NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

THE King of Italy is seriously ill.

JEFF. DAVIS' daughters are at school in Germany.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT has reached Alexandria.

THE Cunard steamers will not be withdrawn from Boston.

PROFESSOR GILBERT, a well-known artist of Hartford is dead.

SECRETARY SHERMAN left Washington for New York yesterday.

THE Russian headquarters will shortly be removed from Bogot to Selvi.

PHILIP VELT, the celebrated German fresco painter, is dead.

M. THIERS first entered Paris journalism as an amateur art critic.

PIO NINO is the two hundred and fifty-seventh Pope since St. Peter.

MISS LEE author of "I want to be an Angel," is now 73 years of age.

A BAGGING manufactory is being organized at Charlestown, S. C.

THERE are ninety prisoners in the Dauphin county jail

THE Roumanians will not accompany the Russian forces across the Balkans.

IT is rumored that Mr. Evarts will retire from the Cabinet within the next sixty days.

DR. SCHLEIMANN is engaged in translating General Di Cesnolas "Cyprus," into German.

MRS. BOWLER, a sister of George H. Pendleton, was formally received into the Roman Catholic Church at London on the 15th.

AN exploding vulcanizer rendered things lively in a Slatington dentist's office recently

DELAWARE county contains sixty mills engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods.

THE death of the Marquis of Ailesbury aged 74 years, is announced from London.

THE Piedmont House at Gainesville, Ga., has been leased by General Longstreet.

SPEAKER RANDALL'S New Year's table had nothing intoxicating upon it. He believes in total abstinence.

SAMUEL BOWLES suffered a recurrence of effusion of the brain on Saturday, and is now lying in a precarious condition.

THE Russians have severed communication between Sofia and Constantinople.

ALFONSO FERRARO LA MARMORA, the well-known Italian general and statesmen is dead.

FIVE thousand more troops have sailed from Egypt for Turkey. A further reinforcement is progressing.

THE Siamese, fearing trouble with China, are putting their forts, ships and army in fighting condition.

THE British government has embargoed 2,000 cases of cartridges on board a steamer at Cardiff destined for Constantinople.

A NUMBER of iron workers and others in the First ward Harrisburg, are preparing to emigrate to Texas.

A CHESTER county woman believes that nine sheep's teeth, tied around a baby's neck will render teething painless.

THE Reading Railroad Company has issued orders prohibiting the men employed in signal towers from reading while on duty.

MR. P. T. BARNUM says he will undertake new new enterprises; that he is now sixty-eight years old, and doing the work of ten men.

LONDON advices state that a marriage has been arranged between Lord Rosebery and Hannah, only daughter of Baron de Rothschild.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS congratulated Prince Milan upon the successful opening of the campaign by the Servians.

A RUSSIAN transport train was caught in a snow storm near Bucharest and forty horses and nine men frozen to death.

THE *Political Correspondence* states the insurgents in Crete have convoked the National Assembly to establish a Provincial Government.

A NUMBER of influedtial colored men are endeavoring to establish a collar factory at Augusta, Georgia.

TOTTEN & Co., of Pittsburg, have under way eighty-seven nail machines for Bellville, Chicago, Chattanooga and England.

KENTUCKY farmers are still harvesting their corn. The crops of hay, tobacco and cereals have been larger this season than any other since the war.

GAMBETTA's *Republique Francaise* of Paris, calls the French government to remove the present commanders of the several army corps.

ACCORDING to the report of the Bureau of Statistics the imports during November amounted to $36,773,936, and for the eleven preceding months $417,380,373.

THE Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says: "The condition of the health of Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son, is again causing anxiety."

ROBERT P. PARROTT, inventor of the "Parrott gun," and the former proprietor of the Cold Spring gun foundry, died suddenly at Cold Spring, N. Y., last week.

HENERY AND JULIUS DAVIS, the absconding merchants from Montreal, have been arrested at Plattsburg, N. Y., on the charge of forgery at the instance of Gaultman with a view to extradition.

THE amount of silver thus far issued by the government is $38,000,000, of which $14,300,000 were exchanged for greenbacks and $23,700,000 for fractional currency.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch states that if Russia rejects meditation, Turkey will await the meeting of the British Parliament before making direct overtures to Russia.

A SPLIT in the English Cabinet is imminent. Lord Beaconsfield insists upon his own retirement or the resignation of Earl Carnarvon. The Cabinet is divided on the question of the government's Eastern policy.

