

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, May 1, 1879.

PRESIDENTIAL PREDICTIONS.

Newspaper correspondents and those connected with the press of the country are already indulging in speculations as to the probable candidates of the respective parties for the Presidency, and having settled the question, are discussing the chances of success. The New York Times has collected information from all parts of the Union, which forces that journal to express the opinion that General Grant is to-day the choice of a large majority of the Republican party, and if the candidate was now to be selected he would be the almost unanimous nominee. Meanwhile the subject of this investigation, is serenely pursuing his tour of the world, and while impatient and unfriendly journals are worrying themselves over his real or fancied prominence, the General is puffing his cigars thousands of miles away, enjoying the unbounded and extraordinary honors and hospitality showered upon him; hobnobbing with the Mikado of Japan, or witnessing the naughty dancing of the Nautch girls of India. If he is ambitious for a third Presidential term, he has a strange way of manifesting it—while his intimate friends assert that he is averse to again assuming the responsibilities which cluster about the White House.

There is something singular about this intangible phantom of a third term for General Grant; which will occasionally arise to frighten timid people from their property, or to wake the angry passions of those who are excited by the mere mention of his name. There is no question but that, just now, the public mind is so excited and alarmed at the revolutionary signs of the times, that the great captain's name becomes at once the symbol of safety and peace. There is an uneasy and restless feeling abroad, of undefined but impending danger to the nation, which makes the name of Grant to be held in the highest esteem and respect, as the man who led the armies of the country to victory, and vanquished the plotters against the integrity of the Union. The feeling has its origin in the sense of possible danger, and the certainty that with Grant as President the Union would be preserved and the laws enforced.

Those who suppose that this feeling is the result of any systematic, undetected combination of partisans to give General Grant prominence as a candidate, or that it is the outgrowth of political machination or effort, make a grave mistake. It is born of the prevailing public apprehension and sentiment of the country, and can neither be stifled nor concealed by the politicians, should they desire or attempt it. But as it is produced by causes which are in process of Congressional settlement, and which may be shortly satisfactorily arranged, relieving the country from the dread and apprehension of future evils, so the prominence of General Grant as a Presidential candidate may be ephemeral. We take it, only an extraordinary and threatening condition of affairs would justify his selection as the candidate of the Republican party—the most imminent peril to the peace and liberties of the country. That this crisis will be reached we can hardly believe, and hence we look upon the nomination of General Grant as most unlikely.

If the designs of the Confederates to produce revolution and anarchy should be persisted in, the people will call for the strong hand and iron will of the soldier, who has been tried and found equal to any emergency—but it seems more probable that the Republican victory in 1880 is to be gained for the party because it has saved the Union in its peril and has wisely and successfully carried the country through the financial storms and disasters which have swept over the land. The danger of intestine difficulty happily averted, the Presidential question is more likely to be controlled by the condition of the country, and the financial problems of the day. Should the clouds which now threaten be dissipated, and returning reason and patriotism resume their way with our Southern brethren—a consummation most devoutly to be wished for—the anxiety and disquietude of the country would be relieved, and the necessity for the iron will and the strong hand removed. There are many and weighty reasons why Gen. Grant should not be selected as the candidate of the Republican party, but of course they will not be considered should the situation of public affairs be such that the spontaneous and overwhelming sentiment of the people demand that he should again be put at the head of the government. But if the immediate and pressing danger passes away, and the candidate is to be selected from the prominent civilians of the party, there could be no more available and proper selection than by nominating the present Secretary of the Treasury, JOHN SHERMAN. His patriotic record is without blemish—in all the struggles of the past, he has represented an advanced public sentiment. His administration of the responsible and complex affairs of the place now holds has been admirable. He has reformed the abuses which had crept in, he has introduced a system of rigid economy and accountability which has elevated the

