Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

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THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The necessity for the assembling of the Forty-Sixth Congress on Tuesday last, was created by the factious course of the Democratic majority in the late House. The country and Executive ardently desired peace, and the ending of all vexatious discussion and inopportune legislation, disturbing the business relations of the country, and retarding the progress of the improvements in industrial and commercial circles, which was fast restoring the good times for which all are anxiously looking. The Democratic majority in the House, unfortunately, not being influenced by considerations of regard for the public welfare, nor by patriotic motives, insisted that certain measures of party policy should be made paramount to the public good, and by refusing to pass bills absolutely necessary for the support of certain branches of the government, forced upon the President the necessity for convening the new Congress.

The true reasons underlying this extraordinary and revolutionary conduct, have been fully disclosed, since the adjournment of Congress, and the issue between the Democratic Congress and the President has been made up, and the people of the North particularly should awake to the magnitude of the contest which has now been virtually inaugurated. It is the avowed determination of the Democracy to renew the struggle which caused the failure of two appropriation bills, and to again render the voting of the supplies necessary to carry on the government subsidary to the revolutionary policy of their party.

As in all the struggles of the past, the extremists in the Democratic party have forced the more liberal to the support of their ultra and revolutionary designs. Those who declared that an extra session would derange the business of the country, and be a national misfortune, were obliged to yield to the dictation of those who wielded the party lash. The desire to obtain possession of both branches of Congress, and the intention to force legislation calculated to obtain for the Democracy the absolute control of the Government, by removing all obstacles in the way of illegal practices at the polls and by returning boards, forced the issues in the late Senate, which are now to be renewed, making the conflict between Congress and the President.

The programme as now announced is to pass bills repealing the obnoxious laws, and if the Presidential veto is interposed to attach these repealing clauses to the appropriation bills. What the restrictions are that the Democracy demands shall be removed, has already been shown in these columns. A portion perhaps might be acceded to, with safety, but the measure repealing the clause of the Federal election law, providing for the appointment of Supervisors and Marshals, cannot be granted, without surrendering the right of the Government to prevent violence and fraud at Congressional elections by the exercise of an effective supervision. To forego the exercise of this right, is to open the doors to every species of violence and fraud in the South, and not only to virtually disfranchise the colored voter there, but also every man who desires to cast a Republican vote.

This is the true issue now forced upon the President. The attempt to coerce the Senate having been partially successful, the struggle is now between Congress and the President. There is no question as to what the action of the President will be, and the importance of the contest and the necessity for unity of purpose and concert of action between the Republicans in Congress and the Administration is already producing good effects. There is every prospect that in a very short time there will be entire harmony in the Republican ranks, and all the personal grievances and petty dissensions will be forgotten and obliterated by the great danger that threatens the country. President HAYES is acknowledged a sincere and earnest Republican—desiring the success of the party, and believing that every consideration of national welfare demands its continuance in power. No one doubts his determination to do what is right, and though there may in the past have been differences of opinion as to the amount of credibility to be attached to the patriotic professions of reconstructed rebels, there cannot in the future be any division of sentiment or action as to the course to be pursued, in opposing and thwarting the designs of the leaders of the Democracy.

The country expects the President to stand firm in this emergency, to discharge his duty to the country, regardless of consequences, and the loyal heart of the nation will be with him. Revolutionary measures never can succeed, until our people have lost their intelligence, or fail in their patriotism, and the issue now made, is so well defined, and the exactions of the Democracy so outrageous that in the end the country will repudiate the party which forces upon the land such disturbing and dangerous issues.

DR. JOHN M. WOODWORTH, Supervising Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, died at Washington on Friday morning last. He had been ill for several days with erysipelas and pneumonia. Dr. WOODWORTH was born in Chemung county, New York, forty-two years ago. He graduated in medicine at Chicago in 1862 and entered the volunteer service, becoming Medical Director of the Army of the Tennessee, in which position he gained a great deal of credit for his field hospital. After the war he lectured at the Chicago Medical College and the University of Chicago, and was Sanitary Inspector of that city at the time of his appointment, in 1871, to the supervision of the Marine Hospital Service, which he did much to develop and systematize. He was the author of the national quarantine act and of the system of weekly sanitary bulletins which have brought his name so prominently before the public.

IT is suggested by prominent Democrats that Congress organize but one Committee, that on appropriations, to at once report a Legislative Appropriation Bill, exactly like that passed last session, which will be passed without amendment. If the President approves it the Army Bill will be rushed through without delay and Congress will then adjourn. Should the President veto the bill adjournment will take place without even considering the Army Bill. Should another session be called the same programme will be carried out. If the Democratic party can afford to carry out this programme the President and the Republican party certainly can. The Democrats are evidently bent on loading up with more than they can stagger under. They act like the man who made himself fast to the anchor on shipboard during a storm.