JOHN HELFRICK, of Cambria county, aged about seventy-five years, was instantly killed near his home, while engaged in chipping down a tree. He ran in the wrong direction to get out of its way.

MICHAEL BREEN Edward Buchanan and William May, of Pittsburg employees of the Westinghouse air brake company, are about leaving for France, where Mr. Westinghouse proposes erecting a factory for the manufacture of his brake.

KERON CARROL, attorney at law, Rome N. Y., dropped dead on Saturday while on the way to attend the funeral of his brother, Hon. Geo. K. Carrol, of Camden, N. Y., who dropped dead a few days before. Their father and brother both dropped dead.

ALL the Gloucester, N. J., industrial establishments are now running. The Washington Manufacturing Company have added a story to one of their buildings and in the gingham mills a large number of new looms have been put into operation.

THE Crane Iron Company, Catasauqua have leased a rich tract of ore land near Zionsville. The main shaft is already about forty feet deep, and large quantities of the best quality of ore are raised. Another shaft has been opened, and a rich body of ore struck.

SIX weeks ago Laura Desch, of Macungie, Lehigh county, was bitten in the finger by a pet maltese, cat which died the next day. The wound inflicted on the girl's finger healed but a few days since she grew worse and after suffering several hours she died from hydrophobia.

ANOTHER attempt was made on Saturday to have a meeting of the full committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means, for the purpose of receiving reports of their various sub-committees. No quorum being present, a meeting has been called for this week.

IT is probable that an order will soon be issued from the Treasury Department for the uniforming of all the Customhouse employes in the United States, though it will depend somewhat upon experiment yet to be made in one or two of the principal offices.

THE American Legation in Japan has sent to the Department of State the third annual report of the operations of the Japan Mint for the year ending June 30, 1877. The coinage of gold for the year amounted to $5,717,953,05; while of copper coin there were struck $1,116,175, an amount in excess of the gold coinage during the same period.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Jan. 10, 1878.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Most of our space on this page is given up to the message of Governor HARTRANFT. Although somewhat lengthy, we are sure the able and important document will be read with interest by most of our subscribers. The detailed statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth is highly satisfactory, and its flattering exhibit is highly creditable to the State administration. The Governor gives the subject of education a prominent position in his recommendations, and the July riots are fairly and pointedly discussed. There are many other topics of minor importance referred to, showing that the Executive is not unmindful of any of the numerous and varied interests of the State.

APPRENTICKS.—In discussing the labor difficulties of the past year, Gov. HARTRANFT boldly attacks the system of the trades unions which prevents boys from acquiring trades. The Governor truthfully says that the decline of the system of apprenticeships and the decadence of skilled labor go together. The hostile attitude toward the apprentice system and the introduction of labor-saving machinery have helped to degrade labor, and that this result has been facilitated by the tyranny of trades unions. It is an old story. In that jealous anxiety to prevent their trades from being overcrowded, the labor organization have shut out young learners. Is innumerable instances strikes have been ordered and carried out in industrial establishments when a single apprentice has been introduced beyond the narrow limit fixed by the ruler of the central organization. Fathers, who were skilled journeymen in their trades, have deliberately voted to shut their sons out of the industry by which they earned their own bread. Or, controlled by a selfish and heartless directory of their own, they have thrown down their tools, left the forge and furnace to cool, and have sat in wasteful idleness, rather than let some poor youths learn their shop how to earn an honest living. Is it any wonder that the professional and commercial callings are overcrowded, while there is a lack of skilled mechanics and an excess of common laborers?

The new State Hospital for the Insane to be located in Norristown, Pa. will be constructed on a plan entirely new, and far superior to the old idea of one monstrous prison, like stretture. A number of plain buildings each one with accommodations for about a hundred of patients, will be erected, each surrounded by a large space, thus allowing much more out door freedom than has hitherto been afforded them. Two large workshops, 100 feet long by 65 feet wide — one for males and one for females — are to be erected within the area inclosed by the various cottages, where the chronic insane and those who are able to work may be employed. The entire establishment will accommodate about 750 patients, and will cost about $600,000.

IT SEEMS as if the Democracy could never be perfectly happy as long as it has no investigation in progress. Corbin was an unsuccessful contestant for the seat which the senate gave to BUTLER, but the South Carolina Legislature proposes to investigate him all the same. If the Democrats carry the mania much farther they wont stop at the grave, and no one's memory will be safe as long as they can get at it.

