Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

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LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

Looking forward, the skies are not clear. The country has passed thro' great vicissitudes, and endured enormous waste of life and treasure, without any apparent impairment of its recuperative powers. Every man for himself feels that the greater possibilities of growth and progress are yet untouched. In one sense the civil war disclosed national strength, while in another it betrayed national weakness. It disclosed national strength in its revelation of the latent undercurrents of patriotism, upon which, through varying fortunes, the republic was borne forward to final victory; and it betrayed national weakness because it illustrated the tendencies to disintegration which have been a marked characteristic of republics in all times. When the last rebel army surrendered, we congratulated each other that at least some of the vexed questions were settled; we said that at least the heresy of paramount State Rights was disposed of, and that the alleged rights of a State to determine for itself whether it would bear allegiance to the Constitution and the laws made pursuant thereto, or cast off that allegiance, was determined finally in the negative by the highest of all authority—the people themselves. Men are not so free to affirm either of these things now. The utterances of Southern orators and editors, kept in abeyance for many years, are now borne to the ears of the people of the North on every Southern breeze. The old leaven leavens the lump of Southern sentiment still. We hear the old, familiar, insolent tones of the men who cracked their whip over the Northern doughfaces in WILMOT's time, and we see the leaders of the Democratic party ducking their heads to escape the lash, just as they did then.

Prophecy goes for little in current history, and the prophets must expect to be stoned in life and canonized in death. Had any man prophesied fifteen years ago that in the year 1879 there would be more Confederate ex-soldiers than Union soldiers in Congress, he would have been hooted out of the community. Some men feared it, but we know of none who ventured to say it. But it is to be so. The next Senate will show nearly as many ex-Confederate soldiers as there are Republicans, and not many of the Republican Senators were Union Brigadiers. The House, possibly, may show nearly as marked a disparity. What does this signify? So far as we know, not one of the Confederate members of Congress ever admits that he was in the wrong when he rebelled and took up arms against the Federal Government. Most of them declare that they were engaged in a holy cause. It is not many days since Mr. EUSTIS, of Louisiana, said in Congress that the only really loyal men in the South during the war were in the Confederate army. Suppose any of us puts himself in the place of Mr. EUSTIS; then revolt against the Constitution and the Union becomes the highest evidence of loyalty, and the men who led the Union forces become criminals. That is the point from which the policy of the nation is to be dictated for two years to come. Yet these Southern Democrats are positive and aggressive, and they will rule the party and dictate its nominations in 1880.

Perhaps the gentlemen who a few years ago discovered that the Republican party had outlived its usefulness, may now return from their pleasant stroll in the realms of imagination and look at the hard and merciless facts. Against this tide of reaction, what can be interfered and made effective save a solid and aggressive party? Is there anything else in the arsenal of politics equal to the defense of the nation against this menace of Democratic power regained? We know of nothing. We only know that unless Republicans withdraw from the pursuit of a phantom, and stand shoulder to shoulder as they did twenty years ago, and determine to strike often and strike hard at the head of treason wherever it shows itself, we shall once more find ourselves face to face with a revolt to which the past will seem ordinary in comparison. For these men have continually given men to understand that they have done nothing wrong; and if they have done nothing wrong, they have been defeated in their effort to do right; and if they have been defeated in a righteous endeavor, then as honest men they are bound to make the attempt to retrieve their losses. The appeal to arms was denied; the next appeal will lie to the three branches of the Government. They have Congress. Perhaps some may say that we have the Executive and the Judiciary. True; but should the Executive prove an obstacle, these men will not scruple to remove him and put a man of their own in his place. They cannot afford to wait the issue of 1880; for unless the Republicans literally fling their chances away, the election of a Democratic President in 1880 will not be possible. It is just now that the Republican party needs to stand firm and determined; watchful, active and uncompromising. That way lies our safety as a people.

THE return of ZACHARIAH CHANDLER as United States Senator from Michigan will be hailed with delight by every true Republican. Mr. C. is one of those old-fashioned Republicans who in the past has believed that fidelity to the Union was more honorable than treason, and that the success of the Republican party was essential to the peace and prosperity of the country. At a time when it was fashionable to decry and depreciate the stalwart and steadfast and uncompromising leaders of the party, and when the belittling process found abettors in our own ranks, Senator CHANDLER came in for his full share of their sneers and misrepresentation. It shows that the public sentiment of the country is not demoralized, when the people turn with entire unanimity to again recognize the integrity and faithfulness of such trusted leaders as Senator CHANDLER.

