

root in my mind that I could not lightly discard it, the officer laughed it to scorn.

Yet even at this distance of time, when I read and hear strange stories of second-sight, of prophetic dreams, and warning visions, a doubt crosses my mind, and I ask myself whether my adventure with the two sisters of Cologne was not, perhaps, of the nature of these? But you now know as much as I do, and I leave you to decide the point for yourself.

#### News from All Nations.

—It is estimated that there has been eight million feet of lumber shipped from Lisle, Broome Co. N. Y., during the past year, the largest portion of which was the production of the Centre Lisle Mills.

—The store of Harris & Erlich, in Corning, was burglariously entered Friday night last, and robbed of silks and other goods to the amount of \$400.

—A gang of horse thieves are operating in Washington County Pa. They palm themselves off as wool buyers, and have succeeded admirably in pulling the wool over the eyes of the unsuspecting farmers.

—Gov. Geary's pardon of Jonathan Hieber, convicted in Berks county because he refused to take a deserter's vote, meets with the approval of the Republican press of the State.

—The Fenian prisoners whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, arrived at Kingston, C. W. in irons. On their arrival at the Penitentiary their heads were closely shaved and their whiskers cut. Lynch objected to sacrificing his moustache and imperial, but the Warden succeeded in persuading him to do so.

—Ten convicts in the State Penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., escaped on Wednesday last in the day time, a set of tools having been smuggled in to them, with which, the Chicago Times says, they fled the bars on the inside of the Warden's house, the place least suspected and most exposed to view.

—Mollie Trussell, who was sentenced to imprisonment for one year for the murder of George Trussell, at Chicago, was pardoned by Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, on Thursday last, after remaining one month in the penitentiary.

—A dispatch received by the United States Express Company states that there is no truth in the statements from Jewett City about difficulties with Indians on the Snaky Hill route.

—Edward H. Wayland, the Erie Railroad clerk who is alleged to have absconded from Jersey City with \$15,000, was arrested at Richmond, Va.

—The blooded "war horse" used by Braxton Bragg during the war, is offered for sale at Montgomery, Ala. It was presented to him by citizens of Louisville.

—It is reported that William Jones, in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, along the Northern Central Railroad, about seven miles below Sunbury.

—The outrages committed upon Freedmen, in Texas, according to official testimony, have been of the most brutal and outrageous description.

—The ice in the Potomac is breaking up. Several sections of the Long Bridge and the Railroad Bridge at Washington, have been carried away.

—The reported murders by the Cheyenne Indians are authoritatively contradicted.

Ross Wynan, of Baltimore, has received the contract to build railroad cars and locomotives for the Russian government.

The Kenton Woolen Mills, at Covington, Kentucky, the most extensive of the kind in the west, were burned Wednesday. Loss \$225,000.

—A proposition asking Congress to extend the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada over the territory of Utah has been introduced into the Nevada Legislature.

—The cable dispatch states that fresh complications are arising in the East. The people of Serbia are flying to arms against the Ottoman rule, and at Constantinople the peace party is increasing in numbers and influence. The Viceroy of Egypt is reported to have sent agents to the leading Powers of Europe to ascertain whether they will favor his complete independence of the sovereignty of the Sublime Porte.

—Jacob F. Haddop was executed at Norristown, for the murder of Julius Wochle, in November, 1865, in Montgomery county. He made a speech in German, and declared that he was innocent.

—The Working Men's Convention at Albany discussed the adoption of the platform of the Baltimore Labor Congress and referred it.

—A terrible hurricane swept along the Onondaga river, in Arkansas, on the 1st inst., and destroyed life and property.

—The Legislature of Arkansas have voted for a State Constitutional Convention.

—S. G. Woolfolk, of Kentucky, traveling in Tennessee, was robbed by high-waymen near Memphis, and left in the high with both legs broken. He was known to have about \$1,000 with him before the robbery.

—Some desperadoes at Memphis boarded the steamer *Clifton*, while at her dock, and administered chloroform to several of the passengers, and robbed them of their valuables.

—A terrible fire occurred in Wells-ville, Allegheny Co. N. Y., on Friday morning last, by which half of the village was destroyed and a loss entailed of \$115,000. Among the losses is the Free Press office totally destroyed without a cent of insurance.

