Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, April 4, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, HARRISBURGH, March 27, 1878.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburgh this day, a Republican State Convention (to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature), is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburgh, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 15TH, 1878, for the purpose of nominating one person for Governor, one person for Lieutenant-Governor, one person for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and one person for Judge of the Supreme Court. By order of the committee.

WILLIAM P. WILSON, Chairman.
JOHN A. SMELL, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Republican County Committee on TUESDAY, the 16th day of APRIL, 1878, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Grand Jury Room in the Court House, Towanda, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Committee, the appointment of the Vigilance Committees, fixing the date for holding the Republican County Convention for the year 1878, deciding whether the delegates to the Republican State Convention from Bradford County shall be elected by the County Committee or the County Convention, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the Committee.

The following gentlemen compose the Republican County Committee for the several election districts for 1878:

Armenia—D. W. Randall.
Alba—V. M. Wilson.
Athens Boro'—Joseph M. Ely.
Athens Twp—Frank Morley.
Asylum—Benjamin Kerrick.
Albany—Emanuel Robinson.
Barclay—L. Putnam.
Burlington Boro'—N. W. Lane.
Burlington West—Danverse Bourne.
Burlington Twp—C. D. Campbell.
Canton Twp—Charles B. Taylor.
Canton Boro'—John S. Griffin.
Columbia—Timothy Gustin.
Franklin—Nelson Gilbert.
Granville—M. T. Shoemaker, 2d.
Herrick—George Landon.
LeRoy—J. B. Granteer.
Litchfield—Levi Morse.
Leraysville—R. W. Coolbaugh.
Monroe Twp—J. W. Irvine.
Monroe Boro'—O. H. Rockwell.
Orwell—J. P. Coburn.
Overton—Clarence Williams.
Pike—Spencer Tupper.
Ridgebury—E. A. Cooper.
Rome Twp—L. D. Prince.
Rome Boro'—Orson Rickey.
Sayre—H. W. Thomas.
South Waverly—
Smithfield—Rufus W. Child.
Springfield—William Tracy.
South Creek—D. F. Hildreth.
Sylvania—Philip Furman.
Shesequin—U. E. Horton.
Standing Stone—
Terry—Wm. T. Horton.
Towanda Twp—George H. Fox.
Towanda Boro'—First Ward—J. Holcomb.
" " Second Ward—Jas McIntyre, Jr.
" " Third Ward—Geo. A. Dayton.
Towanda North—Ezra Rutty.
Troy Boro'—A. C. Fanning.
Troy Twp—Wm. Simms.
Tuscarora—John Clapper.
Ulster—Wm. Howlie.
Warren—Cook Rogers.
Wingham—Nelson Loomis.
Wilmot—John S. Quick.
Wells—Wade Brandsley.
Wyalusing—Lewis Biles.
Wysox—A. H. Hinds.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

H. STEETER, Chairman.

SOUTHERN members of Congress take great delight in talking about "the defunct navy," and "the incompetent army," when items of appropriation are before Congress for either of these branches of the public service. Some of these profound Southerners become hot with rage whenever these items of appropriations are introduced, which they attack as "extravagant" or ridecule as "unnecessary." Of course these soldiers and sailors of the late confederacy, having turned statesmen, can never forget the injury they received from this "defunct navy" and "incompetent army." And fortunately for these statesmen their wounds are covered by the back lining of their waistcoats, few, if any of them, having marks in their faces, left by the collision of the late war. By the time the elections are over this year the sneerers at our "defunct navy" and "incompetent army" will have the mortification of knowing that the army and navy will not be compelled to go begging in the next Congress.

THE hearty reception which Col. OVERTON has met with from his constituents during his visit here this week, is a severe but merited rebuke to the *Argus* and the disappointed clan which surrounds that establishment. It is no disparagement of the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded him as Representatives in Congress to say, that none of them made a more favorable impression on the public in so short a period. He is a man of great independence, but his straightforward, consistent course has won for him the admiration and respect of all parties. Should he consent to again be a candidate he will poll a much larger vote than before. The contemptible diatribes of the *Argus* have disgusted many democrats, who make no secret of their dissatisfaction at the unfair and discourteous treatment of Col. OVERTON

The American people are probably more economical at the present time than at any other period during the last half century. If this habit of economy—and by economy we mean not stinginess on large means, or the penuriousness of the miser, but the art of living within the income, and putting by a portion for the day of sickness or enforced idleness—if this virtue (for it is a virtue) becomes one of our national characteristics, then is the continued prosperity of the American people assured. To this end, every parent should lay to heart, and impress upon the mind of his children, the wisdom contained in the adage, "Economy is the easy chair of old age."

