Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, April 13, 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.
S. JOHN A. SMULL, Secretary.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Republican County Committee, at a meeting held on Tuesday, April 16, 1878, a special convention of the Republican party will convene at the Court House, in Towanda Borough, on TUESDAY, MAY 7th, 1878, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing THREE DELEGATES to represent Bradford County in the Republican State Convention to convene at Harrisburg on Wednesday, May 15, 1878, ratifying the Senatorial Delegate elected to said State Convention by Wyoming County, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the Convention.

By the same authority the Committees of Vigilance of the several election districts are hereby directed to call a primary or delegate election for their respective districts, to be held on SATURDAY, MAY 4th, 1878, next, for the purpose of electing by ballot, two delegates to represent each of said districts in said County Convention. The delegate elections in the townships shall be organized at 3 o'clock P. M., and kept open continuously to the close, which shall be at 5 o'clock P. M. For the boroughs the said delegate elections shall be organized at 7 o'clock P. M., and kept open continuously until 9 o'clock, which shall be at 9 o'clock P. M. The votes shall then be counted, and the result certified by the officers to the Chairman of the said Convention, and a copy delivered at once to the Delegates.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

Armenia—Daniel Webb, Simon Sherman, Andrew Seward.
Athens Boro'—D W Tripp, H C Hayes, F V Hitchcock.
Athens twp—F E Weller, Samuel Overshire, H Frank Brown.
Asylum—Joseph A Hornet, B C Mingos, R R Kerlick.
Albany—L D Stevigere, Daniel Brown, J T Heycock.
Barclay—C P Moore, C W Tidd, E J Eldred.
Burlington Boro'—J Y Rice, E A Evarts, John McKinley.
Burlington West—I B McKean, S H Ballard, Theo Blakewell.
Burlington Twp—Alp Blakesley, G S Travis, Andrew Melville.
Canton Boro'—F A Owen, J S Mix, Theodore Pires.
Canton twp—Watson Freeman, Henry Stattison, G W Wertheiy.
Columbia—J D Wolf, H M Kingsley, R Watkins.
Franklin—James C Ridgeway, Stearn McKee, James S Mason.
Granville—Adam Innis, J D Ferguson, John Vroman.
Herrick—C L Stuart, James H Hurst, E Fuller, DeRoy R R Palmer, H Hardcomb, Wesley Stone.
Litchfield—John H McKinney, T W Brink, A D Chandler.
Lellaysville, M H Codding, J P Carle, J H Johnson.
Monroe Boro'—A Lloyd Rockwell, M W Ross, John Dunfee.
Monroe Twp—Dwight Dodge, N Northrop, Jr, G Fuller.
Orcutt Creek—P W Keyes, David Gardner, Alvah McIntyre.
Orwell—H L Case, Thomas B Smith, Frank Johnson.
Overton—James Molyneaux, Fred Heverly, Alfred Stevens.
Pike—L A Bosworth, S B Canfield, Jas Grant.
Ridgebury—Eliey Mead, E A Cooper, Alex Sturdevant.
Rome Boro'—Gordon Barnes, M H Towner, G Kinney.
Rome Twp—Josiah Horton, J E Gillett, S N Barnes.
Sayre—Chas W Wheelock, John A Woodworth, Hanley Tozer.
South Waverly—D L F Clark, John D Falkner, John Post.
Smithfield—N W Waldron, Walter Philips, F G Manley.
Springfield—Theodore Wilder, Edson Harkness, Frank Ripley.
Spalding—Isaac D F Hildreth, S L Thompson, Geo Berry.
Sylvania—Finley Furman, Geo Monroe, Leander Gregory.
Sheshequin—John Snyder, G L Horton, Isaac H Young.
Standing Stone—Wm Bostwick, W Stevens, Guy Brown.
Terry—Jonathan Terry, J C Dyer, S Bowman.
Towanda Twp—James Hale, Leroy Bowman, R Davidson.
Towanda Boro'—First Ward—C D Passige, Jas Bryant, H T Stevens.
Towanda Boro'—Second Ward—W Keyser, Harry Gray, O D Lyon.
Towanda Boro'—Third Ward—I H Orcutt, W G Alger, W S Vincent.
Towanda North—Reuben DeLong, Wm Smith, Alvin Smith.
Troy Boro'—H M Spalding, D C Lamphein, Wm Morgan.
Troy Twp—John Hunt, Milton Pierce, M O Loomis.
Tuscarora—Wm Shumway, Guy Lamoreaux, Baily Kinney.
Ulster—Henry Mingo, Geo Morley, Andrew Nichols.
Warren—Miles Prince, Howell Howell, J D Kinney.
Windham—Geo Wheaton, Eben White, Geo L Lawrence.
Wilmot—J M Clark, Daniel Ely, E Meeks, Jr.
Wells—Morris Shepard, Wm Relyea, Wm Johnson.
Wyalusing—W K Segraves, Geo S Hornet, A B Culver.
Wysox—J B Blair, L T Lent, W L Shores.