—On Tuesday last between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., a man went into the office of L. W. Jerome, No. 42-Exchange Place, New York, took from a shelf \$100,000 worth of United States five-twenty's, and walked off with them.

—The Stewart divorce case is before the Chicago Circuit again, on a motion for a new trial, it being claimed that erroneous instructions were given to the jury; that inadmissible evidence was received and that the verdict was contrary to the testimony.

—A fire in Mobile on Saturday night destroyed several stores, entailing loss to the amount of \$100,000. On Saturday morning the town of Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, was burnt. Several families were rendered homeless.

—Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has arrived in this country from Europe.

## Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1867.

### THE FINANCES.

Mr. MORRILL of the Lower House of Congress, made an elaborate, and a very able speech on the national finances on the 24th ult. Mr. M. favors resumption, but thinks the Secretary of the Treasury, who fixes the time for resumption within two years, has named too early a period. This is the truth, and for our part, we cannot see how any sane man can figure out a resumption of specie payments on the part of the Government and the banks, within two years, without an overwhelming prostration of the one, and an almost total ruin of the other. When the war terminated we supposed resumption could be reached in five years, and we have seen nothing since to change this opinion. A large share of the Government notes can be withdrawn in that time, and a judicious tariff will arrest foreign importations, and meantime, our present foreign debt can be adjusted. We agree with Mr. MORRILL that moderate contractions should begin now, and that if begun now, we will be no more than ready for resumption in three years.

In this speech Mr. M. has given a great many interesting facts; but we question whether the following statements, in regard to the cheap production of fabrics in England, do not tell more against, than in favor of his idea, that we require no more circulating medium in the United States, than is employed in a healthy condition of finances in England:

Six years ago a woolen mill that would have cost \$1,000,000 in New York or New England could have been put up—so much cheaper are raw materials and labor—for \$500,000 in England. Permanent investments there which yield 3 1/2 per cent interest are satisfactory. Here 7 per cent. per annum is the least that would tempt capital to such enterprises, or that would anywhere be voluntarily accepted. Today the price of bricks, iron, machinery, and labor have so largely increased that such establishments would here cost nearly double what it would six years ago. Here is \$122,500 per annum in favor of the British manufacturer, a sum sufficient for very respectable dividends, certainly, on a capital of \$500,000. Is it any wonder that they have an extraordinary demand for British goods, or that all Europe last year swept to furnish American markets?

We like to see these facts, for they show how it is that the English can manufacture cheaper than we can, and therefore show the necessity of protective duties on that which we manufacture. But this is not our point. Mr. MORRILL fixes our circulating medium at nearly one thousand millions, about one-half of which does not properly belong to it. Allowing, however, that to pass for the present, he goes on to say:

The amount of notes authorized to be issued by the Bank of England is £11,000,000, or \$55,000,000, and the entire amount of paper circulation in Great Britain, including private and joint-stock banks, as established by act of Parliament in 1844, was £37,000,000, or \$185,000,000. Some years it has been a trifle more than this and some years a trifle less, but in 1865, when the demand for capital to buy and hold cotton at a price of 45 cents per pound, the amount did not go beyond £39,125,780. Beyond double the trade and commerce of Great Britain, really created by that of our own or any other nation. Its exports in 1864 were \$2,615,000,000, and yet they find \$185,000,000 of paper money equal to all their ordinary demands. How is it that it can be so small, and we require so much more?

Is it not a little strange that Mr. M. should tell us that the English can produce with \$500,000 as much as we can with \$1,000,000, while their rate of interest is one-half of ours, and then ask why it is that we require so much more circulating medium than they do in England? We require a dollar where they require half that sum; and where money brings 7 per cent. interest, it is certainly more valuable, and more needed, than where it brings only half that amount.

We have uniformly contended that at no period of our national existence, has there been more general individual prosperity than during the late war; and that prior to that period, in 1860, we were anything else but prosperous. Hear what Mr. MORRILL says on this point:

The maximum amount of bank circulation at no previous time has gone beyond \$294,778,822, and the circulation in 1860 was \$297,302,000, and that was a year of as large production and of as much general prosperity as any perhaps in our history.

