Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, June 12, 1879.

HONORING THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

At Winchester, Virginia, on Friday last, the unveiling of two monuments took place, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of thousands of people, and with addresses from Senators of the United States and Governors and distinguished military men. In the National Cemetery at that place rests the ashes of five thousand Union soldiers, who fell gallantly defending the flag of our country—the starry emblem that floats in proud triumph over the land, and under whose protecting folds in every quarter of the globe the American citizen finds safety. But it was not to honor the memory of these patriotic martyrs that this ceremony was performed. It was not to testify regard for their memory, or to commemorate their achievements, that the monuments were raised, but to mark with popular approbation the treason which plunged the nation into fratricidal war, and offered on the altar of the country the lives of the noble men who sleep in the ground hallowed and consecrated by their ashes. That the memory of the Confederate soldier should be revered by those of blood and kindred, that his achievements should be recorded and perpetuated by those who thought and acted as he did, cannot reasonably be censured, but the sentiments expressed on the occasion, if they were the utterances of settled and fixed views and determination, may well cause alarm and apprehension. It is not necessary to recall the steps which gradually but certainly led to the bloody struggle between the States of the Union, when brother met brother on the battlefield, for the merest tyro in our history will remember that it was to extend the area of human slavery, and strengthen and perpetuate the peculiar institution, which was the cause of all our troubles and woes. How the patriot North acquiesced in measure after measure of legislation, forced upon them by the solid South; how insult was added to injury and borne with exemplary patience; how solemn compromises and compacts were broken and set aside at the dictation of the slave oligarchy; how when the moral sentiment of the freemen of the North asserted itself, and demanded that the usurpations of the slave power should stop, the leaders of that unholy oligarchy, flushed with their triumph and mistaking the forbearance of the North for cowardice, sought to overthrow the government and dissolve the Union of the States. Rushing recklessly into Rebellion, they fired upon the flag and plunged the nation into war, for the consummation of plans and the support of principles which deserved, as they received, the reprobation of the civilized world. The war ended, as under Providence it was destined to end, in the restoration of the National authority, and in vindicating the supremacy of the government, for a little while it seemed as if the forgiveness and generosity extended to the conquered rebels was appreciated, and would bear good fruits in the overthrow of the pernicious doctrines that had been the woful cause of all our troubles, and that a spirit of cordiality and fraternal feeling would exist. That the victorious authorities were lenient beyond all precedent, that those who were mourning over the vacant places in the household, caused by the loved ones sleeping in Southern graves, the victims of the rebel bullet or the prison, were willing to forgive the treason that had bereaved them, was without parallel, and as honorable as it was disarmed and sincere.

The generosity and forbearance of the victorious North does not seem to have been properly appreciated. The manifestation of this unpleasant fact is equivalent daily. The speeches of the late supporters of the Confederate cause, both in Congress and upon the platform, show the change which has taken place in a few years, or that the time has come when they dare utter what has always been the concealed sentiment. The boldness with which the causes which brought about Rebellion is defended, and its principal actors eulogized, and the disposition to put them upon the same level with the Union soldiers as to the honesty of their motives and the sacredness of the cause in which they were engaged, may well excite the attention and awaken the apprehension of the patriot. It would seem from the tone of all the speeches of the out-spoken Confederates, that though defeated, the "Lost Cause" is yet to triumph, that the establishment of the doctrines for which they fought is certain and not far distant, and that that cause was a just and holy one, and those who fell defending it martyrs and heroes, worthy of undying fame. The treason which shocked the world with its enormity is lauded to the skies, the patriotism which rallied loyal hearts to the support of the Union belittled and scorned. There can be but one ending to all this unless it is the merest fustian and buncombe, and we all know by sad experience that the domineering spirit of the South is accompanied by a purpose and determination which knows no bounds and is impatient of checks. Forgetting the past, the indications now are that the doctrines of State Right is to be defended and established, until such time shall come that each state, being independent and supreme, the hated Union can be legally dissolved, upon the slightest pretext, by those who sought by force of arms in vain to overthrow and destroy the government.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

The report of the WOLFE Riot Bribery Investigating Committee, inculpated three members of the Legislature, Messrs. PETROFF and RUMBERGER, (Republicans,) and GEORGE F. SMITH, (Democrat,) as having been guilty of corrupt solicitation of other members in favor of the bill, and also involved in the same charge, others not members of the Legislature. The motion to expel was finally pressed to a vote, against the strenuous opposition of the friends of the accused, and resulted in the case of PETROFF, in 98 members voting for his expulsion, while 88 voted against it. The resolution to expel GEORGE F. SMITH was defeated by a vote of 89 yeas to 79 nays. Of the 89 yeas 46 are Democrats and 43 Republicans. The vote to expel W. F. RUMBERGER was more decided for expulsion, the vote standing 104 yeas to 69 nays. The number of votes required to expel a member is 134.