JOSEPH M. ELY, Secretary. H. T. STREETER, Chairman.

NOT CORRECT.

The attempt of the democratic correspondents to create a sensational story out of the action of Pennsylvania delegation in naming Gen. CAMPBELL as member of the Republican Congressional Committee is a failure. The charge that there was any contest over appointment is not correct. The facts are:

On Wednesday afternoon the Republicans of the delegation held an informal caucus in one of the anterooms of the hall of the House of Representatives. It was suggested that the most acceptable persons would either be CAMERON or CAMPBELL.

It was agreed, as CAMERON was the Republican candidate for re-election to the Senate, it would doubtless be more agreeable to him not to be placed on the committee. As Senator CAMERON was not present Representative HARMER had a brief conference with him at the Senate, where he explained what had transpired. The Senator remarked that he was not aware what was going on, but as the matter had been brought to his attention he would say that he had no desire to be placed on the committee, and as the name of General CAMPBELL had been suggested he would say that he thought it would be an excellent selection; that Gen. CAMPBELL had held high positions in the State and was familiar with the interests and sentiment of the Republicans of Pennsylvania.

Representative HARMER having communicated the result of his interview to the Republican members, it was agreed to name Gen. CAMPBELL as the choice of the Pennsylvania Republicans in Congress to represent their State on the committee.

WE have not been furnished the proceedings of the Republican standing committee but learn that they decided by a very large vote to call a convention on the 7th of May to choose delegates to the State convention, and decided to hold the annual nominating convention the latter part of August. A resolution in favor of the Crawford County system was laid on the table by a very decided vote.

TWEED'S EXAMPLE.

The death of TWEED recalls his remarkable career, and while the mantle of charity should be thrown over the dead, it is proper that his life be made a warning to young men. Rev. T. D. TALMAGE referred to TWEED in his sermon last Sunday morning, as follows. We commend the lesson to the young everywhere:

To prove that this life is an awful peril, I point to that wreck of Friday at Ludlow Street Jail, showing on what a desolate coast a strong craft may crash and part. Let there be no exultation over that man's fate. Instead of the chuckle of satisfaction let there be in every Christian soul a deep sadness. The fact is that there are tens of thousands of men in this country who, under the same awful pressure of temptation, would have fallen as low. Instead of bragging and boasting of how you would have mantained your integrity, you had better go down on your knees and thank God that His almighty grace has kept you from the same mortal catastrophe. There is no advice more appropriate to you this morning than the advice of the Scripture—"Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall." All my sympathies are for the afflicted family of that dead prisoner. For the last ten years some of them I know have endured an inquisition of torture, and the God of all comfort help them may to-day, when there are so few to pray for them. In the presence of this Christian assemblage I invoke the God of all compassion for mercy upon these bereaved children. Ah, my friends, let us remember that that man made full expiation to society for his crimes against it. Let us remember that by pangs of body that no doctor could arrest and by horrors of the soul which no immagination can describe he fully paid the price of his iniquity. Let others do as they may, I will not throw one nettle on that man's grave. No minister of religion, no man who stands as I do Sabbath morning, Sabbath night and Friday night before a great multitude of young men trying to help them and educate them for time and eternity can allow that event of the past week to go by without drawing from it a lesson of the fact that life is an awful peril without the religion of Jesus Christ, and that the way of the transgressor is hard. No stouter young man ever started out on this world than William M. Tweed. He conquered poverty, he conquered lack of education, he achieved an aldermanic chair in the metropolis of this country, he gained a position in the Congress at Washington, and then he took his position on the financial throne of power at Albany, his frown making legislative assemblies tremble, while he divided the notoriety with James Fisk, Jr., of being the two great miscreants of the nineteenth century. Alas! alas! young men look at the contrast! Behold an elegant compartment of Wagner's palace car, surrounded by wines and cards and obsequious attendants, going to the Senatorial palace at Albany; then look at the plain box in the undertaker's wagon at three o'clock of last Friday at the door of a prison. Behold the contrast—the pictured and bouquceted apartments at the Delavan, liveried servants admitting millionaires and Senators who were flattered to take his hand; then see the almost friendless prisoner on the plain cot throwing out his dying hand to clutch that of Luke, his black attendant! Behold the wedding party at the mansion, the air bewitched with crowns and stars and harps of tuberoses and japonicas, the whole scene a bewilderment of costliness and magnificence; and then behold the low-ceilinged room looking out on the dingy streets, where poor, exhausted, forsaken, betrayed sick William M. Tweed lay dying! From how high up to how low down! There were many people in New York who for years were persuaded by what they saw that an honest and laborious life did not pay. As the coach swept by containing the jewelled despoiler of public funds men thought of throwing down their burdens and finding some other way of getting a livelihood. But where is the clerk on $500 a year, or the scavenger of the street, who would take Tweed's lot of fraudulent prosperity Tweed's dishonor and Tweed's death? There never was such an illustration for the young men of New York and Brooklyn of the truth that dishonesty will not pay.

RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.

In discussing a bill in relation to Building Associations recently, Senator DAVIES incidentally referred to one of the grievances of which the laboring men complain. The remarks do credit to the head and heart of Mr. DAVIES, and contains a merited rebuke of the injustice and oppression practiced by some of the great corporations:

"I belong to a class of American citizens who fled from their mother country, from oppression and grievances tending to oppress the middle class, many of them are employed by corporations and are living in localities where those corporations rule, and the effect of such rule is in numerous localities that they cannot buy a foot of land and own the soil necessary to make themselves a home; and if Luzerne County, and Pittsburg, and other localities within this commonwealth would pay more attention to this subject, encourage their fellow citizens to build themselves homes, rather than put obstructions in the way you would not have the disturbances that you now have; for the moment that a man has for himself a home, he becomes a conservator of the public peace and of good morals.

Blessings we confer upon the man and his household (in enabling him) to hold the title to a little home, however humble—that influence cannot be estimated, and there is no other subject so powerful upon the human mind, for good, as that. But when you find your great corporations passing rules by which their laborers are prohibited from owning the soil in the place where they find employment, you find the greatest amount of restlessness, uneasiness and discontent among the employed."

WE publish to day the names of vigilance Comitees for the several districts of the county. We trust they may faithfully discharge their duty, and that the voters will all attend the primary meetings.

SEVERAL National Banks have already resumed specie payment.—Anti-resumptionists take notice.

THUS far the movement of those who are striving for impractical results in politics have not in any manner impaired the prospects of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. We expect to fight a battle and win a victory on square issues. The exercise of prudence and judgment in selecting candidates for all offices to be filled by election this year is an important part of the preliminary work. In all cases let men be selected as candidates who will need no defense or advocacy—and then the full force of the party can be devoted to its principles. We are not throwing out these hints in anticipation of any blundering. The temper of our organization is improving every day. There is a heartfelt desire in all business and industrial circles, to escape all further Democratic blundering in power, and to arrest the growing design of the whipped rebel sentiment, to convert the machinery and revenues of the National Government into auxiliaries for compensating the losses incident to treason against the national authority. These are the facts by which the Republican party must be guided this year. We have a corrupt and mendacious Democracy to defeat. This is our objective point. We have no fight with any other party. The great object is to crush the God of all compassion for mercy upon these bereaved children. Ah, my friends, let us remember that that man made full expiation to society for his crimes against it. Let us remember that by pangs of body that no doctor could arrest and by horrors of the soul which no immagination can describe he fully paid the price of his iniquity. Let others do as they may, I will not throw one nettle on that man's grave. No minister of religion, no man who stands as I do Sabbath morning, Sabbath night and Friday night before a great multitude of young men trying to help them and educate them for time and eternity can allow that event of the past week to go by without drawing from it a lesson of the fact that life is an awful peril without the religion of Jesus Christ, and that the way of the transgressor is hard. No stouter young man ever started out on this world than William M. Tweed. He conquered poverty, he conquered lack of education, he achieved an aldermanic chair in the metropolis of this country, he gained a position in the Congress at Washington, and then he took his position on the financial throne of power at Albany, his frown making legislative assemblies tremble, while he divided the notoriety with James Fisk, Jr., of being the two great miscreants of the nineteenth century. Alas! alas! young men look at the contrast! Behold an elegant compartment of Wagner's palace car, surrounded by wines and cards and obsequious attendants, going to the Senatorial palace at Albany; then look at the plain box in the undertaker's wagon at three o'clock of last Friday at the door of a prison. Behold the contrast—the pictured and bouqueted apartments at the Delavan, liveried servants admitting millionaires and Senators who were flattered to take his hand; then see the almost friendless prisoner on the plain cot throwing out his dying hand to clutch that of Luke, his black attendant! Behold the wedding party at the mansion, the air bewitched with crowns and stars and harps of tuberoses and japonicas, the whole scene a bewilderment of costliness and magnificence; and then behold the low-ceilinged room looking out on the dingy streets, where poor, exhausted, forsaken, betrayed sick William M. Tweed lay dying! From how high up to how low down! There were many people in New York who for years were persuaded by what they saw that an honest and laborious life did not pay. As the coach swept by containing the jewelled despoiler of public funds men thought of throwing down their burdens and finding some other way of getting a livelihood. But where is the clerk on $500 a year, or the scavenger of the street, who would take Tweed's lot of fraudulent prosperity Tweed's dishonor and Tweed's death? There never was such an illustration for the young men of New York and Brooklyn of the truth that dishonesty will not pay.

