News from all Nations.

—On Wednesday a man with his wife and child were crossing the St. Lawrence River on the ice in a sleigh, at Cornwall, Canada, when the ice gave way under them. An Indian ran to the spot, but the man, woman, horse and sleigh had disappeared. The child was found on the ice near the place, where it had doubtless been thrown by its mother.

—Mary Lynch, a servant employed in the family of Nathan Lazarus, at Hartford, Conn., has been arrested on suspicion of having poisoned his four children. The children are yet suffering, and the recovery of them is still a matter of doubt.

—Samuel Tate, Jr., a well-known flour merchant of Dayton, Ohio, was waylaid on Wednesday evening, on a bridge near his mill. He was shot down and robbed, and it is thought he can not recover.—There is no clue to the murderers.

—Lieut. Roberts, United States Army, who has been confined to his room, in Fredericksburgh, for the last three months, died on Sunday night. His disease was consumption. Lieut. Roberts was attached to the Freedmen's Bureau.

—Mr. G. Roberts, an old and respected druggist, of Columbus, Ohio, committed suicide by hanging himself to his bed-post. He had previously exhibited symptoms of insanity.

—The house of a Mr. Heckle, at Cleveland, Ohio, was burned on Wednesday night, and his five children perished in the flames.

—Adjt.-Gen. Hodson, of Maine, has resigned, and Gen. John C. Cadwell, of Edsworth, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

—The rebel general, R. E. Lee, advises a prompt acquiescence in the Congressional reconstruction bill.

—The Winter Garden Theatre, in New York, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Edwin Booth lost $100,000. No insurance.

—Mr. James H. Campbell, Minister to Stockholm, has been superceded by the appointment of Gen. Bartlett.

—A Third Avenue car, in New York, started before a passenger got off, and he was badly injured. The court gave him $2,000 damages.

—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has given a unanimous opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the law disfranchising rebels.

—The marks of the Union artillery are still visible on the fronts of buildings in Charleston, S. C., and but little of the burnt district has been rebuilt.

—Theodore Clay, son of Henry Clay has for over thirty years been an inmate of the lunatic asylum, at Lexington, Ky. He became insane from disappointed affection.

—It is announced that the Emperor Napoleon favors the confederation of the Government of France, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, against Prussia.

—A collision on the railroad, near Woodstock, C. W., on the 23d, killed the mail agent and scalded the conductor badly. The express car was burned, with a safe, containing $60,000.

—The election for delegates to the New York Constitutional Convention will take place on the fourth Tuesday in April. All adult male citizens vote except rebels and deserters.

—A lawyer in New York, named McFarland, became jealous of his wife and shot Mr. A. D. Richardson, formerly reporter on the *Tribune*, as the latter was escorting Mrs. McFarland, (who is an actress) home from the theatre. Nobody killed.

—A woman at Maroa, on the Central Railroad, south of Clinton, Ill., recently sold her hair for two dollars, to purchase a set of brass jewelry. If she had traded her brains for it, the jewelry man would have been cheated.

—A whole railroad train was recently seized on the Eastern Prussian State Railway, because of some irregularity in paying duty on goods. The company was fined $2,500 before the goods were released.

—A few days ago, Joseph Bartholomew was murdered and robbed in McDonough county, Illinois. A few weeks before, his brother George was murdered under similar circumstances, in Virginia, and on the 16th inst., his brother Cyrus committed suicide in St. Josephs, Missouri.

—Four prisoners escaped from the Cattaraugus County Jail on the 6th inst.—When the jailor went in to lock them in their cells for the night, they fell upon and overpowered him and made their escape by the door before his wife could close it.—Their names are Geo. Swartout, Tom Griffin, James Slater, Frank Reynolds.

—The Buffalo *Express* says that Charles Preffer, aged twelve years, Jonathan V. Williams, of the same age, and Frank D. Pryor, aged thirteen, arrived in that city Monday, from Ithaca, and registered themselves at the Southern Hotel. A telegram asking for their detention was received by the police authorities, and they were apprehended and the next day delivered into the custody of an elder brother of one of the lads, who took them back to Ithaca. They told the police their destination was Chicago.

—The jury in the case of Fred L. Wentz, indicted for incendiarism, at Binghamton, after about fourteen hours deliberation, brought in a verdict of Guilty, on Thursday morning, the 21st inst. Sentence is deferred till the next general term of the Supreme Court, that Court having jurisdiction of the case, and having directed it to be tried at their circut. The lightest penalty is seven years, and the heaviest eleven years, in the State's prison.

—Saturday night a little boy four years of age, son of James Haynes, of Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co. N. Y., placed his mouth over the spout of a tea kettle which sat on the stove, and inhaled the hot steam into his lungs, burning himself so badly that he died during the night.