Senator CHANDLER made a speech to the Republican caucus which nominated him for Senator, at Detroit, on Thursday night, in which he very forcibly and emphatically disposes of any charge that he used the telegraph for improper purposes during the settlement of the Presidential question in 1877. He said:

"I had the honor of having a little something to do with the election of 1876. It was an election on one side of fraud and violence, and without any exception—and I say it deliberately and after mature consideration—that the greatest fraud, in my judgment, that ever was seen on the earth was Samuel J. Tilden. As I have said, I ran that campaign to a certain extent. I was chairman of the committee, and they howled fraud, fraud, fraud. There was fraud, but it was on the other side. Now, I wish to say with regard to that campaign, as I have said over and over again, that I never did a thing, wrote a line, sent a dispatch, either cipher or in the English language, or in any other way, that I would not be glad to see in print to-morrow morning in all the Democratic papers in these United States."

This unqualified and direct statement is in marked contrast with the can't-remember testimony of PELTON, MARBLE & Co., and the know-nothing position of TILDEN.

THE project of dividing the State of Texas, so as to make *five* States, is now being entertained and quietly considered by the Southern leaders. This was the original design when Texas was acquired, in order to extend the area of slavery, and strengthen and perpetuate the peculiar institution. The gain of eight additional Senators would so increase the Southern representation in the U. S. Senate as to secure a Democratic majority in that body for years to come, and the opportunity will not be neglected should the Democracy have the power to make four new States. The area of Texas is seven times as large as Pennsylvania, and it has increased rapidly in population in the last few years, though in 1870 its population was less than one-fourth that of Pennsylvania.

In order to effect the division of Texas, the assent of its Legislature and of Congress will be required. By the joint resolution annexing Texas, passed March 2, 1845, it was provided as one of the conditions of admission, that "new States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution." It was further provided that those States south of 36 deg. 30 min. (the Missouri Compromise line) shall be admitted with or without slavery as the people of each State may desire, and that in those north of that line slavery should be prohibited.

With a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President, the original scheme would undoubtedly be carried out, and the "solid South" made more solid by the increased number of Senators.

THE near approach of the fourth of March, which will give the Democrats the control of the U. S. Senate, has already set in motion the column of expectants hungering for the offices. The lean, lank, long-haired ex-Confederate, and his compatriot, the Northener, who takes his "whisky straight," are invading the Capital. They come as the Assyrians came, "like wolves on the fold," and are clamoring for the prospectives loaves and fishes. An extra session of the Senate is demanded, that the Democratic majority may choose new officers and fill the subordinate places with the faithful. This will give them the benefit of the long vacation without work, which just suits the hungry crowd who have been for some weeks hanging around the lobbies and expectorating about the barrooms at Washington. The trouble, however, is that there is only a place for about one in a hundred of these expectants, and the ninety-nine will be obliged to go home and complain of the hard times and the depressing influence of carpet-bag rule.

THE "Heathen Chinee" is taking up much valuable time in Congress. A bill is before Congress to restrict the immigration of the almond-eyed, pig-tailed Chinaman. It seems that we have caught a Tartar (a Chinese Tartar) by making the Burlingame treaty, and that the Celestials got much the best of the bargain. The people of California are seriously alarmed at the large number of Chinese landing in that State, who never become citizens, but even stipulate to have their bones sent back for burial. It is complained that they invade all the avenues of trade and industry, their frugal and inexpensive modes of life enabling them to compete successfully with the white population, who, it is claimed, are crushed by this competition. It is proposed, therefore, to terminate the Burlingame treaty, in which it is agreed that the Chinese shall come as freely as they desire, and pass a law that no vessel shall bring a greater number of Chinese than fifteen.

It has been decided in caucus by the leaders of the Democratic party that in order that they may maintain control of both houses of Congress and elect the next President of the United States, all laws allowing the interference of the Federal authorities at election polls must be repealed. Attempts to carry out this design will be made at once, it is said, by attaching a repealing clause to each of the Appropriation bills as it is passed by the House of Representatives, and if the Senate strikes it out it will be added to the next bill in its order of passage, the last being the "Omnibus" or Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, which failing by reason of such amendment, will oblige the President to call an extra session of the Forty-Sixth Congress, in either House of which the Democrats have a majority, and they can then repeal all objectionable acts by attaching a general repealing clause to the Appropriation bill, for the consideration of which such extra sessions may be called. Under the circumstances it is said that the President will not convene the Forty-sixth Congress until next autumn, but still the Democrats can carry out their scheme in time to effect the elections next year, when members of congress, President and Vice President are to be chosen.

THAT BEN. BUTLER should declare himself in favor of pensioning Confederate soldiers will not surprise any one who has noted the General's disposition to throw his "bricks" around promiscuously. In the late debate on a "war claim," he created a sensation by declaring that the time was not far distant "when the feeling of brotherhood would take into the charge of the government the maimed and disabled soldiers of the Southern army; remembering their courage, their steadfastness and their gallantry, and forgetting the mistaken judgment which made them fight upon the side they did." The General in this declaration has evidently an eye single for the Southern vote for the Presidency, and does not intend to be outdid by any Northern competitor. But we judge it will be a long time before any Northern man who has a reputation to lose will openly advocate such an outrageous proposition.

