Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
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Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Jan. 16, 1879.

ANOTHER ANNOUNCEMENT.

Some weeks since we gave notice through these columns that on the first of January we should adopt the strict advance payment system. Since that notice we have sent to each subscriber in arrears a notice of the amount due, reminding them unless the accounts were settled the paper would be discontinued. We are happy to announce that a goodly number of our delinquents have responded to our call, but there are many who have paid no attention to the "announcement." To this class this second notice is sent greeting, to stir up their remembrance, and give them a short period to call and settle. These who do not heed this "call" during the month of January may expect a notice of a different kind.

There is still due us in small sums on subscription over *three thousand dollars* and it is simple justice to all parties concerned that we should have the money.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FREE SCHOOLS.

In the Pennsylvania School Journal for the present month we find the annual report of Dr. WICKERSHAM, our efficient Superintendant of Public Instruction. It is of unusual interest, inasmuch as it embodies an outline of the author's recent trip to foreign countries and makes some intelligent comparisons between our educational methods and those found abroad.

Dr. WICKERSHAM reports that European universities exert much more influence upon the social condition of the people, and are a much more important factor in the civilization of the age than is the case with higher institutions in this country; this arises from the relation of the universities to the State and the learned professions, from the fact that their professors constitute a body of the greatest thinkers in the world, and from their large attendance and the class of men who attend them.

Again, in the matter of a secondary education—between the elementary school and the university—the Superintendent draws a comparison unfavorable to the United States, regarding the foreign system of secondary or intermediate institutions superior to ours as regards their number and their relation to the Government and to the universities. As to elementary schools, they surpass ours in that they are more carefully inspected, their terms are longer, the teachers are more thoroughly prepared and more attention is paid to moral and religious instruction; but we have better schoolhouses, better school furniture and better text books, our schools are free, our teachers have more tact, and more is done in our schools to form character.

A considerable amount of space in the report is filled with a description of foreign normal schools, polytechnic schools, museums and schools of industrial art, schools for social trades, schools for general apprenticeship, and the industrial departments connected with the systems of public instruction.

Dr. WICKERSHAM properly calls the attention of the Legislature to the fact that, owing to scarcity of money in the State Treasury, there has been paid but $300,000 out of the $1,000,000 appropriated. This delay at the fountain head cripples the whole school system, and there should be a speedy realization of the Superintendent's hope "that a way be found to place the money in the treasury at the time the law requires it to be paid out for the great purpose named in the Constitution."

We close a necessarily brief and insufficient review of this report with some interesting figures taken therefrom: Number of public schools last year, 18,067. Teachers 20,891. Superintendents, 91. Directors, 14,200. Scholars, 936,786. Cost of the system for the past year, $8,187 977.41, or about $8 a year for each scholar. Value of school property, $24,839,820 61.

Some idea of the true feeling of the people South, in their relations to the Federal Government, may be derived from the condition of popular feeling there, in reference to the Confederate flag. That emblem of treason is preserved with more sacred devotion and regard in Southern households, than are the Stars and Stripes anywhere in the North and West. The emblem of the Union, the flag of the country, is of course respected, and if necessary, revered in the north, but there is not that united, embittered, rankling hate produced by it for treason and traitors, that is called forth in the hearts of Southern men, by their devotion to the confederate flag. In all private houses in the South, and in secret societies, the rebel flag is worshipped with a fervor that is uncontrollable. It is the altar around which every rebel household or rather every white man's household in the South, who was in any manner identified with the rebellion rallies. This sentiment is undying in the South, and the rancor which it feeds is equally unyielding. There is not an ex-rebel's house in the entire South that contains the American National Flag. Not a single military company in the South carries the Stars and Stripes. They all march under their State flags, while they secretly cherish the flag of the stars and bars. Little facts like these show which way the wind blows in the solid South.

THE Atlantic and Great Western R. R. was twelve hours in advance of other roads in breaking the snow blockade, a fact which travellers will bear in mind.

BULLDOZING IN LOUISIANA.

A dispatch from New Orleans says: At the meeting of the Teller Committee to-day WILLIAM D. ROLLINS, of Tensas, testified that he is a Democrat, but was a candidate on the Independent ticket at the last election; resided in the northern part of the parish; saw no outrages committed; saw a body of fifteen armed men at the poll on election day, under HANBONO deputy sheriff. He thinks intimidation frightened the negroes so much that they stayed away from the polls; if the negroes had voted they would have had a majority of 2,000; at the close of election demanded a count of voters at poll No. 1, but it was refused and a band of armed men took the box to St. Joseph.

J. D. M'GILL was recalled and testified concerning the quarrantine at St. Joseph. The negroes thought the quarantine was established to keep them from holding their convention, but witness did not think this was the purpose.

LUCIEN BLAND, recalled: He testified that he signed a communication requesting the deputy sheriff not to arrest WALKER and other colored men on the ground that they had not and would not excite a rising among the negroes.

