

NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

CHRISTIAN BERGER, the murderer of Miss WATT, at Germantown, and who was sentenced to be hung on the 27th of April, was found dead in his cell on Thursday morning. It is said that his death was the result of natural causes.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, April 5, 1866. ANOTHER VETO. The loyal people of the country are shocked by another veto message from President Johnson. The propriety of vesting the Executive of the nation with the veto power has always been questioned by many of our soundest statesmen, and those of our Presidents who best understood their duty, have been the most careful in exercising this power, believing that it should never be called into requisition, except in extreme cases, and then only when doubtful measures are adopted by doubtful majorities for doubtful expedients.

Further, the author of this veto message is much exercised because the Civil Rights bill attempts to make the black-man, the soldier and all, the equal before the law, of the white man, the muscle-eater of Ireland included, and assumes, that because the federal government passes a law to interfere with the State laws which discriminate against the black man, it may make laws to interfere with another, or all the civil regulations of the States. This is a far-fetched inference, and the argument drawn therefrom, is unfair. Now, what are the facts of the case? By the Proclamation of the President, and by the Amended Constitution, the slaves were made free men, and the government positively promised to protect them in their freedom. It is, therefore, bound to secure to secure to these freedmen their liberty. But, if the federal government cannot pass a law interfering with the State laws which enslave them, her promised protection is of no avail. It is known to the President, that in the States where slavery obtained, laws have been passed virtually re-enslaving the blacks, and by what authority is this to be prevented, if the federal government cannot interfere? He asserts by inference, that if Congress passes a law interfering with State laws which discriminate between the races, it may pass a law to interfere with other State laws, and therefore, Congress can do no such thing. Querer logic for a President to chop out by whose act the right of habeas corpus is suspended in these very States where the freedom of the blacks is interfered with, because of the lawless character of the people. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is the most sacred of the freedmen's rights, and it can only be suspended in time of rebellion or invasion. None of these conditions exist, yet it is suspended, and by the President's authority. Then according to his own logic, he can suspend all other State laws, and his act suspending the habeas corpus is therefore illegal. Yet, we believe the suspension of this writ in the more treacherous rebel districts is really called for, but his particular arguments against the Civil Rights bill, stultifies his act in the premises. Besides, it ignores the whole power of the general Government over the States, the worst State's rights doctrine that was ever preached.

It is well known by the Georgia authorities that the Freedmen's Bureau takes cognizance of cases in which freedmen are concerned, notwithstanding which an attempt was made in Macon, a day or two since, openly to resist the Bureau authority. Judge Burnett ordered two freedmen thrown into jail upon the same charge. Capt. Lock, representing the military, ordered them brought out, that the case might be investigated. The keeper of the prison obstinately refused to obey the summons and would not give up the freedmen until a file of soldiers was sent to release them, if necessary, by force. Judge Burnett was informed that no case in which freedmen were concerned would be finally adjusted without investigation by the military authorities.

Very recent advices from Florida represent an excellent state of feeling prevailing there between freedmen and employers, and several papers in that State, as well as private letters from two leading members of the Legislature, all declare prejudices against free labor are rapidly passing away. Members of the Legislature give it as their belief that negroes will certainly work, and say all right-thinking men are coming to same conclusion.

A disastrous tornado passed over a portion of Montgomery County, Ind., on Tuesday night of last week. The wife of Mr. Henry A. Foster, who resides near Parkersburg, two of his children (the third sleeping), and Miss James, daughter of Matthew Myers, visiting at Mr. Foster's, were instantly killed. The residence of William Myers, one mile west of Ladoga, was unroofed, his barn badly injured, and about 160 acres of fine timber totally destroyed. The brick house of William Frame, north of Ladoga, was badly injured and his barn totally destroyed. His loss is reported at some \$4,000. M. B. Anderson also sustained considerable loss in the way of timber and outbuildings. Further east the dwelling of Mr. Zach Pettley was destroyed.