SEVERAL National Banks have already resumed specie payment.—Anti-resumptionists take notice.

DEATH OF TWEED.

NEW YORK, April 12.—William M. Tweed died in Ludlow street jail at precisely 12 o'clock to-day. He was attended by Dr. Carnochen, who has been with him since an early hour this morning. Also, Mr. Foster Dewey, his late secretary; Mr. Douglass, his son-in-law; and Mr. Edelstein, one of his counsel.

All hope of his recovery was abandoned soon after elven o'clock, when Dr. Carnochan announced a clogging of the heart and complete nervous exhaustion. At the time of his death there was no struggle, as he passed away in sleep, with his head lying upon his arm. Keeper Kiernan was hurriedly summoned three minutes befor noon, and reaching Mr. Tweed's room the signal rang out and the long imprisoned old man dropped back dead in his bed.

His last words to Dr. Carnochan were: "I have tried to do some good if I have not had good luck. I am not afraid to die. I believe the guardian angles will protect me." The announcement of his death spread rapidly and a crowd of curious people soon asembled outside of the jail, peering eagerly into the half closed windows.

Tweed had been dangerously ill for several days. His death resulted from a complication of disorders, but was caused directly by nervous exhaustion and a clogging of the action of the heart. He was delirious last night and early this morning, when he was attended only by his servant Luke. Later he became calm and rational. He was conscious until within a few minutes of his death, and a short time before drank a cup of tea which was handed to him by his son-in-law, Mr. Douglass.

Most of Tweed's family are in New Orleans. They were telegraphed to yesterday. Under the statutes the body of the dead prisoner cannot be removed from the jail until after an examination by the coroner.

HESTER'S GUILT.

SHAMOKEN, April 4.—Quite a number of strangers put in appearance at St. Edward's Roman Catholic Church yesterday morning expecting to hear a regular anti-"Mollie" sermon delivered by the pastor, Rev. Father Koch. It had been rumored about town during last week that Father Koch would denounce the "Mollies" in general, and some few in particular. In this they were disappointed as the reverend gentleman only spoke in regard to the "Mollies" only about two minutes before the regular sermon. He said that Hester, Tully and McHugh were all guilty of the murder of Rea; that they had all admitted their guilt to him before the execution, and that the letter written by Hester and published in the papers should never have been published, and he advised Mrs. Hester so; that the letter was written with the express purpose of influencing Tully and McHugh to assert Hester's innocence on the scaffold, and that Hester himself never intended having the letter published. Some persons, he said, intimated that he had gone to Bloomsburg to use his influence on Tully and McHugh, and try to pursuade them to assert Hester's innocence, he declared to be untrue, as he went there for no such purpose and if Tully and McHugh had done so they would have died with perjury on their lips. He said he was present when George Elwell, Esq., read Tully's confession to Tully and McHugh and they both declared it to be the truth.—*Shenandoah Herald.*

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 12, 1878.

The legislative work of this week was commenced in the House on Monday evening, the session being principally devoted to considering a bill on second reading extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, which provides that magistrates, justices of the peace and aldermen shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of common pleas of all actions arising from contract, either expressed or implied, and of all actions of trespass and of trover and conversion wherein the sum demanded does not exceed $300, and provides for the empaneling of a jury of six persons to try such cases. The discussion and reading of the bill occupied two hours, but without action upon it the House adjourned.

The Senate met on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, after a recess of nearly two weeks, with twenty-nine Senators (three more than a quorum) present. The proceedings of the session, which was brief, were of no special imporlance.

In the House on Tuesday morning Mr. Lindsay, of Warren, made a statement that inasmuch as the calendar of bills on first reading had not been reached on Monday evening as usual, on account of the bill relating to justices of the peace, which was the special order for that session, he moved that the rules be suspended and that Senate bill 229, to prohibit discrimination in freight by transportation companies, &c., be taken up. He said it was a very important measure, in which the people at large were much interested, and hoped there would be no opposition offered. On a vote being being taken on the motion to suspend the orders and take up the bill, the yeas were 73, nays 85. Thus another effort to push forward the anti-freight discrimination bill failed. It is proper to say, however, that many members voted against "suspension of the orders" who will vote for the bill when it comes up regularly. There is a great interest being manifested here on this subject, especially among the representatives from the oil regions. Their efforts in favor of the measure are being vigorously opposed by those who champion the railroad companies, and the fight promises to be interesting as well as bitter.