THE remains of the late BAYARD TAYLOR arrived at New York Friday in the German steamship Gellert, and were received with fitting honors. There was a funeral oration delivered by ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, a poet-friend of the deceased. Mr. TAYLOR was greatly beloved by the Germans, and conspicuous among the associations that took part in the funeral ceremonies were the German singing societies. The body remained at the City Hall during the night, while a guard of honor kept watch. On Saturday it was committed to its final resting place in Longwood Cemetery, near Mr. TAYLOR'S home at Kennett Square, Chester county.

THE Michiagn Democracy have joined their forces with the Greenbackers, in the hope of capturing from the Republican party the control of that State. The honest Democrats are, of course, disgusted with this performance, and will not sanction it. The tendency of the Western Democracy toward the soft money delusion shows most incapable leadership. The two parties are apparently shifting their ground. The Republicans are rising to an appreciation of the error of their financial policy, while the Democrats are abandoning their well settled principles just at the moment of their vindication.

THE Republican Senatorial Convention, for the district composed of the counties of Broome, Tioga and Tompkins, met at Owego, on Thursday last, to nominate a candidate for Senator in place of PETER W. HOPKINS, deceased. E. G. HALBERT, of Binghamtom, was nominated by acclamation, and the choice of the Convention is received with great enthusiasm by the Republicans of the District, who may well congratulate themselves that they have the opportunity to vote for, and be represented by, a man of Mr. HALBERT'S standing and character for intelligence and probity.

THE approximate estimate of the wealth of the country as it will be in 1880 is $27,120,000,000. This is a decrease of about three billion dollars from the wealth of 1870, and it is believed to be very nearly correct. The decrease is not actually a loss of that amount of wealth. It is effected by considering as worthless, or nearly so, bonds and stocks which never had any real value, but figured largely in assets ten years ago. Added to this is the effect of war losses and the depreciation of property, which must necessarily follow an era of expansion and inflation.

AT a large mass meeting in San Francisco, Tuesday evening, resolutions were passed declaring that the veto by the President of the Chinese bill did not represent the views of the Republican party of California, and the party declined to be responsible therefor. At least so says a dispatch. But mass meetings do not always voice the sentiment of a party—especially where the "hoodlum" element is as strong as in San Francisco. As far as responsibility is concerned, no one has asked the people of the Pacific slope to assume it.

THE marriage of the Duke of Connaught and the Princess LOUISA MARGARET came off on Thursday last, according to the previously arranged programme. The wedding presents were numerous, costly and magnificent. Queen VICTORIA led the procession to the altar, and the faithful chronicler informs us that "the train of her Royal Highness was borne by eight unmarried daughters of Dukes, Marquises and Earls."

THE decline in the sale of four per cents, is attributed to two causes, the extravagant appropriations of Congress, and a better out-look for money investments in other channels. The former furnishes food for reflection and the latter cause for encouragement.

THE success of Mr. RANDALL must not be taken as indication that moderate counsels are to prevail with the Democracy. It was due unquestionably to Mr. RANDALL'S skill in forming combinations, and to the power wielded by him as Speaker in organizing the Committees, and appointing the Chairmen.

The re-election of the old officers of the House was a part of the combination, which secured for RANDALL a sufficient number of votes to give him the caucus nomination. Symptoms of a revolt have not been wanting but the cohesive power of public plunder, and the strict discipline of the democracy prevailed.

The probable length of the session is not easy to determine. The sagacious Democratic leaders desire a short session as they feel it is difficult to keep the rank and file in bounds should the session be prolonged. Everything will be made to yield to the intense desire for success in 1880, and the extremists may possibly be held in check by the hope of acquiring control of all branches of the Government, at the next Presidential election. No doubt this feeling enured largely to RANDALL'S interest. There was a feeling even with Southern men that there was danger of alarming the North by a too intense "Southern solidity," and thus endangering the success of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

THE details of the Szegedin disaster in Hungary sadly bear out the first announcement. It is estimated that from 2,000 to 4,000 persons were drowned. An official statement shows that 9,700 houses were destroyed, only 261 remaining standing in the whole city. The survivors have suffered terribly from hunger and cold, and have sought refuge wherever they could in the surrounding country. "Many people," says the latest dispatch, "are still on the roofs of houses and in trees; diphtheria has broken out among the fugitives in Szeoged; 16,000 horses and cattle and 90,000 sheep have been lost. The water falls very slowly, only receding three inches on Saturday night. The frost is causing great suffering. Fearful tales are told of individual distress. Women on board rescuing steamers refuse to part with the corpses of their children. The refugees on the enbankment are eating seed corn. Accouchements occur in boats and on railway trucks." Such a disaster appeals to the charity of the civilized world.

