Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 28, 1879.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON SAMUEL BUTLER,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Republican County Committee, in session July 10, 1879, the Convention of the Republican party for 1879 will convene at the Court House, in Towanda Borough, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1879, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to make the following nominations, to wit:

One person for County Coroner.

One person for Jury Commissioner.

And for the transaction of any other business that may come before the Convention.

The Committees of Vigilance of the several election districts will call a primary or delegate election for their respective districts, for SATURDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1879, to elect by ballot two delegates to represent each district in said County Convention.

The delegate elections in the Townships will be organized at 3 o'clock, P. M., and kept open continuously to the close at 5 o'clock, P. M.; in the Boroughs the delegate elections will be organized at 6 o'clock, P. M., and kept open continuously until the close at 8 o'clock, P. M. The votes shall then be counted, and the result certified by the officers to the Chairman of the said Convention, and a copy delivered at once to the delegates elect.

The Committees of Vigilance are particularly requested to observe the above suggestions carefully in conducting the primary meetings.

HENRY STREETER, Chairman.
J. W. STONE, Secretary.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

Alba—Geo. H. Webb, G. W. Carman, J. Longhead.
Albany—A. English, Benjamin Ayres, Clinton W. Leads.
Armenia—Daniel Webb, Simon Sherman, Angelo Seward.
Asylum—Joseph A. Homet, B. C. Mingos, R. R. Kerrick.
Athens Borough—A. H. Spalding, D. Tripp, A. A. Rimer.
Athens Township, 1st District—Wright Dunham, L. O. Snell, Charles Segar; 2nd District—B. T. Maddaugh, Dr. F. W. Keyes, David Gardner; 3d District—H. W. Thomas, M. W. Reeve, John Steel.
Barclay—C. W. Tidd, C. H. Johnson, D. H. Williams.
Burlington Township—A. J. Blakesley, G. S. Travis, Andrew Melville.
Burlington Borough—W. H. D. Green, S. M. Buckman, J. V. Rice.
Burlington West—Alfred Blackman, N. H. Horn, Calvin Rockwell.
Canton Township—Henry Matson, Shela Ayers, Watson Freeman.
Canton Borough—B. S. Dartt, E. H. Thomas, F. S. Owen.
Columbia—A. D. Wolf, H. M. Ferguson, J. R. Watkins.
Franklin—Jacob C. Ridgeway, Sterne McKee, James G. Mason.
Granville—Adam Innis, John Vroman, Henry Jennings.
Herrick—John Ennis, B. M. Matson, George Armstrong.
LeRoy—Levi Sanford, D. H. Hoaglin, Henry Pennell.
Litchfield—Geo. W. Beardsley, B. H. Beardsley, LeRoy Coleman.
Litchfield—John H. McKinney, T. W. Brink, A. D. Chandler.
Monroe Township—Thomas Smiley, James Irvine, Hiram Sweet.
Monroe Borough—O. H. Rockwell, D. J. Sweet, H. H. Ingham.
Orwell—H. L. Case, Thomas B. Smith, Frank Johnson.
Overton—Clarence Williams, Joseph Heverley, James Mollhouark.
Pike—L. A. Bosworth, S. B. Canfield, James Grant.
Ridgbury—J. C. Robinson, P. C. Brown, E. A. Cooper.
Rome Township—Jason S. Forbes, L. F. Russell, S. G. Townsend.
Rome Borough—E. M. Frost, B. L. Smith, G. W. Kinney.
Shesequin—Charles J. Brown, Frank M. Vought, Geo. H. Smith.
Smithfield—S. W. Waldron, Walter Phillips, F. G. Manley.
South Creek—D. F. Hildreth, S. L. Thompson, George Berry.
South Waverly—John Falkner, John M. Post, John Mahoney.
Springfield—Irvine Burgess, F. N. Hubbard, S. D. Phillips.
Standing Stone—Myron Kingsley, George Sage, Lorenzo Gordon.
Sylvania—F. D. Gray, C. E. Waldo, Finley Furman.
Towanda Township—John Scoville, A. W. Dimock, John E. Fox.
Towanda Borough, 1st Ward—C. D. Passage, James Bryant, H. T. Stevens; 2nd Ward—Wm. Lesser, Harry Gray, O. D. Lyon; 3d Ward—H. E. Babcock, James H. Codding, W. G. Gordon.
Towanda North—E. Reuben DeLong, Wm. Smith, Oliver Newell.
Terry—Jonathan Terry, J. C. Dyer, S. Bowman.
Troy Township—John Hunt, Milton Pierce, M. Loomis.
Troy Borough—H. M. Spalding, O. P. Adams, R. A. Long.
Tuscarora—M. T. Silvara, Arthur Lewis, Lester Smith.
Ulster—Henry Mingo, George Morley, Andrew Morrison.
Warren—Nathan Young, Abram Whitaker, J. Wheaton.
Wells—H. G. Grinnel, L. F. Shepherd, Jerome W. Brink.
Wheelham—Michael Bolen, Alvin Boardman, Lorenzo Darling.
Wilmot—J. M. Clark, Daniel Ely, E. Meekes, Jr.
Washington—James H. Swarts, Allen Hoover, Charles Stone.
Wyso—A. C. Shores, E. G. Owen, Harry Parks.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1879!