PRESIDENT WINSTON of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York calls attention to the disasterous consequences of the passage of the Silver bill in its effect on their assets. His showing is so plain that any one can see it, but he speaks only of the injury to his own company. There is many an insurance company and savings bank which the passage of the Bland bill would plunge into inevitable bankruptcy.

The total quantity of opium imported into the United States last year was 2,589,924,383 grains. Deducting one-fifth for medical uses, there remains for opium eaters 2,226,765,071 grains, or 6,125,383 grains daily. If thirty grains are taken as a daily dose, there are in the United States over 200,000 men of 25 years and upwards who eat opium. Is there no means of restraining this vice by taxation?

THE Legislature met on the first inst. Both Houses proceeded to business at once. Among the bills already introduced we notice one by Senator DAVIES to fix the salaries of county officers.

We have received an interesting letter from a correspondent in Harrisburg, but the message crowds it out this week. Hereafter we shall publish weekly letters from the State Capital.

HON. W. T. DAVIES is a member of the Judiciary General Committee of the Senate, a position for which he is well qualified and will fill with honor. He is also Chairman of the Committee on New Counties, etc.

THE Democratic County Convention of Allegheny County unanimously presented the name of Hon. J. H. HOPKINS for Governor.

The Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Many important and grave questions will occupy you during the coming session. Among them, the finances of the State, being of first importance, will claim a corresponding share of your time and attention. Fortunately, they are in such excellent condition, and the credit of the State so high, that you will probably have little difficulty in re-adjusting the funds to meet the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the year, without imposing additional taxation.

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1876	$ 984,967.62
General fund	4,291,993.42
Sinking fund, ordinary receipts	1,064,622.34
Do sale loan, five per cent.	5,000,000.00
Do premium on new loan	261,722.33
Do int'st on sale of new loan	9,161.44
	$13,614,506.96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses	$4,016,381.20
Loans redeemed	4,023,196.28
Interest on loans	1,291,013.21
Premium on gold	13,726.33
Compensation, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	6,000.00
Coupon interest, paid at Treasury	2,497.50
	13,452,453.19
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1877	$2,162,046.87

PUBLIC DEBT.

FUNDED DEBT.

Over-due loans, upon which interest has been stopped and not presented for payment	$9,081.58
Redeemable loans of 5 and 6 per cent. loans, upon which interest has been stopped, and not presented for payment	843,950.00
Five per cent. payable in 1876	273,000.00
Six per cent. payable in 1879	400,000.00
Five per cent., payable in 1881	296,000 00
Four and one-half per cent., payable in 1882	87,000.00
Six per cent., redeemable in 1877, and payable in 1881	2,672,200.00
Six per cent. redeemable in 1881, and payable in 1892	9,996,800.00
Five per cent., redeemable in 1892, and payable in 1902	8,600,000.00
Six per cent., Agricultural College, and payable in 1922	500,000.00
Relief notes in circulation	896,174.00
Interest certificates unclaim'd	15,033.54
Domestic creditor certifi'cts	4,445.33
Chambersburg certificates outstanding	23.00
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed	52.21
	144.60
	17,522.73
Total debt, Dec. 1, 1877	$22,943,512.31
Pennsylvania railroad bonds, representing an indebtedness, Jan. 31, 1878, of	11,686,412.06
Allegheny Valley railroad bonds	2,200,000.00
Balance in Sinking Fund, Nov. 30, 1877	1,708,014.87
	9,591,427.33
Indebtedness unprovided for	$13,352,084.98

NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The new five per cent. eight million loan, for the redemption of the maturing loans of the Commonwealth, authorized by the act of March 20, 1877, was duly advertised, and the bids in it for, were opened on the first day of May, 1877. The bids above par amounted to over $17,000,000, and the premium realized was $261,722.33. Of the eight millions of bonds redeemed with the proceeds of this loan, over five millions were six per cent. currency interest bearing bonds, and the remainder were five per cent. gold interest bearing bonds. This reduction of the rate of interest will save the State more than fifty thousand dollars annually.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

Balance in fund November 29, 1876	$ 140,241.87
Revenue	4,324,905.43
Total receipts	$4,465,156.30
Payments	4,010,361.30
Balance in fund Nov. 30, 1877	$ 454,775.50
Estimated revenue for 1878	3,642,200.00
Total available fund	$4,096,975.50
Estimated expenses	4,367,000.00
Deficiency for 1878	$268,025.50
Appropriations for last year not paid	665,000.00
	$933,025.50

The depressed condition of the industrial interests forbid the attempt to meet this deficit by increased taxation. It, therefore, recommend that one-third of the revenue derived from taxation be diverted from the Sinking Fund and paid into the General Fund for the present year. There will still remain a large surplus revenue to accrue to more than comply with the constitutional provisions for the redemption of the debt. The one-third so diverted will not impair the ultimate ability of the Commonwealth to meet her obligations, which are estimated to be about five hundred thousand dollars. The balance of the deficit can only be avoided by the closest scrutiny of all appropriation bills, and the strictest economy in all Departments of the government.

