passage of the law relating to mints, etc., he said:

I wonder that silver is not already coming into market to supply the deficiency to the circulating medium. * * Experience has proved that it takes about $40,000,000 of the fractional currency to make the small change necessary for the transaction of the business of the country. Silver will gradually take the place of this currency, and, further, will become the standard of values, which will be hoarded in a small way. I estimate that this will consume from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 in time, of this species of our circulating medium. * * * I confess to a desire to see a limited hoarding of money. But I want to see a hoarding of something that is a standard of value the world over. Silver is this. * * * Our mines are now producing almost unlimited amounts of silver, and it is becoming a question, "What shall we do with it?" I suggest here a solution which will answer for some years, to put it in circulation, keeping it there until it is fixed and then we will find other markets.

The President did not know that he had approved and signed a bill prohibiting the coinage of a currency he valued so highly? It was not until 1874, when the Code was adopted, that the coinage of subsidiary silver was authorized, and became a legal-tender for $5. And finally, when these frauds, perpetrated to keep gold at a premium for the benefit of boudholders, became known, no word of reprobation has been heard. The press, generally alert, vigilant, and outspeaking, has no word of condemnation against a conspiracy to cripple and oppress the industries and labor of the country. On the contary, our leading Eastern journals bitterly assail those who labor to restore to the country a money standard of which it was fraudulently deprived. We are stigmatized as silver inflationists for asking the Government to re-establish a financial basis under which the country and people were prosperous and happy for more than eighty years.

This question, stripped of sophistry and verbiage, presents a naked issue of capital against labor. Shylocks, ever rapacious, are struggling to "keep up the rate of usance." In maintaining the one standard—thus narrowing our specie basis one-half,—they will strengthen and perpetuate their advantages. There has been, as there must be, between the thousands who labor and the hundreds who enjoy the fruits of such labor, an irrepressible conflict. It is the duty of governments to see that the faces of those who labor are not held too closely to the grindstone.

The country is threatened, as is usual when capital takes an alarm, with the return of the bonds held abroad, should the holders be asked to receive their interest "in coin." If foreigners choose to return their bonds because we offer to pay them in the precise currency they agreed to receive, I do not see that either our character or our pockets would be injuriously affected. Foreigners, during our Cival War, "made haste slowly" in the purchase of our bonds. Nothing of friendship or patriotism was manifested. Capital, ever cautious, doubted and waited a long time in Germany, and still longer in England. Most of their investments were made when their bonds cost them but 50 cents on the dollar. They have been receiving their interest in gold, until it is proposed to pay it "in coin." If for this reason they choose to send home our bonds we can afford to receive them, having large amounts of money seeking profitable investments. Nor is this the only method of intimidation resorted to. We are told that if the money standards of the Constitution are restored, the Syndicate will suspend its negotiations. How far this threat will be carried remains to be seen. The Syndicate is not a benevolent institution. It will go on with its funding operations, or discontinue them, according to the interests of the parties concerned If, by a return of specie payments, upon a basis broad enough to meet the requirements of our commercial and manufacturing enterprises and industries, prosperity should follow resumption, the lamentations of bondholders at home and abroad would no longer be heard.

I perceive that Mr. William B. Dodge and Mr. A. A. Low, eminent alike as merchants and as citizens, were among the distinguished gentlemen who went to Washington to oppose the passage of the bill remonetizing silver. My respect for these highly intelligent gentlemen is so great that I should be gratified to learn whether doing their long and creditably commercial life, they were embarrassed in the acquisition of their large fortunes by the use of silver in common with gold as a standard? The experience of Mr. Low upon this question would derive a special importance from the circumstance that his commercial relations existed with nations whose currency was almost exclusively of silver. In their raid against silver, our Eastern bankers and journals find their strongest argument in the circumstance that the silver dollar is not worth even as much as the greenback dollar. None of them, however, seem to remember that the greenback has the protection of the Government, while silver was deprived of that protection by deception and fraud. When, by the repeal of the law of 1873, silver like gold, becomes a standard, the relative value of each will approximate—silver going up and gold coming down.