THE great walking match is over. The champion belt goes back to England and has been fairly won by ROWELL. At 8.42 Saturday evening he scored his 500th mile and immediately went to his hotel. ENNIS walked 475 miles, concluding at 10 o'clock. HARRIMAN just covered his 450th at 8.42 and thus saves his share—20 per cent.—of the gate receipts. The total receipts were upwards of $54,000, which, after deducting expenses, will be divided as follows: 50 per cent. to ROWELL, 30 per cent. to ENNIS and 20 per cent. to HARRIMAN.

GOV. CURTIN contests the right of SETH H. YOCUM, of the 20th district in this State, to a seat in the present Congress. Mr. Y. is a democrat, elected by a combination of nationals, republicans and democrats, in a strong democratic district. The present Congress will undoubtedly outrage decency and right by ousting all the Republican members whose seats are contested; and Mr. YOCUM must expect that the ex-Governor's political apostasy will be rewarded by the majority in Congress.

A PARTY of Washington claim agents entered into a scheme to swindle claimants for arrears of pensions, by sending out circulars representing that a certain R. A. DIMMICK secured the passage of the new pension bill, and soliciting a contribution from each person benefitted thereby for a suitable testimonial. Fortunately the attention of the House of Representatives was called to the conspiracy before any considerable sum had been collected.

WARRANTS have been issued for the arrest of Virginia State Judges indicted for violating the Civil Rights Bill. They will apply to Chief Justice WAITE for a habeas corpus, and thus carry the matter before the highest legal tribunal—which is the proper place for it to go at once.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The fight for the speakership, resulted as we predicted, in the selection of Hon. S. J. RANDALL, by the Democratic caucus. The contest was a bitter one, but the speaker was master of the situation and achieved an easy victory. But one ballot was taken, resulting in 75 votes for RANDALL, 57 for BLACKBURN, 4 for COX, 3 for McMAHON, and 2 for MORRISON. The nomination was then unanimously confirmed, and the usual congratulatory speeches made. The clerk and other officers of the House, were nominated for re-election.

The Republican caucus nominated General GARFIELD, for speaker; ex-congressman RAINEY, of South Carolina, for clerk, and General RUSK, of Wisconsin, for sergeant-at-arms.

The House met at 12 o'clock Tuesday, 281 members answering to their names—but one member (JONES of New York) absent.

Messrs. GARFIELD, (Ohio) RANDALL (Pa.,) and WRIGHT, (Pa.,) were put in nomination for Speaker. The first vote resulted: for RANDALL, 144; for GARFIELD, 125; for WRIGHT, 13; W. D. KELLY, 1. Necessary to elect 142. RANDALL having received a majority was duly elected Speaker.

The Speaker, on taking the chair, addressed the House as follows:—

Representatives—By your vote I am elevated for the third time to the exalted office of Speaker of this House. For the evidence of your approval and confidence I offer you my heartful thanks.

The responsibilities and duties imposed upon me are heavy and difficult. With the blessing of God I shall discharge them without personal bias or ignoble partisanship. Observing strict impartiality as to men, measures, parties, and sections, it will be to me unspeakable joy if I can help to bring about that substantial fraternal union which comes alone through wisdom, moderation, and justice.

This new Congress meets in its first session under the call of the President, owing to irreconcilable differences upon vital issues important and necessary appropriation bills failed to pass at the previous session. Then the political sentiment of the two houses was antagonistic. It is now in complete accord.

This House, fresh from the people, brings with it their latest will. We are here for such legislation as their necessities, welfare and honor demand; that will, as expressed by the majority in calm and decorous form, let us hope, will meet with universal acceptance.

Moreover, the country expects of this Congress that it will wisely and deliberately legislate to remove the burdens that have long weighed upon the patriotism and prosperity of the people and with the fervent hope that the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution shall be the controlling influence in directing such legislation. I am now prepared to take the oath of office.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The opening of the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress was witnessed in the House by an immense concourse of spectators. All the members-elect were early in attendance and for nearly an hour before noon pleasant greetings were interchanged.

At noon the House was called to order by Mr. Adams, the Clerk, who read the proclamation of the President convening Congress, and stated that the time thus designated having arrived he would call the roll, which, as Clerk of the last House, he was required by law to prepare.

He thereupon proceeded to call the roll by States, beginning with the State of Maine. The State of Florida having been reached, the Clerk called the name of Hull as Representative from the Second district; and explained why he had put on the roll the name of Hull rather than that of Bisbee. He said he had received the certificate of the election of Hull, duly signed by the Governor, under the seal of the State, and that subsequently he had received sundry papers in behalf of the election of Bisbee, among which was a certified copy of the canvass subsequently made by the Board of Canvassers in obedience to an order of the Supreme Court of the State. While that subsequent canvass would show the election of Bisbee, the Clerk did not feel at liberty to regard anything as a credential, within the meaning of the law, except the certificate of the Governor.