SINKING FUND.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in fund, Nov. 29, 1876	$ 339,9-2.25
Two-third tax on corporation stock	1,291,013.21
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., interest bonds	112,500.00
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., (bonds redeemed)	100,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (commutation tax)	460,000.00
New five per cent. loans, issued by act, March 20, 1877	8,000,000.00
Premium on sale of new loan	261,722.33
Interest on sale of new loan	9,161.44
	$11,174,589.26

PAYMENTS.

Five p. ct. gold red'd	$4,168,000.00
Six per ct. loan red'd	4,969,292.33
Relief notes	8.00
Total am't of loan redeemed	$9,035,196.33
Premium on gold for payment of interest	13,726.33
Amount of interest paid during fiscal year	1,414,651.33
Compensation Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia	6,000.00
	9,469,574.29
Balance in fund, Nov. 30, 1877	$1,705,014.87
Amount payable on demand	64,950.00
Over due loan	60,981.48
Called in loans	645,950 00
Relief notes, etc	113,882.72
	$20,814.31
Available for payment of public debt, November 30, 1877	$685,200.56
Coupon account, 1876	$1,754.00
Coupon account paid; 1877	2,497.50
	2,256.50
Available for payment of public debt during 1878	$1,227,200.56

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF SINKING FUND FOR FISCAL YEAR 1878:

Corporation tax	$1,300,000.00
Less one-third heretofore recommended for diversion	433,000.00
	$867,000.00
Commutation of tonnage tax	460,000.00
Allegheny Valley R R Co	300,000.00
Total receipts, 1878	$1,627,000.00
Int. on pub. dt.	$1,225,000.00
Comp. act. of '77	2,256.50
	1,227,256.50
Surplus for 1878	$439,743.50
Available for payment of public debt during 1878	$1,227,200.56

The Constitution provides that the annual reduction of the public debt shall be not less than two hundred thousand and fifty dollars. It would appear, apparently, by the record of the debt canceled, that the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year, the small sum of thirty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-eight cents. But, by a further examination, it will appear that the Sinking Fund Commissioners called in for redemption the following loans, viz:

Registered 10x18, six per cent., call of May 18, 1877	$4,710,400
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877	4,565,350
	$145,050
Registered, six per cent., call of July 6, 1877	$ 250,300
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877	220,900
	29,400
Coupon, 10x18, six per cent., call of May 18, 1877	$ 369,000
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877	2,000
	367,000
Coupon, May 4, 1852, five per cent., call of May 18, 1877	$2,785,000
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877	2,735,000
	50,000
Registered, May 4, 1852, five per cent., call of May 18, 1877	$ 460,500
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877	415,000
	$45,500
Amount of loan, on which interest has been stopped and not redeemed	$645,950

The call contained the notice that interest would cease at the end of ninety days. These loans not presented in accordance with the notice have ceased to draw interest since the time given in the call has expired. The principal will be paid, without interest from that time, when presented. Practical effect to constitutional provisions as to the annual reduction of the State indebtedness has been more than fully complied with.

Under the several acts constituting the Board of Revenue Commissioners, the law is very defective for the purpose of obtaining a fair and equal assessment of the subjects of State taxation, and for ascertaining and determining the value thereof. When the Board was organized in 1844, it consisted of one member from each judicial district, together with the State Treasurer, and the principal subject of taxation was real estate. The Board now consists of the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and personal property only is liable to taxation. The law, as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The reports from the commissioners of the several counties of the returns made by the assessors are so adequate in the valuation of the property, and so far of them so deficient in returning full assessments of the various kinds of property taxable for State purposes, that great injustice is done to the Commonwealth, as well as to the taxpayers, in consequence of this want of uniformity in valuations and completeness of return. The power of the Board of Revenue Commissioners to remedy this by going behind the returns to make corrections from information derived from other sources has been questioned, and a bill was introduced into the Legislature at the last session to remedy this defect, and to define the powers and extend the duties of the Board of Revenue Commissioners. But the bill was not passed. The triennial meeting of the Board will take place this winter, and without such legislation, under the construction of the present law, which is contended for, the duties of the Board will be only clerical, and the meeting a useless ceremony. If revenue is to be derived from that source, there should be adequate means to ascertain the amount, and to enforce its collection; and this law should be passed without delay, in order that the Revenue, at its approaching meeting, may avail themselves of its provisions.