IT is quite time for the peach crop to be irretrievably ruined again. In France they do not mind the early frosts, and the peach trees bloom on as if they had no business to be ruined. In this country, however, they have reached a higher degree of cultivation, and no orchard will take any sort of premium at a country fair unless it can be ruined beyond recovery at least three times during the season, and yet in due time turn out a splendid crop that the owner can't pay the cost of marketing.

...decreased during ...arch 2,313,604.00.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The largest meeting of a Republican State Committee ever held, assembled in the parlors of the Lochiel Hotel Harrisburg Wednesday last. Col. WILSON, Chairman, presided and John A. SMELL, Esq., acted as Secretary. After stating the object of the meeting to be the selection of a time and place for holding the State Convention, Col. Wilson called for resolutions. Thereupon Col. M. S. QUAY moved that the convention to be held on the fifteenth of May in Harrisburg.

E. G. FAHNESTOCK of Adams, moved to amend by changing the date to June 5th. Several gentlemen briefly expressed their views as to the proper time for the meeting of the State Convention. The yeas and nays were then call on the amendment of Mr. FAHNESTOCK, and it was not agreed to—yeas 17, nays 53. The committee then agreed to the 15th of May by a unanimous vote.

W. R. LEEDS, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution which was agreed to unanimously, amidst loud applause:

Resolved, That the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, in annual meeting assembled, earnestly urge and advise united opposition on the part of all Republican Senators and Representatives in the National Congress to what has become known as the "Wood Tariff Bill." And believing that the agitation of any question looking to free trade is at this time especially injurious to the languishing industries of the country, we further request such action on the part of all friends of protection as will kill the Wood bill or any similar measure at the earliest practicable moment.

The committee then adjourned.

THE Harisburg *Telegraph* of March 28 says: "The Republican State Committee, which met yesterday with full numbers, decided that the campaign shall be formally opened on May 15, that date being selected for the holding of the State Convention. The opinion of the members was pronounced in favor of an early State Convention, and no opposition was expressed to the date finally named except by the representatives from several counties that will be inconvenienced in the selection of delegates. There was a general sentiment that the Republican Party should prosecute an active, vigorous campaign, relying on nothing but the inherent strenght of its principles and organization. In taking this position we believe the representatives of the party were right. No good has ever been born of dicker and bargain. The parties to such transactions are always cheated. So we believe the line of a campaign marked out yesterday is the true one on which to rely for success. Our party will nominate good men, (for none but good men have so far been named in connection with the favors to be dispensed,) and will construct a plain, unequivocal platform, declaring with accuracy what policy will be pursued in the event of success. With these we expect to sweep the State and claim the victory for the Republican party, pure and simple. We will have no tangling allinnces at our heels to share our victory, and, perhaps, detract from its splendor. Thus we read the temper of the gentlemen who represent the Republican Party, and with that temper we are heartily in accord."

THE Industrial League wisely decline to submit propositions of amendments to Wood's tariff, the whole scheme being so irredeemably wretched as to be past mending. A plan is agitated in New York to avert the complete rejection of the bill by referring the whole subject, to a commission, to sit in New York and examine the various branches of trade as to their particular interests. The issue had better go before the people in the ensuing elections, and let us have a square contest about free trade and protection. This is no time for dodges and equivocation. The Democratic party has voluntarily made the issue, and the Republicans are ready to meet it.

EVENTS in Mexico again indicate hostility to the United States, with the French fanning the trouble. Exactly what the French hope to gain by this course does not appear. But the suspicion is irresistible, that as DIAZ's government was the product of civil war and revolution against a Liberal government friendly to the United States, the French may have been at the bottom of the movement. The prolonged hesitation of our own Republic in recognizing DIAZ's authority must rest upon some grave reasons.

JOHN BROWN, Jr., son of the leader of the raid upon Harper's Ferry, has written a letter, in which he says he is positive that GERRETT SMITH did not know that Harper's Ferry was to be attacked. Mr. SMITH goes further, and states that his brother OWEN did not know their father contemplated such a step until a short time before the time of attack. What will FROTHINGHAM and HORACE WHITE have to say to this.

PRINCE LOUIS, the son of NAPOLEON III., has just entered on his twenty-third year. He cannot exactly be called Prince Imperial, for there is no French Emperor. It is said that an understanding was arrived at long since in the British Court, and with the full consent of the Empress EUGENIE, that the son of the late Emperor should be called, as his father was in his early exile, Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON.

EXPOSURE OF THE KEELY MOTOR.