The State of Iowa having been reached, the Clerk explained why he had placed on the roll the names of the nine members whose names appeared there. They had presented certificates duly signed by the Governor, and the question whether the election had or had not been held on the day fixed by law was one which the Clerk did not feel called upon to decide, but which the House itself when organized could decide.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

From Philadelphia Record.

Among the encouraging features of the opening spring trade, one of the most promising is the condition of our export trade. For eighty-five years the trade balance has been steadily against us, until it aggregated more than seventeen hundred million dollars. But during the last three years the account shows a balance in our favor of $483,582,536. About eighty per cent. of our exports are raw materials, more than three-fourths of which are taken by Great Britain and her dependencies. Of this class of merchandise we exported in 1876 to the British market $428,000,000, and the amount in 1878 is much larger. Taking the most important, cotton, we find that about two-thirds of the supply for Europe comes from the United States, the remainder being derived from India, Egypt and Brazil. From all the latter sources the supply has been gradually decreasing for five years, that from India, which exceeds in amount the combined production of all the others, having fallen of about one-third.

A noteworthy feature is the increase in our export to England of manufactured cottons. A large portion of these goods was purchased to supply the foreign trade of England. So far as we have been able to gather from English publication, this anomalous condition has been brought about by the adulteration with earths of English-made goods; but whatever the cause, we have, in its result, an opening wedge for the introduction of greater quantities of our own fabrics. The prospective demand for this staple is such as to justify the most hopeful views of the cotton interest for the future, and to impel us to every effort in encouraging the development of the cotton growing sections of the country.

Our wheat exportation involves greater complications, for the reason that competitors are more numerous and formidable. About three-fourths of our wheat shipment are to England, and constitute more than one-half of her entire wheat importation. We are likely to meet sharper competition in this trade than ever before. Elevators are in process of erection at the Russian ports, railroad facilities are multiplying in the grain producing countries of Europe, and lines of steamers are being established upon their rivers. A new and unexpected source of wheat supply in Siberia is put in reach of European consumers by the discovery of a practicable sea route along its northern coast. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Siberian wheat is likely to be a formidable competitor with American and even Russian wheat." The *International Review*, to whose compilation from the Treasury report we are indebted for some of our statistics, says: "If we wish to maintain our ascendency in that extensive and only reliable European market, we must take early and efficient means to permanently cheapen the transportation of Western produce to shipboard by river, canal and rail." The subject has become a vital one to our export trade and to national prosperity.

The exportation is rapidly increasing of pork, of dairy products, canned goods, etc.

Of special interest to our Commonwealth is the outside demand for anthracite coal. It is gradually forcing its way into use for steam making, iron manufacturing and domestic purposes. There are few or no American stoves in use in Europe adapted to burning anthracite, and if some enterprising stove manufacturer or coal shipper would combine the shipment of stoves and fuel, it might be for the advancement of both interests. It would seem that in the thickly-populated countries of Europe where fuel is dear, a good market must be opened for our coal supplies.

In 1878 we exported manufactured goods to the amount of $136,000,000, nearly equal to the value of the raw cotton sent to England.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1879.

Pedestrianism is the latest epidemic. Male and female walkers have multiplied in number, and nearly every city and town in the country, has a walking match. Just what there is in the spectacle, that is interesting or amusing is not easily understood, but spectators are not wanting, and financially these exhibitions are a success.

Dr. E. T. Caswell, of Providence, Rhode Island, discussed "The use of Alcohol From a Medical Point of View," before a large audience in the clinic room of Jefferson Medical College, on Tuesday night. After showing how the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants injuriously affected all the organs of the body, he said that it was a useful and potent principle for assisting nature. In fact he thought it indispensable in some cases. He regards the temperate use of alcohol as the better plan, which ought to be improved by substitution of light wines for brandy and liquors. Many of the eminent medical authorities of the present day agree in these opinions. Who shall decide when doctors disagree? That there may be occasions when the failing powers of the system can be rallied by the judicious use of alcoholic stimulants is undoubtedly the experience of every physician—but is there nothing in the whole range of the *materia medica* that will bring about the same results? If alcohol is a useful principle in assisting nature, then it should be used medically, and under the advice and directions of medical men. Opium in its various forms, is equally potent and useful in assisting nature, yet it cannot be used with any degree of safety. Nitro-glycerine is a potent principle in the material world, yet it isn't safe to be fooling with a can of that destructive explosive. To talk of substituting light wines for whiskey and brandy, is nonsense. Where are the light wines to be had? In wine-producing countries light wines are a common beverage, because they are almost as cheap as water, but here they are so high-priced as to be out of the reach of any except the wealthy. Beer, to some extent may take their place, but the popular taste seems to be for alcoholic stimulants. The theory advanced, now, that a certain amount of alcohol taken into the system, is strengthening, and produces beneficial results, is very pernicious, and one such lecture as we have noticed, will undo all the good of a year of temperance work.