At the evening session of the House on Tuesday, "an act to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers" was passed finally.

An act to enable defendants in all criminal cases to testify as witnesses, and when two or more defendants are jointly indicted to have the right to demand separate trials, was also passed finally and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

At the afternoon session an act to ascertain and appoint the fees to be received by the various county officers, except in counties containing 150,000 inhabitants or less than 10,000 inhabitants, was passed finally. This bill reduces the fees of all county officers, except treasurers, from 25 to 50 per cent., and brings them back to about what they were before the war.

The Senate committee to investigate the charge of frauds in the collection of tax due the State from the Union Line Company, and the payment of the $19,000 fee, held its last meeting for the examination of witnesses on Tuesday morning. At this meeting Hon. R. W. Mackey, ex-State Treasurer, was examined, and although he knew little about the details of the "settlement" with the Union Line, his testimony was somewhat interesting.

He said he was elected State Treasurer in 1869. Owing to some factions Legislature dropped him out in 1870, but regaining its senses elected him again in 1871, and he held the office for five years. He was State Treasurer in 1875, but was not then aware of the distribution of assets made by the Union line company. He was not a stock holder in the company, which fact he seemed to regret. He had no interest in the Simonton and Hunstead contracts of the State. He was very necessary, he said, that the State should have an experienced corporation clerk. This was the most important position in any of the departments, requiring thorough knowledge of the tax laws, and skill in applying them. It was often a most difficult task for a practical man to tell what taxes a company should pay. He considered Mr. Olmstead invaluable in that position, and said that many leading men of Maine, including Wilson, Cyrus Cook, current journalist, without regard to party, had urged the present Auditor General, Mr. Temple, to retain him, thinking it to the interest of the State. He had known Bayard, Olmstead's successor since 1875, and although he had opposed his appointment, believed he had made a good clerk. Mr. Mackey thought the difference in the revenue would warrant the State paying $15,000 per annum to an experienced, competent and faithful corporation clerk, rather than to make frequent changes. When asked by Senator Peale if he would like the position at that salary, Mr. Mackey replied that he would not take it at any figure, as he did not feel competent to perform the duties. He mentioned a number of cases in which private counsel had been employed in State cases for the collection of the taxes, and named several eminent attorneys as having been thus employed, some of them under contracts similar to the one in question. For the argument at Washington of certain cases which he cited, $15,000 was paid to private counsel directly out of the State Treasury. Mr. Dimmick, Attorney General, took no part in the trial, but received his five per cent. commission as usual. It was well known, said Mr. Mackey that the intention of the act of 1870—allowing the five per cent. commission—was to provide an adequate salary for the Attorney General, so that the State could always obtain the services of a good lawyer for the position and require delinquent debtors to foot the bill. While he was State Treasurer no Attorney General ever paid his commission over to the State, whether outside counsel were employed or not.

Mr. Mackey said the case of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company was not one contemplated by the framers of the tax law, and while it might come within the spirit it was certainly outside the letter of the law. He thought the company, which had always been a good tax-payer, deserved credit for promptly paying the claim. It might reasonably have carried the matter into court and could have kept it there for years, with the possibility of a reduction of the amount to be paid, if not a determination entirely favorable to the company.

The committee having now heard all the testimony, which is very voluminous, will prepare its report as soon as possible, but will probably not be ready for presentation for ten days or two weeks.

At a caucus of Republican members of the House, held on Tuesday evening, the question of the final adjournment of the Legislature was considered. Several dates between the 2nd and 24th of May were suggested, when a vote being taken on the latest date it prevailed. A resolution was also adopted providing that after the 15th inst. sessions of the House be held on Mondays and Fridays from 3 to 4½ o'clock, P. M., for the consideration of bills on second reading.

The action of the caucus on adjournment was not approved by prominent Republican politicians, who regard it as giving the Democrats the advantage, as they may call a caucus, fix an earlier day, and put the Republicans in the position of prolonging the session for the per diem. The result, however, is not considered decisive, as some forty Republicans did not attend the caucus, and it is thought that the 10th of May will yet be fixed upon as the day of final adjournment.

The one hundred days of the session expired on Wednesday, the 10th inst. In that time the Legislature has passed fourteen bills and eleven resolutions. The expenses of the present session can be measured by that of last year, which continued eighty days and cost $140,145, or an average of $3,500 per diem, including Sundays. The cost for the one hundred days already occupied by the present session will amount to $350,000. If the session is prolonged, as indicated it may be, until the 24th of May, the additional cost to the State will be nearly a quarter of million of dollars, which fact the people's representatives will do well to consider.

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

An act requiring county commissioners to give bonds.

An act to provide for the payment of existing orders drawn by the military boards of the several counties of this Commonwealth.