R. LOSCEY, of Tensas, testified that he was one of the posse of Sheriff REGISTER, summoned to disperse negroes whom it was rumored were massing at Boss Place for the purpose of attacking Waterproof; REGISTER had about forty armed men, on the way we heard that negroes had massed, and that firing had commenced between them and our advance guard of two men; an order was then given to advance and fire; firing was done in the direction of where the negroes were supposed to be massed; the negroes were in their quarters, and when we fired one volley they dispersed; saw no firing by negroes but understood they had fired before we advanced; two or three negroes were wounded; don't think any were killed; they were not fired at when they dispersed; only one volley was fired; the Boss Place is four miles from Waterproof; the event occured three or four days after the Fairfax affair; none of the posse were hurt.

FRANK WATSON, colored, was the next witness. He lived eight miles from Waterproof, and was told by a Democratic friend that the place was getting too hot for him; that they had better clear out; he ran away, leaving his partly gathered crop to take care of itself; that day there were fifty or sixty armed men from Ouachita in Waterproof; saw them put a rope around a negro boy's neck because he would not answer a question they asked him; took to the woods, being told that the crowd wanted him; there were four negroes in the woods hiding; hid for nine days and then went to Plyquemines.

Witness then said: Don't intend to go back, because I don't think it will be exactly safe, as I never did anything to be driven away for, I feel now that I have testified against them it would be worse than before.

VERNON MUNROE BROWN, JOHN BLACKMAN and HENRY WILLIAMS, negroes, testified that on the day of election there was a riot in Caledonia Caddo parish; the riot commenced after the voting was over and three negroes were killed.

These witnesses were in the steamboat Danube when a party of men boarded her at White Hall and took off two negroes.

The witnesses testified to the general intimidation of negroes in Caddo.

THE INAUGURATION.

The indications are that the inauguration of Gen. HOYT, which will take place on the 21st of this month at Harrisburg, will exceed any similar event in point of brilliancy and numbers in attendance.

The programme of the inaugural ceremonies has been announced as follows:

On Monday night, January 20th a full dress reception and hop tendered to General HOYT by the Young men's Republican Club of Harrisburg, will take place in the Opera House. Gov. HARTRANFT and staff will be present with Governor-elect HOYT.

On Tuesday morning at nine o'clock the military and civic organizations will form on Market Street ready for parade, under direction of the Chief Marshal, whose headquarters will be at the Lochiel Hotel. At 10 o'clock precisely the procession will move, passing over a short route to West State Street, where the line will be reviewed by the outgoing and incomiug Governors on their way to the grand stand at the main entrance to the Capitol building. Here the inaugural services will be concluded with the inaugural address and administration of the oath of office to the Governor elect by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Senate and House of Representatives will vote for United States Senator in their respective halls.

In the evening a grand display of fireworks will take place in Capitol park, after which Gov. HOYT will hold a public reception at the Executive Mansion.

HON. RANSOM BALCOM, ex-Supreme Court Justice, died at his residence in Binghampton, on Monday night, Jan. 6, after a long illness which had confined him to his home for several weeks. The Judge was an able jurist and a very honorable gentleman. He was first elected Supreme Court Judge in 1859 and resigned on account of poor health, about two years ago. He was 61 years old.

A NEW HOMESTEAD BILL.

Representative HABERER of this State has prepared a bill for the organization of a reserve to the regular army, to develop the agricultural and mineral resources of the public domain and afford relief, provide means of support and procure homesteads for unemployed workingmen. The preamble to the bill sets forth that, by reason of the immense overproduction in the various branches of manufacture, it becomes imperative that other channels of industry be provided whereby the large numbers of idle artisans and mechanics can find employment, and that the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the public domain, under the auspices of the general Government, offers the speediest and most practicable method to bring about this result. The bill provides that the President be authorized to accept the services of volunteer artisans, laborers and mechanics, not exceeding at any one time 50,000, who shall serve for not exceeding five years, nor less than two years. They must be citizens of the United States and fitted for the labor required. They are to be subject to the rules and regulations of the army, are to be formed into regiments of infantry and placed on the footing as to pay, allowance, arms and equipment as soldiers of the regular army. They will be required to drill at stated times, so as to become familiary with and proficient in the use of arms, shall be subject to the orders of the President and Secretary of War for the suppression of Indian insurrections, the protection of Government property, invasions from foreign nations, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, are to be furnished with transportation from the place of the enlistment to the several reservations. Each man will be allowed 160 acres of land, and at such time as he is not on military duty will be engaged in agricultural and mineral pursuits. After an honorable discharge from the service they will receive a patent from the Government to 160 acres of land. On the death of a soldier, after having served one year, his widow or minor children will be entitled to all the benefits which would have occured to the soldier had he lived. They are to be pensioned only for disability incurred while in the performance of actual military duty.