That "the times" are improving, is admitted on all hands. Inquiries of business men, in various departments of trade, elicits the gratifying information that a revival of business has commenced. Some of the merchants and manufacturers say that the outlook was never more promising. One feature of this improvement has been the falling off in the subscriptions to the Government four per cents, and their fall to below par (99 to 99½ registered) which occurred on Wednesday, showing that there are more profitable uses for money, and is no doubt directly traceable to the spring trade which gives promise of greater profits.

The farmers around the city have commenced ploughing. Of course this is only in very favorable localities. It will be some time before the farmers of Bradford will be able to turn a furrow.

Old fishermen predict that there will be a big run of shad up the Delaware this spring. The Legislature and the Fish Commissioners have not yet succeeded in coaxing the shad to ascend the Susquehanna, nor will the shad fisheries that in old times were so productive on the upper Susquehanna, see the silvery gleam of a shad scale, until the Columbia dam and other obstructions are removed. For the present your people must be content with the sport of catching black bass, and wait for the good time coming for salmon and shad.

The shipment of cattle from Philadelphia to Liverpool has been entirely suspended. This is in consequence of the order recently issued by the English Privy Council, under which all live cattle shipped from this country to British ports must be slaughtered at the landing place within ten days from the time of debarkation. Advices received from England by Mr. J. J. Martin, of the West Philadelphia abattoir, leave no doubt as to the truth of the surmise that the order was issued in the interests of the English stock raisers. The correspondent says that the importations into that country of live cattle, which were only commenced last year, have already brought down the price of English stock fully 30 per cent., and that if the trade was continued the owners of grazing lands would be compelled this autumn to reduce their rents 50 per cent. in order to enable their tenants to meet the competition.

Henry J. Williams, the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar, died on Wednesday, in the 88th year of his age. He was admitted in 1816.

The ship G. W. Wolff, cleared from this port on Wednesday with 75,000 bushels of grain, being one of the largest cargoes that ever left Philadelphia in a sailing vessel. The export trade in grain is very brisk, and promises to continue.

There is a Kansas Emigration Society in this city, which is sending a large numbersons to settle in Kansas. That State seems to be the favorite point of emigration just now.

Col. McClure, of the *Times*, is to be married at Holy Trinity Church, on the 19th instant, to a Miss Gratz, of this city.

The Keystone Saw Works are being driven to their fullest capacity, and yet are unable to keep up with the demand for certain grades of saws produced at that establishment. The orders have not been so heavy or so numerous since the crash in 1873.

Several gentlemen in this and other cities have been swindled out of various sums of money by a couple of men of gentlemanly address, who pretended they were collecting funds for the purpose of holding a national memorial celebration in honor of the late Bayard Taylor, at the hall of the Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C. The Treasury Department has undertaken to ferret out the swindlers.

The American line steamer, Lord Clive, on Wednesday, brought as a part of her cargo, a number of animals purchased abroad for Forepaugh, the well-known circus and menagerie proprietor. Two elephants, one hippopotamus, one llama, a warthog, were in the lot. The elephants are young, about 18 months old, and stand five feet high. The "hippo" was a huge animal. The work of removing the animals from the hold of the vessel, attracted considerable attention, and was attended with no little difficulty, but was finally accomplished and the animals placed in cars, their destination being Louisville, Ky.

The Medical Colleges are having their Annual Commencements, and last week the Woman's Medical College sent out 27 graduates, making in all over 300 women who have received a diploma from this institution since it was started. Many of these graduates are successful practitioners.

The total population of the Eastern Penitentiary during the past year was 1,584—committed during the year 478—to which Bradford contributed 11. The deaths were 19—one from Bradford.

The Councils of this city have appointed a committee to make arrangements for the reception of General Grant, on his return to this city, and already steps have been taken looking for that event. It is proposed to give him such a reception here, as no public man ever was greeted with, and those who saw the spontaneous enthusiasm which speeded him as the parting guest, will not doubt but that his arrival here will be the occasion of a monster demonstration. Councils propose to go to San Francisco in a special car, to meet him, with Governor Hoyt and Mayor Stokley, as the invited guests.

Hon. James Pollock was sworn as Naval Officer on Monday, the incumbent Mr. Hiestand, desiring to retire at once. Mr. Hiestand has been in office eight years, has made a host of friends, and takes with him the respect and best wishes of his associates, and the people who have transacted business in the Custom House.

St. Patrick's Day passed over without parade or other demonstration. The temperance and beneficial societies which heretofore have paraded, dispensed with their turnout, under advice of Archbishop Wood, who suggested that the large sums of money expended in these pageants should be more judiciously employed. Sensible advice: but good sense is one of the Archbishop's strong points.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of the REPORTER.