THE Commissioner of Pensions, in suggesting certain amendments to the Pensions Arrears act, estimates that for arrears chargeable up to date of the passage of the bill $34,000,000 will be required; for cases added between that date and the close of the fiscal year, $2,500,000 and for arrearages chargeable to the next fiscal year, $5,000,000. That is to say, the present Congress must provide for an expenditure of $41,500,000 accruing between the time the bill became operative and June 30, 1880, while the average annual charge thus created will for years to come not be less than $5,000,000.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY, in reply to the request of Hon. W. H. FORNEY for the re-establishment of the Post-office at Spring Garden, Ala., stated that he could not do so, feeling such a course to be inconsistent with his official duty. The office was discontinued some time ago in consequence of the outrageous treatment and arrest of a special agent sent there to investigate the conduct of the Postmaster, and who discovered that gross frauds had been committed by that official.

IN THE United States Senate, on Friday, Senator BAUCE was called to the Chair, and presided over that dignified body for most of the session. It was a noticeable incident to see the representative of a lately-enslaved and despised race presiding over the United States Senate,—and particularly remarkable as the discussion was upon the Chinese question, considering the claims of another race to legal equality and treaty rights.

FERNANDO WOOD was denounced by General GARFIELD in the Ways and Means committee on Saturday as a Greenbacker. He advocated as a method to meet the twenty-seven millions deficiency, of which Secretary SHERMAN gives warning, that the Secretary be directed by law to meet any deficiencies that may arise by drawing upon the coin balances acumulated for resumption. This is exactly the position of Judge KELLEY.

THE nomination of Judge BUTLER, of Chester county, as the successor of Judge CADWALADER is generally conceeded to be unexceptionable. Judge BUTLER is a gentleman of high legal attainments and unspotted reputation, to which must be added ripe judicial experience. The nomination is a fitting one.

AT last the evacuation of Turkey by the Russian troops is ordered to take place within forty days after the ratification of the treaty. No doubt the Russian troops are as anxious to get back home as the Turks are to get rid of them. The army of occupation has lost fearfully by disease.

THERE have been several reports of late that Governor WADE HAMPTON is again in a critical condition. The South Carolina papers do not confirm this bad news, but Senator M. C. BUTLER is given as authority for the assertion that the Governor will have to submit to another operation.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday:—In the Senate, a number of bills were reported and placed on the calendar; Mr. Cameron offered a resolution for the appointment of a special commission of nine on Interstate commerce; Mr. Sargent called for elaborate information on the importation of spirits and beer, and the foreign markets for those commodities; Mr. Patterson made his report on the Indian Territory; the bill for a new library of Congress gave rise to much discussion. The House spent the larger part of the day debating the proposed change in the method of making the National surveys; no final action was reached; an hour was spent on filibustering motions.

Wednesday:—In the Senate, the resolution of Mr. Conkling for a special committee on the Library building was discussed at very great length, was somewhat amended, and was finally adopted; the Chinese immigration bill wastaken up, so as to be the unfinished business for Thursday. The House spent the principal part of the day in amending the Legislative, and Judicial bill; the bill Executive was not disposed of finally; a tumultuous time was had over the question of a night session, and a night session was defeated.

Thursday:—In the Senate, after some miscellaneous business, the Chinese Immigration bill was taken up; Messrs. Sargent, Grover, Booth, and Morgan advocated the bill, and Mr. Matthews and Mr. Hamlin opposed it; Mr. Blaine took the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn; the bill remains unfinished business. In the House an effort was made by the Democrats to take up the Florida contested election case of Bisbee and Finley; it was defeated, and there was a good deal of filibustering over it; 63 pages of the Legislative bill was disposed of; memorial exercises were held in honor of the late Julian Hartridge.

Friday:—In the Senate, some miscellaneous business of no particular importance was first disposed of, and the Chinese Immigration bill was then taken up, and long and earnestly debated; Mr. Blaine, Mr. Sargent, and Mr. Beck advocated it; Mr. Matthews and Mr. Conkling offered substitutes for it; the Senate adjourned without taking final action. In the House, there was a great deal of disorder over some private bills, and a long debate took place over a war claim, during which General Butler made remarks favorable to pensioning maimed Confederates.

Saturday:—In the Senate, the Chinese Immigration bill has been passed by a vote of 39 to 27, after a very long debate; the Republicans filibustered to prevent the Internal Revenue bill from being taken up; a few Republicans helped the Democrats to take it up, and the Senate then adjourned. The House has made some further progress with the Legislative Appropriation bill; Mr. Atkins has made an effort to attach to it the plan for a new mode of National land surveys, but action has not yet been had on the motion.