On all these resolutions the three members from this county voted for expulsion. The resolution expelling RUMBERGER was offered by General MADILL, who supported it in a powerful speech.

The House having failed to expel the inculpated members, passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to prosecute certain persons in the Dauphin County Courts. This ended a subject, so far as the Legislature is concerned, which has brought much scandal and great disgrace both upon the Legislature and the reputation of the Commonwealth. It remains to be seen what action can be taken by the members who compose the Committee, or whether any punishment can be meted out to the alleged offenders. It is to be hoped that the matter will be judicially investigated, and that the allegations of improper solicitations and attempts at corruption shall be proven, or disproved, to vindicate the character of the State for integrity or justice. We must confess that the whole matter has an unsavory and offensive odor. There could be an honest difference of opinion as to the merits of the proposed measure of relief for the taxpayers at Pittsburg. But if there was an attempt to pass the bill through the use of corrupt and improper means, there can be no honest difference of opinion, as to the censure or punishment which should be meted out to the guilty. So far as we can judge, the friends of the bill, blundered sadly, in their schemes to promote its success. Instead of placing their demands upon the score of justice and legal responsibility so far as the State was concerned, they set about accomplishing their object by means which to say the last were objectionable and calculated to give rise to the very disreputable occurrences which naturally took place. The large amount of damages involved, was calculated to excite the cupidity of the "roosters" in the Legislature, and to awaken suspicion that improper means might be employed. That the management of the friends of the bill was injudicious and open to suspicion there can be no dispute, while on the other hand, its opponents were not disposed to award to it the merits it justly deserved. Then too, there is something repugnant to every upright and liberal mind, in the employment of detectives and spies, particularly where the spy is a member of the Legislature, who seeks confidence to betray a fellow-member and blacken his reputation. There does not seem to have been anything very definite in the corruption attempted in connection with this bill. It was apparently, so far as is proven, the loose and general conversation of men who either wanted to receive or refuse a bribe. If there was a plan to buy the passage of the bill through the Legislature, the parties having it in hand were apprentices, not journeymen, and botched the job awfully. We give the implicated outsiders credit for more skill and shrewdness in this particular direction than was displayed.

We trust that the matter may be sifted to the very bottom. Whoever may be guilty, either in or out of the Legislature, if they are amenable to the laws, its severest penalties should visit them. This much is due for the vindication of the character of the people of the State, and as an example and warning for the future. We point with pride to the record made by our Representatives, and to the fact that in this, as in all other legislative action, their conduct is above the suspicion of being influenced by any other consideration than that of the public welfare.

THE destruction of Pardee Hall, Lafayette College, is a calamity which can be remedied by the generosity of the friends of that institution, though the books and scientific instruments destroyed can hardly be replaced. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion of some of the chemicals. The Hall was the gift of ARIO PARDEE, and cost nearly $354,000; the insurance amounted to $120,000. At a meeting of the citizens of Easton, it was resolved to commence the work of rebuilding, and an appeal will be issued to the friends of Lafayette College, and to the charitably disposed, for aid in the undertaking.

GENERAL THOMAS EWING was nominated for Governor of Ohio, in the Democratic State Convention that assembled in Columbus, on Wednesday. The nominee may be a fair specimen of the soft money element of his party in that section, but he will hardly suit those who cling with any degree of tenacity to the ancient tradition of the party. His selection was intended to catch the votes of the Greenbackers, with whom has really been more in unison in the present session of Congress, than with the Democracy; and yet upon the very same day, the Ohio Greenback element, not accepting the compliment tendered in the spirit in which it was given, held a convention of their own and nominated another military standard bearer in the person of GENERAL A. SAUNDERS PIATT; thus distinctly affirming that they would fight out the political battle on their own hook. There was a little unpleasantness, however, among a portion of the delegation and as a result there will be another Convention held at Toledo, on the 17th inst. With two Greenback and one Democratic-Greenback Gubernatorial aspirants in the field, it must be admitted that the soft money element should be ably represented in that State, but it is also evident that there are just two too many engaged in the unlimited currency candidacy for business to thrive. In the mean time, it is clear that out of the nearly 900,000 votes of the State that Hon. CHARLES FOSTER, the Republican candidate, will, without extra trouble, secure a very handsome majority.

THE Democrats in Congress have been caucussing again, to endeavor to find some way out of the unpleasant dilemma into which they had been brought by their unwise leaders. The programme agreed upon is substantially that proposed some days ago by some of the party leaders; and, so far as the army is concerned, it presents the old issue in substantially the old shape. The money for the maintenance of the army will be voted, but there will be a prohibition against the use of any of it for the equipment, transportation or maintenance of troops employed to do police duty at the polls. As for the supervisors and deputy marshals, no appropriation will be made for them, and they will not be mentioned. The end, however, will be, that they will be obliged to make the necessary provisions for the support of all the branches of the government, and adjourn, having wrought all the damage to the Democratic party it was possible for bad legislation to effect.