If, for any reason, a law restoring the financial policy of the Government under which the country enjoyed unparalleled prosperity to the disastrous hour that slavery sought the destruction of the Government and dismemberment of the Union, the responsibility and the consequences will rest upon the aggressive rapacious, uncompromising spirit of the worshipers of gold, supplemented, I am constrained to add, by the bulldozing course of the press.

T. W.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

London, December, 9, 1877.—A Russian official despatch dated Bogot says: "The battles of Mariana and Elena on the 4th inst. were more unfortunate for the Russians than at first reported. Fifty officers and 1,800 men were killed and wounded and eleven guns captured. Operations on the 6th., inst. were confined to driving the Turkish right, numbering 10,000 men, from Siataritza to Debrova. The Turkish left confronting Jakowitza numbers 3,000 men."

A despatch from Constantinople says:—"There is no further progress on either side in the operations at Kamarli."

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that the Russian loss between November 10 and November 17 was 3153 men. The total loss since the beginning of the war is 74,853 men.

The Governor of Kossova telegraphs to Constantinople that on December 5 Servian forces arrived at Yavor. Four Servion officials crossed the frontier to Sienica, demanded an explanation of the presence of Turkish troops there and demanded their withdrawal by twelve o'clock noon, December 6. There was also a disturbance and fighting on the 5th inst. between the Servian and Mussulman inhabitants of Sienica. A later despatch reaffirms the statement, saying that the Servians crossed the frontier at Yavor and erected fortifications on Ottoman territory.

Mehemet Ali has confided to Baker Pasha the command of a division.

A telegram from Constantinople says:—"News of the Servians crossing the frontier into Turkey turns out to be unfounded. The Porte received advices this evening dated Nisch yesterday, stating that all was quiet on the frontier. A portion of the Servian troops concentrated near the frontier have been withdrawn and the other portion dismissed to their homes."

The *Times*, in its war summary yesterday said:—Seleiman Pasha's success depended upon rapidity and energy. His best hope for breaking through the Russian line was to dash rapidly forward and take the enemy by surprise. He has hesitated, either on account of finding superior forces or stronger position than he expected in front of him, or because the milltary administration of his army could not stand the strain thrown upon it by rapid evolutions. Since an unsuccessful attack made against Prince Mirsky on Thursday, the Ottoman columns heading toward Tirnova seem to have made no movement of importance. Had they pushed forward boldly and grasped that important straegical point the Ottoman commander would have gained a central situation between General Radetzky, the Eighth army corps and the left wing of the Czarevitch, and could have seriously impeded and embarassed their movements for concentrations. His advancing forces seem, however, to have found the entrenchments of Jablovitza too formidable.

Time has been given, to the Russians, and now at least the whole of the Eighth and Eleventh corps, with some other detachments, mustering, probably, about thirty thousand men are at Tirnova. It is doubtful whether Suleman Pasha can hope to push these aside and preserve in his advances. From the Western Balkans there is no movement reported, and for the moment, it would seem that General Gourko has suspended operations till the result of Suleiman Pasha's offensive advance is ascertained. An uneasy feeling is becoming apparent here lest a settlement of the Eastern question unfavorable to England may be forced upon her by three Emperors's alliance.

The *Saturday Review* says;—As if for the purpose of provoking and defying opposition the organs of the Russian government state that in resentment for the unfriendly feeling attributed to England, the Emperor will not allow the English government to take part in the negotiations for peace. As at the time when the Berlin memorandum was tendered to the Powers for signature at forty-eight hours' notice that three imperial governments are to undertake alone the settlement of the Eastern question. Germany is for some mysterious reason more Russian than Russia herself, and it is true that Austra has hitherto sevvilely followed the lead of Germany.

It is not improbable that terms of peace will be settled independently of England, but, exclusion from the councils of Europe of a Power which has hitherto protected Turkey against a rapacious enemy will depend, not on the choice of the Russian government, but on the possible inability or unwillingness of England to interfere. The preposterous demand by Russia of a monopoly of the Black Sea and the Straits, qualified by the nominal admission of Turkey reduced to dependence on the conqueror, will not be seriously preferred either to England or any other Power.