More Judges of Election Sentenced.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16—Henry Bowers judge of election in the Seventeenth Ward of the late Congressional election, was fined and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for refusing to allow the United States Supervisor to inspect the ballot box before voting begun.

Lewis Coleman, judge of election in the Third Ward, were fined and sentenced to one year, for obstructing the United States Supervisor and stuffing the ballot box.

John Bullman and Dennis Cassidy, judges of election in the Fifteenth Ward, for obstructing the United States Supervisor, were fined and sentenced to eight months.

Justus Odde and Walter Tucker, judges of election in the Fourteenth Ward, for like offence, was fined and sentenced to one year.

John Poulton, for assulting a negro voter and a United States Deputy Marshal, was fined and sentenced to one year.

Fighting with Burglars.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., February 14.—The residence of Dr. Tilton, a dentist of this place, was entered by masked burglars this morning. They were discovered by the doctor's son William, aged 18, who, having occasion to come down stairs about 4 o'clock, found the gas lighted in the dining room, and, upon entering the kitchen therefrom, was shot in the face by one of the men from behind the half-open door. After effectively returning the shot from a small weapon which failed to revolve a second time, young Tilton grappled with his assailant, but the other burglar coming to his wounded comrade's assistance dealt him a murderous blow upon the head, stretched him senseless upon the floor. The doctor, aroused by the firing, arrived upon the scene just too late to sight the rascals, who made good their escape, leaving behind a new dark lantern and the family silver, with other booty, packed for removal. No clue to their identity has been obtained. Young Tilton lies in a precarious condition.

From the Indian Country.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb. Feb. 16.—The battalion of the fifth cavalry left the camp on Snake river on the fourth inst., for a six days' scout through the sand hills crossed Chifford's and Boardman's Forks to Loup, and down one day's march, thence back to the head waters, making a wide detour to the left, and returning to camp on the sixth day.

Two camps were made without wood or water. The thermometer stood 30 degrees below zero. There is great suffering in the command from cold and snow blindness. It is impossible to follow the trail of the Cheyennes, owing to the great depth of the snow.

One Thousand Dollars Awarded.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 15.—W. W. Scranton has been awarded one thousand dollars damages against the Scranton *Times*, which charged Mr. Scranton, who was the leader of the Scranton vigilants who suppressed the riot of '77 in Scranton with the murder of three men killed by vigilants.

Stricken with Paralysis.

NEW YORK, Feb, 16.—Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D., senior publisher, and book agent in charge of the Methodist Book Concern in this city, and Treasurer of the Methodist Missionary Society, was stricken with paralysis last evening. His recovery is doubtful.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the four per cents Tuesday, $4,605,900.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1879.

The "spitz" dog seems doomed to innumerable annoyances. Not long since the New York *Herald* turned the batteries of its editorial columns upon poor Tray, and now in the Legislature of this State it is proposed to pass a law making the penalty three months imprisonment, or a fine of $1,000, to have, hold or accompany a "spitz" dog. *Per contra* several cases of hydrophobia have recently occurred here, caused by the bites of these animals. On the whole, it may be fairly questioned, whether the world would not be quite as habitable, if the entire race of canines was exterminated.

On Second street, near Spruce, there is an enticing sign, with the legend "Lady Barber." But a friend who was beguiled into the establishment, says it is all a delusion and a snare. To-be-sure, ladies tuck a napkin under your chin, and gently spread the lather over your face, but the stubborn stubble is mowed by men, who flourish the dull razors, and delight in the agony of their victims, as barbers have done in all climes and all ages.

At one time the manufacture of oleomargarine, proved to be a great success, and several manufactories were started here, who made and sent out an article which they claimed was equal if not superior to the best Bradford or Orange county butter. It was made of suet from recently slaughtered cattle, by a process which brought it back to the condition of butter. The process was very cleanly, and the article produced, looked very much like butter—so much so, as to deceive good house-keepers in its appearance and taste. For a time the demand exceeded the supply, as large shipments were made abroad, but lately the consumption has fallen off, and there is an evident prejudice against any butter that has not come from the churn. Our farmers may continue their dairies, as there is not the slightest cause for apprehension that the patent butter will interfere with their product.

The Supreme Court of the State is now in session at their rooms in the new city building. Their chamber is a great improvement over the dingy, badly lighted and worse ventilated room in which justice was for so many years dispensed. The familiar countenance of Judge MERCUR appeared upon the bench—(which is a row of easy chairs)—in close proximity to the Chief Justice—whose chair it will be his turn, before many years to occupy. Judge MERCUR by the way, is this week spending a couple of days at Bethlehem, presiding over a moot court, held in the University at that place, by the law students, who did him the honor of urgently soliciting his presence at their commencement.

A barrel of whiskey exploded in the liquor store, corner of Race and Maryland streets, on Tuesday last, setting fire to the premises, and causing damage to the extent of $500. If barrels of whiskey never did more damage than to explode in the premises, many a family would be the happier for it.