U. S. SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators and Representatives met in caucus Wednesday evening at the State Library to name a candidate for U. S. Senator. On calling the roll it was ascertained that 115 members were present.

SENATOR LAMON was chosen chairman and Senators BUTTERFIELD and GRADY, and Represenatives NEALL and HALL secretaries.

Senator A. J. HERR, of Dauphin, nominated Hon. J. D. CAMERON in a speech in which he eulogized his public life and private character. Represenatives CAMPBELL, of Allegheny nominated Major A. M. BROWN, of Pittsburg, and Representative BUTLEE, of Chester, nominated Senator J. B. EVERHART, of Chester. The first ballot resulted: CAMERON, 98, EVERHART, 4; BROWN, 13. On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL the nomination of Mr. CAMERON was made unanimous, the roll being called and each member answering to his name. The caucus then adjourned.

After adjournment a committee consisting of Senators HERR, BUTTERFIELD, SMITH, GRADY, and FISHER, and Representatives HALL, NEALL, CAMPBELL and LAW, waited upon Senator CAMERON at his residence and informed him of the result of the caucus.

WE find that quite a number of our old subscribers who were in arrears on the first of January, and consequently found themselves minus the REPORTER last week, felt somewhat sensative about it. We regret this very much, but we gave timely notice, and treated all alike.

It may be possible that we have made some errors in correcting our list, and that some papers have been discontinued which should not have been. If there are such cases we shall be glad to make the correction.

THE Sheriff of Camdon, N. J., made a terribly bungling job of hanging HUNTER on Friday last. The condemned man attempted to commit suicide by opening an artery in the leg Thursday, and had to be carried to the scaffold. The machinery did not work well, and the rope had to be readjusted.

THE bill for the admission of Dakota as a State does not meet with much favor in a Democratic Congress. The South now hold their old position in the councils of that party and do not care to have any more northern represenatives.

WE print on our first page the last annual message of Gov. HARTRANFT. Like all the papers emanating from His Excellency, it is plain, practical and pointed. The recomendations to the Legislator, if acted upon will result in great good to the State.

THURSDAY next will be a gala day in Harrisburg. The inauguration of Gov. HOYT, and the election of Senator CAMERON occur on that day.

J. K. PRYOR, an old newspaper man, and at one time connected with the Sullivan county *Democrat*, died in Mauch Chunk, on Monday.

THE Soldier's Home, at Bath, N. Y., will be formally opened on the 23d inst.

EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR.

"An Abstract and brief Chronicle of the Time."

NOVEMBER:—1, Reception of Dean Stanley by the members and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, New York..The "Prophetic Conference" of the Bo-Millennial ministers closed its sessions, New York..Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Committee; vote to appropriate $375,000 to Foreign and Domestic Missions in 1879....4, Anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society; disbursements in eleven years $718,852....5, Elections held in 31 States—Congressmen voted for in all and Governors in 12; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Kansas, and Nevada, elected Republican Governors; Delaware, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, chose Democrats, and Connecticut left choice to the Legislature..Returns in Congressional elections 134 Republicans; 148 Democrats; 11 Greenbackers..Ed. Cooper, anti-Tammany Mayor elected by nearly 20,000 majority, in New York..General Butler defeated in Massachusetts..N. Y. Legislature stands 93 Rep., 28 Dem...Penn's, Hoyt, Rep., has 22,342 plurality..Gen. Gordon has been elected U. S. Senator from Georgia..Minnesota has 18,324 Rep. majority..Kansas 8,813 Rep., and 89 majority on joint ballot..Illinois 6 Rep..New Jersey 7 Rep. maj..New Hampshire 488 Rep maj..Delaware 7895 Dem. maj..Arkansas 4 Dem. Congressman..Iowa 9965 Rep. maj....6 Departure of Dean Stanley for Europe..Robbery of grave of A. T. Stewar—search for the body without success..Treasury Department has begun to purchase bullion directly from the mines at Denver, Col., at $2,000 per month..The wealth of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York, is due to a lot bequeathed by John Harpending for a pasture lot for the pastor's cow; the land is now bounded by Fulton, William and Ann Streets....21, The Collegiate Dutch Church of New York City celebrates its 250th anniversary..The light-house service now maintains 1236 light-, 471 day beacons, 55 fog signals, 2002 buoys....11, New Jersey State Sunday School Convention: 1·73 schools, scholars, 179,556, regular attendance, 122,722..The Constitutional Convention of California has before it this amendment: "All further immigration to this State of Chinese and all other persons ineligible to be citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, is prohibited." Also "No person shall be permitted to settle in the State who is not eligible to become a citizen of the United States upon the adoption of this Constitution,"....25, Steamship "Pommerania" of the Hamburg-American Line was run into in the English Channel, in a fog, and sunk—35 passengers and crew lost....27, Geo. S. Hunter elected U. S. Senator from Alabama..Commission to select a site for the new Naval Observatory, select Georgetown Heights, D. C....28, Thanksgiving Day....30, Reports from New Orleans indicate a cessation of yellow fever epidemic....10, Destructive fire at Cape May, N. J.; several large hotels and cottages burned; loss $3,000,000; work of an incendiary..The oldest house in the United States, the Pickering House, Salem, Mass., built in 1831..New York State reports 2739 butter and cheese factories; average number of cows, 208,352, owned by 21,005 persons; produce, 83,116,000 pounds cheese; 3,214,123 pounds butter, and 7,836,752 pounds of skim cheese ..Annual receipts of the American Missionary Association for 1878, $195,601, expenditures $180,070..Reported there are still 3,250,000 persons in the South who cannot read, over a million of them voters....27, Ratification of convention between the United States, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Argentine Confederation, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Türkey and Venezuela for the establishment of an International Bureau of Weights and Measures, at Paris....30, Fierce fight between rival factions in Breathitt Co., Ky....19, Meeting of American Public Health Association, at Richmond, Va., to take into consideration the recurrence of epidemics.

