Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Pa., Jan. 27, 1881.

AND now one of the statements of a veritable and intelligent correspondent at Washington is to the effect that General GARFIELD has not tendered any of the portfolios of the Secretaries to be appointed by him to any man. This seems the most likely story we have yet heard in this connection.

MR. SCHROEDER, a member of the New York Assembly, introduced a bill Thursday making the consolidation of telegraph companies equivalent to a forfeiture of their charter. That is a good idea, and one which has been effectively embodied in our own statute-books. But Mr. SCHROEDER is a little late.

THE only party in Pennsylvania which is united just now is the National-Greenback-Labor. It casts its single vote in the Legislature with distressing unanimity for the Hon. HENRY CARY BAIRD for Senator. The only bad thing about Mr. BAIRD is that he believes and unlimited flood of paper money a blessing, the national bank system a curse, and specie resumption a snare and a delusion.

IF there is any one thing more than another to be hoped and expected from the administration of President GARFIELD, and the Republican Congress by which it will be sustained, it certainly is a cessation of that peculiar currency tinkering which has been the special plague of the country for so long a time, and which the Democrats and Greenbackers seek to make the permanent affliction of the nation.

AN ounce bottle filled with laudanum was found secreted in one of the stockings of GEORGE SMITH, who with Mrs. MILLER, is confined in the Lycoming county jail under the sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. MILLER's husband. The Sheriff had been notified of SMITH's intention to escape the gallows by self murder by a fellow prisoner, and thorough search being made, the poison was discovered.

ALL the prominent butter dealers and commission merchants on South Water street, Chicago, have signed an agreement not to sell or deal in any imitation of butter, either as butter or under its real name. This action became necessary, as some firms doing the largest export trade in butter in the country have found that reports of adulteration and fraudulent butter were having a marked injurious effect upon their foreign trade.

COLONEL ROBERT BOLLING, a leading Virginia Republican, says that MAHONE's readjusters gave the colored voters thousands of electoral tickets, bearing the names of the readjuster HANCOCK electors and the darkies voted them thinking they were voting for GARFIELD, because the Republican Congressional candidate's name was printed on them. These tickets, says BOLLING, were circulated at nearly every voting precinct in the State.

MONTGOMERY county has thirteen creameries within her borders operated by stock companies, with an aggregate capital of $37,735, besides several others owned and operated by individuals or firms with a large amount of money invested in the business. Bucks county contains twenty-two similar enterprises, with a total capital of $58,142. Cheese and butter are both manufactured at these establishments, which have all sprung into existence within the past two years.

THE Democrats have just found out that Mr. BISBEE is the legally elected representative from the Second Congressional district of Florida, and they have voted in favor of allowing him to take the seat which belongs to him. This is a very cheap piece of magnanimity which will deceive no one, and the purpose of which is perfectly plain. Mr. BISBEE has no better title to his seat now than he had two years ago, and had the Democrats been sufficiently conscientious, his claims would then have been recognized and honored.

THAT is a harsh and very derogating epithet which is applied to delegate CANNON, of Utah, who is called a "polygamic felon." It is very bad for a man to find out after a long service in Congress that he is an alien and was never naturalized, because it raises the presumption that he has for years been a conscious fraud and imposter. But to call him a "polygamic felon," with a reasonable supposition that both the law and the facts will sustain the epithet, is decidedly about as bad an expression as could be applied to a man.

JEREMIAH BENNETT, the pioneer railroad man of Indiana, died at Shelbyville last Friday, aged eighty-two years. He was a native of Cumberland county, New Jersey, and went to Indiana in 1832. There he planned and helped to build a wooden railroad, the first ever built west of the mountains. On July 4, 1834, the road was completed, being two miles long, and the old wooden car drawn by horses made its first trip. Mr. BENNETT, was engineer, conductor and brakeman all combined. This road was the one which led eventually to the construction of the C. I., St. L. and C. Road.

MR. SPRINGER's resolution looking toward the assumption by the Federal government of the telegraph service has been favorably reported. The step proposed is one not to be lightly taken. It would be very much better if the public could be provided with telegraphic facilities which it needs at a reasonable tariff by the operation of private enterprise. Yet if the existing monopoly cannot be broken down in any other way, it will be necessary for Congress to interfere in the manner suggested, and follow the example of England, taking the matter into its own hands. Cheap telegraphy is a necessity of the day, and by this means or by that people are bound to have it.

FARMERS, are congratulating themselves, while they are forced to endure the rigors of a cold winter, that there will be compensation next summer for the enormous piles of snow which cover the face of the country this winter. These will replenish the streams and springs on which the tiller of the soil depends for his supply of water. Last summer, there was a general drouth; the coming summer, whatever may be its lack of rain, cannot affect the huge supply which melting snows will drive into the bowels of the earth to be digested there into draughts of health and refreshment from every spring of our region. So much for the effects of a winter of snow on the water supply of the coming summer.

THE Washington gossips love to report the quarrels of prominent men. When there is a scarcity of this stock in the market, they invent quarrels. Thus no lie was never cut more out of the whole cloth than that which says the superannuated justice SWAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, has declared that he will not resign his position till the HAYES administration goes out, in order that STANLEY MATTHEWS may not be appointed in his place. Such a palpable falsehood should be disbelieved as soon as stated. The best evidence of its being a falsehood will probably be furnished this month, by justice SWAYNE's resignation and STANLEY MATTHEWS' appointment. The rumor now is in Washington that this is the course decided upon.

THE growth of a manufacturing interest in the South is a healthy and hopeful sign. A diversified industry is as valuable for Georgia and South Carolina as for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The cotton manufacture of Georgia shows by the present census an increase of 135 per cent. over that of 1870. The increase in Massachusetts for the same time is but 70 per cent. The cotton mills of Georgia now employ 6,678 hands and have 200,974 spindles. They consumed last year 67,874 bales of cotton, against 24,269 in 1870. There is no reason why cotton should not be manufactured where it is grown, to an extent at least to supply the local market. The long, hot summers of Georgia are not favorable to continuous work in cotton mills, and on that account at least the Northern manufacturer will always have a considerable advantage over Southern competition in the general market.