Many appropriations are asked for annually for the benefit of the classes of persons who pay these taxes, but to pay appropriations it is necessary to have revenue. The accounting and financial officers of the Commonwealth should be provided with the means of ascertaining and collecting the amount of taxes which the laws have imposed. To declare by law that a subject or article of property, liable to taxation, will produce large revenue unless the means of assessing and collecting the taxes are provided.

SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

An examination of the annual returns of these institutions, shows the important fact that to allow them to be used as banks of discount is fatal to the interests of the depositors, even where the buts have been conducted with ordinary integrity and prudence. Banks of discount and exchange, although entitled savings banks, must be conducted as a business and cannot be managed as a trust. Money must be loaned to business men upon business paper subject to the fluctuations of trade, and invested in speculations, which will prove perfectly legitimate for a business man, in certain risks, which ought not to be taken by a trustee. The law should separate banks of discount for business purposes from institutions designed for the safe keeping of the earnings of the people, and ought not to allow them to be deceived by the name of savings banks, applied to what are in reality, simply banks of discount and exchange.

A movement is on foot to organize a national postal savings bank. Such a measure is a subject for serious reflection. It involves not alone questions of a pecuniary nature, but those of a profound political nature. It involves the federal government with a vast trust, and clothes it with corresponding influence. It would add intense interest to our sectional contests, and would inevitably bring the patronage of the great vested interest. On the other hand, it offers the people the securest depository for their savings, and excites an abiding interest in the prosperity and perpetuity of the National government. Upon the whole, it seems to me to promise enduring benefits to the people individually, and to the nation, and to be worthy of support and co-operation.

Pending the discussion and organization of such a system, which may be of necessity, require years, I most earnestly renew my recommendations of last year, and urge upon you the passage of a law, empowering the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Attorney General, or any two of them, to appoint a competent person, who should periodically make an examination of the banks of the Commonwealth, and report their condition. His powers and compensation might be defined and fixed, as those of the Insurance Commissioner now are.

EDUCATION.

The views of the Superintendent of Public Instruction correspond so nearly with my own that I need do little more than call attention to his report.

He repeats the recommendation for a revision of the school laws, and, I trust, you will see the advisability of bringing the original enactment, supplements, usages, and decisions into one concise and logical code. The money appropriated to pay the blackboards of the School Rooms, and the making of a bed among those institutions, in accordance with the intention of the Legislature. Although relieving them from a temporary embarrassment, it will be necessary to provide for their future welfare. Normal Schools are an essential part of a public school system, and the Legislature will, no doubt, see that those of Pennsylvania are not restricted in their sphere of usefulness by the want of funds. I fully concur in the views of the Superintendent, that compulsory education of vagrant children, proposed by the Superintendent, and have elsewhere given my views of the subject of industrial schools and workhouses, which I do not deem the most efficient and distinct means and examples, proving the feasibility of the scheme.

The report of the Superintendent of Soldiers Orphans Industrial School, is satisfactory reflection of the prosperity and health of the wards of the State, and conveys the gratifying intelligence of the welfare of those who have been placed in the industrial schools, of whom are at work—many engaged in the simpler kinds of hand labor, but many at trades, on farms, and in mercantile pursuits. The report of the Orphans' Schools close finally on the first day of June, 1879, and it will be necessary for the present Legislature, if it desires to continue the bounty of the State, to provide for the temporary support of the Institution, which may be necessary for the present Legislature, if it desires to continue the bounty of the State, to provide for the temporary support of the Institution, between the ages of four and sixteen years, who will then be left in them. Of the three plans set forth by the Superintendent, it seems to me that either the first, to repeal the act closing the schools in 1879, and allow the system to run on to its natural end, by the death of the children, or the second, to fix a certain age, or for whom suitable homes can be provided, and discharge all children over a certain age, or for whom suitable homes can be provided, and discharge all children over a certain age, or for whom suitable homes can be provided for the present or future, and retain the friendless children which exist in various parts of the State, will close this noble undertaking, as it was intended, at a time when it will be found almost impossible to have felt in the work, the satisfaction they have derived from its happy results, leave no doubt that the adoption of either course will meet the warm appreciation of the people of Pennsylvania.