department to the lowest possible point, while it has increased the receipts to the maximum. But the crowning achievement of his official acts has been the manner in which he has succeeded in refunding the loans of the government by one bearing the low rate of interest of four per cent. This has been done only by determination, prudence and wisdom. Opposition to the measure, and prognostications of failure and disaster were met at every step. With great fortitude and rare judgment, the Secretary has persevered, and overcoming all obstacles has made for himself a name greater than that of any Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton. Standing as a barrier against which the wild storms of financial speculation have raged in vain, he has successfully saved the business interests of the country from the inflictions of the schemes of inflationists and theorists, and with strong common sense and practical judgment persevered in plans producing results which are fast bringing back financial prosperity and the revival of business. Of all the civilians he possesses in a most eminent degree the confidence and respect of the people, who recognize his merits as a statesman, and his integrity and wisdom as an officer. If the choice of the Republican convention should fall upon him, the country would be assured that in the event of his election, the executive chair would be filled by one who has given evidence of his unfaltering devotion to the rights of the people, and who has shown in his official life a remarkable example of integrity, wisdom and ability.

The individual who desires his remains to rest quietly in the "narrow home" should not insure his life for a quarter of a million of dollars. It makes almost as much trouble as to have an estate of that magnitude. At least such has been the result in the case of Col. DWIGHT, of Birmingham. The large insurance on his life, caused the Insurance Companies to imagine that he did not die in a proper manner, and some of them have refused to pay the amount of unseemly wrangling, the body of Col. DWIGHT was exhumed, last week, and a jury of physicians and other medical experts made an examination of the corpse. The autopsy at the time of his death, accounted for it from natural causes, which was sustained by the personal knowledge of reputable citizens and acquaintances. The public will look with disgust and suspicion upon these attempts to evade the payment of the insurance, large though it is, unless it should be well established that there are good grounds for the delay and refusal.

The defeat of the Riot damage bill has been followed by the defeat of the Bunker Raid bill, by the very decisive vote of 38 yeas to 124 nays. The friends of the former measure thought that they were not properly supported by the friends of the latter, and retaliated by striking down the bill for damages for losses sustained from the rebel armies. Both propositions are thus effectually disposed of, for the present session. Whatever of justice there may have been in either, has been sacrificed by a want of good management. The people of the Commonwealth are willing to pay whatever justice and equity decide it is the duty of the State to assume, and certainly there ought to be some way in which to fairly and judicially determine the measure of responsibility belonging to the State.

SENATOR CONKLIN, on Thursday, made an eloquent and masterly argument on the proposed repeal of the law protecting the national ballot box from fraud. It was a magnificent presentation of the case by a most eloquent advocate, who held the vast audience, composed of Senators, Cabinet officers, distinguished civilians, officers of the Army and Navy, and hundreds of citizens in private life, close listeners for the space of three hours.

SENATOR CONKLIN has made many brilliant speeches in his long and honorable career as statesman, but this arraignment of the Democratic party, this tearing off of its mask and exposing its nefarious designs to the gaze of the nation, surpassed any of his previous efforts, and entitles him to still greater credit, confidence and esteem at the hands of the loyal people of the country.

Few people realize the dangers to which the men who mine out coal are subjected, until there comes the report of some dreadful accident from a fire-damp or the falling of the roof of the mine, burying or burning a hardy toiler, and by the extent of loss of human life or suffering, awaken our sympathies. On Wednesday of last week, by the caving of the roof of No. 10 colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at Sugar Notch, six miners were cut off from escape, and imprisoned in what for a time at least became a living tomb. The occurrence created great excitement, and a thousand brave arms and willing hearts were set at work to release them by sinking holes to strike the breath which would possibly afford access to them.

In the Louisiana Constitutional Convention Thursday, a resolution providing that members of the convention take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, was laid on the table by a vote of 64 to 63.

VETO OF THE ARMY BILL.