MR. J. B. KNIGHT, secretary of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, a well-known scientific engineer, has just finished an examination of the KEELY motor, extending over a period of five months. He says that the gagues registered apparently 11,000 pounds to the square inch, but he has reason to suspect that they were altered. He holds that the machinery is made large and massive for the purpose of misleading those who care to view it and every one else, and that there is no occasion for it. He continues:

"I had been promised a sample of the 'vapor' and while the engine was running on the 4th of November, I filled a bottle from the exhaust pipe. Mr. Keely had prepared a strong iron vessel with a stop-cock, which he then charged with 'vapor' under a pressure which he mphatically declared as one thousand two hundred pounds to the square inch, that being the reading of the gague on the sphere. Instead of taking it from the multiplication, however, or even from the brass sphere to which the gague was attached, he led a tube from the sphere to a receiver attached to his so-called 'vaporic' gun, a machine to which our attention had not heretofore been directed, and which we had no opportunity to examine, and in this indirect way charged the tube. These samples of Mr Keely's 'vapor' were at once submitted to C. M. Cresson, M. D., the well know chemist, for a careful analysis. By his report it was seen that his so-called 'vapor' is nothing but atmospheric air, and that the pressure in the tube was only 225 pounds instead of the 1,200 pounds claimed."

Mr. KNIGHT, in conclusion, says that the machine is a swindle, and that the so-called 'vapor' is nothing more than atmospheric air.

BUILDING Associations have grown to be a disturbing element in our State Legislature, and every session more or less of the time is occupied in discussing these organizations. It is also very noticeable that there is an evident disposition to look with disfavor upon their operations, and legislative detrimental to the shareholders may be looked for at no distant day. Many stockholders taking this view of the subject are withdrawing their funds. The following is the synopsis of a bill which has just passed the Senate. It will be seen that it reduces the fines for non-payment of dues from ten to two cents per month:

* * * * * * * * When a borrower repays a loan he is to make settlement on the terms specified in the by-laws, provided the society shall not *retain* more than one one-hundreth of the premium deducted from his loan for each calendar month that he has used the borrowed money. Settlements with defaulting borrowers are made on the same terms. The fines are limited to two per cent. per month. Married woman are given the right to borrow money, securing it by mortgages on their separate real estate, by transferring stock, etc., providing that her husband joins in the mortgage etc. They are empowered to withdraw or transfer shares of stock without the consent of their husbands, and the shares of married woman are not liable for the debts of their husbands. The other provisions of the act are unimportant. They declare that societies shall not be subject to the bonus or tax on capital stock required of other corporations. [This is the bonus which Attorney General LEAR attempted but failed to collect.] It also provides for the acceptance of the act by existing societies, and repeals law inconsistent with its provisions.

A telegram from St. Louis to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that a letter from ex-President GRANT, received on Friday last by Judge JOHN F. LONG, of that city, contains some allusion to matters of interest. Referring to newspaper reports of his possible appearance again in the political field. Gen. GRANT says such newspapers know of something which he does not. "I have," he says, "been under the impression that I was carrying out a long cherished desire to travel and see as much of the Old World as possible before settling down in a home where to spend the remainder of my days in quiet." He adds: "I will come back, probably, next Fall. It is my desire to visit Austria, Prusia, Russia, Sweeden, Norway, and Denmark before returning, and as I do not wish to visit either of those countries until warm weather, it will probably be October before I go back." Incidentally, Gen. GRANT referred to the repudiation bill called the "Silver bill," which he feared would pass, and which he thought should be promptly vetoed: otherwise, he hoped its operation would be defeated by the business men making contracts requiring sums to be paid in gold coin. The letter is dated at Smyrna, Asia Minor, Feb. 28.

THE VANDERBILT estate seems still to be an unknown quantity. In the course of the proceedings before the Surrogate it was officially estimated at about sixty millions, while subsequent evidence spoke of it as ninety millions by inheritance and fifty millions given personally before death to avoid the legal taxes, which would make a total of one hundred and forty millions. Other proceedings uniformly speak of the inheritance as ninety millions. Such an estate can stand a good deal of law expense, and the lawyers act on that opinion.

THE bill of Senator WALLACE, declaratory of the meaning of the amendment to the Bankrupt Law, approved June 22, 1874, declares that the true intent and meaning of that amendment was that no proceedings should be entertained and no adjudication made on and after said 22d day of June, 1874, except in such cases where the petition and proceedings were in conformity with the proceedings of said amendment.

HAS THE CURRENCY BEEN CONTRACTED.