THE JULY RIOTS.

In the early part of July, I arranged for a trip across the continent. At that time the peace of the Commonwealth seemed assured and all classes of society appeared to have accepted with resignation the results of the continued depression in business. As a precautionary measure, however, in consultation with the Adjutant General, I gave him instructions to be prepared to meet any contingency with prompt and vigorous action, to order troops to the assistance of the local authorities, in accordance with the laws passed by the Legislature at its session of 1877, if the occasion should arise. On Saturday, I left for the West. Shortly after, trouble arose between the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and its employes, which culminated in the riot, and resisting the road at Martinsburg, West Virginia. On the nineteenth of July, the train hands of the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburgh also struck, and the riot broke out with fearful violence and fury. All attempts of the municipal and county authorities to restore traffic failed, and by the evening of the twenty-first, a large portion of the city was in ashes, thousands of head of live stock and merchandise belonging to citizens of the State and other States was destroyed. The effort to move a single car of freight by the company, with the workmen that remained in service, was resisted by intimidation, and finally prevented by violence. In the meantime, early on the morning of the twentieth, upon the call of the sheriff, the Adjutant General ordered the regiment attached to the Sixth Division of the National Guard, General Pearson commanding, to assist in restoring order. Of this division, aggregating one thousand and eighty-two officers and men, but six hundred were gotten together by the evening of the twentieth.

Being informed by General Pearson of the gravity of the situation, and that he feared his majority of his troops were in sympathy with the strikers, the Adjutant General ordered the First Division of Philadelphia, which was then scattered throughout the State, to report to General Pearson at Pittsburgh. The Adjutant General had previously ordered, after dark, the Philadelphia troops, by telegram to proceed there and keep supervision of all troops ordered out. He arrived at one o'clock on the morning of the twenty-first. All traffic was then absolutely in the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, not to attempt to move freight trains. I replied while it was not my duty to run railroads, if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company desired to protect their business, and were prepared to do it, I would support them with the whole power of the State. On Monday morning the national complexion had then changed to a very serious one. The railroad was blockaded by a great mass of people, in anticipation of the attempt to be made, in the afternoon, upon the arrival of the Philadelphia troops, to clear the tracks and open the road. The movement was successfully executed and the hill occupied, at a time when there were few or no people upon it, but, owing to a failure to carry out the instructions, the Gorge was covered by noon with an excited crowd of men, among whom were many women and children. The Pittsburgh troops were surrounded by the excited crowd, and, in fact, became a part of it. The main body of the strikers were assembled on the tracks in the neighborhood of the Twenty-eighth street bridge, surrounding streets and tracks, above and below, were also covered with people. At two o'clock, in the afternoon of the twenty-first, the first detachment of the Philadelphia division, six hundred and fifty strong, under command of General Brinton, bringing with it two Gatling guns and a large quantity of ammunition, arrived at the Union Depot. After a short delay, to feed the soldiers, the movement to open the road began. Preceded by the Sheriff and accompanied by the chief of police, by which were marched down the tracks between the lines of freight cars. For some distance the road was comparatively clear, but as the column approached Twenty-eighth street it meta constantly increasing through which it forced its way into the dense mass at the foot of the hill. The crowd pressed the crowd slowly and with difficulty back on either side of the road, until that portion of the tracks enclosed by the hollow square so formed was clear.

An attempt of the sheriff to arrest some ringleaders was then made, but the tumult and threatening outrages raised a commotion, during which stones were thrown by the mob. The troops were ordered to charge bayonets and in doing so came in immediate contact with the crowd, which, apparently, by the record of the debt canceled, that the indebtedness of the State had only been reduced, during the fiscal year, the small sum of thirty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-eight cents. But, by a further examination, it will appear that the Sinking Fund Commissioners called in for redemption the following loans, viz:

Registered 10x18, six per cent., call of May 18, 1877 ... $4,710,400
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877 ... 4,565,350
$145,050

Registered, six per cent., call of July 6, 1877 ... $ 250,300
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877 ... 220,900
29,400

Coupon, 10x18, six per cent., call of May 18, 1877 ... $ 369,000
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877 ... 2,000
367,000

Coupon, May 4, 1852, five per cent., call of May 18, 1877 ... $2,785,000
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877 ... 2,735,000
50,000

Registered, May 4, 1852, five per cent., call of May 18, 1877 ... $ 460,500
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877 ... 415,000
$45,500

Amount of loan, on which interest has been stopped and not redeemed ... $645,950

The call contained the notice that interest would cease at the end of ninety days. These loans not presented in accordance with the notice have ceased to draw interest since the time given in the call has expired. The principal will be paid, without interest from that time, when presented. Practical effect to constitutional provisions as to the annual reduction of the State indebtedness has been more than fully complied with.