M. DE LESSEPS, who originated and successfully completed the Suez Canal, has now undertaken to build the canal across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is asserted that the necessary funds are already secured, and that digging will be begun on the first day of January, 1880. The first issue of stock will be for $50,000,000, and the probable cost will exceed that amount. It is an immense undertaking, but if completed will unquestionably prove profitable to the stockholders.

THE correspondent of a Democratic paper writing from Jackson, Miss., says: "As your readers are well aware, there is really no Republican party organized in Mississippi at the present time." And yet in that State, in 1872, the Republicans polled 82,175; and in 1869 they polled 76,186, votes beating the Democratic candidate more than two to one. Can there be any doubt why there is no Republican organization now?

LOUISIANA has been looking round for some time for a plausible excuse to repudiate the larger part of her debt, and now she thinks she has found one. Consolidated seven per cent. bonds are outstanding to the amount of $12,000,000; and it is proposed to wipe out two-thirds of this sum, because the constitutional amendment of 1874, which pledged its payment, was never promulgated.

THE *Gazette and Bulletin* is gratified to be able to state that the committee appointed to confer with the Williamsport bondholders for the purpose of effecting a compromise, and therefore ending this costly and annoying litigation, is receiving many offers of acceptance of the propositions submitted, and feel greatly encouraged in their efforts.

MAJOR SAMUEL R. BACHTELL, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Governor HOYT inspector and examiner of the soldiers' orphans' schools for the Commonwealth, and notwithstanding the Legislature have refused this year to appropriate any money as compensation, Major BACHTELL has consented to discharge the duties of the office.

DOWN in Blair county, the Republicans have been trying the Crawford county system for some years. At the late primary election the total vote cast was 790 more than were given for HOYT last fall. But being thoroughly disgusted with the Crawford county plan at cheating made easy, the voters decided to abolish it.

THE Dubuque *Telegraph*, a Democratic paper, admits that thousands of honest, earnest Democrats are leaving the party, and charges that the Democratic members of Congress have broken faith with the people who elected them.

SINGLETON VAN BUREN, a grandson of President VAN BUREN, died in New York on Monday last.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1879.

The good ship Constitution, popularly known as "Old Ironsides," arrived here last week, having been nearly five months in crossing the ocean. She left Havre early in January with the American exhibits from the Paris Exposition. Before she had proceeded far she ran aground, which necessitated her putting into Portsmouth for an examination. It being found that no damage had been sustained, she proceeded on her voyage, but only a few days later she encountered a terrible storm in the Bay of Biscay, in which she lost her rudder. Repairs were executed at Lisbon, from whence she sailed on April 11th for New York. She had on board about 950 packages of exhibits. It was a hazardous experiment for the old vessel, and it is probably her last, as she will be laid up and used as a receiving vessel.

William W. Longstreth, a director and ex-President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, died Wednesday morning at his residence, 2017 Chestnut street, in his seventy-seventh year. His death was caused by general debility. The death of his wife, which occurred on Sunday last, is thought to hasten ed his demise.

During General Grant's stay in Constantinople he was invited by the Sultan of Turkey to visit his extensive stud of horses, comprising about sixteen hundred head of purest Arabian blood. After the visit his Imperial Highness ordered that the two best horses of the stud should be selected as a present to the General, and they were shipped with great care on board of the Norman Monarch, which arrived at New Haven, Connecticut, on Sunday afternoon. The horses were delivered to Major John Lovett, of this city, who was authorized by General E. F. Beale, Ex-Minister to Austria, to whom they were shipped, to take charge of them until orders were given for their permanent disposal. Major Lovett arrived in this city on Monday night with his precious freight, and at once repaired to Suffolk Park, where the horses will be temporarily quartered.

Notwithstanding the careful and explicit manner in which Judge Packer's will was drawn a controversy is likely to arise, regarding one of its provisions. The cause of the difficulty is a bequest of $1,000 to the Trustees of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, and he also directs a bond of $1,000 of that College held by him to be cancelled, making the legacy $5,000. What was formerly known as the "Washington College," is now designated as the Washington and Lee University, but that institution is not and never was indebted to Judge Packer. But having been known as the Washington College before its recent change of name, and there being no other Washington College at that place, naturally claims the legacy.

Just here occurs the mistake. The Judge did hold a bond of the Virginia State Military Institute—a bond of $1,000—by which the Judge identifies the college in his will. As he did not hold a bond for Washington College, and as there is no Washington College to-day, the Managers of the Virginia Military Institute say the legacy was certainly intended for them.