In another part of his speech he says: The Western States prior to the war were largely involved in debt, and they not only paid off an indebtedness of not less than \$240,000,000, but they became large holders of United States securities with means of becoming still larger holders. Up to this time neither in the West nor in any other part of the country, have our people asked for redemption of the ancient measure of credits. Notwithstanding the drain of the war the great masses of the people are free from debt.

Now if we were so prosperous in 1860, how comes it that we were so badly in debt? Are people prosperous when in debt? And if we ran so deeply in debt when we had a little over two hundred millions of a circulating medium, and ran out of this indebtedness so rapidly when we had seven hundred millions of currency, does it not prove at least, that the two hundred millions of currency was entirely below the wants of the country? People who have money are not apt to run into debt, and run in debt because they have no money.

But Mr. MORRILL makes the common mistake of financiers when he theorizes on the amount of circulating medium required by a healthy condition of the business of our country. He goes to the heavy commercial marts for his financial data; to the exchanges, check and balances of bank, where millions daily exchange hands, without moving a dollar, and the internal labor and traffic of the country, from which and through

which pulsates the life-blood of the nation, is all overlooked. This is like the man, who, in ancient times, was sent into a far country to learn the cause of the great abundance of good food and clothing, which was reported to exist there. He learned how they prepared both, but never thought of ascertaining whence their abundance came. Of what avail is the fact that heavy city banks require but little circulating medium to the farmer or manufacturer, who have materials to buy and hands to pay? If currency is scarce, there is little market, and if there is no market, there is no money to pay with. In 1860, the currency was sound, but there was so little of it, that every body ran in debt for want of it; and was this a healthy condition of things?

But again says Mr. MORRILL: Is not, however, a source of mortification to the masses of the people, the fact that Massachusetts five per cent. bonds only twenty per cent. less? Are we quite content that Egypt, (quoted at 84) Turkish (98) Brazilian (93), and even Moorish (93) stocks shall be quoted much higher than the best of United States Stocks? Some of these bonds at four per cent. of government are greatly inferior, as we think, to that of the United States bringing higher prices than our six per cent. loans.

Why are we not in the least troubled by this state of things? Indeed, we wish our stocks had no value in London, or elsewhere in Europe. Then there would not be enough there to give us uneasiness. A great deal of miserably poor land in Massachusetts, is held at an hundred dollars per acre, while good land in Indiana, Illinois, &c.—one acre being intrinsically worth three acres of that in Massachusetts—will not sell for twenty dollars per acre, but is that any reason why the hoosier or sucker should be ashamed of his land? Not a bit of it. It is said that a Chinese thinks more of a good fat rat for his breakfast, than a beef-steak or pork-steak, but is that any reason why we, who indulge in the latter, should hang down our heads?

It appears singular to us that Mr. MORRILL should go to Europe and Asia for illustrations against paper currency. In England wages for labor are higher than in France and simply because the former has more paper money than the latter, and France has more paper than Spain, and wages are higher in one than the other; and when we go to China, where no paper money is used, wages are far below those of Spain. The people of the United States do not want the currency standards of any of these countries. It is the same argument which JAMES BUCHANAN made years ago, that gave him the cognomen of "Ten Cent Jimmy." The logical inference from his speech being that ten cents a day in coin, was better than a dollar in currency. The people did not swallow the idea, and will not now.

### THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

It is estimated that seventy-five thousand Americans will visit the Paris Exhibition this year, and that each visitor will expend fifteen hundred dollars. This will take \$112,500,000 in gold, out of the United States. A satiric dispatch was sometime ago received from Europe, saying that the Emperor Napoleon had appropriated four acres of ground as a grave yard for American visitors. Some estimate the number and expenditure much higher. It will, however, hardly fall below this amount stated. This will swallow up the entire production of all our gold and silver mines for the year to come. This drain upon our coin at this time is unfortunate.