THE election of JAMES G. FAIR to the United States Senate from Nevada calls attention to the fact that the wealthy elements of society in this country are obtaining a large representation in that body. The disposition on the part of the people to allow moneyed interests to use them at the polls is becoming alarming. It is not a good reason to vote against a man because he is rich. But if he is only rich, and does not possess the knowledge, culture and eloquence essential to the creditable representation of a State in the Senate, he ought not to be elected. The Senate has not yet become what a lively cotemporary, we think the *Brooklyn Eagle*, calls a "bureau of millionaires," but it is advancing in that direction. The fault lies with the people. They are allowing this thing to be done with the power in their hands to prevent it. If they permit this thing to go on until it develops into the misfortunes an aristocracy of wealth in power always inflicts on a people, they will pay a natural penalty for their relaxation of vigilance.

THE DEMOCRATIC OBJECT.

It is impossible to put but one interpretation upon the passage of the refunding bill, because its terms, and the utterances of WOOD and RANDALL for the Democrats, and WEAVER, BLAND, and others for the Greenbackers, admit of but one interpretation. It is an assault upon national credit under cover of refunding the maturing debt. It proposes to float a loan of $400,000,000 represented by 3 per cent. short term bonds, and to ensure the placing of the bonds compels the national banks to deposit them to secure their circulating notes. But the conditions imposed upon the banks are so much in the nature of an outrage that the effect of the bill would be a steady contraction of the currency until it should reach at least $200,000,000. Nobody believes that the business of the country would bear such a contraction as that without entailing disaster.

By the law of 1874 the circulation of the banks was made to accommodate itself to the active demand for money. At certain seasons of the year the demand for money falls off very considerably, for reasons quite obvious. The act of 1874 authorizes the banks to retire a portion of the volume of their notes at any time upon depositing in the Treasury a like amount of greenbacks. This enables the banks to decrease their expenses so far as the tax on circulation is concerned, and since the deposit of 4½ and 4 per cent. bonds the banks have depended upon this relief to avert positive loss. The law has been highly commended by financial men, not only here, but everywhere, because it gives just that elasticity to the currency which responds to the laws of trade. But the refunding bill repeals the act of 1874 in this particular, and compels the banks to redeem their notes as they can get possession of them, or not at all. The effect of this repeal would be to keep the circulation pretty nearly at its maximum without reference to the effective demand for money, and to keep the burden of the tax steadily on the banks without reference to the business of the country.

The national banking system is the best ever devised, here or elsewhere, and is so regarded among the ablest financiers the world over. It is in no sense a monopoly, because any five men can organize a national bank anywhere, upon application and the deposit of bonds to secure circulation. It is a system of free banking, but unlike the old system it requires the absolute security of noteholders. It is a system of banking in which every dollar issued is represented by $1.10 deposited in the U. S. Treasury. Hence it is as safe as a coin circulation, or absolutely safe. The function of banks, when legitimate, is to distribute the currency. We could not distribute the currency direct from the Treasury if we wanted to do that, but it would be necessary to create depositories in every village where now there is a bank, and at considerable cost and risk. Had the Democrats set out openly to destroy the national banks they could not have devised a better plan to effect their purpose than the refunding bill. It strikes at the root of national credit by rendering the refunding of the maturing debt uncertain, and in attacking the banks it strikes at one of the most potent agencies by which national credit has been maintained. We cannot reasonably doubt that the refunding bill was framed to destroy the banks as a first step to the reinauguration of a wild-cat banking system, such as that which caused the dreadful collapse of 1857.

The tendency to mad speculation is very marked at this time. The efforts to consolidate railway systems and telegraph lines; and the mania for constructing railroads, which begin at prospective centres of population and lead nowhere, have experienced a marked revival of late. These reckless enterprises, cannot be prosecuted without money. The national banks are too wise to imperil their existence by joining in such schemes. Hence they must be destroyed, and in their place it is intended to create such banks as those which disgraced Pennsylvania and the West in 1857, banks without a dollar of real capital and altogether irresponsible. The people do not desire such a destructive change as that. They do not desire any change whatever unless it be for the better. The Democratic object is ruin, simply because rule is denied the Democratic party. Rule is denied that party because it never ruled wisely. No man can stand up and mention a single line of policy ever originated and carried out by that party of which it is not to-day ashamed. The people do not trust it. Its leaders are reckless men like FERNANDO WOOD, or political shams like S. J. RANDALL, or chronic frauds like WM. A. WALLACE. The refunding bill is a fair sample of Democratic capacity. That is, the capacity to destroy, and the incapacity to build up.

THE FIGHT FOR SENATOR.

There has been but little change in the aspect of the struggle for United States Senator since our last issue. The Senate and House have met in joint convention each day and ballotted. The ballots taken up to Tuesday evening were as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Oliver	90	95	91	88	89	71	73	80
Grow	56	56	53	54	52	49	49	55
Wallace	93	93	92	92	87	68	66	82
McVeagh	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4
Snowden	..	..	2	4	1	1	1	4
Brewster	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
Baird	1	1	1	1	1	..	4	3
Agnew	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hoyt	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Hewit	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Curtin	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Wolfe	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Gillfillan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Allison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

On Monday afternoon a caucus of the GROW men was held at which fifty-three members were present. Senator GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, of Washington County, presided and Representative I. V. BROWN, of Erie, was Secretary. On assuming the Chair Senator LAWRENCE stated that the meeting was for the purpose of facilitating the election of a United States Senator, and, if possible, breaking up the present dead-lock. With a view to effecting that it was proposed to submit a number of names to the other side from which a compromise candidate might be selected. Among those named and who failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote were JOHN CESSNA, Senator DAVIES, A. LOUDON SNOWDEN, GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, and Speaker HEWITT. A committee, consisting of Senator DAVIES, of Bradford, and Representatives NILES, of Tioga, and ROBERTS, of Montgomery, was appointed to report the action of the meeting to Chairman MCNEIL of the regular caucus, and, if possible, obtain an answer from him to be acted upon at another meeting, to be held Tuesday morning at nine o'clock. The committee met immediately after abjournment and prepared the following communication:

HARRISBURG, PA., January 24.