Will be opened in Bradford County by

Hon. Galusha A. Grow,

Who will deliver an address on the Issues of the Day, after the County Convention, at Towanda, on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1879.

Addresses may also be expected from some of our Bradford County Republicans.

HENRY STREETER, Chairman.

COL. WRIGHT'S Labor Investigating Committee having exhausted San Francisco, has gone to explore the Yosemite Valley.

DIXON, was said to be the inventor of the "Mississippi plan." "Hoisted by his own petard." Wasn't the inventor of the guillotine one of its first victims?

THE shocking irreverence of the California papers is shown by their speaking of HENDRICK B. WRIGHT'S Labor Committee as "Congressional Lunch Fiends."

LOCKPORT, N. Y., not having a sea serpent, has been making believe that an earthquake shook the buildings of that place on Thursday last. The shock was felt in the neighboring towns.

THE SHERMAN cause is booming in Ohio. Over the stage in the hall at Steubenville, where the Secretary spoke on Wednesday last, was the motto "Ohio welcomes the next President."

COTTON may be king, but it is stated by some who ought to know, that at five dollars a ton, the hay crop of the United States is three times that of cotton, ten times that of wool, and twice that of wheat.

NELLIE SATORIS will have the pleasure of reading some very kind and flattering notices, occasioned by the mistaken announcement of her death. The newspapers of the country, with one accord, united in praising her.

SEVENTEEN cases of yellow fever were reported on Saturday at Memphis and eleven deaths. The total number of cases reported for the week is one hundred and forty eight—whites sixty nine and colored seventy-nine. The total number of deaths from yellow fever for the week is thirty-one; to date, one hundred and seventy-seven.

THE campaign in Ohio was opened last Wednesday by several prominent speakers including Secretaries SHERMAN and SCHURZ. The Chairman of the Republican Committee says that the party has never entered a campaign under more encouraging circumstances. The success of FOSTER is assured.

WE learn, with regret that Judge WOODWARD's condition is such as to leave little hope of his recovery, and in fact to cause serious apprehensions that his death may soon occur. He is at the residence of his wife's father, Hampden, Delaware county, N. Y., and his son has been telegraphed to come to his father.

THE climbing of inaccessible mountain peaks has a strange fascination for some people, and every year lives are sacrificed to this desire to go "where the foot of man never trod before." Lately a Dr. MOSELY, of Boston, lost his life after successfully accomplishing the feat of reaching the summit of the Matterhorn.

ALL the chivalry is down South. It's brave and chivalrous, to stand on the street corners, with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and put a few buck-shot into the body of an unsuspecting but disagreeable person to whom you have a dislike. Here we would call it craven cowardice, and the deed assassination.

INSCRIPTION on the silver pitcher, presented by the appreciative and admiring democrats of Yazoo county:

To
The Bravest of the Brave,
Captain Henry M. Dixon.
Presented to him by his Democratic fellow-citizens of Yazoo county as an humble testimonial of the high appreciation of his brilliant services in the redemption of the county from Radical rule in 1875.

IT must be a very bad snake that would bite a woman at a camp-meeting, yet at a meeting of the Evangelical Association, in Bucks county, last week, Mrs. DEITZEL, reaching under the stove in the tent, for kindling wood, was wounded in the hand, which commenced swelling, and upon search a copperhead snake was found under the stove. Mrs. D. is in a low condition, but will probably survive.

ANOTHER of those little affairs which so frequently occur, but hardly disturbs the serenity of Southern society, recently took place in Mississippi City where B. B. PEARSON, Superintendent of Public Education for Hannon county, killed JOHN D. CONKERTON, of New Orleans. The difficulty grew out of a drink which one claimed the other had not paid for. PEARSON settled the question with his revolver.

No appointments have yet been made for the vacant foreign missions, and none will be, until Mr. EVARTS returns to Washington, which will be about September 10th. Mr. GROW is still prominently named, as certain to be proffered once at the places. That he would accept is very doubtful. In the mean time, the country is not going to the dogs, because it is unrepresented at the Court of St. James and at St. Petersburg.