The President on Tuesday, returned to the House the Army Bill, with his objections to its approval. The message is quite lengthy, and the review of the subject, with the reasons given for the veto, full and conclusive. The President quotes the statute which it is proposed to amend, and cites the other statutes in force which are sufficient to prevent military interference with the elections. He says that no case of such interference has occurred since the passage of the last legislation upon the subject, and no complaint even at the presence of the United States troops has been made in any quarter. But the proposed legislation would, if adopted, deprive the civil authorities of the United States of all power to keep peace at the Congressional elections. These elections are justly a matter of concern throughout the whole country, and it is the right of every qualified voter to cast an uninfluenced ballot, and have it honestly counted.

The President holds that the right of Congress to enact federal election laws is indisputable under the constitution, and that the right includes the protection of the voter in his rights, and a proper counting of votes. The necessity of such legislation is apparent to every one who is familiar with the history of elections in this country. The election laws are, therefore, not only constitutional but necessary, and have been properly enacted. This bill seeks to deprive the Executive of the power to enforce the election laws which are still allowed to remain upon the statute books. The President declares he will not approve. To forbid that a law should be enforced or to say that it shall not be used to execute it, is a virtual repeal of the law itself. The President thinks that if any changes should be made in the election laws, that they should be so presented that the country can understand the scope of the new law. But instead of this, the Army Bill leaves some of the election laws exactly as they are, but really makes them null and void by taking away from the Executive the power to enforce them.

Attention is called to the fact that the proposed legislation does not attempt to change the laws which under the Constitution authorize the President to use the army to enforce the laws when they are resisted by force. The subject, as presented at length, is a pointed portion of the message. A considerable portion of the message is devoted to an argument of the custom of introducing extraneous matter in appropriation bills, and reform in this respect will be strongly insisted upon. The present attempt is not only an instance of placing extraneous legislation upon an appropriation bill for the purpose of securing legislation to which there is general agreement, but is evidently an attempt at the beginning of a session, when there is time enough for passing separate measures, to coerce the Executive into the approval of measures of which he really disapproves. This is treated as a subversion of the Constitution, and as virtually enabling the House of Representatives to usurp all the powers of government.

The prompt veto by the President of the attempt to coerce him into the approval of measures obnoxious to the country, will be hailed with much satisfaction. It is an evidence, that the President thoroughly understands, and is in hearty accord with the aroused public sentiment of the North. It now remains to be seen what action the majority in Congress will take. Whatever may be their course, the patriotic people of the nation will support the President in his manly and determined effort to defeat the plans of the revolutionists.

The Southern democracy having come into power in Congress, plantation manners and brigandage are once more the fashion. The bullying disposition of the "good old times" when the South ruled the Nation, is fast manifesting itself. The last outbreak proceeds from a gossaming Confederate Colonel named LOVE, who misrepresents a district in Alabama. Having made the scandalous statement that two or three companies in the Confederate service from Illinois, were raised to form part of Gen. LOGAN's command in the Confederate army, Gen. LOGAN very emphatically branded the statement as a villainous falsehood. Whereupon the irate Confederate Colonel, sends to the General an invitation to proceed outside of the District that he may receive a challenge! Gen. LOGAN has too much good sense to aid the Confederate blusterer in his attempt to acquire notoriety, and so will confine himself to the discharge of his Senatorial duties. Probably the Southern intolerance and domineering propensity has not yet reached the brutal point of the Brooks display of former years.

SENATOR DAVIS, of Illinois, is a remarkable example of the benefit resulting from tender-footed partisanship, or rather from the want of decided party action. A Republican legislator elected him U. S. Senator in preference to choosing an out-and-out stalwart Republican. The experiment has ended as all such experiments usually end, in failure. He has for some time been no better than a Democrat, and now he announces formally his adhesion to that party, especially in regard to the proposed revolutionary measures of the majority in Congress.

The emboldened miners at Sugar Notch, who were rescued Sunday in very good condition, after hope of effecting their rescue had been nearly abandoned, had a marvellously narrow escape. During their imprisonment the men lived on mule meat, and had enough of that kind of victuals to last them for several days longer; and the result of their experience will probably be that they will think a good deal better of mules than they ever have been in the habit of doing hitherto. The rescue of these men was a terrible task.

