News from all Nations.

—Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has just purchased on his own account, property in Augusta, Maine, valued at $550,000. The property comprises water power and mills for manufacturing purposes.

—The Vicksburg newspapers have been reduced in size, owing to the general depression in business affairs attendant on the recent great fires in that city. The destitution in Vicksburg is represented as most distressing.

—The Legislature of Ohio is about to pass a general law authorizing the appointment of inspectors of beef cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, milk, fish, etc., in the markets of that State.

—The Public Works of Ohio, last year, cost in repairs $40,000 more than their gross receipts. Ohio, like Pennsylvania, had better give her public works away.

—Leavenworth, Kansas, which a few years since was a small trading post, did $30,000,000 worth of business last year.

—A tax collector in Venango County while returning home one night about a week ago was stopped and robbed of $2,500.

—The ice in the Delaware broke up on Sunday, flooding the lower part of Port Jervis, though without causing any very serious damage.

—Miss Mary Harris, who shot her seducer, Buroughs, in the Treasury building, two years ago, has been admitted to the Insane Asylum.

—An attempt was made on December 28th to assassinate the President of Peru, at Callao. A shot passed through his sleeve.

—Joseph Bly, a pioneer of Chautauqua Co., aged 80 years, fell through his barn floor a few days ago, and died of his injuries.

—Two Sunday School teachers had a fight in a church in Chicago, for which they paid five dollars each, next day at the police court.

—During the last year 2,900 horses have been slaughtered for the markets in Berlin, Prusia, and the consumption of horse flesh is increasing.

—The Newburg *Daily Press*, states that Mrs. Slaughter of Orange county, is one of the only two surviving widows of soldiers of the Revolution.

—Two of the strongest Republican towns of Broome Co., Binghamton and Colesville, elected Democratic Supervisors. The Board stands 13 Republican to 2 Democratic.

—The part of Table rock at Niagara Falls, left from the fall of seven years ago, fell on Tuesday last.

—The Chenango county paper mills at New Berlin, owned by Steel & Harrington, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning last. There was a total loss of from $15,000 to $20,800 on which there was but $6,000 insuarnce.

—The Congressional Temperance Society held a great temperance meeting in Washington, on Sunday. Many of the most distinguished men in Congress participated. Senator Yates, who has been somewhat addicted to strong drink, made the great speech of the occasion.

—The Southern papers scout Mr. Peabody's magnificent gift of $1,000,000, for the purpose of educating Southern people, because Yankees are among the trustees of it.

—Hon. George T. Cobb, of New Jersey, late candidate for the U. S. Senate, has come out strongly for the constitutional amendments, and universal suffrage in the rebel States.

—In Boston, the dwelling of Samuel Appleton, grandson of Daniel Webster, was entered on the night of the 19th inst., by thieves and robbed of $2,000. The thieves beat Mr. Appleton pretty badly.

—It is considered certain that the determined resistance of the Cretans and the spirit of concession recently shown by the Turkish Government will result in the complete independence of the Island of Candia.

—Old Trinity in New York has a tempest brewing. The rector has introduced the "Procession Hymn." with bowing and crossing before the altar, as another step toward Rome, and a number of vestrymen say they will not stand it.

—Alexander B. Wilely, is to be hung in Schuylkill county, on the 13th of March. He was convicted in November last.

—Francis Ryser, walked into the St. Lawrence Hotel, in Philadelphia, Friday evening of last week, and cowhided the proprietor, Mr. Dennison.

—The twenty-first Ward of Philadelphia has been divided, and a new Ward formed, called the twenty-eighth.

—John Myers, a conductor on a freight train, was killed at the Trenton Depot, Philadelphia, on Thursday of last week, while coupling cars.

—B. F. Bartlett, of East Vincent, Chester county, died on the 14th inst., from the effects of a kick in his stomach, from a horse.

—Several conductors on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, received a donation of $100 from the Company, a short time since, for faithful services.

—The John Hancock Chair and the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, were presented to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Friday, with great ceremony.

—A destructive fire occurred in the village of Warsaw, Wyoming County, on Tuesday night. Fourteen business houses and a bank were burned. The loss is very large.