To the Hon. Hugh McNeill, Chairman of the Republican Caucus of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We, the undersigned, have been appointed a committee to inform you, and through you the friends of Henry W. Oliver, Jr., that the Republican Senators and Representatives who declined to participate in the caucus will unite with you and the friends of Mr. Oliver on the election of any of the following named gentlemen—to with: Galusha A. Grow, George Shiras, Wayne MacVeagh, Thomas M. Bayne, Joseph Wharton, John Stewart, Charles S. Wolfe, and we respectfully solicit your co-operation in the election of some one of the number to the office of United States Senator.

W. T. DAVIES,
W. B. ROBERTS,
J. B. NICHOLS,
Committee.

This communication was submitted to Senator MCNEILL by Mr. DAVIES, who requested an answer by nine o'clock Tuesday morning. This action of the anti-caucus people produced excitement. Just what action was taken by the supporters of Mr. OLIVER with reference to the communication from Mr. GROW's friends, we have not learned at the time of going to press this, Wednesday, evening. As the ballot taken in the joint convention on Tuesday afternoon, did not differ materially from those that have preceeded it, it is fair to presume that the proposition for a compromise had been rejected by Mr. OLIVER's friends.

OUR Senators in Congress do not intend to allow any vote to be taken on the question of Senator KELLOGG's seat, unless BUTLER and HAMPTON, of South Carolina, BROWN, of Georgia, PENDLETON, of Ohio, and the other Democrats who have agreed to vote with the Republicans, can be depended on to stick to their pledge. SALISBURY, of Delaware, is very foolish to press this matter at this time. With MAHONE, of Virginia, the Republicans can control the next Senate, even without KELLOGG's vote. They can, by methods well-known in parliamentary practice, prevent a vote being taken this session that would be adverse to KELLOGG. But even if KELLOGG should be unseated, that event would be followed by such an overhauling of Democratic credentials that would astonish our Senatorial friend from Delaware. "Let the gentleman on the other side," said the late Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, "show us how to vacate seats in this body if they dare." We hardly think it will be allowed, even if they dare.

EDWARD A. SOTHERN, the comedian, is dead, after having occupied for many years a prominent position before the people of the two continents, and having inspired more laughter, perhaps, than any other man of his time. His talents were great and versatile, his performances replete with originality, and the practical jokes in which he delighted were of a boisterous but not malicious nature. His death will be sincerely mourned by thousands to whom he has given pleasure.

ONE of the most prosperous and promising of recently-established American industries is the manufacture of silk. During the past year the production of silk fabrics exceeded thirty million dollars in value, and it is steadily increasing all the time. Not only is the quality of the domestic fabric improving, but the prejudice against it in favor of foreign goods is being broken down.

HON. A. H. H. STUART, of Virginia, believes that the State can afford to pay its debts, and wants it to negotiate a loan of $20,000,000 at the rate of four per cent. It is doubtful, however, if anybody would lend the State of Virgina $20,000,000.

SAYS the Philadelphia *Press*: It remains for a Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* to discover that Senator BLAINE has joined Senator CAMERON to elect Mr. H. W. OLIVER to the Senate.

THE usual proposal to make Philadelphia the capitol of the State and the seat of its legislation has been again brought forward, not, however, with any greatly improved prospect of success.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence of THE REPORTER.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22, 1881.—The Legislative and Senatorial ball of this week opened on Monday evening with a brief session of the House, at which no business of special interest was transacted, and the meeting of the Democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. The caucus met in the State Library after the House adjourned, about 8 o'clock, when 12 Senators and 73 members of the House responded to the call. An organization was effected by electing Senator Wolverton, of Northumberland county, chairman, and Senator Groff and Representatives Rhoads and Cassidy secretaries. When Senator Hall, of Elk county, moved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator, Senator Gordon, of Philadelphia, indicated a disposition to go slow, with a view to taking advantage of the trouble among the Republicans; but after a brief discussion the motion of Senator Hall prevailed. A number of candidates were then placed in nomination and a ballot taken, with the following result: William A. Wallace, 65; Chas. R. Bucksalew, 5; W. R. Corbett, 3; Samuel Hepburn, 2; R. L. Johnson, 1; Charles E. Boyle, 1; John Handly, 4. Mr. Wallace was declared the nominee, when the caucus adjourned, to meet at the call of the chair.

On Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock both branches of the Legislature assembled with an air of having nothing in the way of legislation to do, all interest appearing to settle in the Senatorship, the battle for which was to formally open in the afternoon.

In the House the speaker announced that he had signed warrants for new elections in the districts from which N. V. Boyd, of Montgomery, and J. C. Whaley, of Clinton, had been elected, but who had since the election died. The date is fixed on the 3d Tuesday of February, the day of the spring election.

The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Stone, with a full attendance of Senators, who listened reverently to the beautiful and impressive prayer of the chaplain, Rev. Irvine. Several petitions were presented asking for legislation on the liquor question. A bill was introduced relating to insolvent traders and the administration of their estates. This is a bankrupt act, prepared under the direction of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, and approved by the Law Association of that city. Also, an act extending the time for the completion of railroads in which $300,000 have already been expended, but to avoid special legislation it was made to apply to all railroads in the State that are uncompleted.

Resolutions were passed upon the death of Senator Paulson, of Allegheny, and eulogies by his successor, Senator Newmyer, and several other Senators, when the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

At 3 o'clock Lieutenant Governor Stone called the Senate to order, and in a few moments the first and only ballot of the day for Senator was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

Oliver, 20—Messrs. Arnholt, Boggs, Cooper, Grady, Greer, Herr, Jones, Keefer, Lautz, M'Kight, M'Neill, Mylin, Newell, Newmyer, Norris, Reyburn, Roberts, Royer, Smith, Upperman.

Wallace received 16—Messrs. Alexander, Beidelman, Cochran, Craig, Gordon, Groff, Hall, Hereter, Holben, Laird, M'Henry, Nelson, Ross, Schnatterly, Shearer, Wolverton.

