

## The White House at Montgomery.

Some correspondent at Montgomery says that President Davis has rented a very handsome "White House" there. Why should it be a white house? Is it to keep alive recollections of that other White House they have lost? Doubtless there are yearnings for the flesh-pots of Egypt, and it is a dreadful thing for those who have been fattening all their lives upon the national spoils at Washington to see them pass away from their grasp, perhaps never more to return. Hence to give them something to do they have started a government of their own at Montgomery, and have got a "white house." Poor grown up children! if they had a dozen such the essential thing which makes Washington glorious would be wanting. Their government at Montgomery is but a moot court and their "white house" a childish fancy.

There is but one White House on earth. It is that which is identified with the grandest republican empire the world has ever seen. Its walls have been hallowed by the residence of "men entirely great," under whose paternal sway the mighty Union has gone on her splendid career, covering vast regions with her increasing States and territories, and rendering her name the symbol of human progress. That White House has been the centre of democratic liberty, and men have learned to look up to it as the summit of political ambition. But from the name of "white house" at Montgomery the very name of liberty is banished as a condemned and proscribed thing. Their government represents nothing, and means nothing but the mere attempt at power. It is American republicanism stripped of all the sublime precepts upon which it was based by the fathers of the Union, and surrounded by a Venetian secrecy and terror to prevent its acts being known or understood. The business of the Congress is all done in secret session, and no act or resolution is allowed to be known until finally issued in official manner.

But why should Jefferson Davis' Presidential residence be white? That is the emblem of purity, while its occupants and all the men who surround him are the blackest of traitors. They swore fealty to the national Union as members of Congress and of the Cabinet, and while resting under the solemnity of that oath plotted for the foulest and most damning treason. White might be the appropriate color for freedom, but how can it be for oppression? The White House at Washington was typical of the supremacy and nationality of the free white race. But in the cotton republic white labor is at a discount, and black slavery is held the primal necessity.

We submit, therefore, that they have made a mistake in the color of that house. Let them build Davis a new one of black Egyptian marble, and place on either side of its portals statues in the same material of Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold, the great exemplars of secession. It is true that men like Davis feel great need of a whitewashing process, and so probably his presidential house has been white-washed with that view. But the sins of democracy and secession are past whitewashing. All the efforts made at Washington for that purpose have been failures, and so they will be at Montgomery. If black does not suit them, let them make the white house red, in view of their sanguinary purposes, or yellow to suit the imperial aspirations of its occupants, or green to symbolize the verdancy of the whole affair. —North American.

A STORY OF GENERAL JACKSON.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* tells this story: A prominent gentleman in this State told me, no unquestionable authority, a reminiscence of the days of nullification. It seems that Gov. Letcher, of Kentucky, who sympathized with the nullifiers in 1832, called upon Gen. Jackson to learn, if possible, what the General intended to do towards crushing Calhoun's conspiracy against the Union. The Governor opened the subject mildly, and Jackson only answered by telling Letcher to read a certain instrument of writing on the table before them. Letcher read it, and found it to be a warrant for the execution of John C. Calhoun. "But, my dear General, you don't intend to carry on what this paper calls for?" "Gov. Letcher, my name signed to that paper?" "Yes, General it is." "Very well, Governor; it is very seldom that I sign papers merely for effect. Governor, look on the left corner of the paper; it is the seal of the United States to it?" "It is, General." Gov. Letcher visited Mr. Calhoun after he left General Jackson, and awakened him out of his sleep, related to him his interview with Jackson, Gov. Letcher alleged that Mr. Calhoun assumed the appearance of a ghost, when he heard that General Jackson intended to do, and nullification lost all its venom from that hour. Gen. Jackson said on his death bed that he had only one thing to regret, and that was that he had not hung John C. Calhoun.

GEN. CAMERON'S RESIGNATION.—The following is General Cameron's letter, resigning his seat in the United States Senate:

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1861.

To His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR:—Having accepted the position of Secretary of War, tendered to me by the President, I hereby resign my seat in the Senate of the United States.

I leave that body with feelings of deep regret, as well because it severs my immediate connection with the people of my native State, as because it removes me from the cherished personal associations of that high and dignified body. But I am consoled by the fact that the change in our tariff laws, for which I have labored for more than fifteen years, and which I trust will add greatly to the benefit of Pennsylvania, was accomplished at the close of my Senatorial service.