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1879.

In the House on Monday evening of this week, Mr. Sherwood, of York, rose to a question of privilege, and stated that inasmuch as the joint rule respecting the general appropriation bill requires it to be reported on or before the first Monday in March, and as it was reported on Friday, four days after the time required by the rule, he raised the point of order that the House could not proceed to its consideration.

The Speaker decided the point well taken, when Mr. Hall, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, moved to recommit the bill, which was agreed to. He then offered a concurrent resolution to suspend the joint rule requiring the General Appropriation bill to be reported on or before the first Monday in March, for the purpose of allowing the House Committee on Appropriations to report the bill, which was adopted and sent to the Senate.

The delay in preparing and reporting this bill was unavoidable. Mr. Hall, the chairman of the committee, was absent several weeks in Florida, on account of his health, during the first part of the session, and Mr. Canghey, of Beaver, the acting chairman, when he was ready to report the bill, before the first Monday of March, was called home by the sickness and death of his son.

A concurrent resolution providing for the printing of 6000 copies for the House, 3000 for the Senate and 1000 for the use of the Board of Agriculture, of the report of the commission appointed by Governor Hartranft to investigate and report upon the reliability of the Guenon system of selecting, milking and breeding stock, was adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A committee was appointed, in accordance with a resolution passed to that effect, to attend the funeral of Bayard Taylor.

In the Senate on Tuesday, a large number of petitions were presented for the re-enactment of the local option law, reduction of the salaries of state officers, and for increasing the punishment for the desecration of the Sabbath.

At the session of the Senate on Tuesday, an act to prevent frequent changes in common school books, after being discussed for more than an hour, was killed, by a vote of 12 to 24.

A number of bills were passed finally, three of which, although general are intended to regulate and guard the operations of pawn brokers in dealing in stolen goods. As the knights of the three balls do not flourish in Bradford county, the details of these bills would not interest the readers of the REPORTER.

Among the others passed finally, were the following:

Supplement authorizing bridge companies to exercise their separate privileges within less than 3000 feet of any public bridge in actual use and to take private property for approaches.

An act to regulate the sale of articles of traffic or merchandise within one mile of any Sunday school picnic grounds, used for religious purposes.

An act to amend an act relative to the issuing of warrants to survey vacant lands. An act appropriating $6000 toward the completion of the boundary monuments between Pennsylvania and New York.

The resolution of the House suspending the sixth joint rule, to enable the general appropriation bill to be reported, was concurred in.

The President *pro tem* announced Messrs. Cooper, Keefe and Walberton as the committee on the part of the Senate to investigate the alleged over-issue of state bonds.

In the House on Tuesday, Speaker Long read a communication from a member, in which it was asserted that while said member was on his way out of the House, on the evening previous, with his wife, he was obliged to pass through a gang of ruffians stationed in the rotunda, one of whom cut his wife's dress and picked her pocket. He hoped something would be done to abate the nuisance.

The officers were then called before the bar of the House, and instructed by the Speaker to use their best endeavors to have this nuisance stopped. If they could not keep the rotunda and aisles clear they should forcibly expel all loafers found near the doors, heaters, etc.

Among the bills passed finally in the House on Tuesday, were the following:

An act amendatory of an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, so far as the same relates to road companies.

An act relating to the erection and completion of county buildings.

A supplement to an act to provide for the division of counties.

An act to provide for the erection of new townships out of old ones, when part or all of the townships to compose such new townships shall have been divided by the erection of a new county.

An act to create a loan of $2,000,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., for the redemption of maturing loans of the State.

An act authorizing the revision of the assessments of taxable property, in counties where the county valuation has been raised to exceed three hundred and fifty per centum, which probably has not occurred in Bradford county.

An afternoon session of the House, of two hours, was held on Tuesday, at which the following bills were passed finally:

An act requiring county treasurers to enter the payment of taxes upon unseated lands in the proper book, and prescribing the form of receipts to be given for such payment, and making the receipts evidence, and requiring county commissioners to procure books and official seals for county treasurers.

An act directing county commissioners to procure a place for holding courts where court houses are destroyed or unsafe.

An act to repeal the act providing for the election of Jury Commissioners, and for the selection of juries.

An act to regulate the compensation of auditors and commissioners.

An act authorizing the prepayment of all justice officers, jurors of justices' courts and witnesses' costs on appeals, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

An act authorizing the appointment of women prison inspectors.

An act enabling the wives of lunatics to release their rights of dower in the real estate of their husbands.

In the Senate on Wednesday, a resolution offered by Mr. Armentrout, providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on April 17, was referred to the Committee on Finance, as was also a resolution of Mr. Gazzam, that no new business be introduced in the Senate after April 1. Senators do not seem to be in a hurry about preparing to get away. Ten dollars per day is probably more than several of them make at home.