The *Economist* says:—An English interest of the first order is imperilled by the government's present policy, namely—Military communication with India. An alliance with Turkey would be intelligible but impolitic. A second course possible to the government is to inform the Continental Powers that if the Eastern question must be settled now England has a paramount interest therein, and is ready to come into council with the other Powers and do her best to arrive at a conclusion which shall meet their views and ours. This course is both intelligible and politic. To do nothing is neither intelligible nor politic, but is, unhappily, the course the government seems at present resolved to take.

The only argument that can be alleged for it is, that if when the war is over it turns out that the Continental Powers have determined that Egypt shall become the property of France or Italy, or shall be made a neutralized State under the protection of a European guarantee, or retained by the Porte under paramount Russian influence, England may still seize Egypt by force. That is true. She may do so, and should things ever be allowed to come to that pass she will be bound to do so; but what would the government deserve if, having a vital national interest in their charge, they chose to protect it by war with its inevitable risks or by forcible annexation with that heritage of woe which forcible annexation usually brings with it, when they might have gained their end equally well by timely negotiations?"

A Constantinople despatch says: "The Turkish government has impressed the street car horses for the army."

LATER.

London, Dec. 10.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following despatches:

"Bucharest, Monday, Dec. 10.

After a severe engagement yesterday before Plevna Osman Pasha, who was wounded, surrendered unconditionally."

"The Turks of Plevna were dying of hunger and cold.

"There is joy here. Bucharest is covered with flags."

"Bucharest, Dec. 10—9:40 P. M.—Plevna is now in the hands of the Russo-Roumanian Armies."

"Osman Pasha attempted to break through in the direction of Winddin. He was attacked in front and rear, and was compelled to lay down his arms after a glorious struggle, in which he was seriously wounded. All with one voice praise his conduct.

London, Dec. 11.—The *Times* urges that the moment has now arrived when mediation between Russia and Turkey is possible, and it is to be hoped that the British Government will use all efforts to that effect.

PESTILENCE AT SEA.

Baltimore, December 8.—A terrible story of suffering and death at sea was reported here this afternoon by Captain Craig, of the brig Romance. He states that on the 15th of November, when off San Domingo, a three-masted schooner was observed signalling as though in distress. The brig bore down to her and upon coming alongside discovered her to be the schooner Josiah Grindle, of New York, to which port she was bound. The vessel left St. Jago on the 10th, and two days later the crew were all stricken with a pestilence resembling a low type of fever.

Their sufferings were intense, and in twenty-four hours the cook and four seamen died and were buried at sea. The captain and first and second officers, the only remaining survivors, were also attacked, and their sufferings had been terrible, and it was only with the greatest possible effort that they could, in their enfeebled condition, navigate the vessel. The first mate was in a precarious condition when the brig met the sufferers. Captain Craig rendered all the assistance he possibly could, and before parting with the Grindle placed four men on board of her from the crew of the Romance. He finally parted company with the schooner, which continued on her course for New York.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of Pennsylvania, held their semi-annual session Tuesday morning, Nov. 20, in Philadelphia. There was a large attendance of members, and after the body had been duly opened considerable time was consumed with the reception and initiation of representatives. P. G. M. Samuel F. Gwinner, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of the United States, submitted the report of the representatives to that body, from which the following important extracts have been made; Grand lodges, 48; subordinate lodges, 6,678—and increase of 283 over 1875; grand encampments, 39; subordinate encampments, 1,806; lodge initiation, 40,646; lodge members, 456,125; encampment member, 87,785; total relief afforded, $1,689,485.92; total revenue, $4,489,872.46; relief by lodges, $1,507,649.12; relief by encampments, $117,151.45; relief by Rebekah lodges, $4,685.05; revenue of lodges, $4,208,984.68; revenue encampments, $453,034.72; No. of Rebekah Degree lodges, 770. A summary of the statistics of the order from 1830 to December 31, 1876, is as follows: Initiations, 1,022,800; members relieved, 773,191; widowed families relieved, 102,754; members deceased, 69,867; total relief, $23,982,887.62; total receipts, $64,633,783.60; present membership, 461,888. After the reading of the report, which contained many matters of interest, reports were submitted and read from the officers and and committees. These were largely of a private character, and of interest only to the members of the order.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* is attempting to bull-doze the negroes again. Referring to the coming city election it says: "The defeat of the Democratic ticket by the colored people will rekindle angry feelings that are fast dying out. The old color line will be re-established. The whites will be pitted squarely against the blacks. Does any colored man doubt the result of such a contest, the State Government in every department, being controlled by Democrats?"

NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

A Deacon in Danville, Ky., is so scrupulous about observing the Sabbath that

Two Kentucky sisters and their brother were married on the same day last week.

A Nail factory will open in Rutland Vt.,

Buenos Ayres and India are ordering pumps from a Hartford Company.

The smoke from eighty-eight blast furnaces clouds Scotland's atmosphere.

A Chicago paper says the rag baby wants a silver dollar to cut his teeth on.

During this winter New Jersey glass factories will be run to their full capacity.

The locomotive works at Schenectady, N. Y., have been closed. The time of resumption is indefinite.

Deaf mutes are said by a New York teacher of telegraphy to make the best and most expert operators.

Chief Engineer Granger at last pronounces the Hoosac Tunnel and approaches complete.

The Legislature of California met on the 3d inst. It is strongly Democratic and will elect a United States Senator.

Somebody asserts that all of the ships of the Navy which have been lost, with great destruction of life, in the past decade were named after tribes of Indians.

The members of the girl's high school in Bangor, Me., have held a prayer-meeting on every Thursday afternoon for the past six years.

Official returns from all but two counties in Mississippi give J. M. Stone, Democrat, for Governor, 98,454 votes, and 1,189 scattering votes against him.

The exciting and hotly contested game of football between representative teams of Yale and Princeton resulted in a drawn battle.

The exports of meat and live stock to Great Britain are increasing very rapidly being this year nearly double what they were in 1876.

Blacklock, the President of the Gulf of California Oyster Canning Company, has been packed into the Penitentiary for seven years for forgery.

The Coal Companies intend to hold a meeting to consider measures for the benefit of "the parties interested." Consumers are, of course, not included.

For twenty years he has not even fed his stock on Sundays. It is also noted that he has done very little work on other days.

Two hundred and fifty of the three hundred men employed at the West Meath Iron Works, Middlebrough, England, are total abstainers.

There is a large amount of bogus silver coin in circulation in the lower part of Lycoming county, where it is supposed to be manufactured.

Six carloads of pumps have been shipped to Wisconsin, and the same number to Iowa, by the Southern Pump and Pipe Company of Chattanooga.

One hundred and seventy-six pins per minute, complete from the wire, are turned out by the Pyramid Pin Company of New Haven. A paper containing 500 is stuck in the same time.

The first cargo of emery stone from Turkey has been received by the Hampden Emery Company, Chester, Mass. One thousand tons are to be delivered during next year.

Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, of Binghamton is in a precarious condition from the attack of paralysis, which effects the whole of one side of his person and his head.

A Confidential clerk of the Rothschilds, in Paris, lately absconded, after robbing his employers of over $360,000. The money had been nearly all lost in stock speculations.

There are now in Boston six public and many more private kindergartens. St. Louis has thirty-two that are public, Chicago has seven, and Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Nashua, N. H., one each.

In a breach of promise case, tried at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Monday, the plaintiff, a young lady of eighteen, was non-suited because the defendant, a New York youth, was a minor when the alleged contract of marriage was made.

The "Nevada Moon" is what the "dollar of the daddies" is called in Iowa, says the Burlington *Hawkeye*: "but just why, it is unable to tell, unless it is because it is so variable, or because of the lunacy of its advocates."

