

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, February 1, 1866.

Capt. Henry A. Stoltz, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, was brutally murdered near Springfield, Ill., on the 10th inst. He was stabbed in seven places and received five wounds from balls, two of which passed through his body.

The new United States Telegraph line west of Chicago, on the Pacific route, is a perfect success. Offices are now opened at Clinton, Cedar Rapids and Booneville, Iowa.

California has again been visited with heavy rains and extensive freshets. Sacramento, perhaps the most exposed town in the State, has been saved, by energetic efforts and its substantial dykes, from serious damage.

The Legislature of Kentucky has decided to postpone for the present the election of United States Senator. The House has passed a resolution rejecting the Constitutional Amendment.

In Illinois the farmers forty miles from Chicago find it economy to cart their grain with oxen to that city, instead of sending it by rail.

The Nor-Western says the Hudson Bay Company recently forwarded to St. Paul six thousand mink skins, contained in twelve ordinary boxes.

General Sickles, commanding Department of South Carolina, has prescribed regulations for the government of all concerned in his department. He directs that all laws shall be applicable alike to all the inhabitants; no person shall be held incompetent to sue, make complaint or testify, because of color or caste.

Ferry, Knight, Crab and Lisough, the four murderers of Mr. Hoffman, were hung Friday at Nashville. They were all under twenty years of age.

A resolution has been adopted by the Louisiana House, appointing a special committee to prepare amendments to the constitution of 1854, and to call a convention.

Two respectfully-dressed women were arrested at the White House, Washington, for cutting pieces from the curtains in the East room at sonnets.

Hon. Alexander Cummings, Governor of Colorado Territory, has written a letter to Hon. Charles Sumner in favor of negro suffrage.

The Louisville (Kentucky) city councils have passed a resolution offering the State \$300,000 for the erection of public buildings if the capitol is removed to that city.

General Crawford is not in Washington, but is confined at Fort Jackson, by order of General Sheridan.

Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, appeals to the citizens of Boston for cast-off clothing for the benefit of the poor, whose wants are more pressing this season than for several years past.

Colonel George A. Woodward has been temporarily assigned to the command of the district of Ohio.

Commissioner Rollins has decided that inland and domestic bills of lading are not subject to stamp duties as such.

On Thursday the Tennessee Senate concurred in the House amendment to the negro suffrage bill.

A large portion of the town of Parma, Michigan, was burnt on Thursday. Loss, \$40,000—insurance, \$18,000.

A branch railroad is in contemplation from Inka, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, to Eastport, on the Tennessee river.

Small-pox prevails among the negroes in the interior of Louisiana.

The wheat crop in Wisconsin is endangered by the absence of snow this winter.

The Congressional meeting-house in Williamson, Mass., built in 1798 and thoroughly refitted in 1861, in which the Williams College commencements have been held for seventy years, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday week. Loss \$20,000; insured for \$2,000. The fire caught from an overheated stove-pipe.

The report that the steamer Continental, bound for Oregon with female emigrants, under the charge of Mr. A. S. Mercier, had put into Fortress Monroe, is incorrect.

One hundred citizens of Springfield, Ill., have formed a Vigilance Committee for the purpose of ridding the city of the gamblers, thieves and murderers that infest it.

"Betty," a colored woman and a relic of Pennsylvania slavery, died on the 15th inst., at Abbotstown, Adams county. She was upwards of 83 years old.

Three boys, at New-Haven, Conn., under 12 years of age, have been detected in quite extensive mail robberies and forgeries. One of the boys had in his pocket when arrested a check for \$3,300. They are said to be the sons of respectable and worthy parents.

About one thousand tons of shot and lead thrown into the forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River, (below Wilmington,) by the navy during the bombardment under Admiral Porter, have been collected, and will be sold at auction, Feb. 15, for the benefit of the government.

Sacramento is in danger of another flood. The water in the river is twenty-three feet above low water mark; but the levee still holds out. The low lands of the surrounding country are flooded, and families have been driven from their homes by the advancing waters.

E. J. Carpenter, editor of the Bloomington (Ill.) paper, left home on the 14th to visit a sick brother at Lyons, Wayne county. On reaching Buffalo, he was seized with insanity, and was picked up in the street and sent to the lunatic asylum, where he died in a few days. Meanwhile his brother also died.

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Bradford County, will meet in Mass Convention, in the Court House, in Towanda, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6th, 1866, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, May 7, 1866. G. D. MOSTY, Chairman, C. C. Com.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.—A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday the 7th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The order of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee, JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attess: GEO. W. HAMBLESLEY, Secretaries. A. W. BENEDICT.