1, Destruction by fire of portions of the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, near Dublin..Announcement that the Oberammergau Passion Play would be produced in London with the original peasants of Bavaria, at the Aquarium, withdrawn ...2, British ultimatum presented to the Ameer of Afghanistan..Anti-Socialist Bill put in operation by German Ministry; newspapers, clubs and societies suppressed....4, A criminal court of Posen, Germany, fined Cardinal Ledochowski 15,000 marks for violating the May laws..Proposition through Papal Nuncio proposing restoration 15th Article Prussian Constitution, rejected..Allegations of foul play in the case of Cardinal Franchi; under the law of Papal guarantee no *post mortem* examination can be made by civil authorities of the body of any official occupant of the Vatican....6, Debate in Lower House Austrian Reichsrath; address from the throne; the occupation of Bosnia authorized by all the Powers and made necessary for the preservation of interests which would clash with Austria; House sustains the government by vote of 160 to 70....9, Czar gives assurance to British Foreign office to faithfully keep the Treaty of Berlin....10, Lord Mayor's banquet; Lord Beaconsfield speaks: the Treaty of Berlin to be carried out in spirit and to the letter....9, Note from Russia assures England of her willingness to abide by the Treaty of Berlin..Midhat Pasha appointed Governor of Syria..The Porte has handed Eastern Roumelian Commission a draft of a Constitution for that country; it embraces provisions for a partly elective Council General and elections for certain local offices....11, Opening of the Christian Union Buildings, in Dublin; 500 prot stant ministers present....13, Electoral Law passed the Spanish Chamber of Deputies....14, Greek Ministry has been formed..The Japanese Court Martial condemns participants in recent mutiny; 43 shot, 45 to prison for 3 years....17, An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate King Humbert of Italy, at Naples; assassin attempts to stab the King in midst of a procession; Caroli, Prime Minister stabbed in the thigh while attempting to seize the assassin, a cook, who denies belonging to any of the international Societies, pleads poverty and hatred of the King....18, A bomb thrown into a procession of veterans in Naples; two men killed, several wounded..Exciting debate in French Chamber of Deputies results in a duel between M. Gambetta and De Fourtou, Bonapartist; pistols; neither combatant hurt....19, Opening of the Prussian Diet; the royal speech recommends the establishment of agricultural banks, the better regulation and extension of the railway system..Disturbance in Lomberg, Austria, between citizens and police on account of prohibited procession....15, Three Conservative members elected life members of French Senate by small majorities..Serious revolt of 50,000 troops has taken place of Kwang-si, China; poor pay and rations for army the cause..The Prussian deficit is $19,500,000 for fiscal year 78-79, covered by a loan of $17,500,000..French army estimates for fiscal year $394,000,000 ..The English government has declined Russian mediation with Ameer of Afghanistan..Russians have reached the upper Ahcka Valley and opened the Herat road..English Liberals endeavoring to bring Afghan dispute to popular arbitration..Austrian Red Book complains that Turky acted in bad faith during recent fight for occupation of Bosnia....22, Town of Largentiere, in south-eastern France, flooded by the river Lige..A proposition has been made to maintain the Exposition Building in Paris on the Champs de Mars, as a place of permanent entertainment for Parisians; No. of admissions in all 16,032,725, as against 9,910,966 at American Centennial; actual receipts of the latter 50 per cet. more than the former..The British Museum has secured a copy of the 5020 volumed Chinese Encyclopedia, supposed to contain the whole of Chinese