I beg to say to the Legislature, and to the people of Pennsylvania, that in my new position, which a deference to their earnest wishes induced me reluctantly to accept, my best energies will be exerted for the benefit of the whole country, of which Pennsylvania forms so important a part.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON.

An instance of the distance at which the sound of guns may be heard is cited by the *Day Book*, of Norfolk, Va., which paper states that the salute fired at Old Point on Washington's birthday, was heard in that city, a distance of fifteen miles. The *Harold*, of the same place, says that during the reign of Louis Philippe, a French frigate in the harbor fired a royal salute on his birthday, and the sound was heard at Elizabeth City, N. C., a distance of forty miles.

## News from all Nations.

—The New Orleans *True Witness*, in a notice of the blind negro pianist says:—"This wonderful prodigy held forth last evening at Armory Hall. We heard him perform the Fisher's Hornpipe with one hand, and Yankee Doodle with the other, and sing Dixie all at the same time and each correctly. We think there is no record of an equal feat by any musician before; and yet every action and appearance show him to be a regular negro, and short of sense at that. He performed Monastery Bells, airs from Norma, Sonnambula, and other difficult pieces, while we were present, and all in a manner peculiarly superior, and in a style eminently his own."

—Edward Payson Weston, the Boston pedestrian, who left that city at noon of the 22d of February, to walk to Washington, in fulfillment of a wager against the election of Lincoln, failed to come up to the scratch. He was to perform the feat in ten days, a distance of 470 miles, but did not reach the capital until five hours behind time. He walked briskly, but snow, mud, and bad weather were "too many for him."

—Rev. Francis O'Shea, of St. Paul's Cathedral at Pittsburgh, deposited, a few days ago, with the United States Depository of Public Monies in that city, \$100 to the credit of the United States, the same being received by him through the consular office.

—It is told of Astor that, intending to operate upon the feelings of an acquaintance of whom he was about to make some purchases, he gave to the son of the latter, a bright penny. The trade concluded, he said to the little fellow—"Johnny, you've played mit the penny long enough; give it back to me."

—The Andersons of America have got curiously mixed up in Europe. The Major of Fort Sumter and the fugitive slave before the Canada Courts, are regarded by thousands of persons as one and the same individual.

—The London *Field* of the 9th ult., says Tom Sayers, the "champion" of England, has changed his mind. He is not coming to America.

—The Bonaparte Family suit—to establish the legality of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Patterson and Jerome Bonaparte—has been decided against the lady and her son.

—The *Dunkirk Journal* says that there will be eleven first class steamers running out of that port during the coming season.

—The *Pennsylvanian* says there is no truth in the report that Miss Lane was married before leaving Washington.

—It is stated that there is a young woman in the Detroit jail who was imprisoned for stealing five dollars from one lover to pay a minister for marrying her to another.

—The *Post* says there are over thirty emigrant ships now overdue at the port of New York, some of which have been at sea since the middle of January. Eleven of the number sailed from Liverpool, six from London and the remainder from Havre, Hamburg, and other ports. These long voyages are of course, owing to the severe weather and contrary winds.

—The London *Times* is fairly amazed at the last census returns of the United States. It opens its eyes in astonishment, says nothing like such growth has ever been witnessed in Europe, and considers the statistics "astounding." The *Times* remarks, "If the threatened dissolution of the United States be actually consummated, the citizens will enjoy a singular opportunity of contemplating, at the very crisis of their destiny, the magnitude and splendor of the political fabric which they have just destroyed."

—A motion has been made in the Southern Congress to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the introduction into the States of the Confederacy of any negroes from the Northern Slave States except those brought in by actual settlers. This is designed to "coerce" Virginia into secession.

—The publishers of the *Tribune* have perfected experiments they have been making for upwards of a year past, to stereotype their daily forms, after the manner of the London *Times*. The *Tribune* entire is now stereotyped every morning, and on two days in the week double sets of plates are made. By this process the paper appears as on new type, and an hour gained each morning in time—a consideration of the greatest importance for morning papers.

—A bill is now before the Pennsylvania Legislature, requiring bank officers, whenever a counterfeit bank note is presented to them, to brand the bill so offered, with the word "counterfeit," by means of a stamp to be kept for that purpose.

—When the bill was before Congress the other day, to build seven war steamers, Mr. Garnett, a prominent Democratic Member, offered this amendment: "that said ships shall not be used to execute the Federal laws;" and thirty eight Democratic Members of Congress actually voted for it.