The staple argument of the Greenbackers is the bold declaration that the currency has been contracted since the close of the war to the amount of $600,000,000; and this statement is undoubtedly credited by many. If it were literally true this false assumption would hardly account for the "hard times" in view of the fact that there is more money lying idle than at any time during the past fifteen years. But the statement is so palpably incorrect that many who make it can hardly be credited with common candor. The following, clear and candid exposition of the deception practiced by the soft-money men, based on data from official sources should be carefully studied by all parties. The article is copied from the Philadelphia *Record*, and its premises may be verified reference to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Hon. William H. Armstrong of Lycoming county, made a Greenback speech at Wellsboro, Tioga county, last week. He is prominently before the people as the probable candidate of the Greenback party for the nomination for Governor. Besides this fact, his unsullied private reputation and very high standing in the ranks of the Republican party contribute to give importance to his statements. We find in the Wellsboro *Agitator*, a very excellent Republican journal, a condensed summary of Mr. Armstrong's speech, from which we gather that he attributed the hard times to the contraction of the currency, and in order to maintain his position read the following statement, which he said he had carefully verified by revision, and which he declared represented the volume of the circulating medium on the 1st of September 1865: United States notes, $433,160,569; fractional currency $26,344,742; national bank notes, $300,000,000; compound interest-legal-tender notes, $217,024,160; temporary loan certificates, $107,148,713; certificates of indebtedness, $85,093,000; Treasury 5 per cent. legal-tenders, $35,537,991; Treasury notes past due (legal tenders) not presented, $1,503,020; State bank notes, $78,867,575: three year Treasury notes, $880,000,080; total circulating medium, exclusive of coin, September 1st, 1865, $2,111,678,680. "He was willing to admit," says the *Agitator*, "that the 7.30 notes amounting to $830,000,000, were not currency in a popular sense but the balance, of over $300,000,000, he maintained was rightly reckoned as currency, and he quoted from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1865 to show that it was called paper money. He thought it was idle to say this was not all currency. There has consequently been a contraction of not less than $600,000,000 since 1865, even leaving out of view the 7.30 notes." We are astonished at the hardihood of Mr. Armstrong, at this late day, to sound this Ohio fog-horn and expect the people of Pennsylvania to believe him. If he has revised his figures he had better revise his revision. On page 60 of the last report of the Treasurer of the United States will be found a statement of United States currency out standing at the close of the fiscal years, 1862 to 1877 inclusive. The accuracy of this statement Mr. Armstrong will not attempt to deny. If he will examine it he will find that the whole amount of United States currency outstanding June 30, 1865, was $698,918,800.25. This includes $242,346,640 in one-year and two-year notes, and compound interest notes, all bearing interest, and therefore not currency, any more than Government bonds or railroad bonds or individual notes are currency. Deducting this amount we, find that the actual volume of currency of the United States was, at the end of the war, $456,572,160. On page 208 of "message and Documents" for 1876-7, in the report of Comptroller of the Currency, will be found a table showing that the amount of national bank circulation on or near October 1st, 1865, was $171,321,903. Adding this to the the United States currency, we have a grand total of $627,864,063 as the whole amount of the currency so near the date given by Mr. Armstrong as to be entirely pertinent in questioning the correctness of his argument. So much for the volume of currency in 1865. The present total, including subsidiary silver, which has been substituted for fractional notes, is about $724,300,000. Instead, therefore, of a contraction of $600,000,000 as allerged by Mr. Armstrong, there has been an expansion of over $96,000,000 since 1865. If he is bound to find the cause of hard times in the fluctuation of the volume of currency, he must attribute it to too much money and not to too little, and he must not go about among the Greenbackers with his corrected table.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Detroit *Post* in speaking of the late Senator WADE says:

"In rebuke of meanness or treason to humanity, the expletives blazed out hot and heavy, as expressions of moral indignation; but the rare humor, quaint good sense, and frank directness of his daily task, had no such emphasizing. His ways reminded me of a word in a speech of the Rev. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, in a campaign in anti-slavery days, while he was a member of Congress. In addition to some criticism on profanity, Mr. Lovejoy said: 'I do not approve of swearing, but give me the man who swears for freedom, rather than the fellow who prays for slavery.' I never saw wine nor spirits on his table nor at his room; never saw him go to a bar or saloon to drink, and never was told of his doing so by any one who ever did see him. During a visit at his home in November last, he was laughing about the stories told of his whisky drinking and coarse profanity, and said: 'I don't think I've drank the amount of a pint of liquor in thirty years,' and Mrs. Wade, sitting by said, 'That is true.' Within a few years he became a Spiritualist, and expressed to me last Autumn his satisfaction in the light his views gave him touching this life and the life beyond."