—A destructive fire occurred in Dryden village, Tompkins Co. N. Y., about a quarter past one, on Sunday morning last, destroying the Blodgett Hotel, and Mr. Petigrove's dwelling house and barn. Fitts & Bouton, dry goods; Burgess & Chadwick, druggists; Eli Draper, grocer, were all driven out, saving the greater portion of their stock, although more or less in a damaged condition.

—The British House of Parliament has agreed to guarantee the Canadian railroad loan.

—The Emperor of Austria will be crowned King of Hungary, at Pesth, in July.

—The trial of Jeff. Davis, it is rumored in Washington, will take place in May next.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, April 4, 1867.

COPPERHEAD BASENESS.

In no one thing has the disloyalty of the copperhead press, and its general hideousness, been made more manifest—not even in its open efforts to aid the South when warring on the country—than its attempts to persuade the late rebels to resist the recent act of Congress—known as the re-construction law—even to the taking up of arms. One can not open these journals without finding them filled with despicable abuse of Congress, and instructions to the South how to evade the re-construction act. It is designated as tyrannical in the extreme, and so oppressive that the people whom it effects will be justified in making an appeal to arms to resit its operations. The loss of life and of treasure, the devastation and ruin which has overwhelmed the South, and the bloody track left in every northern state, and still so clearly visible, by the rebellion just ended, is not enough to satiate copperhead thirst for blood. It cries for more. It seeks new devices to rouse more strife and war. Its mendacious ferocity prompts it to distort every act of Congress, in order to beget hate for the law-making power of the government. And when distortion and falsehood fail, it openly advises the South to fight again. And the cowardly hypocrites who aided the copperhead journals, claim at the same time, to be the peace-party and the only loyal party in the country.

In advising the Southern people to renew the conflict, these astute copperhead editors seem to forget that almost every man in the South capable of bearing arms, is a paroled prisoner of war. By the terms on which the rebel generals surrendered, every man in their armies pledged himself on oath, not to bear arms against the United States. Another rebellion therefore, would not only involve treason, but the violation of this solemn oath.

We are glad that the more sensible portion of the Southern people are thinking and acting for themselves on this re-construction measure. They discover that the act itself is not only not the thing it is represented to be by the northern copperhead press, but that, upon the whole, it is a reasonable and a practicable measure. So that the advice of the northern sympathisers with rebellion, is not likely to be followed. In every part of the South, except we believe Texas, measures have been taken, by the people themselves—leading rebels included—to comply with the act of Congress. One of these demonstrations was recently made in Charleston, South Carolina, the old hot-bed of Secession, at which Gen. Wade Hampton, an ex-U. S. Senator, and a general in the rebel army, and one of the bitterest and one of the ablest of southern statesmen, made a speech in favor of the re-construction measure, promising to be one of the foremost in giving it affect. He was followed by W. T. Desaussure, Edward Arthur, the Hon. W. J. Talley and James G. Gibbs, all leading rebels, and all urging compliance with the act of Congress.—We repeat, we rejoice to see this spirit developed, and more yet, to see it grow and spread as it is. If it continues as it has begun, the late rebel states will soon again be in their places in the Union, with a greatly increased representation in Congress, and therefore, an increased influence and power; and all true lovers of the Union will rejoice at this, if the South will only be loyal to the Government.

CONNECTICUT.

The election held on Monday in Connecticut, resulted in the success of ENGLISH, copperhead, over HAWLEY, the present Governor, by a majority of 500.

HUBBARD in the First, HOTCHKINS in the Second, and WM. H. BARNUM in the Fourth, all Democrats, are elected.

The Republicans elect STARKWEATHER to Congress in the Third District.

The Democrats will probably have one majority in the State Senate.

The House is Republican.

The Springfield *Republican*, (Mass.,) a few days since published a detailed account of six cases of trichinæ spiralis which occurred in that city. The same paper says the disease is not confined to the Ransley Hall family. A son of the late Joseph Solace is afflicted with it, as is also a Mr. Norton, who lives in the same vicinity. Both of these persons have eaten ham obtained at the store where the Halls purchased theirs. All of this family are now comfortable, except Mrs. Hall, whose condition is still extremely critical. As showing how enormous is the number of the trichinæ, it is estimated that those on the small piece of muscle taken from the limb of the deceased girl were distributed at the rate of 50,000 per square inch. The number in the entire body must consequently be many millions. A piece of the muscle has been sent to Prof. Agassiz.

REJECTED.—The Senate has rejected the nomination of Col. ALLEN MCKEAN, as Postmaster at this place.

MR. STEVENS' CONFISCATION BILL.