A violent thunder storm on Thursday night was accompanied with hail, which caused considerable damage to the growing crops in the neighboring counties. The loss, however, is counterbalanced by the relief from drought.

The first peaches of the season arrived last week from Georgia, and sold for $4.50 a crate. They are the size of a large marble, and about as hard.

The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its opening Thursday, by conveying a large number of invited guests to the "City by the Sea." Atlantic City has become the favorite resort of Philadelphians, notwithstanding the heated term, but numbers of people visit it during the winter months, for the invigorating and healthful sea air. The run is made in 90 minutes, and business men reside there during the summer, making the trip daily. To those who intend visiting the sea-shore, either in search of health or for pleasure, Atlantic City offers inducements not excelled by any similar resort.

Dr. Maury, a well-known surgeon of this city, died on Wednesday evening at his residence, Walnut street, in the 29th year of his age. His death was caused by congestion of the lungs. Dr. Maury was Surgeon for the Jefferson College Medical Hospital, and held the same position in the Philadelphia Hospital. He had an excellent reputation as a physician, and an immense practice. His wife died about two months since.

H. C. Whitaker, who lately occupied the REPORTER building, is now the publisher of a newspaper at Millville, N. J. On the 4th instant, Master Frank, his son, had his fingers so severely lacerated in a Gordon press that two of them had to be amputated.

A cigar stump kindled a fire and caused $1,000 damages, on Saturday, by being thrown into the gutter at No. 21 North Ninth street, which is an oil store, the refuse oil having taken fire, and flashed up and across the yard to the store, filled with oils and burning fluid. It made things lively for a time, but the firemen soon subdued it, not with water, but with dirt from an adjoining flower garden.

Edward Parr, who so brutally murdered his daughter a short time since, was on Saturday found guilty of murder in the first degree. The evidence disclosed a mass of brutality, crime and incest on the part of the offender, who exhibited neither signs signs of weakness or contrition.

Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad, sailed for Europe yesterday. It is understood that his mission is to obtain the consent of the English stockholders of the road to the leasing of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. If this is effected, the Reading will control about fifty per cent. of the anthracite coal business, and he will be in a position to arrange with the Baltimore and Ohio for another through line between Baltimore and New York.

The recent action of the Reading Railroad in getting possession of the Bound Brook route to New York, and the arrangements for starting their trains from the Ninth Street depot, has stirred up the Pennsylvania managers, and it is understood that the latter company, who own property at the corner of Fifteenth and Filbert streets, is negotiating for additional ground, with the view of establishing its passenger depot at the corner named.

Joseph W. Cake, who, during the term of Andrew Johnson, was Collector of Customs at this port, died at Sunbury, on June 1st, aged 72 years.

The Valley Forge Memorial Association, aided by the liberal and public spirited citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania, having purchased the Washington Headquarters and grounds at Valley Forge, proposes dedicating them as a sacred memorial for all time to come to the great and heroic men who patiently endured the perils of a long and bloody Revolution to secure independence and peace, on Thursday, the 19th instant, the 101st anniversary of the evacuation of this historical encampment. The oration will be delivered by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.

Parr was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was brought into Court Monday afternoon, and received his sentence of death. A most extraordinary and exciting scene then occurred. The doomed man, who had hitherto not displayed any feeling, was taken with convulsions, and removed to a room in the Court House. Physicians were quickly in attendance, who decided that he had taken strychnine, and the most speedy and vigorous means were employed to counteract the effects of the violent poison, and save his life for the gallows. He fought desperately against the attempt to save his life, and finally, at 5 o'clock, Tuesday morning, all the remedies employed proving unsuccessful died, having suffered intense agonies.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of the REPORTER.

HARRISBURG, June 7, 1879.—In the Senate on Monday evening, the 2nd inst., a communication which had been looked for with some anxiety for several days was received from Auditor-General Schell, in relation to the finances of the State. After explaining that absence from the city prevented him answering sooner, and giving an extract from a report submitted by him to the House some four months ago, he concludes as follows: "It will be observed that the difference of $222,093.66 in the deficiency for 1879, between the estimate of the State Treasurer and that of this department, is an immaterial one, and can be easily explained as a mere difference of opinion as to the probability of certain items of revenue and expenditure being retained or rejected by the Legislature." A large number of bills passed first reading.

In the House on Monday a supplement to an act to regulate the execution and transfer of notes given for patent rights, declaring the true intent and meaning thereof, was passed finally. Bills directing the printing and distribution of the reports of the commissioners of the geological survey, and providing for the printing of copies of the general laws, were passed finally.