literature of any importance between 100 B.C. and 1700 A.D. One hundred copies were printed; the type then broken up..The Catholic Episcopate numbers 1127 Bishops...The Geneva elections for members of the Great Council indicate an eventual separation of Church and State, but not the return of Bishop Mermillod, expelled by the Swiss Federal Government..The Turkish Council of Ministers has advised an arrangement with Greece conformable to proposals of Peace Congress, without specifying lines of the frontier..British gunboat "Condor" goes to Bourgas to investigate alleged outrage on British Vice-Consul; St. Petersburg organs protest....21, British troops under General Roberts cross the frontier and enter Afghanistan; a proclamation read to the Beloochi chiefs saying war will be waged against the Ameer only..Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, to the English Parliament defends the policy of the Government in reply to anti-war agitation of the Afghan Committee under lead of Lord Lawrence..Modification by the International Roumelian Commission in Turkish project for organic reforms, accepted by the Porte....22, Flight of the garrison of Ali-Musjeed, Afghanistan, made in great haste, 21 cannon fall into the hands of the British..Russian General Kaufman has sent a costly sword to the Ameer at Cabool, with an address from the Czar with assurances of friendship—Gen. Kaufman regards as groundless apprehensions that Russia may threaten northern frontier of India from Central Asia: "Relying upon this the St. Petersburg cabinet will ask serious guarantees from England that no changes will be made in the territory or independent condition of Afghanistan."..Russia announces her intention to actively support the Ameer in the event of England occupying any points in Afghanistan from which Russian dominion in Asia might be effectually threatened. "The northern frontier of India," says Gen. Kaufman, "is quite impregnable, while the British occupation of Southern Afghanistan would be a standing menace to Russian Turkistan. Opposed to this the Viceroy of India's proclamation says: "The independence of Afghanistan will be respected, but the Government of India can not tolerate that any other powers should interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan." Upon the Ameer, Russia will, note the responsibility of having exchanged the friendship for the hostility of the Empress of India"....24, While the Hungarian Prime Minister was entertaining Count Andrassy and members of the Delegation, in Pesth, a bomb charged with dynamite exploded in the alley between Fortress Theater and Minister's palace; windows of palace shattered; no one hurt; great excitement..The Italian Prime Minister has announced his intention to present to Parliament a bill conferring the rigth of suffrage of all males who have attained 21 years and shall be provided with sufficient guarantees of their ability to read and write..There are 53 Cardinals in the Sacred College—five less than a full number, under Leo XIII..The Canton of Berne, Switzerland, requires, against the Roman Catholic law, the election of priests to be eligible to a pastorate, and allows the 30 deposed priests excommunicated by Bishop Lachat for not publishing the Vatican decrees, to compete..The London *Tablet*, Catholic organ, publishes a list of 1840 distinguished recent conversions to Roman church from Protestantism: 12 peers, 3 elder sons of peers, 23 peeresses, 2 wives of peer's eldest sons, 333 clergymen, 296 graduates of Oxford, 122 of Cambridge, 4 of University of Dublin....26, Reply of Ameer of Afghanistan to the Viceroy of India's ultimatum dated 19th inst., reaches Dakka, supposed to have been written after the capture of Ali Musjeed, professing friendship for Great Britain, desires to resume friendly relations, and will not resist a small temporary mission..Rumor that the Ameer has blown the commander of Ali Musjeed from a cannon's mouth.