The sessions of the House, both morning and afternoon, Wednesday were devoted to the consideration of bills on second reading.

A dispatch was received from Speaker Myer from Sergeant-at-Arms Gaines, which was read to the House, announcing that the absconding legislator, O. F. Bullard, had been arrested and returned to his old quarters in the Delaware county jail. He was captured in Luzerne county, the stories of his having been out West, on the Pacific slope, etc., evidently having been manufactured for the purpose of keeping those who were looking for him off his track.

All of the morning and the greater portion of the afternoon session of the Senate on Thursday was consumed in considering and passing the Philadelphia recorder bill. After being discussed all day it passed finally by a party vote of yeas 28, nays 14.

The morning session of the House on Thursday was consumed in considering, on second reading, a free pipe line bill, similar to the one already defeated in the Senate. The discussion of the bill was continued until the hour of adjournment, when its further consideration was postponed until Wednesday next.

The House, at the afternoon session on Thursday, passed a number of local bills finally, but none affecting Bradford; also, a bill appropriating $110,000 for the insane hospital at Danville passed second reading.

In the Senate to-day the bill with the long title, providing for an investigation of Susquehanna county affairs, came up on third reading. The bill was reported yesterday from the committee on Judiciary Local, to which it had been recommitted on motion of Senator Davies, with amendments, which were made at the suggestion of that Senator. These amendments provide for an investigation at once; that the prosecutor shall pay the costs in the event of a failure to prove his allegations; that a report shall be made to the Court as early as the 20th of August next, and that the petition shall be presented within thirty days from the passage of the act. Senators Hawley and Davies both addressed the Senate at some length, the former in opposition to the amended bill and in favor of the one originally introduced, while the latter Senator urged the passage of the bill as reported from committee yesterday, and in this shape it was passed finally. While the bill was being considered Senator Hawley moved to go into committee of the whole to insert the original bill, which proposition was voted down—yeas 11, nays 23. The bill supported by Senator Davies was then possed, yeas 31, nays 0.

A number of bills were reported from committee favorably in the Senate to-day, among which was the bill to enable defendants to testify in criminal cases, and a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution reducing the number of members of the House from 201 to 150, but making no change in the number of Senators.

In the House to-day, after a lengthy discussion, a resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 2nd of May, which had been agreed upon in the ways and means committee, was recommitted to the judiciary general committee by a vote of 116 yeas to 41 nays. All the indications point to a protracted session.

At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Tuesday evening and the House until Monday evening. CUSSEWAGO.

A brief trip through portions of Susquehanna county, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, shows more clearly the changes and improvement than would every-day familiarity. The rural districts there, as everywhere else, display less radical changes than the villages. But all through the farming country the tidy, substantial and home-like appearance of the farm denotes the New England origin of its settlers. The general diffusion of intelligence and thrift in no wise lessens their claim to that inheritance. Their people are proverbially courteous, and free from the many vices which creep into villages. With all their rugged hillsides to smooth and the huge boulders to dispose of, they seem a happy and contented community. And in our brief journey from the cradle to the dusty chambers of the grave, what more can be added to constitute true life? Whether they are educating the rising generation to follow in their footsteps may be questioned. Not so much in the farming districts as in the villages and modern thoroughfares. At every depot, in that locality as elsewhere, some dozens of idle boys, from fifteen to twenty years of age, may be found congregated, nearly all puffing away at the inevitable pipe or cigar. Why should we worry about our National debt when everybody indulges in that foul Indian weed which the very beasts refuse? Surely, no animal in creation is addicted to so much beastliness as man. And Dr. Darwin ought speedily to apologise to the mute creation for his unsavory theories.

Montrose, after all, is a gem upon the mountain top, and indicates a reasonable advancement and prosperity. Court was in session, but very little litigation appeared, as the people must necessarily be keep cool. Knowing the theory that if you want to know the exact amount of an elevation of 900 feet is equivalent to a geographical degree north, one can imagine himself pretty near that pole. Whether, with telescopic aid, they could assist Bennet in his discoveries of the open passage, is a query he should well consider. At all events their coolness is most decidedly repulsive to red-hot politicians, for only a corporal's guard could be found followers of the Republican party. The addressed on Wednesday evening last by their pleasant dapper candidate for next Governor. He is a plausible theorist, but it would have charmed and edified you, Mr. Editor, to have heard Mr. Grow knocking down their rickety edifice the next morning. It came down in a hopeless mass of debris, not one stone upon another remaining. Mr. Grow is exceedingly popular at home; and well he might be, for he is not only recognized as the friend and patron of all the industrial elements of the country, but his logic is irresistible. He is fully booked up on the financial issues of the day, and demolishes the cob-web theories of the Greenbackers utterly. The danger of his nomination seems to be that he cannot be manipulated by the machine men, which I am sorry to say exist in all parties. With him for Governor, these side-shows and new-born factions would disappear. Another danger is, that he is too much of a statesman and too little of a politician to tickle the fancies of the thoughtless crowd.