THE Pittsburg *Telegraph*, Speaking about Mr. Spang's bill to prohibit cremation, can't see which is the worse for a man, to have his body burned to a cinder with strychnine whisky before death, or reduced to a few petty calcined bones after death.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

The following, which is of considerable interest in this locality, is from the Tioga *Express*: The railroad now being surveyed from Minnequa to the coalfields on Little Pine creek twenty-five miles, is under the management of the Lycoming coal company. Boston and Philadelphia capitalists have united and promised the money for the construction of this road and the development of this coal field. Mr. Potts, one of the chief managers in this enterprise, is the intimate friend and partner of Tom Scott in a great many enterprises. This road is being built for the purpose of connecting with the Canton and Binghamton road, which it is expected will be speedily constructed within a year or two at farthest; and making this connection brings the Lycoming coal fields seventy-eight miles nearer any market for the same kind of coal from Albany east. It is also expected and proposed to continue this same connection from Canton west, going over some eighteen miles of the proposed coal road, then striking through by Wellsboro, up Pine creek to Kettle creek, thence to the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, there to connect with the low grade Portage road, thus making direct connection from Boston to Pittsburg and Chicago, via Albany, Binghamton, Towanda, Canton, thence via Wellsboro to Pittsburg, shortening the rail connection between Boston to Pittsburg 135 miles. Also, a new road is proposed making connection from Pittsburg to Chicago, shortening the route 60 miles between these two places. The consumption of bituminous coal in northern New York and the east and on Lake Champlain is immense. They are at present using coke for furnaces in New York state and on Lake Champlain that is prepared in the vicinity of Pittsburg which is shipped to Boston via Erie, Pa., and New York Central railroad. Coal in this section of the country will make just as good coke as that in the Pittsburg region. Lake Champlain ores are largely needed in the Pittsburg iron works.

RESUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A report has been submitted to the House committee on banking and currency by the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Chittenden, N. Y., and Ewing, Ohio, which recently visited New York city for the purpose of ascertaining the present condition of the sub-Treasury in that city with regard to the amount of gold held there belonging to the United States Government and others, and with the view of conferring with certain financial gentlemen regarding the practicability of the proposed resumption of specie payments on January 1 next. The report states that the bankers were of the opinion that resumption at the earliest practiable moment was not only consistent with the public welfare, but was of the greatest importance to the best prosperity of the country; also that resumption on the 1st of January, 1879, might be made practiable and safe if adequate measures should be adopted; but all who express themselves on the subject were agreed that the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury were inadequate, and that if he should make an attempt to resume on the 1st of Jannary under such circumstances as were likely to exist at that time, the attempt would most probably fail. They were of opinion, also, that the remonetization of silver had seriously interfered with the probabilities of resumption at the time fixed.

A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE WITH A HEART.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—An incident occured yesterday in the Interior Department which desrves to be made known. Owing to the lack of appropriations the Secretary was compelled to order a number of discharges in the model room of the Patent Office. One of the victims was an old man. On receiving his ticket of leave he went to the chief of the bureau, overcome with grief, and said he did not know what would become of him, as he had a wife and five children to support. Within hearing distance was a young man without any incumbrance except a great deal of Congressional influence. He stepped forward promptly and said: "I am a young man without any responsibilities. I cannot see an old man like you turned out on the cold charity of the world penniless. You stay and I will go." And turning to the chief said "there is no objections to his taking my place, I suppose." He was told there "was none," and placing his aporn around the old man's shoulders retiaed and left him in possession.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Republican Senators held a caucus today, about the proceedings of which they are unusually reticent. All of them insist that nothing of any importance or public interest was considered, and that no action was taken. The fact that they all refuse to say anything whatever about the purpose of the caucus or its proceedings indicates that it was of more importance than they are willing to admit. It is understood that the differences between the President and a portion of the Republican leaders were discussed with a view of determining a course of action to be pursued in this regard. The caucus was not largely attended, and continued its session only for an hour.

[MR. TILDEN seems much more likely to be compelled to pay into the United States Treasury the $150,000 yet due on his income tax than to become President of the United States. The legal proceedings have already cost him a considerable sum of money, and if he appeals to the Supreme Court the matter will only grow worse. The decisions are against him thus far. It involves a loss of character as well as money.

A convention of Murphy men gathered in Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, for more efficient organization. The movement is to be managed by tried and earnest men for the coming year, and adventurers are warned away. There is to be a weeding out of pretenders and only the true and best will be countenanced as leaders. The movement for the coming months is to take in all New England.