—There were four different buildings fired in the village of Battavia on Monday night by incendiaries, but in each case the flames were suppressed before much damage was done. One of the supposed incendiaries was observed in his nefarious work, but escaped arrest after a long chase.

—A fire occurred at Rondout, N. Y., on Tuesday night, involving the loss of five dwellings and some stock. It was thought to be the work of an incendiary, the object being to give the new steam fire engine received there the day previous a practical test.

—George Ellar, charged with having committed a rape upon a daughter of Thomas Leis, was shot and killed by Leis, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Philadelphia, as he was entering the dock for trial Wednesday morning.

—The pupils of the Blind Asylum in Philadelphia gave a concert Saturday evening, in the hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1867.

GEN. BANKS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction, of which the Hon. THAD. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, is chairman, recently reported a bill to the Lower House of Congress for the organization of the late rebel States, and during one of the debates on that report, Gen. BANKS, now one of the members from Massachusetts, made, what we consider, a singular, if not unfortunate speech. All true lovers of the Union have supposed Gen. BANKS sound on the vital issues which divide us as a party, from the rebels, and their sympathizing allies of the North; but this speech will raise regretful doubts as to the correctness of this supposition. As the government is at present situated, and as we as a party, who are its custodians, are conditioned, there is an absolute necessity for unanimity of sentiment, and harmony of action, on the great question of reorganizing the rebel States, the most disturbing, as well as the most important measure our national legislature was ever called upon to consider; and for one of our leading members to raise objections to the elaborate work, the thoroughly digested plan of an able committee, which has the confidence of the House, and of the country, and that too, simply against the agency which is to be employed in the re-organization of the late confederate States, will seem to all the manifestation of a fault-finding and carping disposition. We can not for the life of us, see what difference it can make in the re-organization of the rebel States, whether it is done by the army, or a special commission composed partly of the army and partly of civilians, or altogether of the latter. The bill from the committee could easily have been amended so as to limit, and make responsible the action of the officers who should be appointed to the charge of this duty. Gen. BANKS, however, could not satisfied with this, but must introduce an entirely new proposition, merely to gratify a puerile vanity, as it appeared to us, and so soon as he sat down, H. J. RAYMOND rose and expressed gratification that the gentleman from Massachusetts, should be so conciliatory, and he was followed by NIBLACK, a copperhead from Ohio, thus opening the door to interminable propositions and objections to the report of the committee. The idea that some members of Congress seem to have, that the President should be humored, or coaxed,—or can be—into the support of any measure this Congress should pass for the organization of the rebel States, is simply absurd. JOHNSON is too stubborn to yield, and if any blandishments are held out, it will only tend to confirm his obstinacy. But, in order to avoid doing injustice to Gen. BANKS we will quote from his speech its leading idea, and on which is founded his whole opposition to the report of the committee. He says:

His experience compelled him to say that he did not think the administration of the officers of the regular army would tend to the establishment of a republican government. He had never known even a tendency to the recognition of the rights of the people or republicanism or democracy through the intervention or administration of the regular army; and he did not believe if this bill should be passed with its unrestricted and unlimited power, it would have any other effect than to crush out the spirit of loyalty and the spirit of republicanism so far as it had any existence in those States. His belief was that the hope of reconstruction of this country and the restoration of republican government throughout the land was in the masses of the people—the uneducated, the poor, the powerless masses of the people of these States.—He believed that the influence of the Regular Army would be with the aristocracy and against the democracy, and thus, under this bill, they would be deprived of the only base they had for the restoration of a loyal democratic government in the country. If there was any hope for the Government of the United States, and he sometimes feared that they might be deprived of that which was left to Alexander after he portioned out his States to his favorites—hope—it was in the millions of the poorest, the most ignorant, the least powerful of the people of the South, and if they had anything to fear from any portion of the people it was from the implacable enemies who were wedded to the doctrines and privileges of the aristocracy. He wished, in whatever measures should be adopted, to place himself with the democracy and against the aristocracy of those States, and he feared that the machinery of this bill would not tend to that end.