—A girl advertises in a German newspaper for a situation as bar-maid or waitress in a refreshment saloon. Among her qualifications for such a position, she says she can cut 225 pieces of bread and butter, of satisfactory appearance, out of one pound of bread and two ounces of butter.

—A correspondent of the *Detroit Tribune* complains that the Democrats of Gaines, Mich., ran up a black flag on Inauguration Day. We think there was nothing out of character in the proceeding. The fellows were merely endeavoring to show that they were dead.

—A barge is now loading at the Arsenal dock, West Troy, with ammunition and gun carriages for Fort Pickens. About two hundred tons of warlike implements will go down upon her.

—The *Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle* suggests that there is now an opening for fortunes to be made in "Dixie," by reprinting Northern copyright works at the South, where the people depend almost wholly upon the Northern publishers for their books.—"There is now nothing to prevent Southern publishers from printing Northern books, and now is the time to commence operations, in advance of any copyright law by the 'Confederated States.'" The idea is worthy of a Cobb or a Floyd.

—Kansas contains as much territory as all the Cotton States.

—It has been estimated that there are five millions of horses in the United States.

—The New York papers print a list of nearly sixty vessels now on their way to that city from various European ports. A large majority of them are already overdue, and considerable anxiety is felt by those having or supposing themselves to have friends on board.

—Ripe Strawberries were on sale at New Orleans on the 1st inst. At Raleigh, N.C. on the 6th the peach trees were in full bloom, garden peas in flower and cabbage plants quite large enough to transplant.

—A woman named Anderson died lately in Scotland, 83 years old, who never saw a toll-gate, (though she resided within two miles of one), nor yet the sea, or a ship, or railroad, or steam engine in her life.

—Judge Harris, the successor of Mr. Seward in the United States Senate, is pronounced by Washington correspondents the finest looking member of that body.

—It is now generally known that the Cabinet was almost entirely made up at Springfield, before the President's departure for Washington. The only open point was the member from the South. Mr. Chase's appointment was never in doubt at any time.

—The *Louisville Journal* says: Our neighbor of the *Courier* seems to doubt as to what was the worst act of Mr. Buchanan's administration. We don't think that you have any doubt at all, dear neighbor. You know it was turning you out of the Surveyorship.

## Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, R. W. STURROCK, EDITORS.

### TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, March 21, 1861.

HON. DAVID WILMOT.

It is with pleasure we announce Mr. Wilmot's election to the high office of U. S. Senator. It is a fitting recognition by the State of the services of the man who has done more than any other for the cause which is now for the first time triumphant. Mr. WILMOT will bring to his new position ripe judgment, strong talents, and a deep interest in the welfare of the country. We predict that he will command the respect of that body, and hold more than an ordinary influence in its councils. Our exchanges all speak in the highest terms of the selection. The following is the expression of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*:

We have the proud satisfaction to-day to announce the election of the Hon. David Wilmot as United States Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by resignation of General CAMERON. Mr. WILMOT left the Democratic party when it was in the height of its glory and powerful in patronage, for the purpose of asserting the principles which he considered just and right and essential for the promotion of the welfare of Pennsylvania. When he left that powerful Democratic party he represented the strongest Democratic Congressional district in this State; and through his personal efforts it has now become the Gibraltar of Republicanism. He has ever since been sorely persecuted by the pro-slavery party, who used all dishonorable means to detract from his personal character and influence, and in the present canvass he was made the target for their weapons. We are therefore rejoiced, not only that David Wilmot is elected a United States Senator, but also that the claims of the noble North have been duly recognized in his election.

The vote in caucus was a noble vindication of the republican principles. On the joint ballot he received seventy-six votes, whilst Mr. KETCHAM received thirteen, and JAMES H. CAMPBELL eight. Mr. KETCHAM has many warm friends in the Legislature, and was only persuaded, at their earnest solicitation, to permit his name to be used as a candidate. The nomination was, however, generally conceded as due to Mr. WILMOT and hence the result. After the ballot had been taken in caucus Mr. KETCHAM remarked that he congratulated the Legislature on the choice that had been made by his fellow-members. It was a proper recognition of worth and merit, and he would therefore move that the Hon. DAVID WILMOT be the unanimous nominee of the party. This motion was received with loud applause by the members. Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, who had been a warm personal friend of Mr. KETCHAM, seconded the resolution, and it was adopted with deafening applause.