Under the several acts constituting the Board of Revenue Commissioners, the law is very defective for the purpose of obtaining a fair and equal assessment of the subjects of State taxation, and for ascertaining and determining the value thereof. When the Board was organized in 1844, it consisted of one member from each judicial district, together with the State Treasurer, and the principal subject of taxation was real estate. The Board now consists of the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and personal property only is liable to taxation. The law, as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The reports from the commissioners of the several counties of the returns made by the assessors are so adequate in the valuation of the property, and so far of them so deficient in returning full assessments of the various kinds of property taxable for State purposes, that great injustice is done to the Commonwealth, as well as to the taxpayers, in consequence of this want of uniformity in valuations and completeness of return. The power of the Board of Revenue Commissioners to remedy this by going behind the returns to make corrections from information derived from other sources has been questioned, and a bill was introduced into the Legislature at the last session to remedy this defect, and to define the powers and extend the duties of the Board of Revenue Commissioners. But the bill was not passed. The triennial meeting of the Board will take place this winter, and without such legislation, under the construction of the present law, which is contended for, the duties of the Board will be only clerical, and the meeting a useless ceremony. If revenue is to be derived from that source, there should be adequate means to ascertain the amount, and to enforce its collection; and this law should be passed without delay, in order that the Revenue, at its approaching meeting, may avail themselves of its provisions.

Many appropriations are asked for annually for the benefit of the classes of persons who pay these taxes, but to pay appropriations it is necessary to have revenue. The accounting and financial officers of the Commonwealth should be provided with the means of ascertaining and collecting the amount of taxes which the laws have imposed. To declare

Legal.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY TERM, 1878.

FIRST WEEK.

Bliss Hunsicker vs Conrad Hunsicker ... ejectment
Thirsie Kinney vs G W Kinney ... debt
S B Cowell vs Cordelia M Kelley ... ejectment
Wm May vs L T Royse ... trespass
B G Hakes vs Joe Scribner ... ejectment
First Nat Bank of Athens vs Jno D Royse ... debt
Charles W Clapp vs John D Royse ... assumpsit
J S Williams, Assignee vs Tilly C Rodgers ... appeal
Jonathan Hunt vs Frederick Lowman ... ejectment
C E Pierce's use vs Edwin Blakeslee, et al ... issue
Miles K Mitchell vs James Kelley ... ejectment
Julius E Raynor vs W J Fuller ... debt
Geo H Welles vs Pa & N Y C & R R Co ... ejectment
Austin Mitchell's use vs E C Rockwell ... appeal
A L McKean vs Wm Bliss ... ejectment
J O Frost vs G A Burns ... appeal
M C Mercur vs John Ransom ... issue
Jacob Mann vs J P Horton ... appeal
Milter & Avery vs Hiram Horton ... appeal
James Sullivan vs Daniel Driscoll ... trespass
Isaac N Whitney vs Elliott Whitney, et al ... ejectment
Samuel D Smith vs Levi Wells ... assumpsit
Emma Jane Hewitt vs Samuel Kellum ... ejectment
Adolis C Leonard, et al vs Rod'k Williams ... appeal
W S Pierce vs Jesse Schoonover ... ejectment

SECOND WEEK.

Geo W Fish vs Victor E Piollet ... assumpsit
Samuel Walbridge vs W W Decker ... covenant
Wm Northrop vs Wm Grimes ... appeal
Wm Kinney vs Milter & Avery ... appeal
Alba Bowsoph vs N M Reynolds ... appeal
H C Elsbree vs Charles Elsbree ... appeal
George Nicholas vs Jacob Hecht, et al ... appeal
Wm A Nixon vs L G Vanhorn ... trespass
Bridget Connaly vs Wm R Storrs ... ejectment
First Nat Bank Athens vs Ella Hall Wells ... debt
Jeremiah Roth vs Frank Goddard ... assumpsit
Levi Safford vs J C Fellows ... appeal
Jonathan Hall vs Richard Kennedy ... appeal
Jackson Lewis vs O E Pickett ... ejectment
Jacob McNeal vs P W Cowell ... replevin
H Miller vs Wm Alex ... appeal
Edward Overton vs Val Smith's ex'r ... appeal
Edward Overton vs Val Smith's ex'r ... ejectment
H W Patrick vs Benjamin Northrop ... ejectment
E C Williams vs T Williams ... appeal
Susan Carmer, et al vs H W Doane ... ejectment
James Gill vs Levi Wells ... debt
Pitt Pratt vs Peter Heidle ... appeal
J Dubois vs Peter Heidle ... assumpsit