### SENATOR IN 1869.

The Columbia County Republican having been the first journal in the State to bring out the name of Senator LANDON as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Buckalew, the *Pittsburg Gazette* discursively insinuates that the suggestion of Mr. LANDON's name, in this connection, is part of the programme under which General Cameron was elected this year. The *Scranton Republican* comments severely on this programme, declaring if what the *Gazette* alleges be true, Mr. LANDON will not be elected. To all this, the *Columbia County Republican* thus manfully replies:

There are a few journals that do not consult with him nor with the friends of Gen. Cameron, or even with the people, until they saw the announcement in our paper neither of them knew it was our intention to urge the name of the faithful and eloquent Senator from Bradford as Mr. Buckalew's successor. There has been no understanding, no arrangement—no "political buying and selling"—nor will there be. George Landon is as pure and incorruptible as he is eloquent and able. We have urged his name because we know the man and because we believe the best interests of the country and State will be promoted in our rallying around him and making his election sure.

THE PENSION FUND.—The Pension Fund of the United States was less than a million of dollars in 1862, is now over thirteen millions, and there are now 125,000 mutilated young men in the nation deriving support from this fund. The entire expenses of government from 1824 to 1828, was less than our present annual appropriation for Pensions. In 1860, when the war broke out we had only a few hundred old revolutionary soldiers, and five or six thousand of the war of 1812 and 1847, on the government pension list.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1867.

The proceedings of Congress from this time to the close of the present Congress on the 4th of March next, will attract the earnest attention of the people of the entire country.

The "new plan of reconstruction," as it is called, emanating from the acting President and the leading rebels of the South, has a tendency to give a clearer view of the political situation, and to make the republican majority stronger. The main points of difference between the "new plan" and that submitted by Congress, in the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which has already been ratified by twenty States North, and rejected by nearly every Southern State, except Tennessee, are these: The Southern leaders do not like Sec. 3, which excludes such as they from office under the United States Government, and therefore they cut it all out, and the acting President is a party to the arrangement, that nothing shall go into the "new plan" by which a traitor can be distinguished from a loyal man. The "new plan" proposes an educational and property qualification for electors, without distinction of race or color; so as to permit the Southern leaders to prohibit three-fourths of the blacks upon the educational and property tests from the exercise of the elective franchise, while it gives them power to count them as citizens in fixing the basis of representation in Congress, because they are not disfranchised on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, and provides at the same time that persons who are voters by the laws of any State at the time of the adoption of their proposed amendment of the Constitution, shall not be disfranchised on account of its provisions.

The effect of the adoption of this plan, is easy of comprehension—every rebel would be enfranchised, and be eligible to the highest offices within the gift of the people—the people of the late rebellious States would secure an increased representation, and greater political power than they had before the rebellion—while counting all the blacks in fixing the basis of representation, they would be to a great extent excluded from voting, by the property and educational tests, thereby securing to the disloyal element, entire political control.

This plan has few supporters in Congress, and is only important in its affording the country a clearer view of the position of the President and the late leaders of the rebellion upon the question of reconstruction. The bill reported from the Joint Select Committee on Reconstruction, providing for the military government of the South will be pressed to an immediate passage in the House, and it is thought, will be passed finally on the President's veto. The House has declared decisively, against any contraction of the currency for the next year. The War Bill will not doubt become a law, notwithstanding the veto power. These measures will act as an admonition in business circles, and put a stop to excessive importations.

The settled policy upon which the Senate seem to be acting in respect to President Johnson's appointments, is the rejection of Republicans who took office on condition of betraying their party.

The Tenure of Office Bill, without the clause including the Cabinet ministers, will not doubt be passed. I have given what I deem a correct view of the political situation at this time, which you may insert in the *REPORTER* if you think it of sufficient interest to your readers.

Very respectfully,

COMBE.

### From Harrisburg.

Special Correspondence of THE BRADFORD REPORTER.  
HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 11, 1867.  
In a former letter I gave a synopsis of the bill providing for a new loan to pay the over due bonds in the Commonwealth, as reported in the Senate by Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia. Since then the bill has been passed finally and approved by the Governor, and already the State Treasurer has advertised for proposals for the new loan. Bids will be received at the office of the Treasurer until noon on the first day of April, and may be for any sum, from fifty dollars upwards. The bonds will be exempt from State, local or municipal taxation.

A bill to prohibit railroad, steamboat, stage coach or other companies carrying passengers, from excluding from their vehicles any person on account of race, nationality or color, has been presented in the State Senate—and, I may say, has created quite a stir among certain classes of individuals who have no feelings but those of prejudice for the negro. The penalties to be incurred are very severe, and it is not likely that, in the event of the passage of the bill, any transportation company will willingly incur these penalties. The bill has not yet passed finally, but will in all probability become a law ere the close of the session.