Let us look at this for a moment. Here is a bill proposing that a few officers of the army shall go into each of the rebel States, and organize State governments, the whole process occupying probably a year. The law which appoints these military agents, defines specially what each shall do in order to establish a republican or democratic form of government; and yet, according to Gen. BANK's notion, the effect of appointing these army officers will be "to crush out the spirit of loyalty and the spirit of republicanism, so far as it had any existence in those States. Is this not preposterous? The idea, that a few army officers scattered through the different counties of a State, for a limited period, and who have a specific duty to perform, will not only perform that duty, but will destroy all hope of ever accomplishing it, seems too ridiculous for comment; and we cannot help feeling that Gen. BANKS' great desire to be on the side with the poor and uneducated masses, as against aristocracy, is intended for *buncombe*. It is so grossly demagogical in its design that we wonder at it, and fear it will turn out another Red River expedition to the General. Judging from the accounts we have, there is not a great deal of republicanism to crush out in the South, and if that which is there, cannot stand the vicious influence of a few army officers for a short time, it is not worth preserving at best. On this great question, we trust that captiousness, on the part of republicans, will all be laid aside, and a uniform, solid front presented to the enemies of the country. This is needed, and it is the duty of every republican member of Congress to work to this end.

RECONSTRUCTION BILL PASSED BY CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress have passed, and sent to the President for his approval, an act providing for the Government and Reconstruction of the Rebel States, as follows:—

Whereas, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; *and whereas* it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District, North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District, Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.—*Provided*, That no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. When the people of any one of said Rebel States shall have formed a constitution and government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State 21 years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be distranchised for participation in the Rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution shall have adopted the amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and known as Article 14, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding offiee by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a constitution for any of said Rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention."

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That until the people of the said Rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, all civil governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control, and supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

This is Mr. STEVENS' military bill, with some alterations, and with many and important additions. The former was simply, as Mr. STEVENS terms it, "a police bill," while in the shape in which it has passed, it provides a plan for the Re-construction of the Rebel States, and a way by which they can take their places in the Union, on equal terms with Pennsylvania, or any other loyal state.

The question of Reconstruction has engaged the attention of the ablest men of the Nation, and while many plans have been proposed, the people have looked on with somewhat of indifference, as to the immediate adoption of any of the many schemes looking to the restoration to political power of the Rebel States. There has been growing steadily in the popular mind, a belief that the time had not yet come when the Southern States could be safely re-invested with the privileges and power they once possessed—a belief daily strengthened by the manifestations of popular feeling in that section. The evidence daily accumulates that the spirit which invoked the Rebellion, and which was pretty thoroughly humbled at the close of the war, has been revived in all its original virulence by the misconduct of President JOHNSON, and the hopes and expectations of Southern traitors have been encouraged by the knowledge that the President and his advisers were in sympathy with them, and that they had the support of the Copperheads of the North. The New Orleans riots—the brutal murders of Union men all over the South—the inhuman and barbarous treatment of the Freedmen—the persistent violation or evasion of the Civil Rights bill—the changed tone, from humble submission to arrogant assumption—have satisfied the North that to invest the rebels with political power, was a dangerous experiment, full of peril to the country, and especially fatal to the welfare and freedom of the millions of men freed from Slavery, by the consequences of the disloyalty of the South.

That there was wisdom in delay, has been a growing sentiment here, for somo time. There has been no desire on the part of the people for the immediate adoption of Re-construction laws—because there is every evidence that the Rebellious States are not yet fit to become members of the Union. The last Congress adopted a series of Amendments to the Constitution, which have been submitted to the Legislatures of the States, with what result? Emboldened by the perfidy of JOHNSON, every Southern Legislature, which has taken action upon them, has contemptuously rejected them. Yet these Amendments are so mild in their character, so just and proper in their requirements as to commend themselves to every reasonable mind.—The Republican party was so far committed to them, that we do not see how Congress could have refused admission to Southern Congressmen after their ratification. That these amendments have been thus ignominiously rejected by the South, shows the great change that has taken place in Southern sentiment, and the prevalence of that disloyal and rebellious spirit which has already cost us so much of treasure and blood. The Southern people have tyranized so long over the North—they have ruled the political destinies of the country with such unlimited sway in the past, that they cannot and do not realize that the power has departed from them, and that the Freemen of the country, are hereafter destined to rule the nation. They will not learn anything, and it is hopeless to expect anything loyal or sensible from this generation. The leaders are just as ready for Rebellion, as they were in 1861; and under the policy of JOHNSON, they have come to look upon their late treason as honorable.