MATTER FOR CONGRATULATION.

The action of the House of Representatives, in passing the Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia furnishes matter for congratulation in two particulars.

1. The bill is clearly right in itself. To pretend to give the blacks liberty, and yet deny them the ballot, is simply to render the boon comparatively valueless, because of little effect. It is impossible for the blacks to maintain their rights unless they have the ballot in their hands. The ballot will not so much enable them to govern others, as it will arm them with a potent instrument for self protection.

All through the war the blacks of the District evinced a loyalty far superior to that manifested by their white neighbors. None of them sought service in the Confederate armies, while at least a score of them entered the Union army for each individual among the white inhabitants of the District.

If the Conservatives insist on qualified suffrage; that is suffrage based on a given degree of education of property, and this, not for one race, but for all races; let them bring forward their scheme. It may have points that will commend it to acceptance.

2. A distinct assertion by Congress, in this form, of its function, as the law-making power of the nation, was greatly needed. It had become so common, in conservative circles, to speak of Congress, not in distinct terms, but by implication, as a surplussage in the government, so far especially, as related to the work of reconstruction, that a marked and sharp exercise of its authority was demanded. The country rejoice that Congress has not consented to sink into the insignificant position of a facile registrar of pre-arranged decrees.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The bill to enlarge the power of the Freedman's Bureau, which passed the Senate by the decisive vote of 37 yeas to 10 nays, is in substance as follows:

Sec. 1. Original act to continue in force; President to establish 12 or less districts, with an Assistant-Commissioner for each, to be appointed, or, in his discretion, detailed from the army.

Sec. 2. The Commissioner to assign sub-districts, with one agent to each. Assistant Commissioners may have six clerks, agents of sub-districts two; military jurisdiction to extend over all employees of the Bureau.

Sec. 3. Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, fuel, &c., for refugees and freedmen, as he deems needful.

Sec. 4. President may reserve for freedmen and refugees 3,000,000 acres of unoccupied land in Florida, Mississippi, and Arkansas, which the Commissioner of the Bureau shall allot in 40-acre parcels; rent thereon to be based on a valuation of the land, and occupants may purchase at assessed value.

Sec. 5. Titles of Sea Islands, &c., under Sherman's act, confirmed for three years.

Sec. 6. Commissioner shall purchase lands require for support of dependent freedmen and refugees, and build asylums and schools; Congress to provide appropriations for the same, and the lands not to be sold less than cost.

Sec. 7. Where rights of labor, of contract, of inheritance, of property, the equal benefit of laws, security of person, &c., are denied to freedmen, the President shall extend military jurisdiction and jurisdiction for their protection.

Sec. 8. Whoever subjects any freedman to Slavery or involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime, or discriminates between white and black in penalties, shall be punished by fine of \$1,000 and one year's imprisonment. Officers of the Bureau to have jurisdiction of all such complaints, so long as and wherever such discrimination on account of color continues, and wherever State and United States Courts are not in full and peaceful operation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1866. The bill concerning upon the negroes of the District of Columbia and the right of suffrage upon equal terms with the whites, passed the House of Representatives on the 18th instant, as originally introduced by Judge Kelly of Pa. Yeas, 116; Nays, 54, and is now pending in the Senate. From present indications there seems to be a disposition to modify the bill in the Senate, and there may yet be a slight disagreement between the two Houses, but there is no doubt of the ultimate success of the main features of the bill, and if necessary by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the Joint Select Committee on Reconstruction, introduced on the 22d instant, the following "Joint Resolution, proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, viz: "ARTICLE. No State shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each, excluding Indians not taxed: Provided, That whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation."

This resolution, by special order has been under discussion in the House yesterday and to-day. The object aimed at is to deprive the Northern States of a representation based upon disfranchised negroes, and thereby induce them to agree to negro suffrage. There is much division of sentiment among the Republicans of the House upon this measure. Many fear it will not be effective for this purpose if passed, and the Democrats are of course, a unit against it. After two days discussion, there seems to be little prospect of an agreement in favor of this proposition, by a majority, and the House have adjourned this evening inasmuch as a "tangle" was yesterday.

The policy of granting the Secretary of the Treasury power to issue an additional circulation for the National Banks, is favored by prominent members of Congress, and no doubt it will be done during the present session.