The Senate has instructed its Committee on Railroads to report a free railroad bill on Wednesday next, to be made the special order of that day and on following day and it is finally disposed of. Whether a law of this character can be passed this winter, is not yet certain. The measure has many ardent friends who will labor to accomplish their ends, while, on the other hand, some of the mammoth corporations of the State will strenuously oppose its passage.

The Senate Committee on Vice and Immorality has been instructed to report a bill forbidding the infliction of corporal punishment in any of the schools or prisons of this Commonwealth.

The above named committee has reported a supplement to the present law to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday. Its provisions are said to be such as will punish most severely all persons who may be found guilty of selling intoxicating liquors on "the day of rest."

A joint resolution has been passed requesting Congress to enact such laws as will enable soldiers who have lost their discharges, to receive the one hundred dollars bounty under the act of Congress of July 28, 1866. Hitherto it has been impossible for a soldier who had lost his discharge papers to obtain this bounty, and if the resolution referred to should be the means of securing the Congressional action mentioned, our legislators will have accomplished a good work in the adoption of the resolution.

Since the date of my last there have been no further developments in regard to the contest for Senatorial honors at the expiration of BUCKALEW's time. Several gentlemen who would not object to occupying a seat in the United States Senate have been named for the position, and they are laying their wires and preparing for the fight, although it will not culminate before 1869.

Having received an invitation to visit the Hospital, House of Refugees, Western Penitentiary, and other public institutions, at Pittsburg, both Houses of the Legislature adjourned on Wednesday evening, and the Senators and Representatives (with but few exceptions) started for the "Iron City" in the early train on Thursday morning. The balance of the week was passed in examining

the institutions referred to, and the scenery on, and east and west of the Mountains. They will re-assemble, to-morrow, (Tuesday) at eleven o'clock, in the Capitol.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary Local has reported favorably on the bill to authorize the borough of Troy to increase the taxation for borough purposes.

Also, an act relating to the sale of land for taxes in Bradford, Warren and Potter counties.

Mr. LANDON has read in place, in the Senate, a bill to incorporate the International Patent Insurance Company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. WREN presented in the House the other day, a remonstrance from the inhabitants of Springfield township, Bradford county, against any further bounty tax. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. KINNEY presented a petition from citizens of Hillsboro, Sullivan county, asking for a change in the time of Auditor's meeting in said township. Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local. A bill was subsequently presented by Mr. KINNEY.

Mr. WREN presented an act to prevent the sale of liquor on election day. Referred to Committee on Vice and Immorality.

Mr. KINNEY has introduced an act authorizing Courts to receive certified copies of military records in evidence. Referred to Committee on Judiciary General.

The further supplement to the road laws of Bradford county was, on the 5th, read a first time in the House, and laid over for a second reading.

On the 5th the act to change the venue in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jesse R. McCarty, Joshua R. McCarty and Charles R. Norton, from the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of Sullivan county, to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford county, was brought up for action in the House. The bill was quite an extensive discussion on the subject presented by Mr. KINNEY.

On the 7th, on Thursday, the House bill No. 76, entitled An act to change the venue in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jesse R. McCarty, Joshua R. McCarty and Charles Norton from the court of quarter sessions of the peace of Sullivan county, to the court of quarter sessions of the peace of Bradford county, came up on third reading. The question was, Shall the bill pass? On the question, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. WREN and Mr. BOTZLE, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Armstrong, Barton, Beaman, Cameron, Chase, Coburn, Collins, Day, DeHaven, Donohue, Espy, Ewing, Freeborn, Gallagher, Ghegan, Gordon, Harbison, Hoffman, Humphrey, Kennedy, Korns, Kimball, Knapp, Lee, Leach, McCarty, McCarty, McPherson, Mann, Marks, Meachling, Peters, Pellow, Quay, Richards, Roath, Seiler, Shuman, Steacy, Stumbaugh, Subers, Wadell, Wallace, Watt, Webb, Weller, Whann, Whitman, Wilson, Wingard, Woodward, Wormald and Wright—54.