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 29, 1878.

In the Senate, at the Monday evening session of this week, Mr. Lawrence offered a resolution which was agreed to unimously, "that the clerk of the Senate be directed to have the body of Thomas Vose, late assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, who died suddenly this evening, properly encased in a coffin and that the Seegeant-at-arms or one of the doorkeepers deliver the body of the deceased officer at his home in Erie county.

The death of Mr. V., who was a most worthy, intelligent gentleman, and an industrious, obliging officer was very sudden and unexpected, He had been in his usual robust health all week, attending to the duties of his position, but on Sunday evening, about 7 o'clock, he was stricken with paralysis, from the effects of which he died on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. His remains were conveyed, with a proper escort, to his former home on Wednesday morning.

A number of bills passed first reading in the Senate on Monday evening.

Among the bills passed first reading in the House, on Monday evening, was the act creating the bank department.

In the Senate, on Tuesday morning a resolution was adopted, "that (if the House concur) when the Senate adjourn on Thursday, it adjourn until Tuesday morning, April 9. The House subsequently concurred in this action, the carrying out of which will in no way retard the business of legislation, as the Senate is fully a month in advance of the House with its work.

Among the bills which passed the Senate finally, on Tuesday, were the following:

Empowering Courts of Common Pleas in their discretion to dispense with the advertisement of sheriff's sales in German.

An act relating to railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length, and which pass over water by means of bridges.

A supplement to an act in regard to the boundary monuments on the line between the State of Pennsylvania and New York, with an appropriation for expenses of same, approved May 8, 1876.

Requiring the question of division of boroughs into wards to be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of said boroughs.

An act relative to the conversion of real estate of minors into money and providing for the descent and safe keeping of such proceeds.

An act relating to mechanics' liens and defining what shall be deemed sufficient notice to purchasers and lien creditors of liens filed by mechanics and others authorized to file liens for labor and materials.

An act to provide for the regulation of mutual fire insurance companies.

An act to provide for the appointment of trustees *durante abrentia* and defining the duties and powers of said trustees.

At the morning session of the House on Tuesday, a preamble and resolution, providing for the expulsion of Bullard, was reported from the General Judiciary Committee favorably.

An act to provide for a tax upon the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and for the collection of said tax, which act authorizes the use of a bell punch, and provides for a tax of one cent on every drink of vinous or spirituous liquors, and a half cent on every drink of malt liquors sold, was also reported affirmatively. This bill, if it ever would have had any chance to pass, was introduced too late to have any show for getting through at this session.

The following among other bills, passed the House finally, at the session on Tuesday morning:

A supplement to an act to authorize the acquisition by the several counties of this commonwealth for the use of the county bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets, and for the abolition of tolls thereon, approved the 8th day of May, 1875, designed to amend the third section of said act, and also to amend the first proviso of the fifth section of said act, so that not more than $15,000 shall be paid by any one county for the purchase of any such bridge.

An act for the protection of sheep and taxation of dogs was defeated.

An act to prevent deception in the sale of butter and cheese.

At the afternoon session of the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Jackson of Mercer, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the insane hospitals of the State, was defeated on Friday last. The motion prevailed, and the resolutions, after having the entrails amended out of it, was passed.

One of the amendments provides for the appointment of two homepathic physicians on said committee, and if there shall not be two such members in the House or Senate that they shall be appointed outside these bodies.

The Senate subsequently refused concur in the amendments, the House insisted on them, and the subject is now in the hands of a committee of conference.

In the Senate at the morning session, on Wednesday, a bill was reported from committee favorably, allowing a yearly pension of $40 for five years from January 1, 1878, to every soldier who served in any of the regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers in the war with Mexico, on due proof thereof by affidavits of the officers or men with whom he served in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the Auditor General.

The House bill providing for the division of Luzerne county was also reported from committee favorably.

The following bills passed the Senate finally, at the morning session, on Wednesday:

An act to authorise executors and administrators to sell and assign outstanding claims, due or belonging to decedents' estates, which cannot be collected without unreasonable delay or expense.

An act relative to houses of refuge and reform schools in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, declaratory of their authority.

An act to authorize the Ssate Treasarer to refund collateral inheritance tax heretofore, paid, or that may hereafter be paid, in error.

An act to make it the duty of sheriffs to interplead, whenever requested so to do, in certain cases.

An act to authorize railroads companies to change their termini.

The afternoon session was devoted to pronouncing eulogies upon the late Senator Nagle, and passing resolutions expressive of the sense of the Senate on his death.