Necrology:—Five Cardinals have died since the election of Leo XIII—Mr. Marc, Amat, Bernardi, Franchi and Cullen....28, Robbert Heller, musician and magician, Philadelphia, age 45....23, Drowned on the steamer "Pommerania," Richard Willing Clymer, of Reading, Pa.

DECEMBER:—1, Steamer "Cotton Valley," of Red River Transport Co., run into and sunk on Mississippi River, opposite Donaldsonville—20 lives lost....2, Opening of 3d session of 45th Congress ...3, New York Custom House nominations sent to the Senate..Senate reappoint standing committees..House pass West Point Appropriation Bill, $316,617; Fortification Appropriation Bill, $275,000..International Dairy Fair opens in New York....4, Lewis Wallace nominated Governor of New Mexico....5, Yellow fever joint committee appointed to investigate cause of epidemic..Report of Secretary of the Treasury: receipts from all sources for fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, $257,763,878 77; ordinary expenditures, $236,964,328 80; compared with receipts of previous year a decrease of $11,256,767 92, in revenue; of expenditures $1,623,682 13. The Secretary is confident the Government can resume specie payments and maintain the same after January 1..Report of Secretary of War shows the army 24,761 men in all.... Moody, evangelist, wintering in Baltimore, preaching to crowds daily....8, Fair at Roman Catholic Cathedral, New York, closed; receipts, $105,000..Protestant press complains that large of receipts have been raised by games of chance..Southern Methodist Episcopal church reports 40,000 accessions to its membership in 1878....5, Mr. Morrill, Senate, offered resolution asking information as to condition of Freedman's Savings and Trust Co., and legislation necessary to close up its affairs. Eaton a bill to relieve American vessels officered by aliens..House, Garfield resolution concerning committee to visit yellow fever sufferers..5000 signatures have been obtained by Murphy meetings in New York....9, Mr. Edwards calls up the Electoral Bill in the Senate..Resolution agreed to asking President for reports of U. S. Marshals relative to elections in South Carolina and Louisiana..Several Silver Bills offered in the House..Motion to suspend the rules and pass bill for re-coinage of trade dollars into standard dollars, vote 154 to 91, less than required two-thirds..Resolution to instruct Banking Committee to report bill in favor of withdrawing circulation from banks discriminating against the silver dollars, lost for want of requisite two-thirds....10, Senate request House to furnish copy of Anderson's testimony against Hon. S. Matthews..House pass Consular and Diplomatic Bill and Naval Appropriation Bill....11, Mr. Blaine addresses Senate on Southern election outrages; Thurman replies in favor of extending inquiry into alleged irregularities by Republican party..Bill to regulate Inter-State commerce passed House, 139 to 101....9, Anchor mill at Minneapolis, Minn., burned, caused by explosion of flour dust....10, Severe storm causing floods in Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and New Jersey—raising Susquehanna and Connecticut rivers; damages greatest in New England; storm extends from Atlantic coast to Ohio..Treasury Department have received notice that unless cattle shipped to England are inspected by Government officials, they will be slaughtered on arrival in England, order 10th inst., at Ottawa, Can., exempting Canadian and American cattle....10, Report of Naval Committee in Senate recommends indictment of ex-Secretary Robeson, report turned over to minority committee to report on 20th inst....9, Committee to examine accounts of Minister Seward, Minister to Shanghai..Moonshiners (illicit distillers) of East Tennessee, have been informed that no compromise will be made with them by the General Government, until the local courts concede jurisdiction to United States to try State officers for alledged offences against the revenue laws..At San Francisco Messrs. Flood & O'Brien have pleaded the statute of limitation against suit of Barbier and other stockholders in the California and Consolidated Virginia mines to compel defendants to account for $35,000,000....12, Report of joint committee on the reduction of the army, recommends reduction by 333 officers on executive list; abolition of manufacture of ordnance stores by ordnance department; officers at their own option to be retired upon approval of the President..Pension Bill appropriation $29,366,000..The wheat crop of the past season 425,000,000 bushels; acreage 1-6th larger than last year....13, Passage of the Edmunds Electoral Bill in Senate, 32 Republicans, 3 Democrats to 26 Democrats....10, Wade Hampton elected Senator from South Carolina, all the votes but three; same day Hampton's leg amputated....12, Senate pass Fortification Appropriation Bill increasing House sum by $225,000....5, East Side Elevated Railway, New York, completed to 89th street; running time from South Ferry to 89th St. is 24 minutes; 7,000,000 passengers carried in past six months..A new Commercial Treaty has been made with Japan..Mr. Paddock has introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the use of life-saving dresses on all vessels on the lakes and sea navigation....12, Barus trots at Stocton, Cal., a mile in 2.14½, fastest time ever made on the Pacific coast ...21, Funeral of Richard Willing Clymer, drowned on the "Pommerania" at Reading, Pa....18, Senate ratify treaty between United States and Japan, signed 25th of July last; provides against discrimination against the United States, abolishes all export duties in Japan, and opens two new ports to American commerce....19, Senate appoint Southern Election Committee, Teller, of Col., Chairman..House pass Indian Appropriation Bill; prohibits removal of Indians from Arizona and New Mexico to Indian Territory..J. S. Young fills vacancy of Leonard, dec'd, in the House....20, Both Houses of Congress adjourn to Jan. 10....21, Secretary Sherman instructs all officers of Customs to receive United States notes as well as gold coin and standard dollars in payment of duties on imports.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The Philadelphia *Press* of a recent date has this to say in regard to one of the foremost educational institutions of the country.

A wise and pleasant plan was inaugurated at the recent dinner of Lafayette College Alumni in this city. The proposition was made, and was received with the heartiest enthusiasm, that the well known chair of English and Comparative Philology at Lafayette, so long occupied by professor F. A. MARCH, should be permanently endowed by his own "boys," and forever called by the name of its eminent occupant. Those who have set in Professors MARCH's class-room feel both a sincere esteem for the instructor himself and a deep and lasting appreciation of the value of his training; and by the endowment of this professorship they will be able to give adequate expression to both these sentiments.