Susquehanna Depot is alive and kicking her way into the rocks like a Kentucky mule. She is making the most of her "10,000 a year," and has ponderous shops and quite a city in that "bonus" hillside. On the principle of taxing her at all for building up that forbidding locality into a thriving town, it is most time for our Legislature to consider whether they couldn't *make more money* to let go the "bonus" and tax her shops and valuable real estate." York State never circumvented us "very much" in public improvements, especially in our "great thoroughfare of the people from the Chesapeake Bay to the great Lakes." As it is considered an evidence of smartness to "beat" folks, we exhibited it most beautifully when we plugged up our canals. The connecting links from N. Y. were left mere mud puddles, in which confiding business men of that State are now fishing with pin hooks.

The wee road from Tunkhannock to Montrose has been too often described for further notice. Observed that the conductor watched the ballasting of the schooner very carefully, so as not to allow too many (?) passengers to remain long on one side. The little to-co-fo-co scampered up the hill like a rabbit, but, when came down kiting, which averaged the ride nicely. Upon the whole it is a valuable improvement, and the operators are gentlemanly and courteous. Like the Sullivan road, every pile of tan-bark was a depot. About Tunkhannock, in addition to Col. Smith's legal-tender hoop-poles, they have added ties and tan-bark. The inquiry naturally arises, whether it might not be policy to incorporate them into the Labor-Reform party as an especial legal-tender for official salaries "except" for those making the law? As they are soon to make a "divvy," this is dropped for their consideration. Q.

THE disgusting and demoralizing BEECHER scandal has been reopened by a published confession of Mrs. TILTON, in which she shamefully stultifies herself, by contradicting her evidence in the great trial, and boldly confessing the charges made against Mr. BEECHER and herself.

CAPT. W. N REYNOLDS was chosen Representative Delegate to the State Convention from Wyoming county, and D. BEIDLEMAN recommended as Senatorial delegate. The committee very modestly appointed only five conferees.

GLEANINGS.

BERKS county eggs are six cents per dozen.

GOLD closed in New York on Tuesday at 100¼.

SEAMEN are engaged at Buffalo, at one dollar a day.

A warlike feeling still prevails in St. Petersburg.

THERE are 109 churches of the Brahmo Somaj in India.

20,652 teachers in Pennsylvania, and 906,412 scholars.

THE Union Presbytery of Japan reports 14 churches and 650 members.

THE Apache Indians will be transferred to the Southern Ute agency.

THE Pittsburg and Erie road is to be entirely supplied with new steel rails.

IN London the tone of the comments on the political crisis is much more hopeful.

RT. REV. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, D. D., Bishop of Litchfield, Eng., is dead.

THE State Convention of Poor Directors will be held in Pittsburgh next October.

THERE seems to be a disposition at St. Peter's burg to show Roumania more consideration.

GEN. GRANT was received with the highest honors, on his recent visit to Jerusalem.

THE prevailing sentiment among the Democrat Senators is in favor of resumption repeal.

PROFESSOR Goldwin Smith will shortly return to Canada. He will leave England next Monday.

LORD ALEXANDER GORDON LENOX has, it is stated, been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

PITTSBURG supports 107 patients in Dixmont insane asylum at an expense of about $18,000 a year.

ALLEGHENY county is erecting a new rolling mill, which will give employment to four hundred men.

MONDAY last was the anniversary of the opening of the woman's temperance movement in Pittsburg.

AN Athens dispatch says the American men-of-war have rescued a large number of Thessalian refugees at Weldi.

A Schuylkill county turnpike company that does not keep its roads in repair has been enjoined from taking toll.

REV. CHARLES TOOTH, a brother of the Hatchan Rector, has established a fashionable congregation in Florance, Italy.

THE nail mills in the Western nail association (twenty-seven) will suspend operation two weeks the present month.

SHERIFF DISSMORE, of Greene county, has levied on the property of the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad company.

JOSHUA MILDER, the heaviest man in Lehigh county (weighing over 300 pounds) was found dead in a chair a few days ago.

THE Lebanon County National Bank has decided not to take coin on deposit of a less denomination than twenty-five cents.

A DISPATCH from Belgrade says Roumania's recent efforts to induce Servia to make common cause with her have been unsuccessful.

THE area occupied by the oil region in Pennsylvania already equals that of the anthracite coal region and promises to be much greater.

A VIENNA telegram declares that Austria cannot accept the San Stefano treaty, as it would be equivalent to abdicating Austrian rights.