Grow received 12 votes—Messrs. Davies, Emery, Everhart, Kauffman, Lawrence, Lee, M'Cracken, Seamans, Sill, Smiley, Stewart, Thomas.

Agnew received 1 vote—Mr. Parker.

The Senate then adjourned.

The House convened promptly at 3 o'clock. The members' seats were all filled, and all the places available for spectators were occupied by deeply interested people of both sexes. The roll of members was called and all responded. A number of names of gentlemen who had been nominated as a matter of compliment were then withdrawn. The roll call then proceeded as follows:

The following voted for Henry W. Oliver, Republican: Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Benedict, Billingsley, Boyce, Brown W. C., Burchfield, Campbell A. B., Chadwick, Clark, Colborn, Courtney, Davis, Devereux, Edwards, Eshelman, Flinn William, Grench, Garrett, Gehman, Gingrich, Graham, Hall, Harvey, Hazlett, Hill, Holman, Hoofnagle, Huhn, Hulings, Klein, Kneass, Knowland, Long, Mansfield, Marshall H. C., M'Clarran, M'Cleery, M'Coy, Mier, Mitchell, Molineaux, Moore, Morrison J. W., Myers L. N., Myers S. B., Nebinger, Nesbit, Parkhill, Patterson, Peoples, Pollock, Pomeroy, Port, Reynolds Jno. A., Rice, Ringgold, Romig, Seely, Seidel J. B., Server, Slack, Snader, Souder, Spence, Stees, Stewart, Thompson A. F., Thompson Lee, Town, Voegtly, Vodges, Walker, Yarger, Hewit—75.

The following voted for Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Independent Republican: Messrs. Braham, Britton, Brown Isaac B., Derickson, Ellis, Emery, George, Hardison, Hayes, Hierlihy, Hillis, Hoyer, Hungerford, Landis, La Touche, Loveland, Lowing, Maclay, Mapes, Marsh, M'Dowell, M'Giffin, M'Kee, Millham, Montgomery, Morrison, Ellis, Neill, Niles, Pearce, Perry, Phillips Thomas, Potts, Reynolds W. N., Roberts, Silverthorn, Stubbs, Taggart, Taylor, Tubbs, Tyler, Wayne, White, Wilson, Wolfe—44.

The following voted for William A. Wallace, Democrat: Messrs. Ackerman, Ackley, Amerman, Bierly, Blackford, Boland, Boyle, Brant, Brower, Brown J. L., Bruner, Buttermore, Campbell Wm., Cassidy, Coolbaugh, Donahoe Wm., Donahue John, Drum, Elliot, Erdman, Eves, Faunce, Fenlon, Flynn James, Fry, Furth, Gentner, Gephart, Hackett, Hamm, Higgins, Jamison, Judge, Kelley, Knittle, Lerch, Liggett, Lockwood, Lorah, Mackin, MacReynolds, Marshall James S., Martin, M'Cachran, M'Closkey, M'Nulty, M'Farlan, Milliken, Murray, Neeley, Newbaker, Noble, O'Neil John, O'Neill Patrick, Peterson, Phillips Symington, Provins, Reilly, Rhoads, Riegel, Robinson, Scanlan, Schlicher, Scholl, Seidel Charles A., Sieger, Snyder, Stoler, Storm, Vandersliee, Wagner, Westfall, Wiest, Wonsidler, Woodruff, Zern—77.

Mr. Radiman voted for Benjamin Harris Brewster. Mr. Law voted for Wayne MacVeagh. Mr. Welsh voted for Henry Carey Baird.

During the balloting perfect order was maintained in the hall, and each member voted promptly as his name was called. The only interruptions in the roll call were made by Messrs. Billingsley and Seely, who asked and obtained leave to file their reasons for voting as they did.

The speaker then announced that Henry W. Oliver, jr., had received 75 votes, William A. Wallace 77 votes, Galusha A. Grow 44 votes, B. H. Brewster 1 vote, Wayne MacVeagh 1 vote and H. C. Baird 1 vote, and that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast, the fact would be noted on the Journal; thereupon Mr. Provins arose and moved that as William A. Wallace had received more votes than any other candidate he be declared elected unanimously. [Loud laughter and applause.]

The House then adjourned.

Thus ended the first day's efforts at making a United States Senator.

On Wednesday the House met at 11 o'clock A. M., and after fixing a session for Thursday, January 27, at 3 o'clock, to eulogize the deceased members above noted, took a recess until 11:55.

A few moments before 12 M. the Senators were escorted to the hall of the House by a committee of that body, when the joint convention to ballot for Senator was called to order. Lieutenant Governor Stone then announced the occasion that had brought them together, and directed that the journals of the Senate and House of the previous day be read. It appearing from the journals that the same person had not received a majority of all the votes cast in each branch voting separately, Gov. Stone announced no election, when the joint convention proceeded to a first ballot, which resulted exactly as did that of the previous day, as follows:

H. W. Oliver, jr., 95; W. A. Wallace, 93; G. A. Grow, 56; B. H. Brewster, 1; Wayne MacVeagh, 1; H. C. Baird, 1; Daniel Agnew, 1.

A second ballot was had with a like result, when the joint convention adjourned until Thursday at 12 M.

In the Senate on Wednesday the standing committees as arranged by President pro tem. Newell were announced. Senator Davies is chairman of the committee on retrenchment and reform, and a member of the committees on judiciary general (of which he was chairman at the last session), public printing and library.

Senator Grady offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to examine the laws of the State in regard to fire and life insurance, and draft a bill to regulate existing evils. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Senator Cooper the President pro tem. was placed on the committees of finance, railroads, municipal affairs and corporations.

Senator M'Neill presented a bill allowing saving banks to consolidate.

Senator Hall presented a bill relating to waste in oil wells during legal controversies over their ownership.

Senator Wolverton presented a bill to fix salaries of Judges of Supreme Court; also to appropriate $3,000 for a monument over the grave of Gov. Simon Snyder.

Senator Norris presented an act relating to the military of the State.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Grady, Reyburn, Greer, Cochran and Craig as the committee on insurance created by Mr. Grady's resolution. Adjourned.