Persons desiring to travel from Philadelphia to New York, or *vice versa*, will do well to take the new line *via* Bound Brook. Express trains now run in *two* hours, passing through a beautiful country, while the track is double, with steel rails, and all the equipments are new and elegant. Even in summer there is no dust nor smoke, and the ride is free from all the usual annoyances of railroad travel.

Commodore EDWARD R. THOMPSON, United States Navy, died from typhoid pneumonia, on Wednesday, in the 71st year of his age. He served for many years in the navy, with distinction. The disease of which he died has carried off quite a number of the prominent citizens of this city, within the past few years.

It would hardly be supposed that children were an article that could well be "mislaid or lost," yet every day proves how careless some people are with the custody of their offspring. On Friday afternoon a bright boy about two years old was left in a car by his mother, who was slightly intoxicated. He was taken to the police station, and at last accounts had not been called for.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, of this city, now have 1,600 men employed, and are running on full time. They have orders for six narrow-guage locomotives for railroads of Ceara, Brazil; eighteen for the elevated railway in New York, and other orders from the Macon and Brunswick, Missouri-Pacific, Oregon and California, and Canadian and Pacific Railroads.

The Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic which has in charge the soldiers orphans of Pennsylvania, make an appeal to citizens for the employment of 407 orphans who, having attained the age of 16 years, will leave the schools during the present year. The Secretary is Gen. J. L. SELFRIDGE, Chestnut street, below Sixth, to whom communications may be addressed.

Annually, the Assay Commission convenes at the Mint in this city, and tests the fineness and weight of the "coin of the realm." This body of experts and scientists has just concluded its labors, and they report everything as it should be. So if any of your readers has a gold coin or a silver dollar in his pocket he may rest assured that it is of proper fineness and weight.

A young lad named Zeigler, 11 years of age, hung himself by the neck in the cellar of his home on Allegheny avenue Thursday last. His mind was somewhat affected by reading religious books, and he had been heard to express a desire to go to heaven. It is somewhat unusual to chronicle the suicide of a person of such tender years.

Valentine's day kept the letter carriers busy delivering the forty thousand tender missives which were sent through the mail in this city. They at least do not hail the return of the day with unaffected delight.

One of the newspapers of this city suggests Governor Hartranft as a possible and proper candidate for Sheriff. Unfortunately, however, under the Constitution he is not eligible, as a residence of one year is required, and the Governor has taken up his abode here during the present year, while the new Sheriff to be elected next fall will assume the duties of the office on the first of next year. Don't fear but that there will be plenty of candidates who are eligible.

An adventurous man has started from New York, for Patagonia, by what might be called the overland route. On Sunday he rode up to the Continental Hotel, at which hostelry he passed the night. The cavalcade consisted of the principal named, Tudor, a young man, as an attendant, two horses and a mustang. One horse is loaded with arms and equipments. The party are on an expedition to Patagonia, traveling the whole distance on horseback by the way of Mexico and Central America, and occupying two years' time. The love of adventure must be strong to suggest such an extended and difficult journey.

Supervisors to the number of 1,370 were appointed by the United States Court to protect the integrity of the ballot-box in this city. They were paid $10 each.

The Fire Commissioners have forbidden fast driving to fires. Between 6 A. M. and 10 P. M. the horses must not go faster than a trot. Several accidents caused by furious driving have brought out this wholesome regulation.

A Sunday morning breakfast is given at Eleventh and Wood streets which brings together a motley collection ready to take their rations. Last Sunday about 650 men partook of breakfast, which was served at 8:15. After breakfast instructive and interesting religious exercises were conducted by several clergymen. It is due to the tramps to say, that the majority manifested a proper interest in both the breakfast and the services.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of the REPORTER.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15, 1879.

The mania for "reading bills in place" still exists, but the members are not so grievously afflicted with it as they were, and the prospects are now that the epidemic will soon run out. There were only fifteen new ones introduced on Monday night when the "statesmen" started in on their present week's work. At this night session the resolution of instruction to the U. S. Senators to vote for the Reagan Inter-State Commercial bill again came up as unfinished business, and after a speech from Dr. Early, of Elk county, against the resolution, and a little parliamentary skirmishing, a vote was at last had, when the resolution passed. The resolution as it passed the Senate requested the Pennsylvania U. S. Senators to use their influence in behalf of the passage of the Inter-State Commercial bill, "with such amendments, if any are necessary, as will do justice to all parties and prevent discrimination in freight." The fight in the House was over the last clause embraced in the question, and this was stricken out. The yeas and nays were called three times before the question was finally settled. The previous question was moved, and the question being, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was agreed to by a vote of 117 yeas to 50 nays. The question being now upon the amendment of Mr. Emery, of McKean, to strike out the words above indicated, it was agreed to; yeas 95, nays 70. The resolution as amended was then agreed to by a vote of 117 yeas to 42 nays, and it was ordered to be returned to the Senate for concurrrence.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., Senator Butterfield, of Erie, introduced a supplement, which will probably be of interest to some of the readers of the REPORTER, "to an act in regard to the boundary monuments on the line between Pennsylvania and New-York, appropriating $6,000 for the further prosecution of the surveys and investigations.