A passage 1,200 feet long had to be drilled through rock, slate, and coal in order to get at them, and that the passage was made in the four days since the caving-in of the mine indicates that those who did the drilling labored with skill as well as energy, and with a determination not to abandon their search until the missing men were found, dead or alive.

The lamentable ignorance of some of the wisacres who imagine themselves qualified to settle all the intricate matters affecting the finances of the country is strikingly illustrated by Representative BUCKNER, who hails from the Thirteenth district of Missouri, who introduced a silver bill that six millions of dollars of silver bullion shall be coined every month. The Director of the Mint very quietly disposes of Mr. BUCKNER's proposition, by saying "the amount specified is largely in excess of the total production of the silver mines of the United States, which is liberally estimated at fifty millions per annum,"—twenty millions less than the amount Mr. BUCKNER would have coined. And yet such ignorances and charlatans are disturbing the steady flow of the tide of prosperity by their impossible plans.

A GENTLEMAN from Caddo parish, La., tells a New York Times reporter that although the exodus in that section has stopped for the present, it is only because the colored men wish to gather and dispose of the coming crop before leaving. He adds that the negroes are thoroughly demoralized and fear that the purpose of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention is to subject them to a still greater persecution. The colored men of the bull-dozed parishes of Louisiana have been made to feel that they have no rights which white men are bound to respect, and they are determined to emigrate to a section where they can receive the protection of the laws and enjoy the fruits of their labor.

The London Times, in an editorial article, congratulates Secretary SHERMAN upon the success in converting the 10-40 bonds, and says the conversion of the six per cent bonds in 1881 is likely to depend more than the present operation on the maintenance of the credit of the United States abroad. The reviving trade in the United States will by 1881 probably render it impossible to obtain money then at four per cent. The Times suggests that now the conversion has been carried as far as it can be for two years, Mr. SHERMAN should direct the attention of Congress and the nation to the policy of reducing the capital of the debt, which has been for some time neglected.

Secretary SHERMAN appeared before the Coinage, Weights, and Measures Committee of the House Saturday, and gave his views relative to the conversion of trade-dollars into bullion. The value of trade-dollars, he said, was greater than a like amount of bullion; hence it would not be possible to purchase the coin for the purpose of melting it into bullion. He considered the Act of 1873 demonetizing silver a grave blunder. In reply to a question, he stated that small notes would be exchanged for fractional coins at the Treasury Department at any time. The bullion value of the trade-dollar, he said, was eighty-five cents.

UNDoubtedly much suffering will be experienced by the crowd of negroes who are fleeing from the South. They are without the means of subsistence, and the steamboats on the Mississippi refuse to carry them. The local authorities throw every obstacle in the way of their departure, and they are harassed and impeded in every imaginable manner. Of course this conduct only magnifies their apprehension of impending dangers, and intensifies their desire to flee from imaginary evils.

The United States Minister to Mexico, in a dispatch to the Department of State, and in reply to numerous inquiries; gives information of a great surplus of labor of all kinds in Mexico. He discourages in an emphatic manner any idea that employment may be found by persons from the United States, either in manual or intellectual pursuits. He describes the distressing condition in which such persons, teachers and clerks especially, find themselves, and their fruitless search for situations.

In the New York Assembly, a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of five Senators and nine members of the House to tender the hospitalities of the State to General Grant on his return to this country has been adopted. The Senate refused to assent to the resolution. The experiment has ended as all such experiments usually end, in failure. He has for some time been no better than a Democrat, and now he announces formally his adhesion to that party, especially in regard to the proposed revolutionary measures of the majority in Congress.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

at Harrisburg adjourned Friday night. Resolutions were adopted urging the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors; asking that women be allowed to vote on the question; urging people not to vote for candidates who are unfavorable to a temperance law, and calling on the Legislature to appoint a commission to inquire into the traffic. A draft of a prohibitory law was agreed to, and it will be submitted to the next Legislature.