An evening session of the Senate on Wednesday, was devoted to the consideration of bills on second reading.

In the House, at the morning session, on Wednesday, Mr. Jackson, of Mercer called up the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Bullard, and the resolution was read. He said as the action of the House had been subject to some criticism, he desired to make an explanation. The committee *had* remanded Mr. Bullard to the custody of the keeper of the Delaware county jail, but before the order was carried into effect he had escaped. He thought that after his expulsion the House would have no authority to pursue and arrest Mr. Bullard. The committee, however, thought decisive action should be no longer delayed. He was sure there was no circumstance attending the bringing of Mr. Bullard before the House that would reflect on the House in the least.

After a somewhat protracted discussion, during which a number of gentlemen made statements in refereuce to their former action with respect to the case of this absent legislator, the resolution was adopted, and Speaker Myer announced to the House "that Mr. Bullard was expelled from his seat in the House."

An act to amend the act fixing the compensation of the members of the general assembly, and the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees thereof, was under discussion, when the House adjourned to meet in the afternoon.

At the afternoon session the consideration of this bill was resumed, and the debate was continued for two hours. The bill as drawn reduces the salaries of members, senators, officials and employees nearly 25 per cent. was amended so as to bring the salaries nearly up to the present standard, and in that shape it passed second reading. There is no probability of any bill of the kind going through.

The Republican State Central Committee met in the parlors of the Lochiel Hotel, in this city, on Wednesday afternoon last, to fix the place and time for holding the Repubilcan State Convention. The attendance was unusually large, and general good feeling prevailed. Harrisburg was promptly and unanimously agreed upon as the place of meeting. There was a little difference of opinion as to the proper time, but this was, after a interchange of views, satisfactorily arranged. A motion was made by Col. Quay, of Beaver, that the 15th day of May, be selected as the day for the meeting of the Convention. An amendment was offered changing the date to June 5. Upon this the yeas and nays were called, resulting yeas 17, nays 53. The committee then agreed to the 15th of May, by a unanimous vote.

A strong resolution was then unanimously adopted, amidst loud applause, earnestly urging and advising united opposition on the part of all Republican Senators and Representatives in the national Congress to what has become known as the "Wood Tariff Bill," when the committee adjourned.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the following, among other bills, were passed finally:

An act to provide for changing the location of the principal offices of certain corporations.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth," approved March 31st, 1860.

An act to provide for the better security of life and limb in cases of fires in hotels and other buildings.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "an act relating to the collection of district and township debts in the several counties of the Commonwealth," approved March 31, 1864.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act relating to the rights of adopted children, being a supplement to an act, entitled 'An act relating to certain duties and rights of husband and wife,' approved May 4, 1855," approved April 2, A. D. 1872.

An act to define the liability of grantees of real estate for the encumbrance thereon.

An act authorizing the courts of common pleas to excuse persons from service as jurors.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, A. D. 1874.

An act to provide a remedy for the recovery of property by bailees when the possession has been parted with by mistake.

An act relative to the employment of females in hotels, tavern, saloons and eating-houses or other places where intoxicating liquors are sold, for the sale of intoxicating and other drinks, and the penalty for the violation thereof.

The last mentioned bill had previously passed the House finally, and having been amended in the Senate, was sent back to the House, where the amendments were promptly concurred in, it was then signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses, was approved by the Governor in the afternoon, and is now the law.

During the afternoon session of the Senate, on Thursday, the following bill was considered on third reading.

An act authorizing the president judge of the court of common pleas of Susquehanna county to appoint three accurate and competent accountants to re-examine and investigate the receipts and expenditures of said county for the eleven years preceding the first of January, 1878, in order to ascertain whether any of the money collected by a "five mill jail tax," for the purpose of building a county jail, has been used unlawfully and for other purposes than for which said tax was collected, or any other moneys collected by a ten mill tax upon the citizens of said county.

This title explains pretty clealy the object of the bill, and intimates rather plainly that the officials of Susquehanna county, have not been, or are not, entirely above suspicion. Senator Hawley has been very persistent in his advocasy of this bill while Senator Davies, who, although he has no desire to lay a straw in the way of a thorough investigation of the subject, has no idea of permitting his old friends and neighbors of Susquehanna county, for whom he entertains the most kindly feeling, to be brauded, in advance, as frauds and swindlers, who have been "unlawfully" using the peoples money. Many worthy and prominent citizens of Susquehanna county, feeling aggrieved at the libelous matter contained in this bill and its title, called the attention of Senator Davies to it, and most ably, as well as succesfully, did he defend them. The bill, instead of passing finally, at the conclusion of the speech of the Bradford Senator, was recommitted to the Judiciary Local Committee, with the understanding that its objectionable features would be eleniated.