The hope of our friends of the *Patriot and Union*, who expressed the earnest desire that the Republicans would elect a thorough Pennsylvanian, is now fully realized. DAVID WILMOT, in conjunction with EDGAR A. COWAN, will represent the State properly, and we shall have no fear of being disgraced on the floor of the Senate, as we were when Geo. M. DALLAS and WM. BIGLER were our Representatives. We are satisfied that Gen. CAMERON desired no more acceptable successor than he will have in the person of DAVID WILMOT, and his friends are equally satisfied. The names of MESSRS. ARMSTRONG, WILLIAMS, STEVENS, GEN. MILES, CALVIN, IRISH, E. W. DAVIS, and M'MICHAEL were withdrawn before a ballot was had in caucus. The ridiculous story started by a few unprincipled newsmongers here that the friends of Gen. CAMERON were opposed to Mr. Wilmot, stands fairly contradicted by the fact that some of Gen. CAMERON's most intimate and confidential friends were the warmest and most ardent supporters of Mr. W. WILMOT has always been a warm and personal friend of Gen. CAMERON, and we know that he will be heartily welcomed by the General when he arrives at Washington.

FORT SUMTER.—The policy of the Administration in regard to Fort Sumter is not yet promulgated in any shape which may be deemed official, though little doubt remains in the public mind at Washington that an evacuation has been determined upon. When it will take place, however, is wholly a matter of conjecture—though some of the correspondents insist that the necessary order has already been forwarded to Major ANDERSON. The opinion that the fortress will soon be in their peaceful possession now generally prevails among the Charlestonians, and even the *Mercury* receives it with confidence.

LATER.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says that notwithstanding the apparent certainty with which the announcements relative to the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter have been promulgated, it appears, after all, that there is no certainty about it. Our correspondent telegraphs positively that no final order for the withdrawal of the troops has been given, and that it is by no means certain yet that any such order will be issued. Meantime the Southern Commissioners remain in Washington awaiting the action of the Administration on their application for recognition. It is understood that they express strong hopes of a peaceful solution of the difficulties, though the precise ground on which such a hope is based does not at present clearly appear.

THE NEW CONFEDERACY.—This dubious speculation of the slaveholders continues its sessions at Montgomery, passing laws as if it were a duly recognized and long established government. It has adopted a new flag which consists, we believe, of three stripes and seven stars, and flatters itself that it will be only necessary for it to be unfurled upon the waters of any foreign port to be at once respected.—It might do the young upstart good to send a representative of its naval power (weakness) to some foreign nation and discover that they were great only in their own estimation. We would naturally suppose that a nation of States so devotedly attached to the one idea of Slavery would be harmonious upon every topic, but we hear of rumors of jealousy and dissatisfaction. It would be somewhat humiliating to the leaders in this sham government to find that their own people would not recognize them. We think it would be well to ascertain beyond a doubt whether they will find favor at home before they talk of foreign recognition. The whole secession movement has been of forced growth, without a fair reference to the people, and it would not be strange if an internal action should begin that would throw off at a tangent the ultra leaders who have plunged the States into a ruinous and expensive difficulty.

An interesting and exciting scene occurred in the Senate on Friday last, in which Mr. Douglas figured in a manner which will hardly be thought to be creditable to him.—Mr. Mason, of Virginia, offered a resolution of inquiry relative to the militia of the District of Columbia, and the service in which they had been employed by the Government, which was laid over, its immediate consideration being objected to. Mr. Douglas then called for the consideration of his resolution, offered on Wednesday, making inquiries in regard to the fortifications in the seceded States, and proceeded to make a speech censuring the Republican Senators for their silence regarding the policy of the Administration. He was replied to by Messrs. Fessenden, of Maine, Wilson, of Massachusetts, Hale, of New Hampshire, and others, and finally lost his temper, and consequently the best of the argument.

APPOINTMENTS.—Col. CASSIUS M. CLAY has been unanimously confirmed as Minister to Spain, and after some hesitation, has accepted. He will return to Kentucky, and make his arrangements for speedy departure to Madrid, taking his family with him.

Gov. CORWIN, duly appointed Minister to Mexico, has at last agreed to accept. The main object to be accomplished by Gov. Corwin will be the construction of the great railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in regard to which there has been much litigation and discussion since the last treaty with Mexico. Mr. Corwin has not yet been confirmed, but doubtless will be.