MRS. CHISHOLM has gone to Mississippi to attend the trial of the assassins of her husband and children. She is accompanied by her son, and General STEWART L. WOODFORD, who has offered his services as counsel. We are anxious to see what will be the result of the trial, for we have no faith that there is justice enough in the Courts to punish the murderers. It is possible that with the prominence given to this case, and the recent unfortunate affair at Yazoo, it may strike the Northern mind, as neccessary to pay some deference to an outraged public sentiment.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD, is inclined to think that his quondam friend and associate Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN is a knave. At least such is the resonable conclusion to be drawn from his remarks to a reporter of the New York *World*. His grievance is, that as a great favor he took SAMMY into the Elevated railroad speculation, and that the Statesman took advantage of his absence to seel his stock, pocketing thereby a profit of a cool million of dollars. Just like TILDEN, who would sell his best friend, if their was any money to be made. FIELD says "that nothing under Heaven would tempt me ever to have any more dealings with SAMUEL J. TILDEN," and now he is conviced that he knew everything about those cipher dispatches. The great majority of the people believed that long ago.

CONGRESSMAN MORRISON, of Illinois, who is a democrat of prominence, has recently been in Washington, and being interviewed, expressed his opinions very fully and frankly about the Democratic aspirants for the Presidency, and particularly as to Mr. TILDEN's claims upon the party. He does not recognize the force of TILDEN's demand that the party shall redress wrongs and vindicate him by again making him their candidate. In his opinion Mr. TILDEN has now no claim whatever upon the party, having frittered away his strength by his ambiguous and cowardly course in 1876. In MORRISON's opinion no amount of planning or scheming can again give Mr. TILDEN a hold upon the confidence of the party, and he ought to be convinced by this time that it is his duty to publicly announce his intentions to retire to private life. Notwithstanding which the statesman of Gramercy Park is all the time tightening his coils, and binding the cords which will ensure his candidacy.

THE YAZOO AFFAIR.

The "Mississippi plan" continues to work smoothly and effectually. Having completely wiped out the colored vote, and made a solid Democratic South, its efficacy is now shown by the facility with which it disposes of all revolting members of the organization. It is but a week or so ago, that we called attention to the manner in which Captain DIXON, was persuaded to leave the field as an Independent candidate for Sheriff, having the alternative of so doing, or quitting the County. It appears that his acquiescence in the request of his bull-dozing neighbors was not voluntary, and that after consideration and the persuasion of many respectable and influential Democrats he reconsidered his declination, and determined to continue in the field as an Independent candidate. The natural result of such a course is told in a despatch from Yazoo, Mississippi, which says that DIXON was shot in the back by J. H. BARKSDALE, the Democratic candidate for Chancery Clerk, a nephew of E. BARKSDALE, a prominent candidate for the United States Senate, editor of the Democratic *Clarion*, and Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. The murder appears to have been done in a cowardly manner. The murderer, who was armed with a double-barrelled shot gun, met his intended victim in the street, and fired, putting four buckshot into his back. DIXON died soon after, surrounded by his family consisting of a wife and five children.

We should be content to leave this brutal assassination to the Southern community in which it took place, and the vindication of the outraged laws to the tardy and uncertain justice of that section, had it no political significance. But there is that in the circumstances which led to this bloody deed, which should arrest attention, as indicative of the means which have been employed to terrify the colored population, and to completely destroy their political power and influence. We place no stress upon the fact that the murdered man was a person of a desperate character, used to violence, and had played a conspicuous part in terrifying the negroes, even to the length of murder. For whatever may have been his character, he had for his very misdeeds received from his Democratic associates a valuable testimonial "in evidence of their high appreciation of his services in the redemption of the County from Republican rule." Furthermore it would appear that DIXON was a man of wealth, intelligence and respectably connected—in fact, an average Southern gentleman.

Now, if with all these qualifications and these recommendations to the confidence and esteem of the Southern Democracy, he was shot down like a dog in the streets in this brutal and cowardly manner, what does it prove? It proves not only the lawlessness of the community in which he lived, it shows not only that no opposition to the Democratic party would be allowed, but it illustrates in a manner which should convince every candid person, the terrible persecutions, the brutal treatment, the unheard-of cruelties which have been the lot of the colored people, and which have also in a measure been shared by Southern Republicans. Such a murder as this perpetrated in open daylight, in the streets of Yazoo, is the strongest possible corroborative evidence of the truthfulness of all that has been alleged, as to outrages and bull-dozing of the colored voter.

It is no palliation of the barbarity of the deed, nor gratification to say that the victim was one of the leaders in the original plan for terrifying the negroes and compelling the abandonment of the Republican organization. That he was violent and unjustifiable in the means he employed, is no excuse for the treatment he received at the hands of his former friends, when he attempted to set up an opposition to the regular Democratic organization. His taking-off may have a savor of retributive justice, but it is a ghastly illustration of what was meeted out to the poor, ignorant, timid colored voter, when the Mississippi plan was first put into operation. If those who have given evidence as to the barbarities and cruelties perpetrated upon the Republicans of the South, during the memorable shot-gun campaign of 1875 and since, the whippings and torture of active Republicans, the threatenings by armed and masked midnight marauders, the intimidations and warning, and worse than all, the bloody victims of violence, slain as a menace, needed any corroboration, they have it abundantly and convincingly in the blood that testifies from the streets of Yazoo, and cries out for vengeance not only against the murderer but the dreadful system which lies at the bottom of the dark deed.