The bill just passed will probably be vetoed by President JOHNSON. It may be passed over his veto, though there are enough Republicans in the House, who do not believe it is yet time to pass such an act, to defeat its passage. The bill substantially provides that the Rebel States shall retain their present governments, but merely as provisional governments, under which no person who, as the third section of the Constitutional Amendment enacts, "having taken "an oath as an officer of the United "States, or as a member of any State "Legislature, or as executive or ju-"dicial officer of any State, to sup-"port the Constitution of the United "States," shall have aided the Rebellion, is eligible to office. And also under such governments no discrimination in regard to color shall be made in the elective franchise.

While these provisional governments exist, the Rebel States are to be divided into military districts, governed by officers of the army, with power to organize military courts superior to State authority.

The people of the Rebel States, whenever they are tired of this government, may, by a vote of all their citizens, without respect to color, except those disqualified from holding office by the Constitutional Amendment, elect delegates to a Convention to form State Constitutions. When these Constitutions are established upon the basis of impartial suffrage, and are ratified by the people, and when the States thus organized have adopted the Constitutional Amendment, they shall be admitted to representation in Congress, when military rule will cease.

Probably this bill comes as nearly up to the popular requirements as as any that has been proposed. Judging from the action of the South in regard to the Constitutional Amendments, they will not accept this measure. If they should not, it would not be a matter of regret. If this bill provides sufficient security for the lives and property of Southern Loyalists, white and black, it will not be any detriment to the country, if the disloyal sentiment is represented in Congress only by Northern Copperheads. The Nation will get on very satisfactorily and successfully without the presence of Southern Congressmen, and without the display of their "plantation manners" in the Halls of Congress.

We do not believe there is loyalty enough in the entire South, to entitle them to one Representative. The condition of things there must be essentially changed, before they will be entitled to a voice in making the laws of the country. Their old political heresies must be totally eradicated. Their hatred for Northern men and free institutions must be rooted out, and they must learn the wisdom of Progress and Freedom. Can it be done in this generation? We do not believe it. Their hatred of the Yankee has been intensified by the humiliation of baffled and defeated rebellion. They feel all the malevolence and evil passions engendered by a sense of defeat at the hands of a people they had been taught to consider as an inferior race. The lesson of the Rebellion has been lost upon them. The bitter experience of their treason has been forgotten or eradicated by the hopes inspired by the treachery of JOHNSON as his corporale' guard of renegades. They expect to gain by Northern doughfaceism, the political power lost by Rebellion. They cannot, or will not understand, that the North is fully determined to insist upon such guarantees as will secure the country from another war—and determined to fix the foundations of our government upon the broad and enduring principles of equality and justice to all.

From Harrisburg.

Special Correspondence of THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

An improved License Bill has been brought before the Legislature, and is now pending in that body. It provides that when an application is made for license to sell intoxicating liquors, the Court shall hear petitions in favor of, and remonstrances against the application, and refuse the same whenever in the opinion of said Court such license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travelers. That applications for license to keep an eating house, and for the sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors shall be made in the same manner, and to the same authority as applications for license to keep a hotel, provided that the regulations in relations to bed-rooms and beds shall not apply to applicants for eating house license; and the 10th section of the act of April 20, 1858, authorizing county treasurers to grant an eating house or retail brewery license is repealed upon the passage of the bill under consideration. No license to keep an eating house, in any incorporated city, shall be granted for less than $50, nor elsewhere for less than $20. Any person selling domestic wines or malt or brewed liquors, without having obtained license, shall be fined not less $200; and for any subsequent offense, not less than $100 and imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days. The bill is a good one, and its passage would reflect credit on the Legislature.

An act for the relief of deserted wives has been introduced in the Legislature. It provides, in addition to remedies now provided by law, that if any husband or father shall separate himself from his wife or children, or shall neglect to maintain his wife or children, any magistrate may, upon proper information, issue his warrant of arrest, and bind the party to appear and answer the charge at Court. The Court, after hearing, may order the person to pay such sum as may be deemed reasonable for the support of the said wife or children, or both, and commit the party to jail in default, until security is given for the payment of said sum. The wife is made a competent witness against the deserting husband.