The Senate on Tuesday morning proceeded to select persons to constitute the "returning board" to count the vote for State Treasurer next year. Mr. Lamon named Messrs. Gazzam and Royer, Mr. Schnatterly named Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Ross named Mr. Craig. The four gentlemen nominated were elected, the Republicans generally voting for Messrs. Gazzam and Royer, and the Democrats for Clarke and Craig. In the afternoon a lengthy debate ensued on the proposition to tax oil, which was defeated—yeas 15, nays 31. At the evening session, House bill providing for the propagation of fish was passed finally.

In the House on Tuesday morning, the 3d inst., a bill appropriating $5,000 to the Home for Friendless Children, in Williamsport, was taken up and passed finally, after which Mr. Wolfe submitted a preamble and resolution, in substance finding Emile J. Petroff, member of the House from the Fifth District of Philadelphia, guilty of bribery and expelling him from the House. The debate was long and exciting. On the vote being taken, the resolution to expel, which required a two-third vote, was defeated—yeas 98, nays 88. The members from Bradford all voted in the affirmative. On balloting for members to compose the board to open and count the returns for State Treasurer, Messrs. Hill, Gatchell, Neill, Smith, Gentner and Bradford were elected.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the 4th inst., the consideration of the revenue bill on third reading was proceeded with, when Mr. Ementrout moved to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of offering an amendment compelling Pennsylvania companies to pay a tax on premiums collected out of as well as in the State. The motion was agreed to and the amendment inserted. [The section as amended provided for a settlement by which the State has to receive $88,000 in litigation in consideration of the exemption of home insurance from tax on premises collected in other States after July 1, 1880.] The bill was passed finally—yeas 28, nays 15. Senator Davies voted in the affirmative. At the afternoon session the following House bills were passed finally: Providing for the selection of a site and erection of a State hospital for injured persons, to be located in the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Dauphin, Northumberland and Columbia, to be called the State Hospital for injured and indigent miners of the anthracite coal region, and for the management of the same, and making an appropriation therefor; authorizing county commissioners to build bridges or to furnish money to aid in building bridges, the erecting of which would require more expense than it is reasonable for one or two adjoining townships to bear, in cases where the county commissioners do not deem it advisible to enter such bridges on record as county bridges.

In the House on Wednesday morning, Mr. Sherwood, of Northumberland, offered a resolution, similar to the one offered by Mr. Wolfe in the Petroff case, expelling George F. Smith, of Philadelphia, for a violation of the constitution and the act of 1874, and declaring his seat vacant. The discussion occupied all of the morning and a portion of the afternoon session, and on the vote being taken resulted—yeas 88, nays 79; two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the resolution was not adopted. This case being thus disposed of, Mr. Madill, of Bradford, offered a similar preamble and resolution to expel Wm. F. Rumberger, of Armstrong county.

In opening his remarks on the resolution, Mr. Madill declared he would not have been compelled to undertake the disagreeable duty if all the members of the committee had acted properly. He was justly severe in his comments on Mr. Dogle's course, who as a member of the investigating committee, signed a report exculpating certain members of the House, and when the report came up to the House took promina ice in defending and exculpating the very men he had joined with other members of the committee in inculpating. He declared, "sooner would I have lost my right arm than have signed that report, believing what the gentleman says he believed at the time, and sooner would I have had my tongue torn out with its roots and thrown to the dogs than to have said, after signing the report, what the gentleman has said to-day." It was an unpleasant duty for him to offer a resolution of expulsion for any man, yet being a solemn duty he was willing to do it. The people were tired to see the Legislature purged of all its corrupt influences. Now they demanded that it be purged. He was going from caucus to decide justly and calmly as to the merits of the case. If the Republican party, of which himself and the accused were members, could not preserve the sanctity of our Legislature, then we had better hand over our power to some party who can keep it inviolate. Sympathy always gathers around the unfortunate, but it should not be allowed to stand between our opinion and our plain duty to our constituents and to the State. Sweetness did a plain duty in expelling this corrupt ring that pollutes the halls of legislation by their infamous and damnable work. Every honest legislator should rejoice in his place and kick them from the halls. Any one of them who attempted to seduce members from their duty should be sent to the penitentiary for at least ten years, and even then they would only receive half the punishment they deserved. He pitied Rumberger from the bottom of his heart, yet if he was guilty of the charges made, he should receive his full share of punishment for his unfortunate connection with this affair. The evidence that convicted Mr. Rumberger was not contradicted. It is proven that he has violated the laws of the land, and we are compelled to do what is just and right for the interests of the people. He was going to allow corrupt practice to wield an influence in our Legislature, then in God's name let us do away with the Legislature. Any judge on the bench would say to the jury that if they believed either Kemble, Silverthorn, or Rumberger himself, they must convict Rumberger. Everything proved beyond doubt that Rumberger was guilty. He did not believe that the report should have been confined to Petroff, Smith and Rumberger. There were others holding seats in this hall whose conscience would sometimes trouble them, for they would have the consolation now that they had morally purified themselves. Aye; there were more guilty than Petroff, Smith and Rumberger, but they had not the manliness to acknowledge their guilt. If the Republican party has outlived its glorious his ory and noble works, then the sooner it dies and passes away the better it will be for the people. We are in the majority, and if we shield these guilty men, the people will hold us accountable. Though we are in the majority, we are in the minority in well-founded in this affair. There is a court of appeal to which this matter will be carried in the coming campaign, and the people will be judge and jury. Let us look well to our actions.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, followed in eloquent and feeling appeal in favor of Mr. Rumberger, whom, he said, he had known personally for forty years. At the conclusion of the debate the vote was taken, and resulted—yeas 104 (still less than two-thirds), to 69 nays. The Bradford members voted for expulsion all the time.