The Senate this session passed the following bills finally:

"A supplement to an act authorizing courts to provide by rules as to return of writs, and make all necessary rules for the transaction of any and all business brought before them, and authorizing the Judge of a separate Judicial District to do all acts which heretofore two or more Judges were by law authorized to do, extending the first section of said act." Also, "An act relative to actions brought by husband and wife;" which provides that in such actions for the use of the wife to recover damages for injuries done her, evidence may be brought to show the value of her services, but the husband must file a stipulation waiving all share in the damage recovered, and this waiver must be adhered to.

The act to provide for the receiving, opening and publishing of the returns for the election of State Treasurer and of Auditor General when elected at the same election, was considered on third reading, but after a brief discussion its further consideration was postponed for the present. This bill is intended to obviate the necessity of holding a session of the Legislature next year and other years when, under existing laws, it will have to assemble for the special purpose of opening and counting the returns of the election for these officers. Hereafter, under the new Constitution, the sessions of the Legislature are bi-ennial unless called for a special purpose by the Governor. Some of the Democratic Senators are opposing this bill under the pretense that they wish it postponed for the purpose of perfecting its details, when their real desire is to kill it. It was at their instance that it was postponed on Tuesday.

The anti-discrimination resolution, as it passed the House on Monday evening, was messaged over to the Senate on Tuesday, and coming up about ten minutes before 1 o'clock, the hour of adjournment, there was considerable interest manifested in the few moments of parliamentary sparring which followed. Senator Cooper, of Delaware, whenever the resolution was pressed, moved that it be referred to the committee on Federal Relations; this Senator Lee, of Venango, was opposed to, but Senators Greers, of Butler, and Davies being absent he did not wish to have a vote taken without them, and proceeded to give his views against the motion to refer. Several attempts were made by Cooper to get Lee off, but it was no use; the gentleman persisted in explaining his opposition to the motion to refer, until the clock in front of the President indicated the hour of one, when he brought down the gavel and adjourned the Senate, the resolution going over to the next day.

A goodly portion of the session of the House on Tuesday, the 11th inst., was devoted to the consideration and discussion on second reading of Sherwood's salary bill. After several amendments had been offered and debated, fixing the Governor's salary at six, eight and ten thousand dollars respectively, this bill, together with another one reducing the salaries of members of the Legislature, was recommitted to the committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

The Senate on Wednesday concurred in the House amendments to the bill enabling councilmen to be elected in Bradford City, McKean county. [This is the first bill passed by the present Legislature.]

Lieutenant-Governor Stone, President of the Senate, announced that the subject for consideration was the motion of Mr. Cooper to refer the resolution instructing Pennsylvania United States Senators to vote for the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill to the committee on Federal Relations. Although the Lieutenant-Governor announced that the debate to be in order must be confined to the motion to refer, the discussion by general consent took a wide range, the whole question was opened up, and everybody who felt like it "pitched in." The hour of adjournment was extended and the debate was continued until twenty minutes after one o'clock, when the yeas and nays being called the motion to refer prevailed by a vote of 23 yeas to 21 nays. [Senator Davies, who would have voted in the negative, was absent attending the funeral of his mother-in-law.]

Among the bills reported favorably in the House on Wednesday was a general Local-Option law, by Mr. Madill, from General Judiciary committee. Mr. Madill also introduced "An act authorizing the Judges of the several Courts of this State to appoint stenographers as commissioners to take testimony;" also, "An act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment of municipal taxes and county and township rates and levies."

A number of bills were considered and passed on second reading in the House on Wednesday.

In the Senate on Thursday a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, reducing the number of members of the House to 101 from the year 1883, was reported affirmatively.

At this session Senator Everhart, of Chester, who was absent the day before, asked and obtained leave to record his vote on the motion to refer the anti-discrimination instruction resolution to the committee on Federal Relations. He recorded his vote in the negative, as Senators Davies and Ermentrout asked permission to do, but were not allowed, as it would have changed the result, and those who favored the reference, taking advantage of the parliamentary rule relating to absentees recording their votes, after resuming their seats, objected.

Considerable time was taken up in the Senate on Thursday in the consideration of the bill "to establish the iron industrial schools of Eastern and Western Pennsylvania." After a somewhat lengthy and interesting debate, several of the Senators who are known to be favorable to the bill being absent the further consideration of it was postponed for the present on motion of its author, Mr. Holben. While the Senators who favor the establishment of these schools admit that it is not the most opportune time to take money out of the treasury, they think the great importance of the proposed institutions warrants the appropriation which will be necessary, and seem to feel certain the bill will pass and the schools prove an entire success.