Senator St. Clair offered a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare proposed amendments to the Constitution.

The President *pro tem* announced the appointment of Messrs. Jones, Gazzam and Schnatterly as a committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the late Bayard Taylor.

Among the bills passed finally in the Senate on Wednesday, were the following:

An act authorizing and requiring the judges of orphans' courts to audit the accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, without expense to the parties.

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

An act to prevent the appointment of persons to assess the shares of bank stock and to provide for the assessment thereof and payment of taxes thereon.

The vote by which a session of the Senate had been fixed for Wednesday afternoon, to consider the judges' salary bill, was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted to the General Judiciary Committee.

After the routine business, reports of committees, &c., the entire session of the House on Wednesday was devoted to discussing on second reading, "an act fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly, and the number, duties, and compensation of the officers and employees thereof." A vote on the bill was not had, but much copy was furnished for that interesting literary work, the Legislative Record, which is printed at a cost to the people of $14 per page, brevier type. Bunkombe speeches in the Legislature are rather expensive luxuries, but it affords your correspondent pleasure to add that the members from Bradford county do not indulge in them.

Among the bills reported favorably from committee in the Senate on Thursday, were the following:

Supplement making the time for hunting deer, etc., from September 1 to January 1 following, preventing the chasing of deer with dogs, and allowing the trailing of wounded deer with a dog chained or tied to the person of the hunter.

House bill to create a loan of $2,000,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., for the redemption of maturing loans.

The Judges' Salary bill, which was recommitted the day before, was also reported, with the salaries fixed as follows: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $8,500; Associate Justices, $8,000; Common Pleas Judges of Philadelphia, $7,000; Allegheny county Common Pleas and Orphans' Court Judges, $6,000; Orphans' Court Judges of Philadelphia, $6,000; all the other judges, $4,500, except those of the twelfth district, who are to receive $6,000. No mileage is allowed.

Several bills were disposed of in the Senate on Thursday, but only one of general interest was passed finally, and that was a bill which had previously passed the House, providing that half the revenue derived from the taxation of corporations shall go to the general revenue fund for the fiscal years 1879 and 1880. This bill has been signed by the presiding officers of both Houses and sent to the Governor. About $600,000 per year will thus be diverted from the sinking fund to be used for school purposes.

The Judges' Salary bill, as above reported, was called up on second reading, and discussed until a few moments before the hour for adjournment, without a vote, when it was made the special order for Wednesday afternoon next.

Among the bills reported favorably from committee in the House on Thursday, was the General Appropriation bill, the same one reported previous to the passage of the resolution allowing the Committee on Appropriations to report the bill regularly.

The vote by which the act revising and consolidating the road and bridge laws of the State, had been previously defeated, was reconsidered in the House on Thursday, and the bill, after about an hour's discussion, was passed second reading.

The balance of the morning and an afternoon session of nearly four hours, on Thursday, was occupied in debating on second reading, the Legislative Salary bill, without reaching a vote.

Among the bills reported favorably from committee in the Senate on Friday, were the following:

House bill enabling wives of lunatics to release their right of dower in the real estate of their husbands.

An act abridging the length of sheriffs' proclamations.

House bill directing county commissioners to procure a place for holding court where a court house is destroyed or unsafe.

House bill extending the powers and authority of county auditors, authorizing them to settle, audit and adjust the accounts of poor directors.

An act authorizing county commissioners to provide election boards with election laws.

House bill requiring county treasurers to enter the payment of taxes on unseated lands on the proper books, &c.

A number of local bills were passed finally, and others on second reading, in the Senate on Friday, but no business of general importance was transacted. Adjourned until Tuesday morning.

A number of resolutions to recommit bills to committees, to place bills on the calendar which have been negatived, etc., were offered and discussed in the House on Friday, but no business of general or special importance was disposed of.

Pending the discussion of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the alleged corruption and abuses existing in the present system of furnishing stationery, etc., to the Legislature, and report a bill correcting said abuses, the House adjourned until Monday evening.

CUSSEWAGO.

STATE NEWS.

AT Danville and Bloomsburg furnaces are being fired up and miners are being put to work in the mines.

WALTER SWILES was instantly killed in the Pennsylvania Coal Company's shaft, at Pittston Saturday by a fall of top-coal.

PHILIP HESS and Peter Frederick, while at work Friday night in the Exeter Colliery, at Pittston were crushed to death by a fall of roof coal.

THE Governor has reprieved Alexander Sayre and Hezekiah Shaffer, the wife murderers, until April 17th, to allow of applications for the commutation of their sentence.

HENRY J. WILLIAMS, aged 83, died at Philadelphia March 12th. He was admitted to the bar in 1815 and was the oldest member at the time of his death. He was a brilliant lawyer in his day.