This effort for the permanent establishment of the English chair at Lafayette—which can hardly fail of speedy success—possesses more than a modest interest for others than the graduates of the particular college in question. It is not too much to say that the cause of sound learning in the United States is under great and peculiar obligations to Professor MARCH. In the new interest in the minute historical and comparative study of language, our own tongue was too long forbidden a share; and that English may to-day be studied with the thoroughness bestowed upon other languages, and with a similarly complete library of aids to the learner, is due to the labors of FRANCIS A. MARCH more than to those of any other scholar in an English-speaking country. Years before either of the great English universities afforded opportunities for the profitable study of Anglo-Saxon, Professor MARCH was offering to the students at Lafayette opportunities for pursuing that branch to the fullest extent practicable in an undergrnduate course. Indeed, it is not two years since one of the few competent scholars of early English, in England, sadly acknowledged, in a leading critical journal, that for suitable facilities in Anglo Saxon, the student must go to Germany or the United States. So late as 1876, that writer was chosen to a newly established chair of Anglo Saxon in the University of Cambrige, and not until the same year—seven years after the appearence of Professor MARCH's great "Comparative Grammar of Anglo Saxon"—did an English publisher put forth a text-book in that division of the English language in any respect abreast of modern scholarship.

Professors MARCH's labors are known and honored in London, in Oxford, in Berlin, in Leipzig, as fully as in our own country. Starting almost single-handed, at a time when even professors in some of our chief colleges taught their students that CHAUCER was the first English writer, and that Anglo Saxon was one of the foreign languages out of which English grew. Professor MARCH has lived to see the historical study of English put upon a stable foundation. His own pupils now instruct in other colleges, and his influence is not only felt in the higher walks of philological study, but also in the common schools themselves. The time is not far when English "grammarians" will no longer feel at liberty to equip our language, in every new text-book with an entirely new set of rules and paradigms, constructed from their own pleasure, without the slightest reference to its historical growth.

It is most fitting, therefore, that the chair of a scholar who is as modest as he is eminent, should be permanently endowed by those who are most directly indebted by his labors; and that its name, in the history of American education, should bear witness in after years to his faithfulness and his succes.

Two more Mollies were hung in Mauch Chunk on Tuesday. Three minutes before their execution a reprieve until Monday was received by telegraph, but as the jail was locked the operator failed to reach the Sheriff until too late.

MR. BLAND, now admits that resumption may last six month. That's better than calling it a failure in the start.

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1879.

The New Year, as usual to this latitude, was ushered in with its storm of snow and rain. In fact, so generally of late years have these storms occurred at this particular time, that a New Year's Day without a storm would be regarded as a wonder indeed. But, dissagreable as pedestrianism is rendered, there is sure to be the customary throng on the streets, the same hurry and bustle, and the same round of enjoyments and dissipations, which serve to mark the like days of preceding years. Receptions, of course were order of the day; and notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, all were largely attended. At the Executive mansion, the President's reception was said to have been unusually brilliant. Foreign Legations, Government officials, the officers of the army and navy, the follower of fashion and the common classes were gathered together in one grand jam, all of which we suppose was accepted as being highly enjoyable.

But, excepting our short cessation from daily toil, there has been nothing in the social or political world to specially mark the advent of the New Year. Our legislative Solons, as well as others, having dispatched their holiday turkey, have returned to us and the work of legislation is again resumed. For the results of their deliberations the country will have to patiently watch and wait, as, so far, there does not appear to be any policy defined which our Democratic sages intend to pursue; save one exception, and that is that they will be careful to vote seats to Democrats from all districts where there can be found the slightest pretext for so doing. On this point, if upon no other, they will be found to have remarkably clear conceptions. Investigations are no longer profitable, the cipher dispatches have most effectually silenced the cry of fraud over which the greybeards of their party were wont to weep and howl, and the prospects are that their mud slinging committees will be silent for the rest of the session.

Resumption has so quietlp and imperceptibly been brought about, that the same can scarcely be realized. This, doubtless, may in part be attributed to the fact that no terrible convulsion, and no disastrous results have followed, as was predicted by its opponants and rag money suppoders. On this measure the position taken by Col. Overton will be remembered, although efforts at misrepresentation in certain quarters have been attempted. With those who advocated resumption, and hard money with its proper valuation, he stands fully indentified, and that his position was eminently correct, is now being fully demonstrated. The prospect of the country was never more flattering; the increase of coin for the past year is so nearly doubled, and the decrease of the national debt is over seventeen millions. Our exportations have been increased from six hundred and twenty-four millions to over seven hundred and fifty millions, while importations have decreased from four hundred and eighty millions to four hundred and thirty millions, making an increased difference in the balance of trade in favor of the United States of over one hundred and sixty-eight millions. With this showing every American citizen must share in a feeling of national satisfaction, never before realized in the history of our country. That some stringency in the marts of trade and commerce must for a time be expected, but the national showing of the situation is such that prosperity and a general revival of business is inevitably not far distant.