The first afternoon session was held in the Senate on Thur-day, at which a number of bills were passed finally, and others were considered on third and second reading. Among those on third reading was the act to prevent the frequent changes in common school books. "An act to grant pensions to the surviving veterans of the Mexican war, and to the widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of said war," passed second reading.

In the House on Thursday, among the bills reported favorably from committee was one taxing petroleum and boring petroleum wells, and another imposing a State tax on crude petroleum. The first-named of these bills places a tax or license fee of $500 the first year and $250 the second year, after a certain date from the passage of the bill; the second one provides a tax of five cents per gallon on all oil now on hand and that may hereafter be produced. It is supposed the representatives from the oil regions will fight these bills.

The sessions of the Senate and House were both very brief on Friday, and no business of general or special importance was transacted in either branch.

A resolution providing for an adjournment from Friday until Wednesday evening next, to afford all hands an opportunity to go home to the election, having been passed by both Houses during the week, they adjourned yesterday to meet again at the time indicated, and almost everybody has gone, leaving the town sort of lonesome. CUSSAWAGO.

STATE NEWS.

GEORGE W. G. WANDALL, Chief Clerk in the Auditor General's office, under Temple, desires his body, which he soon expects to be lifeless, cremated in Dr. Lemoyne's furnace at Washington.

JOSEPH WARD purchased a Delaware county bond in 1864. Last week it was returned to the commissioners without a single coupon detached. The bond was for $500 and the interest amounted to $880.

AT Sharon, last week, George Scott, while engaged in putting on a new roof, slipped and in trying to save himself from falling, plunged both his hands in a bucket of boiling pitch, burning them severely as far up as the wrist.

RUDOLPH F. RAUCH, the first elected Prothonotary of Lancaster county, was buried at Lancaster city last week, in the 70th year of his age. He was a man of fine clerical ability, and had much experience in the official affairs of Lancaster county.

A FAIR was held at St. Michael's Church Chester, at which over thirty dollars in spurious coin was taken. It has recently been shown that counterfeiting has been a rage in that county—$300,000 counterfeit money was printed at a house on the Chester road, near Darby, and at another near Oak Lane.

LAST week sixteen houses owned by miners, in Shenandoah, began to sink into the ground. Some of them have sunk two or three feet and continue sinking. The occupants have all removed from the houses with their furniture. The cause of the disaster is the "robbing" of coal pillars in the Kohinoor mines, directly under that portion of the town.

THE wickedest men who infest the anthracite coal regions are said to be tramps. "After doing one town," they pass on to another, where they publish cards assailing the people of the place they have just left, as being deficient in that courtesy and delicacy of action to a stranger without which hospitality is worthless. Could anything be better "set up" and adjusted.

THE Lehigh Valley Railroad has 235 engines, and 24,454 cars including all classes. During last year 66 coal cars and 150 house cars were built at Packerton, and one engine at the Easton shops. The general freight traffic in 1877 was 27,71 per cent greater than in 1878. The receipts from passengers, express and mail were $37,655.52 less than the previous year. The corporation has 639.36 miles of track.

SIGNS of new life in the steel and iron industries are making things lively at Baldwin and Lochiel, near Harrisburg. At the former place the great steel works are to be much enlarged, the plans for a new rail mill of the largest capacity known in this country being now in the course of preparation with a view of commencing on its erection very soon. Besides this, five new furnaces are to be erected. At the Lochiel Iron Works it is understood that a full handed resumption will be made about the middle of February or first of March.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE public debt statement for the month of January shows a reduction of $2,751,980.

A TELEGRAM from San Francisco says the Sutro and mining companies have compromised their difficulties.

JAMES BLOSE, Treasurer of Campaign county, Ohio, is to be removed from office for overcharging taxes.

IT is stated that all the creditors of the American Print Works at Fall River, (Mass.) have agreed to grant two years' extension.

THE steamer City of Mexico, with the returning excursionists from Mexico, has arrived at Galveston. All are in good health.

INDICTMENTS have been found by the Grand Jury of Rensselaer county, N. Y., against several officials connected with Almhouse, for robbing that institution.

THE President has signed the act authorizing the Secretary of War to erect stones over the graves of Union soldiers in private cemeteries.

THE Grand Jury of New Orleans Feb. 4th, indicted 25 persons in Caddo, Texas, Natchitoches and Orleans parishes for violation of the election laws.

THE town elections in Staten Island, N. Y., shows a Republican gain of two Supervisors, reducing the Democratic majority to one.

THE coal miners at Ashland, Ky., after being on a strike for several months, have resumed work without any concession by the employers.

