

—Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister of England, died on the 18th ult., aged 81 years.

—The allied forces of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina are closely besieging the Paraguayan army in Uruguayana, and will probably soon force a surrender.

—The London Post, the English ministerial organ, admits that the American Government has reason to feel aggrieved in regard to the fitting out of the Alabama and other Rebel cruisers, and urges the calling of an international congress to fix upon a common code to be observed by all neutral nations.

—President Johnson's recent address to the Brazilian Minister at Washington, advising his Government to be absolutely independent of foreign powers, is strangely enough interpreted in England and France as an abandonment of the Monroe doctrine.

—The Journal de St. Petersburg, the organ of the Russian Emperor, recently congratulated the Washington Government on the rapid reconstruction of the Southern States, and designated America and Russia as "rising nations destined to have interests and sympathies in common."

—The Rebellion in Hayti seems near its end. The insurgents at Cape Haytien are in a starving condition.

—The negro insurrection in Jamaica is likely to prove serious. Four Spanish war vessels, at the request of the English Consul at Havana, have been sent by the Cuban Government to aid the authorities in putting it down.

—John Mitchell has been released from Fort Monroe. His release was solicited from President Johnson by a delegation from the Fenian Congress.

—Much dissatisfaction exists in Texas at Gov. Hamilton's dilatory movements. The State has made but little progress in restoring her relations to the Union, and facilities have not yet been afforded the citizens for taking the amnesty oath.

—In Tennessee, the laws in regard to apprehending white orphans have been extended to colored ones, and the laws respecting white vagrants are to be applied to the negroes as well.

—The Georgia Convention has repealed the ordinance of secession. The new constitution abolishes slavery, with the proviso that this action shall not be an obstacle to compensation-claims for slaves manumitted. The State and Congressional election will be held Nov. 7.

—Gov. Humphreys, in his recent inaugural to the Mississippi Legislature, maintained the supremacy of the National Government in opposition to the doctrine of State rights; urged the passage of laws for the education and protection of the freedmen; and opposed granting negroes the franchise.

—Gov. Perry opposes the repudiation of the South Carolina Red debt, and recommends that it be funded.

—Secretary Seward, in a recent dispatch to the Provisional Government of Georgia, announcing that "the President could not recognize the people of any State as having assumed the relations of loyalty to the Union, who admitted the legal obligation of the Rebel debt."

—A terrible hurricane occurred at Key West, Florida, on the 23d ult., wrecking 20 vessels in the harbor, and causing great destruction of property on shore.

—Blondin fell from the rope upon which he was performing in Berlin, Prussia, recently, and came near losing his life.

—One of the boilers of the large passenger steamer, St. John, plying between New-York and Albany, exploded on the morning of Oct. 25, opposite Hoboken, N. J., causing the death of 15 persons, and seriously wounding 15 others. The cause of the accident is as yet unknown.

—The steamer Republic, from New-York for New-Orleans, with 50 passengers, was wrecked Oct. 25th off the coast of Georgia. Only 17 are known to have been saved. They arrived at Charleston, S. C., on the 28th ult., in an open boat. Three other boats and a raft also put off from the ship, and may yet be heard from.

—The report that Wade Hampton had been chosen Governor of South Carolina is denied. James L. Orr, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been elected by 500 majority.

—The Republicans have elected New-Mexico by 2,351 majority. Col. Chaves is elected Delegate to Congress.

—One of the recently-discovered caves under the city of Nashville, Tenn., is 80 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 40 feet in depth.

—Great distress prevails among the blacks in the neighborhood of Columbia, S. C. The mortality among children is frightful, many having starved to death within the last three weeks.

—Wm. Gilmore Simms and Robert Bruno, Masonic commissioners from South Carolina, are on their way to the North to represent to the Masonic fraternity the prostrate condition of the lodges in their State.

—A national convention of tobaccoists is to be held in New-York on the 29th inst.

—In California the feeling in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in Mexico is increasing, and a secret order called the "Sons of Columbia" has been established to aid Juarez.