Attorney General BREWSTER has rendered an important decision relative to the bringing home the bodies of deceased soldiers who were killed or died in the service of their country. The Attorney General decides that the remains of Pennsylvania's representatives only can be brought home at the expense of the State, and that transportation cannot be granted for any one who was credited to another commonwealth, even though he was a resident of Pennsylvania.—The law granting transportation was only intended for those for whom our State received credit on her quotas of soldiers. It will therefore be useless for any parties to apply for transportation for the remains of deceased friends unless they represented the State in the "Grand Army of the Republic."

The "Connellsville Railroad Bill" has been defeated in the Senate. This act was intended to enable the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company to complete its line into Maryland. The friends of the measure contended that its passage would vastly benefit the portion of Pennsylvania through which the road would pass, while the opponents of the bill maintained that if passed, and the road were completed, it would still further drain the resources of the Commonwealth to benefit Baltimore and other points in other States. Whatever may be the views of the readers of this paper in regard to the matter, I believe they will be glad to have a record of the final vote on the bill, and I give it for their benefit. It is as follows:

YEAS—Bigham, of Allegheny; Billingfelt, of Lancaster; Brown, of Lawrence; Browne, of Mercer; Coleman, of Dauphin; Davis, of Berks; Graham, of Allegheny; Lowry, of Erie; Searight, of Fayette; Stutzman, of Somerset; Taylor, of Beaver; Wallace, of Clearfield; White, of Indiana—13.

NAYS—Barrett, of Carbon; Connell, of Philadelphia; Donavin, of Philadelphia; Glatz, of York; Haines, of Blair; Jackson, of Sullivan; Jones, of Bucks; Laudon, of Bradford; McCandless, of Philadelphia; Randall, of Schuylkill; Ridgway, of Philadelphia; Royer, of Chester; Schall, of Lehigh; Shoemaker, of Luzerne; Walls, of Lycoming; Worthington, of Chester: Speaker Hall, of Blair—17.

Mr. WEBB has presented in the House a petition from citizens of Bradford county, praying for a change in the law authorizing the Governor to appoint Notaries Public, &c.

Mr. KENNEDY read in place in the House an act to change the venue in the case of G. W. Scofield vs. Martin Brunges from the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming county to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county. Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local.

Also, a bill to authorize JOHN F. SATTERLY to erect an eel weir in the Susquehanna river, Sheshequin township, Bradford county.

The Senate has passed finally the act changing the time of meeting of the Auditors of Hillsgrove township, Sullivan county.

Governor GEARY has approved and signed the following acts:

An act relative to the road laws in certain townshlps in Sullivan county.

An act to authorize the borough of Troy to increase its taxation for borough purposes.

A supplement to an act to change the mode of criminal proceedings in Erie and Union counties, extending the same to the county of Bradford.

An act repealing tne provisions of an act relating to the fees of District Attorney in certain counties of this Commonwealth, so far as they relate to Bradford county.

A supplement to an act passed April 13, 1859, relating to billiard saloons, etc., in the counties of Chester and Delaware, extending the same to the county of Bradford.

An act relating to the sale of lands for taxes in Potter, Warren, Bradford and Sullivan counties.

An act to change the venue in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jesse R. M'Carty, Joshua R. M'Carty 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.—For the benefit of your readers I give this act in full:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the venue in the case now pending in the court of general quarter sessions of the peace of Sullivan county, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania versus Jesse R. M'Carty, Joshua R. M'Carty and Charles Norton, returned to December sessions, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, of said court, be, and the same is, hereby removed to the court of general quarter sessions of the peace of the county of Bradford, to the next May Sessions, or any subsequent term within the present year, of said court of quarter sessions, where it shall be tried, and verdict and judgment, and sentence be had thereon with same effect as if it had been tried in the county of Sullivan, and all the records in the case shall be certified and transferred by the proper officers of the said court of the county of Sullivan, to the said court of the county of Bradford, and all expenses incurred by the said change of venue shall be paid by the commissioners of the said county of Sullivan.

The Legislature adjourned from Thursday last until to-morrow. REX.

Personal and Political.

—Maj.-Gen. Burnside was on Friday, re-nominated for Governor of Rhode Island by the National Union State Convention, which met at Providence.