The proceedings in the Senate on Thursday previous to the meeting of the joint convention were brief and not of special importance. Several bills were introduced, which will be noted hereafter as progress is made with them.

The chief clerk was authorized to prepare a skeleton map of Pennsylvania for apportionment purposes.

An afternoon session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration of resolutions on the death of Senator Elliott, of Philadelphia, and the pronouncing of eulogies upon that gentlemen.

The session of the House on Thursday before the meeting of the convention was consumed in announcing the standing committees.

The House and Senate then went into joint convention, Lieutenant Governor Stone in the chair, and proceeded to ballot for United States Senator, there having been no choice on the day previous. The vote stood: Wallace, 92; Oliver, 91; Grow, 53; Snowden, 2; Brewster, 1; MacVeagh, 1; Baird, 1; Agnew, 1.

Senator Boggs was paired with Lawrence and Senator Royer with Wolverton.

Hubb and Clark, of Philadelphia, voted for A. Louden Snowden.

Messrs. Herr and Mapes moved to proceed to a second ballot, which resulted as follows: Oliver, 88; Wallace 92; Grow, 54; Snowden, 4; MacVeagh, 1; Hoyt, 2; Baird, 1; Agnew, 1; Brewster, 1.

Montgomery, of Mercer, and Seely, of Luzerne, voted for Hoyt.

Town, Hazlett, Parks and Yarger, of Philadelphia, voted for Snowden.

These were the only changes from the previous vote.

In the House on Friday morning, before the joint convention, over one hundred bills were introduced, which will receive proper attention as they come up for consideration.

In the Senate at the same time, among the bills introduced was one fixing the regular sessions of the Supreme Court in Philadelphia.

The joint convention was again called to order promptly at 12 o'clock M., when the fifth ballot for Senator was had, resulting: Oliver, 89; Wallace, 87; Grow, 52; Baird, 1; Agnew, 1; Hewit, 1; MacVeagh, 2; Snowden, 1—total, 234, seven gentlemen having pared off. On the announcement of this ballot the convention adjourned to meet to-day at 12 M.

The sessions of both Senate and House this morning previous to the convention were of short duration, and very little business was attended to; quite a number of Senators and Representatives having pared off, were absent. At 12 o'clock the convention was called to order, when the sixth ballot for Senator was taken, as follows: Oliver, 71; Wallace, 68; Grow, 49; Hewit, 2; MacVeagh, 2; Snowden, 1; Curtin, 1; Agnew, 1; Wolfe, 1—total, 196.

This came out as on the day before, Friday, except that Mr. Bierly changed from Wallace to Curtin; Mr. J. B. Seidel from Oliver to Hewit, and Mr. Woodruff from Wallace to Wolfe. The Greenback party being absent, Henry Carey Baird received no votes. If those pared and absent had been present and voted the ballot would have stood: Oliver, 94; Wallace, 91; Grow, 53; Hewit, 3; MacVeagh, 2; Curtin, 1; Baird, 1; Agnew, 1; Snowden, 1; Wolfe, 1—total, 248.

On the announcement of this ballot the convention adjourned to meet on Monday at 12 o'clock M., when the voting will be resumed and continue, in accordance with the law governing the election of Senators, every legislative day until some person is chosen to succeed Mr. Wallace.

CUSSEWAGO.

STATE NEWS.

—The Greenback State Convention at Oil City on the 19th was slimly attended.

—Mr. Peter Miller, living near Somerset, has lost seven children in four weeks from diphtheria.

—Beaver county boasts of ten newspapers, six of which are published weekly and four monthly.

—Milton Allison, a railroad laborer at East Connemaugh, was killed by cars on Wednesd of last week.

—James B. Martin, a married man, of Tarport, disappeared on the 10th inst., and has not been seen since.

—Shirk's steam tannery, near Clearfield, was destroyed by fire last Saturday. Loss, $10,000; partially insured.

—The erection of large stove works in Reading is contemplated by a number of the prominent business men and capitalists of that city.

—Mrs. Sutter, widow of General Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, died at Litiz, Lancaster county, on Wednesday of last week.

—Much of the snow that falls at Laurel Ridge, Westmoreland county, is black. It is discolored during its descent by the smoke and soot from the coke ovens.

—Elhanan Bertolet, an extensive dealer in patent rights in Reading, confessed in open Court on Thursday to having uttered forged notes and committing perjury.

—Edward E. Henkson, aged seventy-four years, one of the most highly-respected citizens of Chester, Pa., died suddenly on Saturday night from paralysis of the stomach.

—Hon. D. H. Creitz, of Lynn, Lehigh county, has distilled 2000 gallons of apple jack this season, and has 1500 gallons yet to run out. He has used 8000 bushels of apples.

—The Berks and Lehigh Slate Company has been formed at Easton with Mr. C. C. Copefair, of the latter place, as manager. The capital stock, which has been paid up, is $250,000.

—The Pittston Arms Company commenced Monday to work nine hours per day, and will turn out seventy-five revolvers as a day's work, in place of thirty-five, as heretofore.

—An effort to extend the limits of the borough of Pottstown is being made by the citizens. A bill has been prepared, and a committee appointed to secure its passage by the present Legislature.

—There is a coal monopoly in Altoona that charges $10 per ton for anthracite, gives short weight and a large proportion of slate. Indignation meetings are being held in that city to protest against the imposition.

—Thursday morning Charles Kennedy, an ironworker at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, was pierced through by a bar of red-hot iron, which then wound itself around his body. Death was almost instantaneous.

—The supply of water to the works in Altoona has been greatly diminished during the cold weather, and to avert a threatened famine, the authorities have appealed to the citizens to use the utmost economy.

—The residents of Pittsburg are congratulating themselves on having a good substitute for anthracite coal for culinary purposes. The article is coke crushed to different sizes, and is furnished at the rate of ten cents per bushel.

—A number of places on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the eastern slope of the Allegheny Mountains, which are noted for their healthy location and romantic scenery, will be opened as summer resorts during the coming season.