Mr. HOLLOWAY, of Indiana, was on Friday appointed Commissioner of Patents. He is the friend of the Secretary of the Interior, and is said to be singularly well qualified for the place.

The Louisiana Convention have decided that it would be too dangerous an experiment to submit the new Constitution of the "Confederated States" to the people for their acceptance or rejection, and have accordingly refused to do so, 74 to 26. It is evident, from the tenor of dispatches from New Orleans, that a division is rapidly being formed which will eventually terminate in the construction of two parties—one for reconstruction, and the other for perpetual separation. The Union element in the State, although overshadowed in the Convention, is very formidable, and will make itself felt and respected.

THE TARIFF ON IRON.—The new tariff on iron is highly favorable to Pennsylvania. The increase on Welsh or English bars will, in future, be \$15 per ton, instead of \$9.12 the present duty; watch spring, sleigh and horse-shoe steel, the advanced rate will be \$25 per ton, and on the finest grades of cast-steel, the increase is \$25 per ton. It is thought that the English ironmasters will submit to a reduction of at least £1 per ton in the price, with a view of meeting, as far as possible, the restrictive duties of the United States.

A proposition is before the Pennsylvania Legislature to change the term of office for State Senators and Representatives, making the former four years and the latter two years. The proposition originated with Senator Finney, and is said to be intended to head off the grand army of *borers* who occasionally walk in and take possession of the Legislators. As the term of these offices are fixed by the Constitution of the Commonwealth, it will require an amendment of that instrument to change them.

TEXAS.—By the latest advices from Texas it seems that Gov. Houston, while acquiescing in secession, as it has been resolved on by the people of that State, yet resolutely sets himself against the Montgomery government, as one in the formation of which Texas had taken no part. He is for Texas going it alone, and believes that she is capable of becoming a much greater republic than the cotton concern over which Jefferson Davis presides.

The Charleston Correspondent of the *Tribune* writes that the shot fired the other day at Fort Sumter was the result of a deliberate plan to try the temper of Major Anderson, and that the statement that it was done accidentally is an unblushing lie. We may add that our correspondent is not likely to be mistaken in this matter.

AMENDMENTS OF THE POSTAL LAWS.—Some material changes and improvements in the postal service have been authorized by an act of the late Congress. The second section of the act empowers the Postmaster General to procure and furnish letters sheets, with postage stamps impressed thereon, combining in one both a sheet and an envelope. This supplies a desideratum in certain business and legal proceedings where it is important to prove the date of mailing of a letter by the post mark.

Another section of the act requires that letters which have been advertised shall be returned, two months after the date of the advertisement; except in cases where letters are directed to supporters for persons on board of designated vessels expected to arrive; and also, in cases where letters are specially marked to be retained for a longer period.

Maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints on rollers or in paper covers; books, bound or unbound; photographic paper and letter envelopes; are to be rated at one cent an ounce for any distance over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage stamps. The packages must not exceed four pounds. Cards blank or printed, in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings, in packages not exceeding eight ounces, are made mailable matter at the same rates, prepared in the same way.

Hereafter ten cents postage is to be prepaid on all letters conveyed in the mail between any points in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and any State or Territory to the Pacific.

AN EMBLEM IN THE SENATE.—In the course of Senator Andrew Johnson's terrible onslaught of Saturday evening upon Senator Lane of Oregon, the galleries applauded, and an order to clear them having been given, the immense audience rose and gave three terrific cheers for Andrew Johnson, and three more for the star-spangled banner. The process of clearing them took place, and the gallery doors were locked for the balance of their session in the evening. Such a scene never before occurred in the Senate Chamber of the U. S.—For some minutes mob law ruled as completely over its galleries as ever in Tammany Hall, New York.

The above was one of the most exciting scenes of the last session. It gave to the secessionists and their allies an idea of the terrible storm that was gathering at the North.—This was the first time almost that northern sentiment was expressed in the galleries, secession had often been applauded, but when the above scene was enacted no secessionist dared to show his face.