—A Washington despatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated on Monday, says there is a rumor in Washington which receives general credit, that Horace Greeley has been offered the position of Postmaster General; and that there is another rumor, not so generally believed, that Ex-Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is to succeed Mr. Seward.

—Ex-Gov. Curtin will sail for Europe the last of the present month. No member of his family will accompany him. He expects to be gone about three months and to extend his trip into Italy. Upon his return he will re-locate at Bellefonte.

—Charles Sumner, according to rumor, is to retire from political life, at the close of his present Senatorial term, in 1867, and will spend a number of years in Europe. Governors Andrew and Bullock are already named for the succession.

—Surratt, one of the assassins of Abraham Lincoln has arrived at Washington. No communication is allowed with him. He has been indicted for murder, and will be tried without delay.

—Major Joseph J. Bartlett, who is nominated as minister resident at Stockholm, originally an engineer, running a locomotive on the New York & Erie Rrilroad; was born and still had his residence at Binghamton. He joined the army originally as Major of the 26th New York, and was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run.

—The resolution on negro suffrage which passed the Kentucky Assembly by a vote of 87 yeas to 1 nay, was as follows: That this Assembly and the people of Kentucky are unalterably opposed to negro suffrage, whether unlimited or special, general or qualified, and they do most earnestly protest against the passage of any law by Congress which has for its object the extension of such suffrage in any State or Territory.

—As the people of Pennsylvania desired, and as he deserves, Edgar Cowan was rejected on Thursday last by the Committee in the U. S. Senate, to which his name was referred, as the nominee for Minister to Austria. This fills the measure of the renegade's rebuke.

—The Nebraska Legislature Wednesday ratified the conditions imposed by Congress, preparatory to the admission of the Territory into the Union. The number of States is thus swelled to thirty-seven.

—The Hon. Andrew Hunter, elected United States Senator from Arkansas, declines on the ground that he cannot accept without injury to the church of which he is a member.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The United States Senate, on Thursday, discharged the Committee on Pacific Railroad from the consideration of several bills. Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to authorize a trial of the comparative powers of the resistance of iron-clad ships and stone fortifications to the fire of heavy artillery. The Judiciary Committee reported, with an amendment, the House bill to restore the possession of lands confiscated by the authorities of the States lately in rebellion. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to confirm the sales made by the Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina to persons in the army, navy and marine corps. The bill relative to the Indian Bureau was considered, a motion was made to non-concur in the House amendment, but was not acted upon. An Executive session was held. At the evening session the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department was again considered, but was not finally acted upon. Adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to provide for the payment of the compound interest notes, and for the contraction of the currency. Mr. Stevens offered an amendment that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to redeem compound interest notes, with the accrued interest, and to issue therefor legal tender notes. A lengthy discussion ensued, and was participated in by Messrs. Hooper, Randall, Broomall, Grinnell, Price, Lynch, Pomeroy, Eggleston, Allison, dodge, Pike and Stevens. The amendment of Mr. Stevens was adopted—yeas 99, nays 59. As amended, the bill was defeated; but on motion of Mr. Randall the vote was reconsidered. A motion to refer to the Committee on Banking, with instructions to immediately report the bill without the second section, was agreed to. The bill was so reported and was passed. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem compound interest notes, with the accrued interest, and to issue therefor United States legal tender notes, without interest, not exceeding in amount $100,000,000. The Naval Committee reported adversely upon the proposition to abolish the Marine Corps. A recess was taken until half-past seven o'clock P. M. At the evening session a communication was received from the Governor of Rhode Island, announcing the ratification of the constitutional amendment. The Secretary of War was requested to furnish information concerning property seized by the government in Louisiana. A resolution relative to the removal of the Naval academy from Annapolis went over until Tuesday next. The Tax bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and a considerable portion of it was disposed of.

The United States Senate, on Friday, received the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature ratifying the constitutional amendment. A resolution appointing a Commission for the selection of a site for a post-office in Boston was adopted. The resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature ratifying the constitutional amendment were received. The bill to extend to Tennessee the benefits of the agricultural land grant was passed. The bill in reference to the Indian Bureau was then discussed by Messrs. Doolittle, Stewart, Buckalew, Howard, and others. The House amendment to transfer the Bureau to the War Department was disagreed to. The amendments to the Civil, Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, the Military Academy bill and the Diplomatic Appropriation bill were insisted on, and committees of conference were appointed. The supplemental resolution relative to the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition was passed. Adjourned.