—The coal chutes, a lot of valuable machinery and a number of cars, all belonging to the Mercer Iron and Coal Company at Stoneboro, were accidentally burned on the 19th inst. Loss, $12,000, and 250 men are thrown out of employment.

—Mr. Henry Gardner, of Jefferson township, Somerset county, took a 9-year-old boy named Burke from the almshouse to raise. Two days after his master displeased him, and the boy set fire to the barn, causing a loss of several thousand dollars.

—The Perseverance Savings, Loan and Building Association, of Pottstown, have closed up their business, after a very successful career of about ten years. Although extending over a period of general business depression, the total losses sustained by the association amounted to only $450.

—There is a belief among oil men that the McKean county belt originated in a deep sea underlying that region, and a stock company has been formed at Parker for the purpose of sinking a well to test the truth of the theory. They expect to sink the shaft 2400 feet.

—A vein of iron ore which is pronounced by State Assayer McCree to be superior to the Lake Superior ore, has been discovered in Mercer county. A stock company is being formed for the purpose of developing the district, and a large number of the farms in the vicinity have been leased.

—It has been ascertained by a gentleman of Pittsburg, who made an investigation of the price paid by the poor of that city for coal, that those who are compelled to buy by the bucketful pay an advance of one hundred and sixty per cent. over the retail price by the ton.

—The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says that the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad propose changing the line of that road between Johnstown and Harrisburg to the line of the old Portage road. This plan will abandon the famous Horseshoe Bend and save thirteen miles in distance.

—The Phœnix Iron Company of Phœnixville, Pa., are now heating their furnaces with gas manufactured from anthracite coal. This company have been experimenting for a long time, and have at last discovered the secret which will add largely to the capacity of their works. The Siemens converters and furnaces are used in the process.

—The workmen engaged in pulling down an old house in Lancaster a few days since found an old dress pocket containing $25 in money stowed carefully away beneath the roof. It had evidently been there for a long time, but who put it there or when it was secreted is a mystery which the finders are not particularly anxious to have solved.

—A Harrisburg man was awakened from his sleep on Friday evening by a severe pain in his throat, and was startled to find that he had involuntarily swallowed a set of artificial teeth. Medical aid was summoned at once, but before the doctor arrived the teeth had passed into the man's stomach. His case is considered a critical one by the physician.

—The Rev. Patrick Sheehan, of the Pittsburg diocese, has sued Bishop Tuigg for $2400 salary. Father Sheehan states that he left the diocese several years ago, with permission, for the benefit of his health. During his absence Bishop Domenec was succeeded by Bishop Tuigg, and the latter refused to recognize him.

—A cat with an iron jaw is wanted at the office of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company at Leisenring, it having been discovered that the mice are eating the dynamite stored in the building, and as one is charged with a sufficient amount to demolish the establishment if violent measures should be resorted to in their destruction, a safer mode for their extermination is desirable.

—R. L. Hopkins, a brakeman on the Wall's accommodation train running into Pittsburg, found a piece of paper in one of the cars of his train, and not knowing what it was tore it up. He produced some of the pieces a few days afterward to an old drover, who said he had lost a check for $300. These were pasted together and proved to be a part of the check, which was honored, and the brakeman got $75 as his reward.

—Manufactories for making sugar from beets having been erected in different parts of the country, an effort is being made among the farmers of Berks county to induce them to enter largely into the cultivation of the sugar beet. The Wilmington and Northern Railroad Company have offered to reduce the freight on beets shipped to the factory recently built near Wilmington, Del., as an inducement.

—The smallpox scares throughout the different sections of the country have caused an unprecedented demand for virus. The Jenner, Pennsylvania and Franklin vaccine farms of Franklin county are daily shipping quills and points to all parts of the country, and are unable to meet the heavy demands made upon them. The reputation of the virus produced on these farms is very high, and the customers are from the best class of physicians.

—One of the employes on the ground of the State buildings in Harrisburg was sent to the roof of the Capitol on Friday to shovel off the snow, and as a precautionary measure fastened a rope around his body, the other end being secured to one of the guys leading to the dome. In attempting to ascend after finishing his work, the rope broke, but in his descent he fortunately lodged against one of the chimneys, where he was compelled to remain until another rope was procured and lowered to him.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Reports concerning the ice harvest indicate that an unusual quantity of ice is being cut and stored.

—Henry A. Hebard, Chief Clerk in the Internal Revenue Department at San Francisco, was Thursday arrested on a charge of embezzlement. He gave bail in $5000 and handed over all the money in his possession.

—John G. Farr, on trial at Portland, Me., for killing his wife, was Friday found guilty of murder in the first degree.

—Ex-President and Mrs. Grant Friday, held a public reception at Albany, N. Y., of two hours duration in the Executive Mansion.

—On Sunday last, at Delaware Bend, Texas, Noah Bowling, while drunk, made an assault upon one Barnett, when the latter shot and killed him.

—According to good judges, Chicago ice companies will gather about 1,500,000 tons this season, which is nearly 75 per cent. more than the crop of last year.

—Mrs. Fitzpatrick, an invalid, living in Beverly township, Ontario, during the temporary absence of husband, was burned to death through the house taking fire.

—Alice Somers, a servant at No. 62 Second place, Brooklyn, 17 years old, was found dead in bed Friday, from the effects of poison taken with suicidal intent.

—The court-martial for the trial of Cadet Whittaker organized Friday at New York, and then adjourned until February 3, in order to allow both sides to prepare their case.

—Owing to the large number of accidents on Boston Common arising from the use of the double-runner sleds for coasting, the Board of Aldermen has prohibited the further use of that kind of sled.

—The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association announce that the next biennial meeting of the international convention of these societies will assemble in Cleveland, Ohio, from May 25 to May 29, 1881.

—In the suit of Willard Harley's heirs at New York against the United States Life insurence Company, to recover a $10,000 policy, a verdict was Friday rendered for the defendant on the ground of misleading statements in the application for insurance.

Late on Wednesday afternoon, at Clay village, Ky., Robert Huss entered Byron Harris' store and fired a revolver at Harris, who took up a shotgun and fired a load of buckshot into the face of Huss, causing instant death. Both of them were young men.