The GREAT RAILROAD CASE.—Justice John M. Read, on the 29th of February, made a decision in the matter popularly known as the suit brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. The points of decision are: 1. That the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company is null and void. 2. That the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has no authority to contract to build the railroad specified in that contract; nor has the Western Central. Decrees were ordered to be drawn accordingly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 29, 1866. The breach between the President and the dominant party in Congress is continually widening. His veto of the civil rights bill, which upon its passage received almost the entire Republican vote of both houses, has given new cause of alarm to the friends of the Union, and has caused a fresh inspiration of hope to its enemies at all places throughout the entire country. It is to be expected that the democratic party who supported McClellan for the presidency upon the Chicago platform, which declared the war a failure, will now as they see that the country is about to be robbed of all the moral results of the triumph of the Union arms by the treachery of an accidental President, rejoice over the prospect, and become clamorous Johnson men, notwithstanding their violent abuse of him while he manfully sustained the Union cause as Governor of Tennessee. This course is consistent with the action of the party ever since the war began. It is not surprising either that every ex-governor, chief, and every rebel of lesser note should be found now singing praises to Andrew Johnson. Opposition to the friends of the half million dead who gave their lives that the country might live; to the millions of loyal Union soldiers who have survived the shock of the rebellion and returned to their homes, thousands of them maimed for life; to the entire loyal masses who stood around President Lincoln during his entire administration, and aided in carrying the country safely through the storm of war; now the bond of union by which every phase of hatred against what they please to designate "radicalism," is to be united in favor of President Johnson.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The election which took place in Connecticut, on Monday last, resulted in the success of Gen. HAWLEY, the Republican candidate for Governor, by a majority of about 1000, and the election of a Legislature strongly Republican in both branches. The glorious result is achieved after a most spirited contest, and in spite of the most adverse circumstances. Gen. H. was what is known as a "Radical," sympathizing with the people and Congress against the usurpations of the President, and the power and patronage of the National Administration has, to say the least, been unfriendly to his success. In the cities where this influence is most powerful, it has been unmistakably exerted against the Republican candidate, but the rural districts have nobly stood by their principles. The New York Times, edited by RAYMOND, has been engaged in a guerilla warfare upon Hawley, occasionally sending a poisoned shaft, or occasionally doing worse, by saying a word of faint praise.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation announcing the final closing of the war, the complete achievement of the objects for which the war was begun, the full recognition by the Executive of the Southern States as part of the Union, the termination of military jurisdiction in all but one State of the South, Texas, and the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus. The effect of this Proclamation will be the withdrawal of our armies from Southern territory, and the recognition, by the President, at least of South Carolina, as a State on the same footing with Pennsylvania.

A NOTORIOUS HUNTER.

The story of Sterling King, who is in prison at Louisville, that he was the man who killed President Lincoln and attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is a curious instance of the thirst for notoriety which afflicts certain weak minds. It was clearly shown on the trial, at Washington, by Laura Keane and others, that the assassin was Booth, they knew him well, and could not be mistaken. It was also shown that the person who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, was not Booth, or any one who resembled him. Taking it for granted that this King resembles Booth, which is not even avowed by the Western papers, and allowing that Miss Keane might have been mistaken, it is certain from the time at which each assassination took place, that the same person could not have perpetrated both. If King was the man who attacked Mr. Seward, he was not the person who killed Mr. Lincoln. In addition we have the fact that on the trial, at Washington the counsel of Payne admitted that he was the man who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, and the defence was that he thought the murder would be justifiable. It is suggested that King made these "confessions" in the hope of escaping from civil custody, in which he now is, upon the charge of stealing horses and vehicles, in expectation that he will be turned over to the military authorities, hoping either to escape from the latter or to be discharged upon his assassination story being proven false. But the idea that he could gain a release in that manner is so unreasonable, that unless we accept the theory that he is insane, the only hypothesis must be that he expected in some manner to make himself notorious as the perpetrator of the infamous crime.

A SON OF SHERIFF J. T. BARNES OF WAYNE COUNTY, PA., CAME TO HIS DEATH BY POISON ON THURSDAY LAST WEEK.

The lad, who was 6 years of age, is supposed to have mistaken a medicine, one of the principal ingredients of which was laudanum, for some harmless drink, and to have partaken freely. The fatal error was not discovered by his parents until he was found dead.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 29, 1866. SENATE.—Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Sumner announced the death of Senator Foot, and moved an adjournment, which was carried. HOUSE.—The bill providing for the settlement of the accounts of public officers, and the resolution in regard to trade with Canada, were passed, as was the bill to amend the internal-revenue act. A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report upon the propriety of providing by law that no new members shall participate in any business of the house until he shall take the oath of office. The bankrupt law was taken up and rejected—years 59, days 73. It will be reconsidered. The Committee on Public Lands were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the operations of the laws regulating the sale of United States coal lands to the sale of the iron lands of the Government. The bill to subject Indian lands in Kansas to the laws of the State was debated and then tabled. Consent was asked to introduce an amendment to the Constitution declaring the power of Congress to lay an export tax on cotton, but objection was made. Adjourned.