THE translation of the Bible into Japanese has proceeded as far as Second Corinthians. The work will be finished in about two years.

THE U. S. hip enterprise is to be repaired and to go on an eighteen months trip to survey the Amazon River 1,000 miles from its mouth.

THE democrats of Fulton county have elected Dr. H. S. Wishart delegate to the state convention. James Kelly was nominated senatorial delegate.

THE British ship Warsaw, which sailed from Norfolk, Va., Feb. 28th, for Liverpool, has not reached its destination, and has not been heard from.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States (German) will hold its triennial session at Lancaster, Penn., beginning May 15.

THERE are said to be in this State about 650 pensioners of the war of 1812, most of whom live in Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks counties.

At the time of Tweed's death, numerous petitions were being circulated throughout the State for his release, and were being very freely signed.

SENATOR THURMAN is the last public man reported to be extremely fond of Horace—so fond that he reads the Latin poet every evening before retiring.

THE Russian representative at Bucharest, is urging the conclusion of a convention securing the right of passage through Roumania to Russian troops.

GENERAL BUTLER is said to be receiving many letters from Irish-American citizens thanking him for his recent efforts in behalf of General James Shields.

REV. DR. RICHARD NEWTON retires from the editorship of the periodicals of the American Sunday-school Union, and Rev. Edwin W. Rice succeeds to the position.

SEVERAL New York firms have recently been swindled out of large amounts of money, advanced on worthless bills of lading purporting to represent merchandise.

J. MECKLIN, a clerk in the War Department, for cruelty to his three daughters, goes to the penitentiary eight en months—six months on each of three charges.

THE expenses of the late Papal conclave amounted to 1,100,000 francs. Provisions, medicines, &c., had been stored up for three months, in anticipation of a prolonged session.

AN hurricane, accompanied by two water spouts, caused immense damage at Canton, China, on the 12th., in both the foreign concession and native city. No lives reported lost.

AT Chester on Wednesday, while playing with a number of other children, Eliza Irvin, aged eight years, was burned to death. Her clothes caught fire in some way not explained.

MR. TENNYSON received for his ballad recently published, $1,575. This scale of remuneration is said to be quite in keeping with that which the Laureate is now accustomed to receive from his publishers.

JAMES N. M'KNIGHT, W. T. Patten and Col. John A. Ritchey have been elected representative delegates from Franklin county to the republican state convention. The election of the senatorial delegate has been left to Huntingdon county.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN influences are in the ascendant at Belgrade, and there is a disposition on the part of Servia, Roumania and Montenegro to make a joint remonstrance to the Powers against the Treaty of San Stefano.

THE Porte, believing that the Greek Consul at Salonica was the instigator of the insurrection, has demanded that he be recalled, and threatened to withdraw his exequatur. Greece has refused, and threatened reprisals if the exequatur is withdrawn.

THE republican county committee of Clarion on Thursday selected Jacob Black and J. T. M'Cray representative and Major H. Wetter senatorial delegates to the state convention. Instructions for Hoyt and Sterrett were defeated by a large majority.

Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on FRIDAY, the 10th day of MAY, 1878, at the door of the Court House, in Towanda Borough, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

No 1. One lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in Burlington twp, bounded north by lands of D S Luther, east by lands of Wm Barnes, south by lands of David Mead and Isaac Lane, west by lands of Burton Scouten and Wm Carman; contains 80 acres more or less, about 15 improved, with 1 board house, and board granary thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of H K Mott vs Omar Davis. Also at the suit of J E Spencer to use of U D Baxter vs Omar Davis.

No 2. ALSO—One other lot situate in Canton boro', bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the east line of Mix & Whitman's drug store lot on the northeast cor of the lot herein described; thence easterly along the south line of lands belonging to Lodge No 321, I O of O F, 80ft to an alley; thence south along the west side of said alley about 100ft to the north line of A G Kelley's lot; thence west along Kelley's north line about 40 ft; thence north along said Mix & Whitman's east line to the place of beginning; contains about 3,500 square feet of land more or less, all improved.

No 3. ALSO—One other lot situate in Canton boro', bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the center of a proposed extension of Centre st at the northeast cor of J K Wright's; thence west along J K Wright's north line 185ft to Beale's alley; thence north along east line of Beal's alley 80ft; thence east along the south line of other lands of S J Hickok 185ft to said Centre st; thence south along the center of said Centre st to the place of beginning; contains 11,100 square feet of land, all improved.

No 4. ALSO—One other lot situate in Canton boro', bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast cor of the last above described lot; thence west along the same 185ft to Beal's alley; thence north along said alley 60ft to lot of A G Kelley; thence east along said Kelley's south line to center of said Centerst; thence south along the center of said Centerst 60ft to the place of beginning; cont