—The friends of Senator Wilson called at his residence in Natick, Mass., Oct. 28, the 25th anniversary of his wedding day, and presented his lady and himself with silver plate to the amount of \$5,000 and \$4,000 in cash.

—Great excitement exists in Danvers, Mass., consequent on the discovery by a number of families, of torpedoes in their coal bins. How they got there is a mystery.

—Hampton Roads is shortly to be the rendezvous of a large U. S. fleet.

—The corner-stone of a monument to the Western Pennsylvania soldiers, who fell during the war, was laid on the 1st inst., at Girard, Erie County, Pa.

—The Haytian Government has purchased the United States war steamer Galeata. Her armament is to consist of one 100 pounder and ten 30 pounders.

—The U. S. war steamer Saranac left Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Sept. 23, in search for the Shenandoah.

—Capt. S. Lee, formerly of the U. S. N., and brother to Gen. Lee, is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Maryland.

—The Fair for the Soldiers' Home in Philadelphia has proved a success so far. The receipts have exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

—Fifty-four additional regiments have just been ordered by the War Department to be mustered out of the service.

—For 95 successive years the Moravians have sent Missionary ships annually from Europe to Greenland and Labrador. The present is the ninth vessel in this service.

—Many Methodist clergymen in Georgia in consequence of their hostility to their Northern brethren, are endeavoring to effect a union with the Episcopalians.

—Gov. Fenton of New York has appointed December 7th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, November 9, 1865.

RESTORATION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Those who have followed the discussion of these questions will be able to see, by reference to the President's views published last week that there is a wide difference between the policy originally announced as his, and that now announced in this authorized exposition.

The original plan to which, it was said, the President was committed was simply unconditional restoration, the States having never been out of the Union; and being therefore entitled to all their original rights in it. The plan now enunciated in reconstruction upon such terms as the Nation, in the exercise of its plenary powers, may see fit to dictate.

For this great advance in the Presidential programme the country is indebted to the firm stand taken by the Radical Republicans against the policy of Restoration. The President has seen that public opinion will not tolerate the idea of the return of the Rebel States with all their original powers, and like a wise man he has advanced his position to correspond, in some degree with that of the prevailing sentiment of the nation.

The President, it is true, still maintains that the rebel States were never out of the Union; but he adds "that State Institutions are prostrated—laid out on the ground." "The power of those persons who made the attempt (at rebellion) has now been crushed, and now we (not they) want to reconstruct the State Governments, and have the power to do it." Here it will be seen that the President, while contending that the Southern States were never out of the Union, lays it down as an axiom that they have no political power whatever. A State without political power or rights is, practically, no State at all; and its powerlessness conceded, it matters little whether it is to be considered as in or out of the Union. A State without power might as well be out of the Union as in it.

The President, in this statement of his views, iterates and reiterates that the power to reconstruct these States is in our hands, and not in the hands of the rebels. "We want to reconstruct the State governments, and have the power to do it," he says; "We can check them at any stage and oblige them to correct their errors," and in another place he says, "we have the power to control the rebel States." This is a concession of all that the radical Republicans have claimed. The rebel States being prostrate, cannot be put upon their feet again, except by us, and it is in our power to make the platform on which they shall stand. They can have no political power in the future, except such as we choose to give them. This is the radical stand-point, and the President admits it, in all its length and breadth.

The possession, by the loyal States, of the power to dictate the terms of reconstruction being thus unquestioned, it becomes simply a question of expediency, not of right, how far and upon what questions their power shall be exercised. The President and the Radicals agree that the abolition of slavery and the repudiation of the rebel debt should be exacted of them; but while the radicals think that manhood suffrage should also be exacted, the President is unwilling to press it at this stage of the work. But this, we repeat, the President himself being judge, is simply a question of expediency, and not of right.