The New York Business Men's Society for the encouragement of Moderation have four different pledges. The first is a total abstinence pledged for a definite period; the second, a total abstinence pledged during business hours; in the third the signer promises not to "treat" or be treated, and the fourth permits the use of wine or malt liquors at meals, but at no other time. A signature to any one of them would be for many a step in the right direction and all should be willing to sign at least one of the four.

The name of the Herdick House, Williamsport, has been changed to Park Hotel, some improvements are being made, and Mr. DONALD McDONALD, formerly connected with the Continental, in Philadelphia, has taken charge as manager. PETER HERDICK, is said to be in Washington, and is anxiously waiting the time to come when he can answer to indictments found against him for certain irregularities in his financial operations.

The Okolona (Miss.) States, the paper which, among many other utterances of a like character, says, "the men who unleashed the hounds of war upon our people in the name of the Union were traitors, and they must be branded as such before the world," is endorsed as a good Democratic paper by the New York Times in the same State, and a number of others, not only in the South, but in the North and West.

The members of the Legislature are not to be paid hereafter in preference to the other creditors of the Commonwealth. The State Treasurer has decided that it is his duty to pay the moneys already appropriated, and which are still unpaid, through lack of funds, instead of settling with the legislators. Better pay the members in full and send them home.

We are not only feeding the subjects of the "effete monarchies" of the Old World, but now an American horse has been outrunning the field in England. This American bred horse is named Parole, sired by Lexington, and owned by LORIAN, of New York. He wins for his owner over \$200,000,—notwithstanding he is a "blasted Yankee, you know."

An individual at Chicago fired two shots at EDWIN BOORN, while on the stage at McVicker's Theatre. The attempted murderer says that he intended to kill Boorn, because he didn't consider him a good actor. If this murderous judgment should be visited upon all the poor actors in the country, what a tremendous slaughter there would be!

The Democracy having now got possession of the Capitol at Washington, propose to remove the bath rooms in order to enlarge the bar. The great unwashed who congregate about those "marble halls" don't enjoy bath-rooms, but they do require unrestricted opportunity to indulge in Old Burborn.

There was a rush at the Treasury Department in Washington, Saturday, by parties desirous of purchasing four-per-cent refunding certificates. Over one hundred thousand dollars were disposed of, in sums varying from ten dollars to one hundred dollars.

If the State Treasurer will persist in refusing to advance money for the subsistence of the members of the Legislature, they will turn their attention to business. The Legislature may be ornamental—but the people would like to see it useful.

As Vice President WHEELER gave up his rooms before leaving Washington, it is not believed that he intends to return to the capital during the present session of Congress.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The session of the Senate on Monday evening was devoted to considering bills on first reading, thirty-nine being thus disposed of, sixteen of which were House bills.

In the House on Monday evening, Mr. Miner, from the joint committee to investigate the charges against the management of the Warren insane asylum, offered a report, in which it was stated that the committee had thoroughly investigated the whole matter, and found nothing to sanction the charges made against the management, but on the contrary, felt constrained to commend the extraordinary efficiency of the superintendent, Mr. Sanderland, in the erection of the new buildings. They recommended a further appropriation for the prosecution of the asylum.

On motion Senator Hill making an appropriation of \$15,000 for the purpose of erecting statues of Peter Mullenberg and Robert Fulton, distinguished Pennsylvanians, in the old hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington, which was reported negatively, was recommitted to the committee.