M. DeChaille concluded a lecture with a description of how the cannibals cooked human flesh. He said they preferred to eat a woman of about 16 to 24 years of age, and invariably roasted that of delicacy, but people over fifty were generally boiled.

Queen Isabella of Spain is expected to visit Rome this winter, with the intention and hope, it is thought of effecting a reconciliation between the Pope and King of Italy—an easy task if the difference between those two potentates were purely personal.

"THE WHOLE TRUTH."

Among the gleanings of the Reporter not long since, was the following—clipped doubtless, from some exchange paper:

"During a series of seven years, the exclusions from the Baptist denominations have exceeded the deaths from 4,000 to 9,000 a year. During nine years from 1867 to 1876 inclusive, (omitting 1871) the deaths numbered 95,350, and the exclusions 122,700."

These figures refer only to the regular Baptists in the United States. They do not include the whole world, nor do they embrace the sub-divisions under the general name of "Baptists." But, confined by these two limitations, are they *the whole truth?*

Admit that 95,000 Baptists in this Union *died* during nine years, there were *added* to them by baptism, in the same period, 739,000. If 122,000 were *excluded*, there were also 50,000 *restored*—one out of every three disfellowship ped was afterward again received. Why not state one fact as well as the other?

Giving only a large and doleful aggregate of "deaths" and "exclusions," the writer of that little paragraph seems to have sought to convey the idea that the Baptists were rapidly dying off, or apostasizing. All intelligent and candid persons know that, however it may be at times, in this or that locality—while all churches have times of waning, as well as of waxing—the only true way of estimating the progess or decline is to take the field for a series of years. The "American Baptist Year Book" is the most complete and reliable record. It states that the number of regular Baptists—not including any of the minor orders holding Baptist views generally, in common—was, in 1876, 1,032,385; in 1867, 1,109,929. Increase in ten years, 822,456.

An average gain of over *eighty thousand* a year for ten years past indicates—notwithstanding that frightful array of "deaths" and "exclusions"—that there is no immediate prospect of the extinction of this among the larger tribes of our common Israel.

The Year Book gives the following summary of the changes during 1876:

Baptized	109,634	Dis'd by Letter	41,565
Received by Let.	41,626	Excluded	24,629
Restored	10,891	Died	15,727
By experience	7,269	Erased	4,040
Gains	168,442	Losses	86,801
No gain, 81,641.			

A loss of 15,000 out of 1,032,000—or one in 123—by death, is less than the average mortality of mankind. The Baptists seem to be tolerably healthy. An exclusion of one in eighty indicates an honest exercise of discipline, which perhaps might be even extended in that and other denominations. "Have I not chosen you twelve, and one of you is a devil?" was the Lord's exclamation, showing that one out of twelve of His first disciples was unworthy of his profession. Backslidings among probationers and members, young and old, is not a peculiarity of any denomination, at any time, or in any place.

What would you think of a man who, in order to injure the credit of a business man, or of a bank, would circulate that he or it had lost so many thousands by bad debts, and that so many persons had withdrawn their patronage; but, at the same time concealed the facts that gains far exceeded losses, and that new patrons more than made up for the old? Such a man, though he may tell the truth only, for private or personal ends), tells it in such a way as to create a *false impression*, and so is regarded as a traducer and a liar.

Since there are *diminutions* among *all* denominations, why did the writer of that scrap confine his cheerful learning and great researches to *one*, and why did he ignore all *additions?* "Fair play is a jewel" which does not adorn him in the least.

A Reader.

New Advertisements.

Look!

AN IMMENSE BONANZA!

The Boston 99 Cent Store,

IS DAILY RECEIVING IMMENSE STOCKS OF GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &C.

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

99 | Call and See the Stock Before it is too late. | 99

C. S. CORNWALL, 99c. Store.

Look!

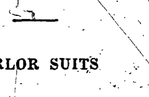
Furniture.

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, TENNASATIN 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.

WANTED.—1,000 TONS PRIME TIMOTHY HAY.