Subpenas 1st Week Returnable Monday, Jan. 14, 77
" 2d " " " " 21, "

BEN. M. PECK, Pro.

Towanda, Pa., Dec. 17, 1877.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, the undersigned, Assignee of the Towanda Eureka Mower Company, of Towanda, Pa., will expose to public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, situate in Towanda Borough, Bradford Co., Pa.:

Beginning on Main at the southeast corner of the Eureka Mower Company's shop building; thence westerly along the line of said now or lately owned by J. F. Means to Second-st; thence north along the line of Second-st 150 feet, more or less, to land of John Brand; thence easterly along land of said Brand and others till it intersects the line of land conveyed to grantors by Henry Eisenwine; thence northerly 50 feet, more or less, to a stake; thence along the center of an alley (10 feet wide) 177 feet to west line of Main-st; thence southerly 115 feet to the place of beginning.

ALSO—One other lot, situate in said borough, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the northeast corner land of the Towanda Eureka Mower Company, on Main-st; thence westerly along the center of an alley 25 feet to lot belonging to Wm. O. Dennis; thence southerly along the line of said Dennis's lot 150 feet; thence east to the Towanda Eureka Mower Company; thence easterly along said line 25 feet, more or less to a stake; thence northerly along line of land of the Towanda Eureka Mower Company to the place of beginning.

The aforesaid lots having thereon a three story brick machine shop, with brick, stone and wood additions, and a two-story frame building used as a shop—with machinery and fixtures therein, and other outbuildings, known as the manufactory of the Towanda Eureka Mower Company.

TERMS OF SALE.—$1,000 to be paid on the property being struck down, and balance on confirmation.

E. T. FOX,
Assignee.

I will also sell at the same time and place aquantity of Mowing Machines, extra parts of machines, Lumber, Machinery, Tools, Patterns, Patents, Office Furniture, and other property—including all the personal assets of whatever kind of the Towanda Eureka Mower Company.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash.

E. T. FOX,
Assignee.

Dec 3, 77-3w.

ADJOURNMENT.—The above sale stands adjourned until FRIDAY, JANUARY 11th, 1878, at the same place and time of day.

E. T. FOX,
Assignee.

Dec. 20, 1877.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, the undersigned, Executor of Daniel Decker, late of Towanda Township, deceased, will expose to public sale upon the premises, on the premises, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1878, the deceased's one half interest in following described real estate:

Situate in Wyalusing on the Berwick turnpike, at a corner of subdivision of the Franklin College lands, of lots, Nos. 9, 10 and 17; thence along said turnpike, North 49½ degrees East 89 perches and 4 links to a corner of subdivision lot No. 9; thence South, 230 West 160 perches and 2.10 to a pine tree; thence by subdivision lots Nos. 49 and 15, South 49½ degrees West 89 perches to a corner; thence along a corner of subdivision Lot No. 17, and by the same North 230 East 165 perches and 4.10 to the place of beginning, containing 74 acres and 12 perches of land, more or less; there having been reserved 10 acres of land on the South Easterly corner of the same by the grantor of the above deed, which had previously to his conveyance to him sold and conveyed to Wallace Schrader.

TERMS.—$200 to be struck down, $1,000 on confirmation and the residue in two equal annual instalments from confirmation with interest from confirmation.

E. T. FOX,
W. H. DECKER,
Executors.

Jan. 10, 1877.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, Hon. PAUL D. MORROW, President Judge of the 12th Judicial District, consisting of the county of Bradford, and Hon. C. S. RUSSELL, Associate Judge in and for said county of Bradford, have issued their precept bearing date the 21st day of Dec., 1877, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, at Towanda, for the county of Bradford, commencing on Monday, Feb. 11th 1878, continuing two weeks:

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners and Justices of the Peace of the County of Bradford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and those who are bound by recognizances or otherwise, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of said county, are