The early date fixed by the Central Committee of Penna., for holding the Republican State Nominating Convention, is attracting much attention to the contest for the nomination for Governor. Here, Gen. James K. Moorehead of the Pittsburg District, is looked upon as the coming man for that nomination. Right upon all questions of national politics, and an earnest and zealous advocate of his convictions, he enjoys the fullest confidence of his party. While the country was menaced by a rebel foe, he remained most of the time in Washington, and by his unremitting labor, and the homely contribution of his money, aided in every way in his power, to strengthen our arms in the field, and alleviate the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers, and for this, I have heard from the lips of many a Penna. soldier the strongest expressions of gratitude for his attention in time of need. Possessing eminent executive ability, and a character for strict integrity, and having a thorough knowledge of the financial and business interests of his State, tested by the light of personal success, General Moorehead combines every qualification requisite to make him an acceptable and popular Governor. His own County, Allegheny, one of the richest in Penna., in her municipal resources has already spoken in his favor.

A delegation of eminent Pennsylvania Republicans held a cordial interview with President Johnson upon the subject of reconstruction, last evening, and came away deeply impressed with the political, as well as moral integrity of the President. Assurances of the kindest nature were given in relation to political affairs passed between them, and the President impressed them with the belief, that there would be no serious disagreement between himself and the Republican party in reference to the policy of reconstruction.

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THE RAILROAD SQUABBLE.

The preliminary symptoms of an interesting railroad conflict have lately caused so much discussion in public and private circles, that we have not space to do more than mention the subject, especially as it involves interests of unusual magnitude, and must for months to come eclipse even the reconstruction issue in this section of country. The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, by the purchase of some railroad charters and by leases and treaties with other railway companies, has required the right to open a line of road through the whole extent of this State from the Delaware river to Ohio. Against the completion of this great "bulwark" has been raised, and the courts and legislatures are called upon to arbitrate. On the one hand it is contended that the State Government is interested in preventing the consummation of the project, as the Commonwealth holds ten millions of dollars of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, issued in payment for the canals, &c; and that Philadelphia is interested, as she owns five millions of dollars of the stock of the company. On the other hand it is urged that it is detrimental to the interests of the State to allow one gigantic corporation to override all others in the Commonwealth, and prevent the construction of works which would develop the resources of regions now neglected; and that Philadelphia will be benefited by the new line under the treaty made between the Atlantic and Great Western and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Companies, the freight arrangements being much more favorable to her than those now in force on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. DIXON reported the bill relative to the sale of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes on credit, with an amendment limiting its application to the 30th of June, 1868. A bill was introduced by Mr. MORGAN, in addition to several acts for establishing the monetary and permanent seal of government of the United States. An analysis of its provisions will be found in our Congressional report. It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Several petitions were then presented and appropriately referred, when Mr. WINSLOW called up the Senate bill to restrict the expense of collecting soldiers' claims, making it a penal offence to charge more than \$10 for the collection of a soldier's claim for back pay or for bonuses. Mr. SALSBUARY made the objection that Congress had no right to regulate the compensation between clients and attorneys. Mr. WINSLOW replied that the fees for collecting pensions were regulated by law, and why not the fees for collecting bonuses? Pending the consideration of the bill the morning hour expired, and the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and discussed. Mr. DAVIS spoke against it. After some time spent in debate, Mr. SALSBUARY demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and they were ordered, with this result: Yeas, 37; Nays, 10. So the bill was passed. An amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS was decided out of order. A full analysis of the bill will be found in our Congressional report. Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the bill to protect all persons in the enjoyment of their civil rights. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted to print twenty-five thousand copies of the reports of Gen. GRANT and SCHURE, for the use of the House. A resolution was adopted requesting information from the Commissioner of Agriculture in regard to the excessive profits of that bureau. The Committee on the District of Columbia were instructed to report a bill to prevent private persons from voting in the District

County Finances.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BRADFORD COUNTY, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1865, inclusive.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, Balance forward, Total Receipts, Total Expenditures, Balance on hand, Total.

RECAPITULATION OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BRADFORD COUNTY FOR 1864 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Table comparing 1864 and 1865 receipts and expenditures across various categories like Taxes, Fees, and Salaries.

SPECIAL COUNTY TAX 1865.

Table listing special county taxes for 1865 across various townships and amounts.

STATE AND COUNTY TAX IN FULL FOR 1865.

Large table listing state and county taxes in full for 1865 for numerous townships and individuals, including names and amounts.

RECAPITULATION OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BRADFORD COUNTY FOR 1865.

Summary table for 1865 receipts and expenditures, similar to the one at the top of the page.

BRADFORD COUNTY, SS.

Whereas the undersigned, commissioners of said county do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January to the 31st day of December (inclusive) A. D. 1865.

Witness my hand and seal of said county this 28th day of January, 1866.

E. B. COLEBAUGH, Clerk.

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