In the Senate on Thursday morning, resolutions were adopted directing the appointment of committees to prepare a revenue bill to be presented to the next Legislature, and to collect and present facts in connection with the establishment of industrial schools; authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of nine persons, learned in the law, who shall consider and frame an insolvency law for presentation to the next Legislature. House bill to prevent burning of the woods in any of the counties was finally passed. The veto of the Mexican veteran bill was received and sustained—yeas 16, nays 15. At the afternoon session, the following among other bills passed finally: To protect children from neglect and cruelty, and relating to their employment, protection and adoption; making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania institution for the instruction of the blind, and to the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men; authorizing the burgess and town council of the several boroughs of this Commonwealth to construct sewers in any street, lane or alley therein, and to assess and collect the cost and expence thereof; to regulate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers; making an appropriation for normal schools for the years beginning the first Monday in June, 1879 and 1880; to permit the prosecutor or prosecutors to testify in cases of forcible entry and detainer; making an appropriation to the State hospital for the insane for the southeastern district; providing for the suitable marking of the grave of General Anthony Wayne, at Erie, Pa., and making an appropriation therefor; for the protection of the fishing interests of the State; providing for the printing of the general laws. The report of the committee of conference on the general revenue bill was adopted. The bill as passed finally, it is estimated, will increase the revenues of the State about $800,000.

In the House on Thursday morning, Mr. Law, of Philadelphia, offered a preamble and resolution, the substance of which was that Wm. H. Kemble, Chas. B. Salter, of Philadelphia, Jesse R. Crawford, Assistant Superintendent of Public Grounds, of Blair county, A. W. Leisering, of Manch Chunk, and Christian Long, of Cumberland, having violated the article of the constitution defining and prescribing punishment for corrupt solicitation of members, they should be punished, and that Messrs. M'Kee, Madill, Wolfe, Colborn, James Neill, Mapes, D. L. Sherwood, Hackett, Bradford, Kirk and J. B. White be constituted a committee of the House to commence criminal proceedings against them, and that the Attorney-General be requested to lend them such aid as they may need in conducting said prosecution. After an exciting debate and the voting down of an amendment to refer the matter to the Attorney General, the resolution was adopted without a division, the call of the previous question just before that having been sustained—yeas 130, nays 39. At the afternoon session the following House bills were then passed finally: A supplement to an act in regard to the boundary monuments on the line between Pennsylvania and New York, and appropriating money for continuing the provisions of the said act; providing for the better security of life and limb in cases of fires in hotels and other buildings; preventing the appointment of persons to assess the shares of bank stock in this Commonwealth, and to provide for the assessment thereof and payment of taxes thereon; authorizing actions for mesne profits to be commenced in certain cases before recovery in ejectment. The session of the House on Thursday evening, like that of the Senate, ran into Friday morning. Senate amendments to an act providing for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State, were concurred in. The following Senate bills passed finally: Relating to turnpikes and plank roads; authorizing appeals to be taken in equity cases where special or preliminary injunction has been refused; supplement to an act to provide for the division of counties of this Commonwealth, approved April 15, 1878; providing for the payment of the expenses of the inauguration of the Governor.

The proceedings in both the Senate and House on Friday were similar to those on the closing days of the session for many years. Silver tea-sets, gold watches, gold mounted gavels, canes, spoons, etc., were presented to the officers; resolutions of thanks, complimentary speeches, and all the mutual admiration performances, which have grown monotonous to one who has witnessed them for twenty years or more, were indulged in to the fullest extent, and everybody seemed happy. In the Senate, Hon. John Lamon, Republican from Philadelphia, was elected President pro tem.

The Legislature adjourned a little after 12 o'clock on Friday, and the much abused states-men have gone home.

CUSSEWAGO.

CONGRESS.