Nays—Messrs. Barrington, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Brennan, Calvin, Chalmers, Collins, Craig, Fugot, Harner, Headman, Heltzel, Hood, Hunt, Jones, Josephs, Kline, Koon, Kurtz, Linton, Long, McHenry, Marsh, Markley, Mullin, Phelan, Rhoads, Robinson, Rouch, Satterthwait and Westbrook—32.

So the question was determined in the affirmative. And the bill passed finally.

REX.

### Personal and Political.

—The *Montour American* recommends Joshua W. Conly, Esq., as a suitable candidate to succeed Hon. George W. Woodward in the Supreme Court.

—Col. James Page, a fossil Democrat of Philadelphia, is spoken of as likely to be appointed Postmaster in that city, to succeed C. M. Hall.

—The Democratic State Committee met in Harrisburg last week, and fixed the 11th of June next for the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge. A resolution was also adopted calling a Mass Convention, to be composed of double delegations from each district, to meet at Harrisburg at such time as Mr. Wallace may fix it.

—We learn that Dr. D. H. B. Brower, the fearless editor of the *Montour American*, has been appointed General Inspector of the 13th District of Pennsylvania. He is also Coal Oil Inspector and Assistant Assessor of the 1st Division of this District.

—Gen. Cameron is in Washington urging the adoption of the measures to establish a Navy Yard at League Island. He takes a deep interest in the affair.

—In the Connecticut Democratic Convention, held at Hartford, Wednesday, James English, of New-Haven, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. Ephraim H. Hyde, of Stafford, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and L. E. Pease for Secretary of State.

—Hon. Henry S. Magraw, a member of the Maryland Legislature, and formerly State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, died in Washington on Friday last, of apoplexy.

—Depew S. Miller, late Cashier of the Stroudsburg Bank, charged with embezzlement, was arrested in Kansas recently, and brought back.

—The Lexington (Va.) *Gazette* states that on Saturday last Gov. Letcher received, by mail, his pardon by the President, through the Attorney General's office.

—The trial of C. V. Culver and J. S. Austis, at Franklin, Pennsylvania, closed on the 6th, with the discharge of the respondents, and a sentence of costs against John Duffield, the prosecutor.

—The Delaware House of Representatives has rejected the constitutional amendment, and also the bill allowing negroes to testify and making their punishment for crime the same as for whites. Both were defeated, by a strict party vote. Delaware is as badly in want of reconstruction as some of the States farther south.

—Mr. James F. Otis, a public journalist well known in many of the leading cities, died in Boston on Friday after a lingering illness of some months.

—Commodore Charles Stewart has been seventy years in the American navy, having entered in 1797, and he is still in the full possession of his mental faculties. This fact is mentioned as an exception to the rule that age is not always a disqualification for public services.

—A gentleman who has just returned from Fort Monroe says, from personal knowledge, that the health of Jefferson Davis is much better than it has been for six months past; that he is allowed free intercourse with visitors, but avoids all conversation with reference to political affairs and to his own condition as a prisoner. He has full range of the grounds of the fort and lives as comfortably as any of the United States officers.

—B. F. Hancock, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for the district composed of Montgomery and Lehigh counties, died at Norristown on Friday morning. He has held the position of Collector for nearly two years. The deceased was the father of Major General Hancock, one of our most distinguished army officers.

EUROPE.—We have dispatches to the evening of Feb. 8, by Ocean Telegraph.

The British Government protests against the proceedings of Spain in regard to the English ship *Tornado*, which was seized by Spain and held as a Chilean privateer. The holders of Confederate bonds in England want the government to back up their claims. The trial of Ex-Gov. Byre has commenced. Earl Carnarvon will next week introduce in Parliament a bill for the union of the British Provinces.

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon, in his address on the approaching meeting of the Corps Legislatif, will announce the final disposition of the Eastern and Mexican questions. Prince Napoleon is to be the Director of the Paris Exhibition.

The negotiations which have been for some time in progress between Prussia and the North German States, were brought to a conclusion.

The Russian Government officially denies the truth of the report of the victory in Bokhara.

A dispatch from Brussels states that the labor riots have subsided and that tranquility has been fully restored. On the other hand, it is stated from London that the disturbance is on the increase.

The Greek Government has sent a note to the foreign Powers declaring that the crisis of war is near at hand, and that they deem it proper to propose an increase of the Greek army and navy.