TAXATION AT CHARLESTON.—The City Councils of Charleston have passed to the point of ratification, a bill for taxing persons and property to a trifling amount—\$1 30 on every hundred dollars of real and leased property—the same on all goods and merchandise—\$1 50 on every \$100 of interest on any obligation—the same on every \$100 of dividends on stock—\$3 a head on slaves—\$30 on every four wheel coach, or two horses—\$20 and \$15 on other vehicles—2 50 on every \$100 of income and profit on the last year—the same amount on all commissions \$1 25 on every \$100 of insurance premiums—50 cents on gas stock—75 cents on every \$100 invested in shipping—\$10, for every horse or mule—2 dollars on each dog—\$2 50 on the receipt of all agencies—\$1 poll tax—\$5 for every slave brought in for sale—every free negro \$10, within certain ages, or \$5 or \$3, if females. Peddlers are to give penal bonds in \$1,000 to make true returns, &c. The whole shows a sad condition of things and no community could stand the load, except they were slaves.

WANT IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Brandon (Mississippi) Republican confirms the stories that have come to us, that the people in that section of the State are actually suffering from want of the necessities of life. Major Hawkins recently left Brandon as the accredited agent of a number of the destitute in Smith county, where a meeting had just been held to devise means to procure corn. On his list were 249 names, and the corn they needed amounted in all to 24,736 bushels. Though many of those who Major Hawkins represents are responsible men, they cannot just now raise the money, and it is the Major's intention to lay the facts before those who have corn for sale, and try to induce them to sell it on credit until next fall. When the corn arrives agent will be appointed at each depot to measure it out, and take the notes of those who get it, payable out of their next crop. We have already noticed the prompt responses of the people of Springfield, Illinois, to the appeal of Maj. Hawkins.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—The *Evening Post* says that Mr. John G. Nicolay, the private secretary of President Lincoln, is a German, and was born in 1832 in the village of Essingen, in the Palatinate. In 1837 he came to this country with his parents, who settled in Cincinnati. In 1842 his mother having died, his father removed to Pike county, Illinois, where young Nicolay was apprenticed to the printing business. He subsequently published a paper at the county seat, Pittsfield, from which he was called to a position in the State Treasurer's office, where he took an active part in ferreting out Governor Matteson's delinquencies.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.—The *Leavenworth Conservative*, which has been seemingly skeptical in regard to the reported famine, publishes the following: "We have received a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Douglas county, who says: 'There would have been famine in December and January if it had not been for foreign aid, and if the supplies should now fail, it is my opinion that 30,000 people would actually starve to death.'"

THE TARIFF OF THE CONFEDERACY is a troublesome affair. At Macon the *Telegraph* says: "There is bad news for the afflicted, as the bar-rooms have, in view of the tariff, raised the price of brandy to fifteen cents per glass. This tariff business is 'orful' on brandy, but what is one's loss is another's gain, is an old saying; and, in view of this fact, won't the extract of corn suffer in some parts?"

ACCORDING to the *Gazette* of Baldwinville, N. Y., at a mill in that place the Jews of New York are having 2100 barrels of flour ground for the purpose of making unleavened bread for the coming Passover. Each barrel as it is filled is sealed with the private mark of an agent of the Hebrews, who is present during the whole process of grinding.

MARRIED, On the morning of the 13th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. HENRY ORCUTT, of Chemung, N. Y., to EMMA BROWN.

## New Advertisements.

**GAYUGA GROUND PLASTER.** 500 TONS from Yawger, Howard & Co. Steam Plaster Mills, at \$3.75, cash, or approved time notes, payable at the Waverly Bank, interest added. March 21, 1861. C. F. WELLES, Jr.

**BUY YOUR GARDEN SEEDS AT FOX'S.**

I have the largest stock and best variety of Garden Seeds ever offered for sale in this town. It is a well known fact that a large proportion of the seeds now sold throughout the country, are old, and often worthless. In view of this fact I have taken great pains to procure

**Fresh and Reliable Seeds.** In fact the best to be found in market, in hopes to supply a want long felt in this community. (and also to increase my own sales in that line.) Will you examine my seeds, and purchasing elsewhere? **REMEMBER! GOOD SEEDS COST MORE THAN POOR ONES.** **MORE THAN GOOD SEEDS YOU CAN HAVE GOOD VEGETABLES.** **WITH POOR SEEDS NONE.** Towanda, March 21, 1861. E. T. FILL

## Mansfield Classical Seminary.

**Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa.** THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence April 24, 1861, and continue ten weeks.