—The Stockholders of the Valley Railroad met at Staunton, Va., and determined to place a mortgage of $700,000 on the road and complete it to Lexington, thirty-six miles south of Staunton. The road will probably be finished within a year.

—In the action of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company against James McHenry, to recover $1,307,289.17, based on a judgment recovered in England, Judge Barrett Friday at New York ordered the plaintiffs to serve a further bill of particulars.

—In the United States District Court at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, Wm. L. Webb (white), of Georgetown county, was tried on a charge of voting twenty-one ballots at the last election. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

—J. M. Walker, tor general solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and former president of the company, died at Chicago on Saturday afternoon of heart disease. He had just returned from the east, where he was well known, especially in New York and Boston.

—Father Edward Purcell, a brother of Archbishop Purcell and the manager of the disastrous church banking business in Cincinnati, which involved a loss to depositors of several million dollars, died of apoplexy Friday night at the Ursuline convent in Brown county, Ohio.

—The San Francisco Produce Exchange has published the results of its efforts to obtain the stock of grains in the State on January 1. They are as follows: Flour on hand at that date, 78,253 barrels; wheat, 19,805,460 centals; barley, 1,851,787 centals.

—Isaac Sherman died suddenly in New York last Friday, aged sixty two years. He never held office, having once declined an offer of a United States Senatorship, but was well up in history, railroad law, taxation and political economy generally. President Lincoln often sought his advice in critical emergencies.

—Jacob Shipsey, alias Jacob Young, a well-known lottery and policy dealer, pleaded guilty Friday at New York of violating the lottery law and was fined $500 by Judge Gildersleeve. The fine is the largest ever imposed on a lottery man, and was immediately paid by friends of the accused.

—Dave Spearman and Sam Fair, colored employes of Wirtz, at Prosperity, S. C., outraged and killed their employer's daughter on the evening on the 17th inst. A vigilance committee took the men from the jail where they were confined, shot one and hanged the other. Both whites and blacks participated in the lynching.

—Nine persons were convicted Thursday in the United States District Court at Albany, N. Y., of illegal voting, and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary. One was sentenced to three months and costs of prosecution, another for thirty days and $100 fine, and another was ordered to pay $50 fine.

—A dispatch from Bloomington, Ill., says: "Close Bros., of Lamar, Iowa, on Tuesday bought from the Bloomington speculators a tract of land of 19,000 acres surrounding Larchwood, Lyon county, Iowa, paying about $5 per acre. The purchasers will colonize it in the spring with English immigrants. The land was bought in 1868 for $1.50 per acre."

—United States Marshal Paine, at New York, Friday suspended from duty Deputy Marshals Deubert and Wattles, the officer who permitted E. P. Barrows, a well-known counterfeiter, to escape from their custody a few days ago. The penalty under section 5409 of the Revised Statutes for voluntarily allowing prisoners to escape is not less than two years imprisonment.

—On Wednesday of last week, the house, barn and other outbuildings of Thomas Mulligan, in the northern part of Woodstock, Vt., near the Massachusetts line, were burned to the ground by a fire of unexplained origin, causing a total loss of the furniture and burning a large amount of produce, including $500 worth of sugar beets and twenty-six pigs. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

Matters of General Interest.

Bad Accident on the Erie.

Five Persons Killed and a Number Injured.

On Saturday night train No. 12, which is due at the Elmira depot at 8:47 p. m., was considerably more than two hours behind time, and did not leave that station until about twenty minutes past eleven. It is the heaviest passenger train which goes over the road, and although travel is lighter on Saturdays than at other times, yet on Saturday night the train was a long one. It consisted of one postal car, one express car, two baggage cars, and nine passenger coaches, most of the latter Pullman sleepers. When about five miles west of Owego and within a few rods of Tioga Centre Station, and running at a speed of about thirty-five miles an hour, one of the driving-wheel axles of the locomotive broke close up to the wheel, and the entire train was thrown off the track. The track for a long distance where the accident happened is almost an air line. As was shown by the marks upon the track the axle broke a few feet west of the switch, which is about 400 feet from the station. The dropping of the wheel caused the engine to go upon the switch instead of keeping main track, and it soon went slightly off the rails. About 150 feet from the beginning of the switch were two gondola cars, one empty and one filled with coal. Into these the locomotive crashed, entirely destroying the empty car, and dashing half-way into the loaded one. The engine kept its upright position, the engineer, Thomas DeWitt, applying the air brakes as soon as he felt the shock. The postal car, two express cars and one baggage car were thrown to the right down an embankment into a field where they were totally burned. The smoking car was thrown to the left and across the two main tracks and the passengers were rescued without any fatal injuries, although several were wounded and some bones broken. The day coach was not overturned but was destroyed by fire, as was the smoking car. The postal car was next the tender and was thrown fartherest from the track, a distance of about four rods, while the express car in which the messenger rode was next to it. The postal car contained four clerks. It almost instantly took fire and burned with great rapidity; the oil lamps used probably exploded, and their inflammable contents came in contact with the fire in the stove. Every man in this car, four in all, were burned to a crisp. The remains of one man who had weighed over 200 pounds were gathered up and deposited in a small box. Henry C. Brewer, of Elmira, the messenger, was in the express car. Efforts were at once made to relieve him by breaking a hole in a side door. He managed to get his head through this hole, but his legs were fastened inside by the piled up mass of express matter. The train men made great efforts to pull him out, but the flames drove them away. It was noticed that his hair and whiskers had been burned off. He put his hand up to his eyes and, receding, disappeared in the flames.

The postal-car victims must have perished very quickly, as not a sound came from the wreck to denote their presence. The names of the dead are: Joseph Reidinger, mail agent, and Henry C. Brewer, express agent, of Elmira; mail-agents Sevbolt, of Mount Hope, and Ingraham, of Binghamton, and mail-weigher Fox, of New-York. The remains were taken to Owego, where an inquest was held on Monday and Tuesday.

A number of passengers were more or less bruised and cut, but none were seriously injured. All of the mail matter in the postal car was destroyed, as was the express matter in the express car. Nearly all of the baggage was saved.