The ghost of the poor dead riot bill, judging from the nervousness displayed by several members of the House on Monday night, must be haunting those worthy gentlemen who opposed the defunct measure, and causing them much uneasiness. On the Friday previous a resolution was passed by the House, by a very decided vote, providing that Senate bills on general subjects be the order of business on Wednesday afternoon. This resolution is generally looked upon as a co-ordinating branch of the Legislature, and is usually reciprocity by the body to whom it is first extended, while it has a direct tendency to expedite and facilitate the intelligent transaction of business during the last weeks of the session. This aid alone was the object sought to be attained by Mr. Hatter, Chief clerk, consistent opponent of the riot bill, when he offered and advocated the passage of the resolution for the consideration of Senate bills. "Some surprise was manifested," he said, Monday evening, when Mr. Hill, of Indiana, a gentleman who sits near Mr. Butler, rose to a question of privilege and moved to amend the resolution by which the resolution offered by the latter gentleman had passed. Mr. Law, of Philadelphia, at once came to the front, making a brief but excited speech, in which he intimated very strongly, if not directly charging that the order to consider Senate bills on Wednesday was made expressly for the purpose of introducing the riot bill into the Senate. Indeed, he knew it was intended to introduce such a bill there, as he had been solicited to vote for it. Mr. Wolfe, too, came to the aid of Mr. Law, and supported the motion to reconsider, while it was evident that an understanding had been arrived at, on the report of those who feared that the riot bill was about to be introduced into the Senate, and that change of courses, at least for the present, with the Senate. Col. Davis, Dr. Early and others opposed the motion to reconsider, expressing the opinion, that the gentlemen who opposed the riot bill were unnecessarily alarmed, so they continued to insist on the resolution, which with him in this movement, that they had the thing "set up," they persistently called to reconsider, by a vote of 61 yeas to 71 nays. Should this spectre of the riot bill continue to disturb the members of these young men, Wolfe and Law, it would be well for their constituents to secure the services of some kindly disposed person to "sit up nights" with them.

Mr. Fawcett, of Philadelphia, moved to take up the bill which has passed the Senate, providing for the receiving, opening and publishing of the returns of the election for State Treasurer and of Auditor General, when elected at the same election, next came up for consideration, when Mr. Fawcett raised the point of order, that the clause in the bill which provided that the members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and other emoluments as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, was unconstitutional, and ought to be struck out of the bill.

The bill providing for the compensation of the members of the board of auditors, and the board of auditors, was also considered, and passed, after a brief debate.

House bill providing for the completion of the National Guard, and appropriating \$160,000, was passed, and has since been signed by the Governor, and is now in force.

The following bills passed the Senate on Thursday afternoon:

An act to prevent the state of limitations running during the time the meeting in courts of writs of certiorari to justices of the peace.

An act to provide for fixing of compensation to be paid for keeping and maintaining prisoners committed to the jails of the several counties.

A number of other bills passed second reading.

After the transaction of routine business in the House at the morning session on Thursday, the consideration of the question being on the point of order that the bill was unconstitutional. This point was decided not to be well taken, after a lengthy debate, which lasted until 10:30 a.m. The discussion was continued on the bill until the hour of adjournment, without reaching a result.

The afternoon session of the House on Thursday, as usual, was devoted to the consideration of the riot bill, and the bill which were, on this occasion, declared unconstitutional.

In the Senate on Friday morning very little business of importance was transacted during the two hours' session. After reports of committees were made, a resolution to adjourn until Tuesday evening, and concurrent resolution prohibiting the introduction of bills after 10 o'clock, were adopted.

Mr. Emment moved that the committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the riot bill, and that the bill be referred to the sub-committee, which had these stationery bills before it, had not reported action because of the absence of Mr. Jones. Mr. Emment thought this was not a sufficient reason for the delay, and that the bill should not be here for weeks. The motion was voted down by a large majority.

Adjourned until Tuesday morning.

STATE NEWS.

LEWIS MANAGER, Supervisor of Milton Square near Altoona, committed suicide on Saturday. He was peculiarly embarrassed.

The trial of George Ebnick, at York, Pa., for the killing of his wife in January, 1878, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

JOSEPH SCHAAL, on trial at Wilkesbarre for killing Jacob Schwab on the 17th of May last of murder in the first degree in his cell Sunday by cutting his throat with a razor, and then hanging himself with a piece of rope and a towel.