Friday:—In the Senate, a long debate took place on the Caucus Jury bill; Senator Edmunds analyzed it at length and crushingly; the Democrats tried to have it recommitted for amendment, thus altering their plans entirely; in the course of the debate Mr. Thurman and Mr. Voorhees were both thrown into a great rage by Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine; the Republican strategy compelled the Senate to refuse to recommit the bill and to pass it by a party vote in its present vicious way. In the House, the Postal bill was debated at much length, the fight being chiefly on the letter-carrier system; some miscellaneous business was transacted.

Saturday:—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. The House passed the joint resolution approving of the issue of rations to the yellow fever sufferers last year, and then took up the bill to increase the appropriations for the postal service; there was opposition to an increase of the pay of the letter-carriers, but the increase was voted, and a substitute for the bill, containing that provision was passed.

Monday:—In the Senate, a number of new bills were introduced, including one for the payment of the $100 pension of the late General Shields to his family, and another to exempt vessels on the internal waters of the United States from customs fees, etc.; there was very little business before the Senate; the attempt to call up the resolution to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of the Warner bill failed, and Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, then made a speech on the employment of the Army. In the House a large number of new bills and resolutions were introduced and referred; Mr. Atkins then introduced a substitute for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, without any political clauses in it; the rules were suspended and the bill was passed, with only twenty-one votes in the negative; Mr. Ryan of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Clymer Army bill, but on motion of Mr. Atkins the House adjourned instead.

STATE NEWS.

UNION Deposit Furnace, Dauphin county, will resume this summer.

WORK at the Keystone Bridge Works, Danville now goes on day and night.

NEARLY all the furnaces of the Mount Hickory iron works, near Erie, are in operation.

IT is proposed to convert the now unused barracks at Carlisle, into an Indian School of Instruction.

THERE are now forty-eight coke ovens in successful operation at Arnot, and men are at work building fifty-two more.

A NEW bloomery for the manufacture of iron by the Ames process will be started at once in Titusville and fifty hands employed.

MR. D. P. GUISE, of Williamsport, has received orders for 400,000 bricks for building purposes in that city during the summer.

THE prospects for starting up the glass works at Bellefonte are growing constantly brighter. The works will be run on the co-operative plan.

SAMUEL DAVIS was killed and John Fred slightly injured by an explosion of gas in the Wyoming Colliery, near Pittston, on Thursday afternoon.

R. G. KEELER and Henry Grebe were injured—the former fatally—by the premature explosion of a blast at Zieglerville, Montgomery county Friday.

THE Mineral Spring Colliery, at Parsons, owned by the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., resumed operations on Thursday, after two years' idleness. It employes 200 men and boys.

NIMROD SPATTENHOWER, who was to have been hanged at Lebanon Thursday has been reprieved by the Governor for thirty days, to allow of the consideration of his case by the Board of Pardons.

COL. DRAKE, the man who put down the first oil well, is a confirmed invalid, his limbs being withered, and is unable to stand upon his feet. In a letter written by him to a gentleman in Titusville, he says he longs for death to relieve him of his sufferings.

A SEVERE thunder storm, accompanied by hail, passed over Reading, Thursday evening, and it has been feared that much damage has been done to the fruit. Two landlines, one near Merion, and the other near Norristown, were consumed by lightning. A severe storm visited Chester doing much damage.

AT a mass meeting of citizens at Easton, held Friday evening, resolutions were adopted, declaring that Pardee Hall must be rebuilt and restored to its former beauty and usefulness, asking the friends of Lafayette College all over the country to aid in restoring the Hall, pledging the citizens of Easton to do their full share, and naming a committee of twenty-one prominent Eastonians to secure subscriptions. The Subscription Committee organized by electing Henry Green Chairman, and John F. Knight Treasurer. It is expected that rebuilding will begin at once.

THE Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, having announced an advance of tolls on coal to take effect June 16, notified their miners that under the agreement with them, this advance will be followed by a corresponding advance of their wages, which for the month of June will not be less than 19 per cent. below the basis, instead of 20, as now paid, and that the condition of the coal trade is such as to warrant the expectation of further advances of tolls and prices of coal for July and August, which will involve corresponding advances in the rate of wages for those months. This made with the previous promise of steady work, has created an jubilant feeling throughout the Schuylkill region.

GENERAL NEWS.

DISTURBANCES threaten in the north of Italy have occurred, doing immense damage.

JOSEPH GARDEN was fatally scalded at Belleville, Ont., Friday while at work.

PAROLE has been entered for the Ascot stakes, to be run June 10, at a top weight of 125 pounds.

FELIX MCCANN was hanged Friday at Newark, N. Y., for the murder of Mary Hatch, committed in December last.

PETER PARKES, aged sixty five years, shot and fatally wounded his wife, and then committed suicide in Rochester Friday.

JAMES D. FRY, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, killed himself at Marshfield, Oregon, Friday. The circumstances unknown.