As soon as possible after the accident, telegrams were sent to Owego and Elmira for assistance, and Superintendent Cable, as soon as possible, ordered an engine from Waverly to go to the scene and draw back the cars remaining on the track from the fire to prevent them burning. Engineer Fuller ran the engine backwards at the rate of sixty miles per hour, and saved the six Pullmans and one day coach by hauling them over the ties. They were all somewhat scorched, and the rescued day coach considerably burned. The Owego fire department under Chief Purple had been summoned and were soon accompanying a wrecking train from Owego, while roadmaster W. B. Coffin had made up a wrecking train at Elmira by order of the Superintendent, and they reached the scene of disaster about 5 a. m.

The force from the wrecking trains made expeditious work in bringing as much order as possible out of chaos. Superintendent Cable being self-possessed and deliberate in every order given, exercised the utmost good judgment in directing the forces and putting the track in condition for trains, 3 4, and 5, to pass with as little delay as possible. U. S Express Superintendent Mitchell was on hand and by the assistance of agents Scott, Harris and Corps, of Owego, succeeded in saving as much express matter and valuables entrusted to their transportation as could be expected under the circumstances. About $16,000 worth of melted coin was found from the express safe and packages of bills, many of which will be in condition to be recognized by the Treasury Department and will be refunded.

Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The steamer Oceanic brings dispatches from Shanghai to December 30 and Yokohama to January 8. The following from the latter place is of interest:

"Just twelve months from the date of the order given for its construction, the first division, twenty-three miles, of the railroad in Yeso, the northern island of Japan, was opened to traffic, and trains are now run daily at a profit. The line is from Otarunai harbor, on the west coast, via Lapparo, the capital, to the west coast, via Papparo, the capital, to the Paroni coal fields. It cost $20,000 per mile, which includes rolling stock, motive power, machinery for terminal repair shops, etc. The English line, built between Tokio and Yokohama cost nearly $200,000 per mile, and it took five years to complete eighteen miles. The Japanese officials are greatly encouraged by the prospect of an American system of rapid transportation. This is the first American railroad in Asia, and was constructed under the direction of Joseph M. Crawford, a Pennsylvanian, all of whose assistants are Americans."

A Fall Through an Elevator Pit.

WILLIAMSPORT, January 24.—A terrible accident occurred to-day at the large furniture ware-house of A. H. Heilman & Co., in this city. A man named Howell, engaged on the third floor, who was in the act of placing a dressing-case on the elevator, forgot that it was open, and with the piece of furniture in his hands he stepped backward in the pit and fell a distance of thirty-five feet. In the descent it is supposed he turned completely around and landed on his feet, breaking the bone of the left leg above the ankle and sending it through his boot. The other leg was also broken, and he was seriously injured about his head and shoulders and probably internally, as he he is a heavy man and must have struck the ground with great force. He was picked up as soon as possible and taken to his home where physicians were summoned, but it is feared that his injuries may prove fatal on account of his age, which is about sixty-five

Dead at 111.

SCRANTON, January 23.—Daniel O'Brien, familiarly known as "Uncle Dan," who settled in this valley when Scranton was but a hamlet, died yesterday at the Poor House. By well authenticated data it is learned that he was 111 years of age. Forty years ago he was a well-to-do resident of this locality and up to 1870 was a drayman. On account of his age he was then obliged to give up all work and a few years ago was admitted to the Poor House. He was a well-preserved old man and after his admission to the Almshouse paid occasional visits to this city to meet his acquaintances. He had a remarkable memory and never tired of relating incidents of the revolution in Ireland in 1798 and was anxious to live long enough to participate in a fight for her freedom. Always attired in a blue coat, he created considerable interest whenever he came to the city by reason of his odd appearance and sprightly step.

Cleopatra's Needle.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Alexandria obelisk was placed over a pedestal in Central Park to-day, between 5,000 and 10,000 people witnessing the operation. Among those present were Secretary of the Navy Goff, Secretary Evarts, members of the Park Commission, Collector Merrit and representatives of the Masonic fraternity. A guard of sailors and marines from the Navy-yard, headed by the Marine Band, formed a cordon around the monolith. A few minutes after noon Lieutenant Commander Gorringe gave the signal, and the pillar was quickly raised from a horizontal to a perpendicular position, amidst the enthusiasm of the spectators. There were no formal ceremonies. The monolith is to be lowered eight inches before it fairly rests on the pedestal.

Falls Heir to $40,000,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—Roellof Von Baren, aged thirty-five, a Hollander, who has resided in New Haven with his wife and child for six months, has fallen heir to twenty-five to forty million dollars by the death of his great grand uncle at Rotterdam. Von Baren says that he was formerly a Catholic priest, but afterwards renounced that faith, and in an altercation over the matter killed a half-brother in self-defence. Under the advice of the authorities he went to London, married an English woman, and lived under the name of Johan Spier, the name he retained in this country. He has lived here mainly on charity.

Heavy Fall of Snow in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—At 11 A. M. there was a slight sprinkling of snow, which continued at intervals until 3½ o'clock, at which hour the snow-fall became rapid, continuing until 5 P. M., covering house-tops, wooden crossings and unfrequented streets to the depth of about an inch. The mercury is down to 36° and it is growing colder. The snow-fall to-day was the heaviest here for fifteen years.

Struck Oil.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 23.—Several days ago the Grand Canon Coal Company struck oil at a depth of 1445 feet near Canon City. Boring had to be stopped until a pump could be put in. The well now yields from five to eight barrels of oil per day, and it is thought that by boring it deeper it will yield a greatly increased volume.

Large Robbery.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—At seven last night three masked burglars entered the office of the South Chicago Iron and Steel Works, gagged the janitor, named Brooks, burst the safe, stole $1,000 in gold, $150 in coin and $9,000 in bills. Mr. Brooks' statement as above was deemed suspicious and he was arrested.

A Hotel Dining Room Burned.

NEW YORK, January 23.—A fire broke out in the dining room of the Metropolitan Hotel at 5:30 o'clock this morning, destroying the interior. The damage by fire was confined to the dining room, which was regarded as the finest in the coutry.