JAMES FOSTER was shot on Saturday morning at Portville by a young woman named Williams, who is supposed to have been moved by jealousy. The wound is not a fatal character, but the woman was sent to prison. The affair occurred at a dance.

The silk factory at Scranton was sold on Wednesday at the instance of Charles E. Pitt, of this city, to the firm of H. Fogg & Co., importers of Chinese staples, New York. The indebtedness of the factory was \$28,000, and the cost of its erection, nearly two years ago, was \$50,172.

JACOB HANAU, a German, living near Shohola, Pa., cut out his wife's throat with the Shohola creek. His body was found Thursday morning. His hands will live long but her injuries are regarded as necessarily fatal. She is unable to speak, and hence she could give no account of the cause which led to the tragedy. Hanau was fifty years old and was a farmer.

GENERAL NEWS.

PAUL ITOYAN, a San Francisco merchant, was murdered a few days ago while on a fishing excursion.

The Senate Friday confirmed the nomination of Edwin W. Keightley, of Michigan, to be third Auditor of the Treasury.

Is the rebel of Rev. Latrop against the Springfield (Mass.) Republican the jury has rendered the plaintiff \$1000 damages.

The subscription to the four per cent refunding certificates since the last report have amounted to \$17,740; total to date \$207,850.

GENERAL GEORGE BYRNE, who is now in command of the military Division of the Rio Grande, is lying dangerously ill at Fort Brown, in the Rio Grande Valley.

At Troy, N. Y., Melvin Law pleaded guilty to the charge of having feloniously assaulted a young girl, and attempted to assault another, and was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

While revenue officers were destroying an illicit distillery, near Spanglersburg, Coates County, Pa., a few days ago, they were fired upon and Special Deputy Henry Brown was wounded in the thigh and shoulder. It was the second attempt to kill revenue officers within a week.

The Migration and Relief Association of Louisiana, an organization of leading colored men, just formed, notifies and solicits in the north, east and west that it is ready to correspond to such receive correspondence from them.

CHARLES RASH, colored, was hanged at Tusculum (Ala.) Friday for the murder of his wife two years ago. The execution took place in the jail yard, being the first under the new law in that State requiring executions to be private.

A MEETING of prominent temperance men was held Friday at Columbus, Ohio. It was declared that the Legislature to take action looking to the submission of a petition to Congress for the establishment of cities, townships and wards.

CONFEDERATE Memorial Day was observed in the South on Saturday. In Georgia the principal celebration were at Atlanta and Columbus. There was a large military display in Atlanta, and General Pitts' Memorial were in operation. In Columbus, a monument was unveiled, Governor Colquitt delivered the address.

REVENUE the murderer of nine persons, was hanged at Minden, Nebraska, on Saturday. A crowd of 25,000 persons gathered to witness the execution. He had been convicted of murdering six persons, and had been sentenced to the gallows on public view. Richards addressed the crowd, denouncing his guilt, and making profession of piety, saying he would go to heaven in the next breath, and would be hanged in the next breath. He was sprung into the air.

A SPEECH of prominent colored man in St. Louis has organized a society called the Colored Immigration Aid Association, and is endeavoring to get the attention of colored men to the establishment of colored colonies and to aid immigration of colored men from the Southern States to the North.

THE Louisiana National Bank at Laconia, N. H., was robbed between two and three o'clock Friday morning. The safe was blown open with gun powder, and the noise of the explosion aroused the town. But too late to capture the robbers, who are supposed to be making their escape on foot through the woods, the railroad being on the watch for them.

ADVERTISING CHEATS—It has become an custom to wear the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all subscribers and simply call attention to the merits of our Bitters in as plain terms as possible, so no one is likely to give them a trial, as no one who follows their value will ever use anything else.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION. Spring Term will begin MONDAY, February 18th. Entries for board, tuition and books from \$10 to \$40 per year. For catalogue or further particulars, address the President, DR. J. W. GIBBS, Susquehanna, Pa. TOWANDA, Pa., March 10, 1879.

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