THE LAST OF A GLORIOUS BAND.—A telegram was received Tuesday in Congress announcing the death, at Edinburg, Saratoga County, N. Y., of Samuel Downing, the last surviving soldier who was actually under arms in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Downing's age has been stated at from 100 to 106, but we are not able to determine the precise figure. He enlisted in New-Hampshire, near the close of the war, and after peace found his way to New-York, in which State he lived for more than half a century. There have been a dozen or more of "last of the pensioners," but we presume that the decease of this well-known citizen closes the list, and that there is not now a man living who actually bore arms in our great struggle for liberty. Sixty-seven years have gone by since Washington died, and he was almost the first (not slain in battle) to lead the long array of patriots whose glorious line is finished by the departure of Samuel Downing.

☞ The Account of a Fenian uprising in Ireland has done no more than arouse a feeling of sympathy and solicitude for the poor, deluded fellows who will be "stamped out" by the overwhelming force which the British government has hurled against the insurgents. While we believe in the policy of resisting tyranny in all shapes, and while we also believe that Ireland has more than justice on her side in attempting to sever her connection with England, we have little faith that the Irish can do so by the force of arms. The Irish are too weak to contend with England for independence. The inequality of such a contest can only entail disaster and death on the Irish people. Hence, all accounts of a rising of the Irish people to contend with the British government, are only calculated to provoke awful punishment for the insurgents.

SHAD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—Col. James Worrall, the Engineer appointed by Gov. Curtin to regulate the dams for the passage of shad up the Susquehanna, has made his official report. A series of steps have been erected at the Columbia dam, at a cost $5,000, and the shad are invited to climb them before any further improvements are made. If that proves a success, a similar improvement will be made in the Clark's Ferry and Shamokin dams, and then we can catch our own fish.

New Advertisements.

FOUND.—In the road, on the 19th February, near the Christian Church in Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., a Gentlemen's Watch. The owner can have it by calling on the subscriber, proving property, paying charges, &c.
Feb. 23, 1867.—3t* O. HIBBARD.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE! The subscriber offers for sale his new DWELLING HOUSE, just erected on the west end of Poplar St. It is 33 feet front, and 31 ft. deep, containing Parlor, Hall, Sitting Room, Bedroom, Kitchen, Pantry and four closets, on first floor, and four chambers, Hall, Meal-room, and three closets on the second floor. The lot is 50x98 feet, with an ally on the east side.
GEO. P. CASH.
Towanda, Feb. 25, 1867.—3t

GRAND PRIZE CONCERT AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL

In aid of the maintenance and education of the destitute children of our Soldiers, Sailors, and all others that may come to us for protection.

AN APPEAL

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

We, the Officers and Managers of the "Orphan's Home," located at Elmira, N. Y., for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our Soldiers, Sailors, and all other needy ones, earnestly solicit the sympathies and co-operation, in our Concert and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire with us to see the "Orphan's Home" enabled to receive and care *for all the needy*, who seek its shelter and protection.

MRS. DAVID DECKER, President.
" P. A. LAFRANCE, Vice Pres.
" LUTHER CALDWELL, Sec'y.

The Concert and Festival will open at

ELY HALL, ELMIRA, N. Y.,

ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 19th, 1867.