THE Stearns Manufacturing Company of Erie sent two carloads of sawmill machinery to Alabama on Friday, and the Erie Iron Works consigned a large lot of machinery to Chicago the same day.

THE Mahoning Powder Works, near Danville, were destroyed by an explosion Thursday afternoon. Willis Lloyd, one of the proprietors, and John J. Evans and John C. Mowrer, workmen, were killed.

THREE tramps have been arrested at Easton upon the charge of breaking into the lumber office of Mr. John H. Haggerty, at an early hour on Sunday morning, and stealing one hundred and fifty dollars.

ON Thursday a little boy, named Johnny McCloskey, was killed in Altoona by the explosion of a torpedo he found on the railroad track. Three other boys who were standing around when McCloskey exploded the torpedo, were badly injured.

BY an explosion of a powder mill near St. Clair Schuylkill county March 12th, two workmen named respectively James Hine and Samuel Messermish, were badly burned. Hine died of his injuries Thursday morning, and Messermish still lingers in a precarious condition.

FEARS are entertained that there will be trouble among the miners employed in the Monongahela Valley. A large number gathered near Elizabeth, in Allegheny county, Saturday, and detachments of this force were sent to different mines to induce the men to strike. Sheriff Hunter of Allegheny county, has sent a posse to preserve order, and Sheriff Work of Washington county, has a force of deputies under his control to render any assistance that may be necessary.

A DISPATCH from Red Rock, McKean county, dated March 15th, says at about 5 o'clock this afternoon an unknown man, evidently intoxicated, was staggered through the streets, carrying on his shoulder a bag containing eight quart cans of nitro-glycerine. Fifteen minutes later the town was shaken and the inhabitants terribly frightened by a most terrific explosion. Investigation revealed the fact that the man had slipped down, causing the explosion, which scattered fragments of his body in every direction. All that could be found of him would not fill a collar-box.

GENERAL NEWS.

AN incendiary fire at Hyde Park, N.Y., on Saturday morning, destroyed $17,000 worth of property.

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS W. SHERMAN died at his residence, in Newport, R. I., Monday afternoon.

EDWARD LONERGAN, aged 24, was killed by a railroad train, at New Haven, on Saturday night. It is believed that he was drunk at the time.

THE United States steam sloop of war Galena, which has been building for six years, was launched at the Gosport (Va.) navy yard.

ROBERT W. HAYDEN was shot dead by M. W. Barber his son-in-law, in an encounter near Hollsburg, N. C., Thursday. They had been at enmity for some time.

REPORTS received in Chicago from all points in the wheat growing region of the West and Northwest indicate a yield of 30,000,000 bushels against 27,000,000 last year.

SAMUEL GUMAER, a prominent hotel proprietor, of Wartsburg, N. Y., was found drowned in his trout pond on Friday morning. He was in pecuniary trouble.

THE Committee on Woman Suffrage of the Connecticut Legislature has reported against giving women the right to vote in school district meetings, and on liquor questions.

THE total number of emigrants arriving at New York during the twelve months ending February 28th was 82,324 against 62,722 for the twelve months ending February 28, 1878.

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee decided last week that sleeping cars running through the State are taxable by it. The matter will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

VICTOR NUNEZ was hanged at Pueblo, Col., on Friday, for the murder of Louis Rascone, in October, 1877. The murder was committed for the purpose of obtaining his victim's wife and property.

"LILLIE" HOFFMAN completed a walk of 500 quarter miles in as many quarter hours at Worcester, Mass., on Saturday evening, and her "manager" vanished with the receipts, leaving sundry bills unpaid.

GENERAL HOWARD and Governor Ferry of Washington Territory, have gone to Yakima to see Chief Moses and inquire into the Indian situation. Serious trouble is expected if the civil authorities attempt to arrest Moses.

A SLEEPING car, on the Orleans, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Abbaville, Miss., on Saturday. Several passengers were badly bruised, and Senator Kellogg was cut in the forehead.

ONE and two dollar National bank notes sent to the Treasury for redemption are not reissued, but destroyed, and United States notes are supplied in their place. The amount of small notes thus withdrawn since the 1st of January is $250,000.

ADVICES from Lima to the 28th of February show that Chili and Bolivia continued their preparations for war. Chili held three of the ports of Bolivia and had one iron clad stationed at the remaining one. The indications that Peru would be drawn into the contest were increasing.

MAX GRIEFIELD and his family, living in Brooklyn, N. Y., were taken sick on the 3d of February, after eating new ham, and the physicians pronounced their disease trichinosis. Mr. Griefield died, and post-mortem examination revealed the presence of trichinæ in all their forms. Another of the family is in a dying condition.

FOR two years past numerous burglaries have been committed in the northern part of Orange and adjoining sections of Ulster and Sullivan counties, New York. A New York city detective has succeeded in capturing five of the gang—William