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday morning April 9.

In the House at the morning session on Thursday, the Senate resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to communicate with the Governors of the adjoining States as they may deem proper, upon the advisability of recommending to the respective legislatures of said states, the enactment of uniform laws fixing the rate of interest for the loan or advancement of money, and the penalty, if any, for charging or taking usury, was concurred in.

During the morning and afternoon sessions, on Thursday, a large number of bills, many of which were local or special, in charter, were acted upon in different stages, but none were finally disposed of.

The House at 6 o'clock adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening.

CUSSEWAGO.

GLEANINGS.

THE public debt decreased during Mar. $2,313,614.77.

TROUT fishing commenced in this State on Monday.

AN oil exchange is to be erected in Bradford; cost, $15,000.

MERCER county could now pay its debts and be $30,000 ahead.

SEVENTY-two post-offices in the United States are presided over by women.

A seven-pound shad was caught in the Delaware, off Phillipsburg, recently.

THE provision and financial speculators want war, but they won't be gratified.

IT is reported that a terrible Turkish massacre has taken place near Volo.

FATHER WHITE, the oldest Catholic priest in Washington, died Monday morning.

GEN. IGNATIEFF will probably visit Berlin, Paris and Rome, and finally London.

A Chicago dame who wanted a pannier asked for "one of them bay window frocks."

A BOSTON manufacturing firm has orders six months ahead for foreign market.

GENERAL GRANT has been received by the Pope. His speech of reception was of the usual length.

THE London journals generally consider that the retirement of Lord Derby strengthens the Cabinet.

THE Lehigh Lumber Exchange has decided upon an increase in the price of lumber of $1 per 1000 feet.

FOUR hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold coin was shipped from New York to Europe on Saturday.

THE Servians have received orders from San Stefano to march with all their available forces to Pristina and Albonia.

THE annual report of the Panama railroad shows a net profit of 1,077,000 being over 15 per cent. on the capital stock.

A Constantinople dispatch announces that the Turks have abandoned Kavak at the Black sea entrance of the Bosphorus.

A safe in the Grand Trunk Railway office at Seaford, Ontario, was blown open on Saturday morning and five hundred dollars stolen.

THE American ship P. P. Hazeltine, from New York, has been wrecked off Cape Horn. A part of the crew were saved.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON has been appointed singer to the Rusian Court, and has received the decoration of Arts and Sciences.

WALKER BROTHERS & Co's wholesale dry goods store, in Memphis, was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss, $50,000; fully insured.

THE New Hampshire Republicans will have a majority of 2 in the Senate and 40 in the House. Last year the Legislature was Republican by 73 majority.

IOWA is thoroughly satisfied that capital punishment is the better way. Hereafter the man that murders in that State, must die for it.

DR. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg charged with causing the death of Mary Alice Kernan by malpractice, has been arrested at Ravenna, Ohio.

MR. MONTGOMERY BLAIR has got in his protest against President Hays. There is doubt, though, whether there will be time to push it through the Senate.

THE Nationals in the Twenty-fourth Congressional district, composed of Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties, have nominated J. E. Emerson for Congress.

A member of the Sons and Daughters of St. Luke, a colored organization in Chester, has been suspended for 99 years and 99 days, for voilating the rules of the order.

PITTSBURG temperance advocates are discussing the prospect of building a tabernacle. One prominent citizen has declared that he could raise $20,000 for the purpose in thirty days.

THE *Tribune* says that the amount of Southern claims before Congress already, reaches nearly $2,000,000 and the end has not come yet. Still, why will not the South become conciliated?

The women of Virginia will organize at Washington and show the men how to pay the State debt. The males have been fooling arouud long enough, so they may now "clar de kitchen."

A New Orleans firm has established a direct line of steamers between that city and Belize, Honduras. It is the first step toward building up a trade which it is believed will one day assume very important proportions.

IT is said that a fund amounting to $200,000 is in the hands of John Wanamaker and George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and John V. Farwell, of Chicago, as trustees and that Moody and Sankey's support comes from the proceeds of this fund.

REV. JAMES MARTINEAU, of England, who is almost an octogenarian, has been invited to deliver the annual address before the American Unitarian Association, at Boston, May 28. If he declines on account of age, Rev. Brooks Herford, of Chicago, will fill his place.

New Advertisements.

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies have failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE
Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

VEGETINE
Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE
Cures the worst case of Canker.

VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE
Cures the most inveterate cases of Erysipelas.

VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bow