The murderer may, and probably will, go unpunished, but his misdeeds will rise up in evidence against the party which has made such a crime possible, and though law and justice should be speedily and effectively vindicated, yet the Northern people are taught a forcible lesson, as to the danger of placing in power a party whose success would be the result of violent and unlawful efforts, and the leaders of which are ready to resort to assassination for the purpose of retaining the power they have obtained by such desperate means.

AN English free-trader and a member of Parliament—THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER—arrived in New York, last week, and was given a public reception by a number of his personal friends and admirers—an honor which he well deserves, as he has always been the fast friend of the United States, and sympathized fully with the government in the struggle to save the Union. While we respect and honor him for his past services, and welcome him cordially and heartily to this country, we cannot applaud the purpose for which in a measure he comes. He would persuade the American people to permit Congress to amend our tariff laws so as to suit the manufacturers of England better than they do at present. His idea is that for wheat and beef the English people are taking from us, we ought in return permit the manufactures of that nation to come in freely. And it is hinted that unless we do so, as a measure of retaliation, England will abandon her favorite theory of free trade, and return to tariff laws that will exclude our provisions and breadstuff, to protect the farmers of that country. This is asking to much, and in the asking proves too much. Under our high tariff the manufactures of this country have developed wonderfully. The proverbial skill and ingenuity of our people have already brought out so many improvements and inventions that they are invading successfully the markets of Europe, and American manufacturers are competing with those of other countries, notwithstanding the cheapness of foreign labor. But for the protection afforded our manufacturers by a tariff, this could not have been the case, because foreign competition would have come in and struck down at the outset the enterprises and investments which have developed into such large and profitable proportions.

Whilst our manufactures are thus being sent all over the world, yet they are not sufficiently established to be permanent and certain against foreign competition should our tariff laws be modified in the interest of the foreigners. There have been many striking examples of the kind of competition to which American enterprise and capital was subjected when endeavoring to build up a business which interfered with foreigners engaged in supplying this country with the articles sought to be made here. The result was a combination of foreign manufacturers against the American experimenter, the flooding of the market with goods at ruinous rates—the embarrassment and failure under such unfair competition, of the home producer, and the triumph of foreign capital. In this way the development of American manufactures has been retarded. But with the protection of the present tariff this has been in a great measure impossible—a feeling of security has caused many large enterprises to spring up through the country—home competition has not only kept down prices, but made necessary the exercise of every possible economy and the development of new and improved labor-saving methods, until to-day manufactured articles can be bought at lower prices than ever before known, while the manufacturer realizes a profit, and takes his goods into foreign markets, confident in his ability to compete with the world.

There are but few of the articles in daily and general use, whose cost to the consumer is enhanced by the duties which virtually exclude those of foreign make from competition. Domestic competition has, and will, keep down prices to a reasonable figure. The versatility and wide-awake character of our people will prevent excessive profits in any branch of business. The business, whatever it may be, which pays large dividends, will soon find competitors to engage in the same business, who will be satisfied with smaller profits, and thus prevent monopoly from inflicting burdensome prices. But that the cotton goods, the cutlery, the sewing machines, and labor-saving machinery of the United States are all beginning to find foreign markets, does not prove that our markets should be thrown open to the designs and competition of the older established manufacturers of Europe, who could successfully combine to crush out the enterprises which interfere with their long established markets. There will be time enough for us to extend the courtesy of free trade to other nations when our manufacturers shall be firmly established, and not in danger of being affected by the pauper labor of Europe, nor by the fluctuations of her markets. So while we welcome Mr. POTTER to this country, and extend to him the courtesies and hospitalities to which he is entitled, we respectfully say to him that we are satisfied with the condition of things, and quite content that England shall have a monopoly of the Free Trade experiment, which is now bringing so much suffering to her shores, and so much distress to her laboring population.

CENSUS day will be June 1, 1880. On that date about twenty thousand enumerators will commence their labors—those in the cities being required to complete their work in about two weeks, while others will be allowed the whole month of June. Persons alive on the 1st of June, but dying before the enumerator reaches them, will be counted in the census; births subsequent to the 1st of June will not be counted. Special agents will be employed to collect statistics relating to education, mining, manufacturing, agricultural and various other departments of trade and industry.

THE bunglers who of late been looking after the interests of the Democratic party in Ohio and some other States, must regard with dismay the improved business outlook in all parts of the country. There was much practical good sense in the advice which General GRANT gave to the Republican managers, which was to do nothing beyond waiting for the customary Democratic blunders. Here are the Democrats of Ohio relying upon the despondency which is born of desolation as the well-spring of their utmost hopes, while the press of the country is burdened with reports of business activity.