The latest intelligence from Servia represents the condition of that country as very threatening.

### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1867.

SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented and referred, among which was one for a naval depot at Washington, and one for a charter of a national railroad between Washington and Cincinnati. A bill was introduced and referred fixing the time for choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States. A series of resolutions were introduced intended as an amendment to Mr. Wade's pending constitutional amendment. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up, and the House amendment being under consideration, was disagreed to, and the subject must go to a committee of conference.

—The Speaker presented a message from the President, showing the number of States now represented in Congress which have ratified the constitutional amendment. A bill declaring and fixing the rights of volunteers as a part of the army was passed. A bill for the relief of soldiers who have lost their discharges was passed. The civil service bill and a bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States were taken up, but the House adjourned without taking any action thereon.

Thursday, Feb. 7, 1867.

The resolution allowing 20 per cent. increase of pay to certain employees of the Government was called up in the Senate yesterday, and gave rise to a lengthy debate. The amendment appropriating \$50,000 for compensation of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department met with much opposition, but was finally agreed to. The Senate adjourned at 4:30 o'clock. In the evening session, the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. An amendment appropriating \$40,000 to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific was agreed to. Also one authorizing the employment of eighty additional clerks in the Pension Bureau. Several other amendments were offered, the bill was reported to the Senate, and that body then, at 10 P. M., adjourned.

In the House the session was taken up, to a great extent, by the discussion of the bill, introduced by Mr. STEVENS on the previous day, providing for the government of the lately rebellious States by the military power. Mr. STEVENS desired to have speedy action taken on the bill, and proposed to have speeches limited to twenty minutes. This was objected to, and the House was addressed by Messrs. BRANDAGE, PIKE, FARNSWORTH and others in support of the bill, and Messrs. LE BLOND, FINCK and ROGERS in opposition to it. In the course of his remarks, Mr. FARNSWORTH said that this bill was in accordance with the views of Gens. SCOTT, BAINE, SICKLES, WOOD, and other prominent officers who had served at the South, and he believed that Gen. Grant favored it. Mr. ROGERS spoke for upwards of an hour, during his speech remarking that the attempt to force a military government upon the South would lead to resistance and bloodshed, and such resistance would meet with his approval. The debate was interrupted by a recess from 4:30 o'clock until 7, at which time it was renewed. Mr. BINGHAM having the floor. He desired to submit an amendment to take the place of the preamble in Mr. STEVENS' bill. The debate was continued until 10:30 o'clock, at which time the House adjourned. During the morning session Mr. ASHLEY rose to a question of privilege, and denounced as false the statement which had appeared in print to the effect that Gen. Butler had suggested the impeachment resolutions offered by him. And also the statement that it had been his intention to call for the impeachment of Gen. Grant.

Friday, Feb. 8, 1867.

In the Senate yesterday, after reports of Committees had been received, Mr. CREWELL introduced a bill to regulate the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed under the laws relating to customs. Mr. DIXON introduced a bill relative to letters detained in the Post-office, providing that when the name of the writer appears on the face of the letter it shall be returned to him, and not sent to the dead letter office. Mr. ROSS introduced a resolution proposing to transfer the printing of de-

### New Advertisements.

THE SPRING TERM OF MISS HUNT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will commence on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1867. Appointing the confidence with which she has been honored, she trusts that the satisfaction in being able to present to those who may be intrusted to her care, the advantage of a spacious, convenient, and attractive School Room.

Teachers—Lower English Branches \$10.00; High English Branch \$12.00; French \$10.00; Latin \$12.50. An extra charge is made for board. Towanda, Feb. 14, 1867.

FARMER'S TAKE NOTICE.—The subscriber having purchased the right of the Farmers' Improved Farm Gate, for the following towns, to wit: Albany, Armenia, Canaan, Wells, Springfield, Smithfield, Ellington, Troy, Towanda, South Creek, Strongsville, and Terry, is now prepared to sell Town and Farm rights on reasonable terms. This gate is durable and cheaper than any. Any man can make it and any boy can use it. Those wishing to purchase town or farm rights, will address WILLIAM DEFORD, Brickley, N. B.—Gate Trimmings kept for sale. Feb. 14, 1867.