"It is better," the President says, "to let them reconstruct themselves, than to let them do it;" adding "for, if they go wrong the power is in our hands, we can check them at any stage, to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors." The "we," here, we take to mean the Government—Congress and the President; and with the broad declaration of the plenary power of the government to compel the Southern States to do what is right, in reconstructing themselves, there is no escape from the conclusion that the government can, if it chooses to exercise the power, compel them to concede Manhood Suffrage and the equality of all men before the law.

But, while thus conceding the correctness of the Radical ground, and the fullness of the power of the government to dictate the terms of reconstruction, the President goes on to say: "If I interfered with the vote in the rebel States to dictate that the negro shall vote, I might do the same thing by my own purpose in Pennsylvania." It does not follow: Pennsylvania did not rebel, nor has she ever lost her rights, as the rebel States have done. She does not lie prostrate, as he says they do. She does not need to be reconstructed, nor has she or the government any power over her. There is all the difference in the world between the two. The government can dictate terms to the rebel States, because they sacrificed all their rights in trying to get out of the Union, and it cannot do that to Pennsylvania, because she has never sacrificed any of her rights. The premises, therefore, being unsound, the conclusion is equally so.

We do not, however, intend to argue the question, now. Our principal object is to note clearly that the Presidential reconstruction scheme of to-day is not the restoration scheme of a few weeks ago, but is a concession and an assertion of the entire power over the reconstructing States which the radicals have claimed.

The President's fear that the concession of manhood suffrage would breed a war of races is a groundless one. We have no doubt it entertains it honestly and seriously, but it is nevertheless groundless. The withholding of suffrage from a majority of the citizens of the South, is much more likely to breed a war of races than the concession of it. There is never any danger in doing right, although many good men have allowed themselves to be frightened at the consequences of doing a righteous and just thing.

THE PRESIDENT'S ULTIMATUM TO GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 3, 1865.

The National Republican has the following:

—WASHINGTON, G., Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1865. The following highly important dispatch from the President of the United States has been received here by Gov. Johnson:

—EXECUTIVE MESSIOS, (WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28, 1865.)

—To JAMES JOHNSON, Provisional Governor, Mississippi, Ga.

Your dispatch has been received. The people of Georgia should not hesitate in repudiating every single dollar of debt created for the purpose of aiding the rebellion against the Government of the United States. It will not do to levy and collect taxes from a State and people that are loyal and in the Union, to pay a debt that was created to aid in taking them out and subverting the Constitution of the United States.

I do not believe the great mass of the people of the State of Georgia, who left undisturbed until we were successful in the payment of a debt which was the main cause of bringing on their past and present suffering, the result of the Rebellion.

Those who invested their capital in the creation of this debt must meet their fate and take it as one of the inevitable results of the Rebellion, though it may seem hard to them. It should at once be made known at home and abroad that no debt contracted for the purpose of dissolving the Union can, or ever will be paid by taxes levied on the people for such purpose. ASHBEY JOHNSON, President of the United States.

GOLD IN GREENE COUNTY.

Considerable excitement has lately been created in Greene County by the development of gold deposit in a shaft sunk for the purpose of searching for oil. The discovery was made on lands leased by the Amber Oil Company. This company is boring for oil on the farm belonging to the estate of David Keener, deceased, in Dunkard township, and at the depth of 675 feet struck a stratum of very hard substance which proves to be from two and a half to three feet thick. As soon as they drilled through this hard vein, the well was rammed to the bottom and upon sand pumping, fragments of ore were brought to the surface resembling gold bearing quartz. A lump the size of a lull hickory nut was immediately forwarded to Mr. James McGinley, at Philadelphia, President of the Company, who had it analyzed. It was found to contain gold over twenty carats fine. The value of \$2 35 was returned to Mr. Long, as the product of the shaft. The ore, besides several small quantities which were reserved as specimens. A committee was appointed to visit the well and collect all the necessary information and report thereon. This discovery has created much excitement, and very wild speculations are afloat respecting it. We presume a scientific investigation will be made preparatory to shafting for the precious metal. If these are facts, it is an important feature in the mineral production of Greene county.

New York Republican by 20,000!

NEWJERSEY REDEEMED!