THE Presbyterian Church reports for 1879, 38 synods and 179 presbyteries, an increase of 1 each; 4937 ministers, a gain of 36; 5415 churches, a gain of 146; and 574,486 communicants, showing an increase of only 6631. The total contributions were $8,259,923, which is less than any other year since the reunion. Of the whole amount, $390,785 was for home and $381,568 for foreign missions, $43,960 for the freedmen, $124,477 for church erection, $82,585 for education, $29,715 for publications, and $5,311,768, for congregational expenses. In the Sunday schools there are 614,774 children. The baptisms numbered 28,519, of which 18,501 were of chidren.

ADVICES at the State Department from the diplomatic representatives and special agents of the United States in Europe, continue to favor the opinion that the efforts of this Government to bring about a joint reconsideration by America and the leading European powers of the bi-metallic standard question will prove successful. No positive official assurances have been received, but the indications all point to a willingness on the part of the principal European States to join in a full and unprejudiced discussion of the subject.

THE question of the recovery of the body of A. T. STEWART, the dead millionaire of New York city, has finally been authoritatively settled in a published letter from the physician of the family. It is not in the tomb erected to contain it, as has been stated and supposed, neither has it ever been recovered from the parties whom are assumed to have stolen it, although presumed offers to return it on the payment of a very large sum of money have been declined by Judge HILTON.

MR. GOLDSMITH, Controller Gen. of Georgia, is in trouble. He is accused of stealing public money and several other things. This comes of associating with men who remember the awful era of carpet-baggers. However a white native of Georgia could go and do such a thing, passes comprehension.

SENATOR BLAINE's son EMMONS is making campaign speeches to the French Canadians in the upper St. John's Valley, Maine. EMMONS is a Harvard graduate, a law student, and a fine chip of the old block.

LIEUTENANT CAREY, who was with the Prince Imperial when he was killed, and in whose case the findings of the court-martial in South Africa have been quashed, has been released from arrest.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1879.

The way in which local politics is managed in this city would astonish the steady, upright conservative voters of Bradford, should such methods obtain in their midst. The profits and emoluments here, are of such magnitude that politics is a trade, or an occupation, to which men devote their whole time and all their energies to the exclusion of any other business. Just how some of the "leaders" live, would puzzle their best friends to tell. Yet live they do, not in a self-denying manner, for they fare sumptuously every-day, wear diamonds and drive fast horses. Closer investigation would show that they are in some mysterious way in the receipt of "rakes" or "divvies," from some of the numerous departments of city government—the highway, the water, or the gas department. By some finesse they manage that a portion of the taxes paid by the over-burdened tax-payers of the city shall find its way into their pockets. It is the old story—the short Tweed-like race ran swiftly but surely to the disgraceful end. Only here, whatever of fraud and peculation there may be, it is distributed through a thousand channels, and has no huge overtowering monuments to attract the attention and excite the indignation of the outraged and plundered public. Occasionally there comes to the surface some of the doings of this fraternity, as in the case of the clerks of the Water Department, who were detected in embezzlement and punished—but they were bunglers, whose detection was only a question of time, so carelessly had they done their work. Generally, the wages of peculation are spent as freely as they are earned, and a fast career closes with a sudden, if not an early death.

The Republican leaders have apparently compromised their personal feuds and agreed upon a slate for the coming election, which is satisfactory to the rulers. The officers to be chosen this fall, are Sheriff, City Treasurer, and Register—three important offices. The ticket as agreed upon by the Grand Sanhedrim has caused a good deal of comment, and has already brought out symptoms of revolt. The earnest unselfish Republicans feel certain that it will be repudiated at the polls by the voters, and an attempt is being made to "break the slate." Probably it will be successful, as the leaders are very anxious not to lose the offices. They have already fooled away some of the best offices of the city, and don't feel like repeating the mistake.

The *Times* with characteristic effrontery, has seized hold of the situation and is volunteering columns of advice to the Republicans. Some of it is good, notwithstanding the impudence which inspires it. Its columns are full of arguments to prove that Hartranft should be nominated for Sheriff. Of course the *Times* has no love for Hartranft, and does not design to aid the Republican party, but the condition of affairs gives it a good opportunity for suggestions which are mere badinage and which are in no sense earnestly and honestly intended.