E. WILLIAM A. Y., Principal. Mrs. H. P. R. WILSON, Secy. Miss E. A. CHASE, Treas. Mr. ISAAC STICKNEY, Penman.

**EXPENSES.** Tuition (Primary) per Term..... \$10.00 Common English..... 10.00 Higher English and Latin..... 15.00 Music, Piano or Melodeon..... 10.00 Use of Instrument..... 10.00 Board rent, per term..... 10.00 Fuel, per term..... 10.00 Incidentals, per term..... 10.00 Board in private families, per week..... 1.00

Every possible effort will be made, both by the Faculty and the students, to afford as good advantages as can be had in any school in the State. The Seminary is now in process of completion, which will enable us to afford very best accommodations to 150 students at the opening of the Spring Term. Particular attention will be given to those who are preparing themselves for teaching. Those who have sons or daughters to educate, will do well to send them to Mansfield.

Tuition payable one half at the commencement of term, and the remainder at the middle, or satisfactory arrangement. All kinds of produce taken in payment for tuition brought at the commencement of the Term. At mid-term. For further particulars address the Principal. Vacancies in the Faculty will be filled immediately. Rev. N. FELLOWS, Secy. A. J. BOSS, Sec'y. March 21, 1861.

## CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS

**CELEBRATED HAT,** For Spring and Summer Style

Just received at E. S. BENEDICT'S Clothing and Hat and Cap Store, March 7, TOWANDA, PA.

## Burbank's Bakery

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has resumed the management of the above establishment, and is now in the "House," where he is manufacturing

## CRACKERS.

of every description, such as oyster, milk, Boston, butter, water, picnic, Graham, sugar, wine and nutmeg crackers. Also, Biscuits, Buns, Butter Rolls, Wafers, and Graham

**BREAD & CAKE.** of all kinds, constantly on hand and made to order. Attention of the citizens of this place and vicinity called to the above, and they are assured that here always supplied with any of these articles at the lowest prices.

## Wedding and Social Parties

will be furnished with every description and supplied with the best of food. Groceries will be supplied on terms as advantageous as any other establishment in the State. In connection with the above he has

## EATING SALOON,

where everything in the line will be served out with the most favor and with a satisfactory result. Thankful for past favors he respectfully solicits continuance of the same. HENRY A. BURBANK, Towanda, March 5, 1861.

## Legal NOTICE.

WHEREAS, reports have been circulated to the effect that WILLIAM W. EASTBROOK, of the township of North Towanda, had obtained a decree of the School Treasurer, of the school district of North Towanda, under false pretences, for the purpose of selling the daughter, and whereas, the undersigned, who is a resident of the township of North Towanda, and who has been appointed by the Board of Supervisors, to investigate and report on the conduct of Mr. Eastbrock, and whereas, we have ascertained from the facts of the case, that said decree was obtained by fraud, and that the conduct of Mr. Eastbrock was wholly fraudulent, and that he was not deserving of any censure, therefore it is our duty as a board of supervisors, to report on the conduct of Mr. Eastbrock, and to recommend that he be removed from office, and that his name be stricken from the list of members of the Board of Supervisors. DANIEL KENNEDY, SILAS MILES, W. S. RUNDALL, EZRA RUTTY, M. H. ALLOWAY.

March 21, 1861.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**—I am hereby giving that all persons indebted to the estate of Jonathan Bush deceased, include of said township, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

March 21, 1861. PETER PECK, Administrator.

**AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**—In the matter of John Randall to the use of John Wilson & Co., No. 387, 1st St., in the Court of Bradford County, Pa., vs. T. S. 1859. The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by said court to distribute monies raised by the Sheriff's sale of real estate will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Towanda, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of APRIL, 1861, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time and place all persons interested in their claims or be debared from claiming any portion of said fund.

March 13, 1861. P. D. MONTAGUE, Auditor.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of CHRISTIAN HEVERLY, late of Overton town, are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 25, 1861. SAMUEL AXAFORD, Executor.

**AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**—In the matter of the estate of G. F. Mason vs. Charles Wilson & Co., Common Pleas of Bradford County, Pa., Feb. 7, 1861. The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by said court to distribute funds raised by Sheriff's sale of real estate will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Towanda, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of APRIL, 1861, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time and place all persons interested in their claims or be debared from claiming any portion of said fund.

March 5, 1861. G. D. MONTAGUE, Auditor.

**AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**—In the matter of J. W. Champion vs. Henry Ross, in the Court of Bradford County Common Pleas, No. 430, 1859. The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by said court to distribute funds raised by Sheriff's sale of real estate will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Towanda, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of APRIL, 1861, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time and place all persons interested in their claims or be debared from claiming any portion of said fund.