By TELBOROUGH.]

The New York Tribune of Wednesday morning, says that the Republicans have carried that State by 20,000 majority.

—New York City, Speaker's majority was about 23,000.

New Jersey has been gloriously redeemed, the Republican majority being about 4,000.

PERSONAL.

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—Major-Gen. Hartman, Auditor-General elect, has returned to his command in Kentucky, and is now on duty at Louisville.

—Belleville papers notice the death of Hon. Wm. Harris, formerly State Senator, aged about 67—supposed to have been the first person born there after the settlement of the town.

—We have also to record the death of the eminent Joseph E. Worcester, LL. D., at Cambridge, Mass., aged eighty-two. As the author of the great dictionary that bears his name, and as a laborious bibliographer, he occupies a conspicuous place in the history of modern literature.

—J. Barclay Harding, publisher of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph newspaper, and recently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, to succeed his father, Joseph Harding, died suddenly on Sunday of congestion of the brain.

—Mr. H. B. Grove, photographer, late of Calhoun, was murdered on Monday afternoon, in his establishment at Baltimore.

—Martha Grider, of Pittsburg, the female poisoner, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

—Gen. Averill is at present located on Oil Creek, and is the proprietor of some half dozen teams, which are hauling oil from Pithole to Miller's Station.

—Mr. Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, having almost entirely recovered, is now performing his duties at the State Department.

—Col. J. H. Taggart, was appointed, on Monday, collector of Internal Revenue, in place of J. Barclay Harding, deceased, and Edward G. W. B. was appointed assessor for the First district, in place of Washington Heath, removed.

—Dr. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., was recently elected to the Presidency of Washington and Jefferson College, located respectively in Canonsburg and Washington, in this State.

—Captain Hawthorn, who was a passenger on the steamship Republic Captain Young, which left for New Orleans on the 18th ult., and was driven ashore on the Georgia coast during the recent tempestuous weather on the 25th and sunk, gives a brief but very interesting statement of the calamity. The Republic had on board altogether seventy-four persons, of whom thirty were passengers. Of these all but two, who remained on the wreck, were distributed among four boats and a raft which put off from the sinking vessel. Of these thirty-five persons, containing together fifty-three persons, are reported as having safely reached shore, though, from the somewhat obscure telegrams in reference to the matter, it is impossible to decide positively whether more than two boats, with forty persons, have been heard from. Captain Hawthorn was in command of one of the boats, carrying twenty-three of the unfortunate, and arrived at Port Royal, S. C., after being tossed on the waves for two days and nights, on the 24th ult.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LOG CABIN.—A very interesting relic is now exhibiting on Boston Common. It is the log cabin built in Macon county, Ill., in the year 1830, and in which the late President resided for two years. Mr. Lincoln and his friend John Hanks constructed this rude habitation thirty-five years ago by their joint labor.—It was removed from its original site by Mr. Hanks, who we may add, went with Mr. Lincoln on his somewhat celebrated flatboat excursion to New Orleans. The log cabin is now attracting considerable attention in Boston. It was for a time on exhibition in New York in an establishment having the reputation of containing so many humbugs in the shape of woolley horses, and so forth, that the people did not credit its genuineness, and therefore did not go to see it. Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, sent the cabin now on exhibition in the identical one built by Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Lincoln and John Hanks.

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A. S. GODSALK, A. B., Principal.

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Common English languages, \$4 00

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The trustees take pleasure in announcing that they have secured an experienced and accomplished teacher to take charge of the Academy. No pains will be spared to make the school second to none in the county.

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SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

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"The best of its class in America."—Boston Herald.

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WARRANTY CROCKERY STORE!

CAMPBELL & ACKLEY.

Have now on hand, and are selling at low prices, a large stock of

WHITE AND BANDED CHINA,

In plain white, figured white, &c.

White Granite Ware in Dinner Tea, Tote-a-tete, Sets, &c. Also by the dozen, elegant pieces, Common Ware, Rockingham, Yellow, and Stone Ware, &c.