A DISPATCH from San Jose, Cal., says that a fire-damp explosion in the tunnel of the Southern Coast Railroad, near Alma, injured fourteen men. Nine Chinamen will die.

THE defalcation of ex-Treasurer Conklin, of Oswego (N. Y.,) has been found to reach $80,000. It is said his friends are endeavoring to arrange a compromise at from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

THE Commercial National Bank of Petersburg, Va., has gone into liquidation. Its condition is said to be sound, and no losses will result. This is the last of the national banks in Petersburg.

THE Orange County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, at Goshen, N. Y., after a successful career of over forty years, has been forced to stop business on account of the heavy losses lately sustained.

THE St. Patrick's Society of Chicago has taken preliminary steps toward the holding of a national conference for the promotion of Irish Immigration. A meeting will be held in that city on St. Patrick's day.

C. Y. THOMAS, a prominent Republican of Virginia, who served in the Legislature and Constitutional Covention of that State and also in the Forty-third Congress, died in Henry county, Va., last week.

THE Ottawa *Free Press* denies that Sitting Bull has crossed the American border, and says he is encamped at the Frenchman's Creek, at the head of Wood Mountain, 25 miles north of the boundary line.

IT is reported that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's shaft No. 6 at Plymouth, Pa., is being flooded by a subterranean stream, and that it will be a month before mining can be resumed there.

THE warpers in the silk mill of Dexter, Lambert & Co., at Patterson, N. J., thirty-four in number, have struck for higher wages. It is feared the operations of the mill will have to be suspended in consequence.

WHEN Ashburton Webster was buried at Mansfield, Mass., last week, the coffin of his grandfather, Daniel Webster, was opened. The face of the great statesman was readily recognizable, his body having been embalmed.

THE schooner Cunard, which sailed from Gloucester, Mass., last June for Greenland, has not been heard of since October 20th, when she touched at Port Mulgrave, N. S., and she is given up for lost. She had a crew of 12 men.

THE Boston, Providence and New Bedford creditors of the American Print Works, of Fall River, Mass., are said to be willing to grant the extension asked by the company. The indebtedness in Boston is $105,000, held by three banks.

THE findings in the case of Lieutenant Commander Kelis have been approved by the President, and an order has been issued for his dismissal from the service. Kells was convicted for selling his pay vouchers and afterwards collecting the money upon them.

AT Manhattan, Kansas, one night last week a young man named William Peake, who was standing inside the Christian Church, was shot dead by an acting deputy marshal named Bates, who was outside the building. Bates fled. No cause is assigned for the deed.

ADVICES from Panama of the 25th ult. report that trouble is brewing between Chili and Bolivia, on account of the latter's taxation of the nitrate industries, and between Chili and the Argentine Confederation because of an alleged trespass by Chilian iron clads on disputed territory.

A MINER in the McHenry coal mines on the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad, in Kentucky, was filling a can of powder in his house Feb. 4th, when he let a spark drop into the can. An explosion followed, which tore out the side of the house and fatally injured the miner, his wife and child.

IN January last, the jewelry store of N. G. Wood & Son, in Boston, was found open, with one of the clerks in charge bound and gagged, and a small amount of property missing. It is now said that one of the clerks has confessed that he committed the theft, and arranged matters to make it look like a burglary.

PETER MELLIGAN, the messenger of the U. S. Post-Office Department, arrested in Montreal for bringing stolen property into the Dominion, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The sum of $1540 found in his possession was returned to agents of the Post-Office Department.

MRS. JACKSON DYER, who lived near Fort Wayne, Ind., died suddenly a few days ago. She had been married but a short time, and having willed all her property to Dyer, suspicion was aroused. Strychnine was found in Dyer's trunk, and Mrs. Dyer's body having been exhumed, poison was found in her stomach. Dyer has fled.

A SPECIAL cable dispatch from London received in New York, says the Erie Railway Company has leased the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, the Erie Company guaranteeing the interest on seven millions Atlantic and Great Western bonds, and making an equal division of the earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western road. This gives the Erie road a perfect connection with Chicago.

COUNSEL for the owners of twenty of the Gloucester, Mass., fishing vessels driven from the herring fishing ground by a mob of Newfoundland fishermen in January, 1878, have filed with the Secretary of State claims for damages ranging from $37 to $8,600 per vessel, according to expenses and anticipated profits of the voyage. In support of the claims they quote from the British argument before the Halifax Commission, from the depositions of Newfoundland fisherman, and from the Colonial laws.

New Publications.

SCRIBNER FOR MARCH.—*Scribner* for March contains the first of the illustrated papers on the Drama which were lately announced by the publishers, and it is stated that two others have been assigned to early numbers. This month the subject is Modjeska, incidents of whose life and career on the stage are related in a biographical-critical manner and with greater fullness than in any sketch heretofore printed. Espec