By the way, the *Times* sails under a flag which is only intended to deceive. Its pretended cloak of independence and neutrality is made of the thinnest and gauziest materials. It is Democratic in all its surroundings, in all its interests, and in all its expectations and endeavors. Its publishers, stockholders and backers are all Democrats, and there is no savor of anything else about the paper, if we except Colonel McClure, and just what to designate him politically would puzzle the shrewdest guesser. The *Times* never praises a Republican man or measure, unless it cannot do any possible harm to the Democratic cause, it never rebukes a Democratic man or measure, unless certain that its rebuke will prove innocuous, or unless the wrong doing is so huge and apparent that it is useless to deny or attempt to conceal it, and then it improves the occasion to magnify its own pretended independence and impartiality; it never sees any good in the Republican party, nor any wrong in the Democracy, it magnifies the failings of the Republican leaders, and palliates or excuses the outrages of the Confederates; it treats the wrongs of the Southern Republicans with cold-hearted indifference and makes light of the excesses and persecutions perpetrated by the Southern bull-dozers. As the readers of the *Times* are mainly Republicans, it might be supposed that greater exertions would be made to cloak the manifestations of its Democratic tendencies.

Hon. John Welsh, late United States Minister to England, left Liverpool for home on Wednesday last on the steamer Indiana. Preparations are being made to give him a reception worthy of his high character and meritorious services. As the steamer in which he comes is due here on Sunday, it may interfere with the proposed demonstration, owing to his well-known feelings as to the sanctity of the Sabbath.

Theodore Joseph McQuirk, the supposed murderer of a watchman in 1865, and who is also implicated in causing the coal oil fire in 1865, has been arrested in Erie, Pa., and brought here. His arrest was caused by certain confessions made to the family he was employed by. He was taken before a magistrate and remanded for a hearing.

The bodies of two unknown men were taken out of the Delaware yesterday. So the water gives up its dead, but the dread secrets of life and death no one can tell.

Workmen have started upon the western abutment foundation for the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge across the Schuylkill at Filbert street to connect with the proposed elevated railroad on Fifteenth street.

John Buts died at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday, of lock-jaw, caused by the sting of a bee on one of his arms, about a month previous.

Since the new "tramp law" has become operative in this State, at least three hundred of this fraternity who had been prowling about the border counties, have crossed the Delaware, and walk around in New Jersey, where they will be met by a law similar to that now in force in our own State.

N. B. Apple, a conveyancer of this city, who had in the course of his business, recently secured funds from a number of his clients for investment, suddenly disappeared from his office, leaving them to deplore their loss to the amount of $6,000. A bad Apple, but not the first one of the sort.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is reported to be blockaded at a great many places with cars loaded with grain coming in from the West. The railroad sidings at Allentown and the Jordan Meadow extension are crowded with cars. The block is said to be caused by the fact that the grain cannot be unloaded fast enough at Port Richmond.

Leberman Noar, with his brother Moses, attempted to drive a wagon across the Germantown and Norristown railroad on Saturday last, in advance of a shifting engine, and the result was a collision in which Moses was killed and the wagon smashed, which is about the usual result of such carelessness.

Chairman Hooten, of the Republican State Committee, was in the city Friday. He states that he will open Rooms 5 and 6, Continental Hotel, September 5th, and that the Secretaries, Messrs. Barr and Magee, will be in active attendance.

Many prominent Republican city politicians went down to Long Branch on Friday for the purpose, it is alleged, of finally fixing up the State for the fall campaign. How matters were settled has not been made public.

Dr. Casper Wister, in stepping from a street car at the Pennsylvania depot, was knocked down by a horse and dangerously injured on Friday; the same day William T. Carter, a well-known broker, jumped from a steamboat on the Schuylkill and was drowned; John Black, a young child, was run over by a wagon and killed.

Charles Langhemier, who was immortalized by Charles Dickens in his notes on America, as an inmate of the Penitentiary and pathetically described as a victim of the system of solitary confinement, was released from confinement some months since, but he has been apparently pining for his old quarters, and on Saturday last went into a coal office on Ninth street, and opened the safe with a false key, abstracting money and other valuables. He was detected and arrested, and will soon be back to the residence he has occupied for nearly half a century. He is seventy-six years old, and all Dickens' pathos and sympathy was wasted, as he prefers the prison, and is never at liberty more than a few months at a time.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1879.

The question of reorganizing the various Republican Associations, which has been agitated for some time by the former members of these organizations has been suddenly silenced. These associations, it will be remembered had for, their objects social enjoyment and political work, such as distributing campaign literature when it would do the most good, and making arrangements to send home its members and others to cast their votes. Information having been sought through the proper channels, it had been ascertained that if the associations were organized on their old basis no objection would be made by the President. But the question, it appears, having been submitted to the Cabinet, not only failed to receive their approval, but was met with a decided opposition by those known as advocates of what is known as Civil Service Reform. Consequently all talk upon the subject of their revival has suddenly ceased.