The predictions of Col. Overton at the last session are thus being fully verified, presaging that in the future as in the past his constituents can always rely upon the soundness of his views upon any measure of public good, whether it may be great or small in character. With a clear and comprehensive understanding, he has shown himself an able debater, and placed upon one of the most important committees of the House, he has shown himself an indefatigable worker, competent to properly and understandingly discharge the varied and important duties incumbent upon his position. It may safely be said that the firmness and ability with which his duties will be discharged, will be such that his constituents may with feelings of justifiable pride point to the old District of Free Soil, Free Labor and Free Homesteads, as having lost none of its ancient prestige or vigor.

The funding of the national debt by Secretary Sherman, who was the originator of the bill when a member of the Senate, is proving to be entirely successful. The entire loan of 1865, amounting to over two hundred millions, has been called in, and on the first day of the present month a call of thirty millions was made of the loan of 1867. The large amount of subscriptions which is being daily made to the four per cent. loan, has inspired the Secretary with an earnest belief that a loan bearing a still lower rate of interest can be placed successfully upon the market. By this not only a reduction of one third of the annual interest is made, making a yearly saving of nearly fourteen millions, but it will be seen that confidence in the stability of the Government is again being restored. Almost the entire amount subscribed, up to the present time has come from that part of the country which contended for the preservation of the Union. A large proportion of the subscriptions being in sums of fifty, one hundred and five hundred dollars, gives evidence that it comes from the common classes, and must be accepted as an assurance that they entertain no sympathy for the "Solid South," with its policy of repudiation. In the hands of the Republican party alone are the interests of the country safe, a feeling, we believe, that is becoming more and more universal as the "shot-gun" policy of the "solid south" is being developed. The total disregard of the pledges made to the President, in his honest and earnest endeavors at reconciliation, is evidence sufficient; that, with the Government once more in their hands, every obligation would be as readily annulled, as are the laws now disregarded and the rights of that portion of their people trampled upon, whom they most solemnly pledged themselves to protect.

As the success of the Republican party in 1880 is pretty generally conceded, speculations as to who will be the coming candidate, are begining to be one of the leading topics of the day. The nomination may be said to rest between Grant, Blaine and Sherman, but as it is not at all improbable that Blaine may reserve his powers for 1884, the contest will then be narrowed down to Grant and Sherman. Tilden, it is said' is still scheming for the nomination with the Democracy, but the indications are that he will be disappointed and that Bayard, of Delaware, will be their forlorn hope. Should such come to pass, the Republican nominee, whether it be Grant, Sherman or some one else, will evidently have an easy race. Resumption is no longer a bug-bear. There is no longer any difference between greenbacks and gold to build up dissentions, and the prospects are that the Republican party will be more strongly united upon its candidate than it has been since the days when it marched to victory with Abraham Lincoln as its standard bearer. M.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of the REPORTER.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11, 1879.

Both branches of the Legislature were called to order Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M.; the Senate by Lieut.-Gov. Latta, and the House of Representatives by the Chief Clerk of the last session, Dr. W. C. Sherlock.

After the opening and reading of the returns for the election of Senators and Representatives which had been previously presented by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the election of officers was proceeded with.

In the Senate, Hon. A. J. Herr, of Dauphin, was elected President, pro tem.; Thos. B. Cochran, Lancaster, Chief Clerk; Lucius Rogers, McKean, Journal Clerk, and E. W. Smiley, Venango, Reading Clerk. The three last named gentlemen have filled the same positions most acceptably for the past two years, and are all old newspaper men, and a class who so richly deserve recognition.

In the House, Hon. Henry M. Long, of Alleghany, was chosen Speaker, receiving the full Republican vote with that of four Greenbackers, making 111, to the 76 cast for Daniel L. Sherwood, of Northampton, Democrat, and 11 for M. P. Dogles, of Huntingdon, Greenbacker. Dr. W. C. Sherlock, of Beaver, was subsequently elected Chief Clerk of the House; John A. Smull of Dauphin, Resident Clerk; Harry Huhn of Philadelphia, Reading Clerk; and Ed. Allen of Dauphin, Journal Clerk. The selection of names for the other positions in the House had been referred to a committee which made a report which was adopted on Thursday. In this report were included the names from your section of J. B. Potter, of Tioga, for Sergeant-at-Arms, and A. Whittaker, of Bradford, for paster and folder.

All the candidates for the principal positions in the two branches of the Legislature were nominated at the Republican caucuses held on Monday evening, by acclamation, the utmost good feeling and harmony prevailing. There had been some talk of Mr. Hall, of Philadelphia, as a candidate for Speaker of the House, but his name was not brought before the caucus.

The organization of the Legislature having been effected so harmoniously, without the least jarring or show of feeling, some surprise was manifested when it was found on Wednesday afternoon, that a disposition was exhibited to get up a "bolt" in order to prevent the holding of or to demoralize the Republican caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, which had been called to meet at 8 o'clock on that evening.

Without going into detail as to the particulars, or elaborating this dishonorable attempt to disorgan