REV SAMUEL HARRIS, of St. James' Church, Chicago, was Friday selected for Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, to succeed McCoskry, resigned.

HENRY F. JAMES, who was a Representative in Congress from Vermont from 1867 to 1877, died Friday, at Waterbury, Vt., aged 67 years.

EVA WILLIAMS, aged fourteen years, and Emma Davis, aged 13, daughters of the proprietors of the Chittenden Hotel, at Columbus Ohio, were drowned while bathing in the river there Friday night.

FRIDAY was the hottest of the season throughout the Providence of Ontario, Canada, the thermometer indicating 80 to 90 degrees in the shade. Several cases of sunstroke were reported, one at Belleville, fatal.

DR. WATKINS, Sanitary inspector of the Second District of New Orleans, reported Friday to the Board of Health of that city that there was no truth in a report that four cases of sickness in the district were yellow fever.

THE National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet in Albany on the 17th inst. It is expected that the President and most of the members of the Cabinet, as well as distinguished army officers, will be present.

By order of the War Department, Mr. Finley, of the Signal Bureau, has been sent to Kansas City to investigate the origin, movement and effects of the disastrous tornado which passed through Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri on the 29th and 30th ult.

PETER SWINGLER, colored, convicted of the murder of another colored man, named Anderson, at a ball in December last, was hanged at Newark, New Jersey, Thursday morning. He made a few remarks at the scaffold, saying that whisky and bad company had brought him there.

DURING the month of May 18,109 immigrants arrived at the port of New York, against 12,213 during the corresponding month of 1878. During the twelve months ending May 31, there arrived in New York 92,891 immigrants, against 71,071 during the twelve months ending May 31, 1878.

GOVERNOR NATT HEAD, of New Hampshire, was inaugurated Thursday. In his inaugural message he reports the State debt to be $3,573,550. The revenues of the State for the year ending June 1st, were $525,811, and the expenditures, including $91,704 for the new State prison $560,539.

JOHN H. WESTERVELT, for five years Treasurer of Patterson, N. J., and one year previous Deputy Treasurer, has just been ascertained to be a "defaulter" for $7,900. His bonds are for $100,000 among his bondsmen being his father, and it is believed the city will lose nothing. Westervelt was defeated for re-election recently.

THE safe of Peach's soap factory in Boston was robbed of $2,600 on Thursday night. The burglars were seen leaving the factory by a policeman, who was fired upon by one of them, named Bernard Daley. The latter, after a desperate resistence, was captured, and he was committed, Friday, in default of $10,000 bail.

THE Working Men's Convention of California Thursday nominated a full State ticket headed by F. White, of Monterey of Alamonda county, for Lieutendant Governor. Mr. White is a farmer, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Andrews was recently elected Mayor of Oakland by the Working Men. P. J. Hoper, of Sacramento, has been nominated for Congressman by the Working men of the Second District of California.

THE loss to Lafayette College by the burning of Pardee Hall, on Wednesday night of last week is estimated at $225,000. Only the walls were left standing. Dr. Brown's invaluable library was destroyed. S. C. McGill, a student, was injured, but not seriously, by falling from the third story during the progress of the fire. The loss by the burning of Barnum & Son's wholesale notion store in Buffalo, is now placed at $195,000. A five story building in Cincinnati, occupied by Post & Co., dealers in railroad and telegraph supplies, was burned early Thursday morning. Loss, $100,000. Taylor's Forge, near Womelsdorf, Berks county, was partially destroyed by fire Thursday morning. This fire throws a number of men out of employment.

SEVEN cottages at York Beach, N. H., were destroyed by fire Friday morning. S. N. Hunter's woollen factory, grist mill and dry-house at Lagrange, Quebec, were burned Friday. A fire at Clayton, N. Y., on Thursday night destroyed the steam yacht Farrington, part of the dock, and a storehouse. A fire at Beaubairs Island, N. B., last week destroyed Campbell's factory and large quantity of lumber. Forest fires, raging near Harrisville Michigan Friday communicated to and destroyed about three million feet of pine logs.

WHILE workmen were cleaning away the rubbish from the ruins of Post & Co.'s burned building in Cincinnati, Thursday afternoon, twelve or fifteen were buried by the fall of an exterior wall, which carried with it portions of the stairs left standing. In half an hour one dead and two injured were removed, when another fall occurred, burying the unfortunate men still deeper in the ruins. Late in the evening four dead and five injured men were taken out. The dead are Samuel Cronin, Charles Laugrigh, of Covington, George Burns and William Scheich.

THE observance of Decoration Day, in the cities and towns throughout the United States, appears to have been more general than usual. Telegrams from Washington, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling, Albany, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, New Haven, Hartford, Providence, Indianapolis, Louisville, Buffalo, Pittsburg, San Francisco: from various points in the interior of this state, such as