The result of the introduction of their new theory into the political field has given rise to the question among many whether C. S. R. stands for Civil Service Reform or Confederate Sta es Rendezvous. If the Civil Service was to be reformed under the direction of the Bourbon Democracy, the two definitions would be synonymous. But as it is, the practical result of its adoption has been to introduce into the government employ a large class of determined enemies of the Republican party, and a still larger class who are totally indifferent to all partisan influences, who will neither vote nor contribute to the success of the party by whom they are fostered and fed. And there are still another class, who under its sheltering wings are just now good enough Republicans, and they would be just as good Democrats were they under a Democratic administration. Like a weather vane, they are always prepared to turn in any way that the wind may be blowing. Very many of this class are enjoying the highest salaries allowed for clerical labor, while Republican workers, with equal abilities, must be content with minor positions.

Reform is a very popular word, and always sounds well in the public ear; but when it comes to reforming enemies of Republican principles into office, it looks as if the scheme was a device of the common enemy, or, in other words, like a very large cat in a very large pile of meal.

The work on the new National Museum is being pushed forward with a view to as early a completion of the structure as possible. The building, as designed, will be but one and two stories in height, but will cover ground to the extent of three and a half acres, and from present appearances, when completed will look like a great conglomeration of caravan and circus tents. The structure will be devoted exclusively to the exhibition and preservation of the large amount of beautiful works of skill and art, now in the possession of the Government. These valuable works, many of them presents from foreign nations, but principally from exhibitors that were at the Centennial, embrace a great variety, which at present are stored away, unpacked, for want of proper room for their display.

The museum is being built upon the grounds of the Smithsonian Institute, and will be considered as an annex to that building, in which there is open to the inspection of the public a very general assortment of specimens from the animal and mineral world, with a great variety of bones, fossils, skeletons and mummies that "walked the streets of Thebes three thousand years ago." These two repositories, when complete, with their large collections, together with the Agricultural Museum close by, with its collection of beetles, bugs and vegetable specimens, will afford to the admirers of the strange and wonderful in nature and art, ample opportunities for the gratification of their tastes.

The work upon the Washington Monument has again been resumed and the prospects now are that after another decade or two has elapsed the work may be completed. The strengthening of the foundation which after many prolonged consultations was deemed necessary, has after a long time, and at great cost, been completed, and probably by this time in the coming year or the year following, some little progress may be visible. The appropriations by Congress for the continuation of this work and the work upon the new Navy, War and State Departments, for the building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and other improvements, making in all, an expenditure, during the present fiscal year, of over three millions of dollars, has been the means of reviving the business of the city to a very great extent. The general demand which these expenditures have made for all kinds of labor appears, to have given a new impetus to every branch of trade.

The sharp competition which has sprung up between the rival lines of steamers on the Potomac has had the effect to wonderfully increase the tide of travel in that direction. A long needed want—cheap fares—having now been supplied, the result is that not a boat passes up or down that is not comfortably full of pleasure seekers or packed with excursionists. To those who have neither time nor means, or perhaps do not care to indulge in an extended absence from their homes, these excursions afford a pleasant recreation. The ride of something over a hundred miles, to the waters of the Chesapeake, is enjoyable, and presents many varied and interesting scenes. The shores of the Potomac, however, cannot be noted for many thrifty looking villages, nor its waters for the numerous crafts of commerce, such as are seen on the great rivers of the north, but the green foliage of its "banks and brakes," and the surrounding country is a grateful relief to the eye, accustomed daily to nothing but long lines of monotonous brick walls. It now only remains for the proprietors of the various resorts to exercise a proper spirit in caring for the comfort and pleasure of their guests to make the lower Potomac and bay as popular with Washingtonians as is Coney Island with New Yorkers.

San Francisco Excited!

There was wild excitement in San Francisco, Saturday, growing out of the shooting of Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, the Working Mens' candidate for Mayor, by Charles De Young one of the proprietors of the *Chronicle*, and only very decided action on the part of the city authorities prevented a lynching and a riot. The excitement had subsided somewhat on Sunday, and there was no indication of further trouble unless something unforseen should occur. The causes which led to the affair are these: After Kalloch's nomination for Mayor by the Working Men, the *Chronicle*, which is the organ of the "Honorable Bilks" party, attacked him without measure, and republished, among other things, the story of his "unsavory" record in Boston, many years ago. Not content with this the *Chronicle* attacked the reputation of his dead father, who was also a minister. Kalloch retorted on the De Youngs, in a speech at a public meeting of Working Men, on Friday night, by assailing the reputation of their aged mother, and promising to republish in the *Open Letter* an infamous article against her and them from a disreputable paper, which had a brief existence in San Francisco five years ago. On Saturday morning Charles De Young drove in a coupe to the Metropolitan Church, sent a message to the minister that a gentleman wished to see him, and when Kalloch reached the door of the vehicle, fired at him twice. One bullet penetrated Kalloch's lung, the other struck him in the thigh, inflicting serious, if not fatal, wounds. The carriage containing De Young was then about to drive away when a crowd gathered and overturned the vehicle. They assaulted De Young and a policeman, and attempted to lynch the former, but two other policemen coming up, rescued him from the mob and he was placed in the police station at the City Hall. The news of the shooting caused intense excitement among the Working Men throughout the city, and for several hours a serious riot was threatened, but the militia were got ready for the emergency, and this fact with the moderate counsels of some the leaders of the Working Men, expressed at a Sand Lot meeting prevented a riot. A demonstration, however, was made upon the *Chronicle* office, and H. De Young, brother of Charles, was locked up, at his own request, in the station-house with his brother. In reply to a telegram from General McComb, commanding the State troops in San Francisco, Secretary McCrary telegraphed to Colonel McAllister, commanding the Benicia Arsenal, authorizing him to issue 50,000 cartridges to the State of California. Dennis Kearney, who was in Vallejo, was telegraphed to, and arrived in San Francisco on Saturday evening. He addressed a Sand Lot meeting counseling his hearers against violence, and predicting a victory for their party at the coming election, after which Mr. De Young should be punished. A son of Rev. Mr. Kalloch also addressed the meeting and advised that the law be allowed to take its course. Mr. Kalloch remained in a critical condition, last night, but his physicians had some hopes of his recovery. Meetings of Working Men, to express sympathy for Kalloch and denounce his antagonists, were held in New York and Chicago.