New Advertisements.

1863—Haxton Clarence, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Kelley J. B., 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Kellough Moses H. C. S. 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Campbell G. W., 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Hudson & Park, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—William Augustus, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Camp Henry, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Camp Levi, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Canon J. L., 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Brooks Solomon, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Brigham Charles, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Pay Judas, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Hunt B. A., 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Powell John, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Ricky David, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Baker S. S., 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Griffin John, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Wheeler Henry, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Clymer Thomas B., 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Marshall James, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Harwell W. B., 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Hathaway & Griffin, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Laughlin E. F., 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Clymer Thomas B., 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Churchillerville, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Carrillo, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Gustin James, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Hathaway & Griffin, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Marshall James, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Preston Ebenezer, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Hester & Thomas, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Welder Ira, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Boyer James, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Baker Charles, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Bishop Andrew, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Craw Edward, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Chapman E. G., 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Yetter Gabriel, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Bennett Charles, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Craw John, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Dodge Wallace, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Johnson Charles, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Shoemaker Ira, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Hathaway & Griffin, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Crandall Edward, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Overton Nelson, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Adkins F. B., 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Shaffer Jacob, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Barnes Davatha, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Dickerson Perry, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Jackson Elias, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Lewis Abram, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—McKernan Thomas, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Hathaway & Griffin, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Shoemaker Mary A., 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Hathaway & Griffin, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2
1863—Hathaway & Griffin, 32 1/2 1/2 1/2

FOR SALE.

35 1/2 ACRES CHOICE PINE TIMBER LAND. 1 mile from Towanda. LAND UNSURPASSED FOR FARMING PURPOSES. Pine timber estimated at 2,500,000 feet. Hardwood, 2,000,000, including maple and other valuable species. For particulars inquire of J. N. SALTSMAN, April 4, 1866.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

D. W. HUGHES. Inform the public that he has removed his Photographic Gallery to Montgomery's lot, east side of Main St., between the old and new bridges, where he is prepared to take Photographic Likenesses in the highest style of art. Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, and Ferrotypes, as well as in a superior manner. A good assortment of Photograph Albums, of all styles kept constantly on hand. Also Photographic distinguished public men, military and civil, in a manner, he is prepared to take Likenesses in the most all who may call. Towanda, April 3, 1866.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT TOWANDA, PA., FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31, 1866.

Shannon A. L. Towanda, Pa. (Post)
Cramer J. F. Schuylkill County
London James Schuylkill County
Dunbar D. Schuylkill County
Hart Jared Schuylkill County
Frederic S. Schuylkill County
Shoemaker Alice Schuylkill County
Persons calling for any of the above letters, please say "Advertised" and give the date of their return. March 31, 1866.

SPECIAL TO THOSE CONCERNED.

Having changed my business, I am now selling all matters that are due me, either by judgment or otherwise, those concerned will please pay up without further notice. L. WOODRUFF, Rome, April 2, 1866.

THE BUSINESS WILL HEREAFTER BE CONTINUED UNDER THE FIRM OF MOODY & CO.

Who are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of NEW GOODS.

GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.

Which has been purchased since the LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

Consisting of everything that is kept in a first class Store. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

HATS AND CAPS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CROCKERY, STONEWARE.

WOODEN AND WILLow WARE.

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS.

PAINTS, OILS, OYE STUFF.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. LEATHER.

FLOUR, WARE, FISH FARMING TOOLS.

TIN WARE, SASH, GLASS, HARDWARE.

CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, CLOCKS, &c.

AC, AC.

MOODY & CO.

Rome, April 2, 1866.—3m.

A THENS EXCHANGE.

This large well known and favorite hotel, has been opened for the accommodation of the traveling public. It has been re-furnished and refitted with every comfort for the comfort of guests. The table and bar are supplied with the best market liquors, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to all who patronize the house. A few desirable rooms, with a view to the city, are for sale. G. S. SMITH, Proprietor. Athens, Pa., March 29, 1866.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT situated on Main St. in the south end of the borough of Towanda. Terms made known by calling on the subscriber. G. H. PRATT, Towanda, March 29, 1866.