Or as soon as all tickets are sold, and continue for three days, on which occasion a Committee will be appointed by the Ticket holders to award $20,000 in presents in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Concert and Festival there be issued 20,000 Tickets at ONE DOLLAR EACH and 20,000 Presents, being one Present for ever ticket.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1	Prize of U. S. Greenbacks,	$2,000 00
1	" Grand Piano,	800 00
1	" " "	600 00
1	" " "	400 00
1	" Fine Rosewood Melodeon.	150 00
1	" Gold Hunting Eng. Lever Watch	200 00
6	" Gold Lever Hunting Watches, $150,	900 00
1	" Fine Sewing Machine,	100 00
1	" " "	50 00
10	" Silver Hunting Lever Watches $30,	300 00
10	" " " Escapement " $25,	250 00
10	Fine Silver Plated Ice Pitchers, $15,	150 00
10	" " " Cake Baskets, $15,	150 00
10	" " " Castors, $15	150 00
200	" Silver Plated Goblets,	400 00
200	" " " Call Bells,	400 00
600	" Setts of silver plated Tea Spoons,	1200 00
500	" Pearl Handle Knives,	1000 00
500	" Desks, Pens, Ebony holder & box,	1000 00
500	" Pair silver plated Napkin Rings,	1000 00
1000	Pair silver plated Butter Knives,	1500 00
1000	Ladies' and Gents' Pencil,	1500 00
1000	" Pocket Knives,	1250 00
1000	" Pens and Holders,	1114 00
13,436	Large Engravings,	3436 00
	Making in the aggregate 20,000 Presents, valued at	$20,000 00

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS:

Orders may be sent to us by mail, in Drafts, Express, or Post Office orders, enclosing three cent stamp for return postage. Single Tickets $1. Ten tickets $5.

REFERENCES.—Hon. John I. Nicks, Elmira—State Senator; Hon. E. P. Brooks, Elmira; E. A. Scott, Mayor, the Common Council of Elmira, and every business man in the city.

All orders for tickets must be addressed to 120 Water street, Elmira, N. Y., or ALEX. DYKES, Agent, Towanda, Pa.

G. W. BRINK, Managing Agent.
Feb. 19, 1867.

PAPER, ENVELOPES, BLANK Books, Writing Fluid, Ink, Pens, Pencils, Slates, Paper Slates, Visiting Cards, Reward Cards, Writing Desks, &c., at
RIDGWAY'S DRUG & BOOK STORE.

New Advertisements.

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE

The subscriber would say to the people of

BRADFORD AND VICINITY,

That he has enlarged his

FURNITURE WARE-ROOM

The past season, and is constantly manufacturing, and intends to keep on hand a large assortment of

COMMON FURNITURE,

Which he is selling at great bargains

FOR READY PAY.

My stock consists in part of

BUREAUS,

EXTENSION AND FALL LEAF TABLES,

BOOK CASES, SECRETARIES,

CUPBOARDS,

LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,

ROCKING CHAIRS,

CANE, FLAG, WOOD SEAT AND OFFICE CHAIRS,

CRIBS, WASH STANDS,

ROUND TOP STANDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

And in fact every variety of wares needed in Family, Office or shop. Those desiring anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to give me a call, as I am

NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD!

Persons keeping Public Houses, will be furnished at Wholesale prices in wanting a large bill. Particular attention paid to re-seating and repairing old chairs and furniture. Custom Wood Turning attended to promptly. Beech, Birch, Maple, Cherry, Baswood, Whitewood, Chesnut and Pine Lumber, wanted in exchange for furniture. Cash paid for Newspapers.

BEAR IN MIND,

If you would buy good reliable furniture cheap, go to

JOHNSON'S!

Work of all kinds warranted to be made of good materials, and well put together.

Thankful for past liberal patronage, would solicit a continuance of same. Shop and Ware Room situated on the road leading from Orwell Hill to LeRaysville, three miles from either place.

Come one, come all,
And give me a call,
And don't grumble at the prices I give you,
For the price is small,
And that is not all:
I'm sure it can't help but please you.
Terms—Cash or Ready Pay.

G. N. JOHNSON.
Feb. 14, 1867.—3m*

SELLING OFF AT COST!

HENRY MERCUR & CO.,

Having concluded to close their business, now offer their entire stock of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, &c

AT COST.

The assortment good, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

All persons indebted to this firm, are urgently requested to pay before the first day of March next.

Towanda, January 30, 1867.

NEW STORE IN ROME

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the citizens of

EASTERN BRADFORD,

To the fact that he has opened a

DRUG AND BOOK STORE,

In the

BOROUGH OF ROME.

Being intimately acquainted with leading Manufacturing, Importing, and Jobbing Houses in his line, and having had extensive experience in both city and country trade, he flatters himself that, by low prices, and promptness and accuracy in business, he will merit the confidence and patronage of the public. A thorough knowledge of

PRACTICAL PHARMACY,

Enables him to manufacture in the best manner and keep on hand all the leading preparations of the Pharmacopœia.