Gov. Hoyt Accepts.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, who is here, has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address at the Fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, on September ninth.

STATE NEWS.

THE woolen mill at Erie is running day and night.

A HORNED snake was killed in Lower Milford, Lehigh county, recently, by several farm hands.

EMMA FISK, of Coleville, McKean county, gave an infant Dover's powders by mistake, and it died within a short while.

SOME New York gentlemen are to reopen the Ecton and and Perkiomen Copper Mines, near Shannonville, Montgomery county.

JOHN H. KURTZ, while attempting to board a train at Tyrone, Thursday, missed his footing, and falling under the wheels, had his leg cut off.

THE State Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, in session at York last week, finally adjourned on Saturday to assemble in Carlisle on August 21, 1880.

MR. DAVID FOX, of Greene Lane, Montgomery county, who lost three children several weeks ago with diphtheria, buried two more from the same cause last Thursday.

SUNBURY papers deny reports that have been published that the Molly Maguires confined in jail there awaiting death have made a confession or threatened to make any.

THE rolling mills at Hamburg, Berks county, is to be inspected this week by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company with a view of putting it in operation.

MR. THOMAS BRADLEY, of Waynesburg, Greene county, has discovered a rich vein of ore near that place, which is especially adapted to the manufacture of malleable iron.

MICHAEL KEARNS, a baker in Pittsburg, was thrown from his buggy while out driving on Thursday and instantly killed. A lady who accompanied him was seriously injurred.

A NEEDLE, with a long thread attached was picked out of a boy's back, in Lancaster, on Saturday. It is supposed to have entered some portion of his body when he was an infant.

Two children, aged four and two years gathered toadstools on the farm of their father, Mr. William Logan, residing near Allegheny City, which they ate, and died five hours afterward in great agony.

A NEW vein of zinc ore has been discovered near Bethlehem, and upon this depends a continuation of work at the rolling mill. Owing to the scarcity of ore the mill had closed, and it was thought at the time permanently.

AT Tioga last Saturday, Freddy Hughes, while playing with a younger brother, snapped a rusty army musket at him, when the weapon was exploded, the charge passing into his little brother's head, killing him almost instantly.

OVER two thousand acres of land recently leased near Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, are being prospected for oil and a number of rigs have been erected thereon. The company undertaking the work are confident of success.

THE earth over the Bellevue mine, near Scranton, gave away in many places on Tuesday of last week and several houses were tumbled into regions below, the occupants barely escaped with their lives. A brick yard situated over the mine was lost.

PETER BOYLE, who had been living in the oil regions about fourteen years, coming orignally from Toronto, Canada, deliberately placed himself before a rapidly-running locomotive at Tarport, McKean county, on Tuesday, and was instantly killed.

AT MURRAYSVILLE, Westmoreland county, on last Friday, Rachel Snodgrass a young lady of nineteen, was so overwhelmed with fright at the peril of her infant brother straddling a plank over the mouth of a well that she fell to the ground and expired almost instantly.

THE Secretary of War has ordered that the barracks at Carlisle be turned over to the Interior Department to be used as a school for the education of Indian youths. The institution will be modelled after the Hampton (Va.) Normal Institute, and will be under the charge of Captain R. Pratt, who has had considerable experience as a trainer of Indians at St. Agustine and Hampton.

MRS. HEALEY, residing at Blair furnace, three miles from Altoona, walked too near the shaft of an abandoned ore mine, and the earth giving away, the lady fell to the bottom a distance of eighty feet, maintaining an upright, position and sunk up to her armpits in mud. Her infant, which had dropped from her arms, was found nearly smothered in the mud, but neither of them was seriously hurt.

GEORGE HERMAN, a farmer living near Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county,