The bill relating to the confiscation of rebel property, which Mr. STEVENS recently introduced in the Lower House of Congress, contains nine sections, as follows, viz: The first clause provides for a general forfeiture of all public lands in the excluded States, the second clause for the seizure of property deemed forfeited under the act of July 17th, 1862, the third clause for the appointment of a commission to condemn property, the fourth for the distribution of lands to emancipated negroes, the fifth for the "erection of buildings on the said homesteads for the use of said blacks," the sixth providing whose property shall be exempt from confiscation, the seventh, eighth and ninth provide for redemption of property, and for little details of execution. How strange it is that President Johnson suggested all the points in this bill of Mr. Stevens. The following is from a speech of Mr. JOHNSON, delivered April 21st, 1865:

Treason must be made odious; traitors must be punished and impoverished; they must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed; and after making treason odious, every Union man and the Government should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this suffering upon the country.

The Philadelphia *North American*, in speaking of this bill, says that however Republicans may disagree respecting it, there is one point in it upon which they ought all to be able to agree. We allude to the first section, wherein it is provided that the public lands of the ten rebellious States shall be confiscated. This is a matter that has hitherto escaped the attention of all our public men except Mr. STEVENS, and we doubt not that many who read his speech will feel surprise that no one has anticipated him in this capital method of making the Gulf States pay us, to some extent, for the injuries they inflicted upon us during the war. In the case of Texas, to which he calls special attention, there surely should be no delay whatever in availing ourselves of the opportunity to confiscate the remainder of that public domain which she reserved to herself at the time of her annexation as a guarantee for the payment of her debt—that very debt that was subsequently forced upon us as a national burden by the Compromise of 1850.

Of all the States concerned in the late rebellion, Texas escaped with the least punishment. All the attempts made to carry the war into her territory proved abortive, and the long and desperate struggles in the south-west were mainly sustained upon resources derived from her. The contraband trade with Europe, thro' Mexico, was carried on by her. The droves of beeves upon which the rebel armies fed were furnished by her. And at the close of the war, after all the rebel armies elsewhere had surrendered, the Texan rebellion was still intact. These people, having felt little or nothing of the horrors of the war, have remained incorrigibly disloyal and defiant, and although we have all recognized that some punishment ought to be used to bring them to their senses, none that was feasible could be thought of.

It was asserted, by those who profess to know, that Texas had profited by the war to such an extent that her population is now double what it was in the year 1860. Thither have gone the very worst rebels from other States, and especially from Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas. The State had a large loyal population when the war broke out, especially among the Germans of western Texas, but a frightful reign of terror was established to crush out Unionism, and numberless patriotic citizens fell victims to it.

It would, therefore, be nothing more than right that we should punish this State for her treason by confiscating her public lands, and the more so because then these lands would be opened to actual settlers free of cost under the operations of the Homestead law, which cannot otherwise be the case. By the supplement to that law, enacted by the last Congress, all the public lands owned by the national government in the Gulf States, were thrown open to actual settlers under the act. It is now proper to resume possession of all lands held by rebel States in order to extend to all such the same provision, so that we may encourage the increase of that independant class of small landholders which has been the crying need of the aristocracy ridden south.

Mr. Stevens estimates the amount of lands that will fall into the hands of the national government by this provision, at two hundred millions of acres, an item decidedly worth considering in these times, and sufficient to enable us to create a great element in the south antagonistic to the plantation aristocracy. We cannot refrain from expressing our regret that this first section of the pending bill cannot be made into a separate act, and passed at once upon its own merits.

CONGRESS—Adjourned on Saturday last, to meet again on the 3d day of July. The Senate was called together to consider appointments by the President.

Men are being enlisted in Havana for Maximilian's army.

From Harrisburg.

Special Correspondence of THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 1, 1867.

The supplement to the General License Law has been finally passed and received the approval and signature of the Governor. In a former letter I gave an outline of the supplement, and it is therefore unnecessary to repeat a detail of its provisions. All licenses to retail liquor, lager beer, etc., as well as eating house licenses must now be obtained from the Court, and not from the County Treasurer. Petitions must be signed by twelve citizens, and remonstrances against granting license in any case will be heard by the Court. No doubt *some* good will be done by the new law, as many of the keepers of low dens will be unable to obtain license.

I recently referred to the passage of a bill extending the provisions of an act relating to corporations for mechanical, mining and quarrying purposes, to fire insurance companies. When this bill came before the Governor for his signature, his Excellency vetoed it with a promptness alike creditable to his head and heart. He set for his reasons for this course in an admirably written message giving unmistakable evidence that we have a Governor who knows his duty, and knowing, dare perform it. The latter fact was also fully demonstrated when the bill granting immense privileges upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was vetoed by Governor GEARY. The Senate re-passed the bill, *over the veto*, but the House did not, deeming prudence "the better part of valor," and a general revision of the bill took place, modifying it materially and removing the principal objections urged by His Excellency, after which it was passed and was promptly signed and approved.

The Jury Bill has been passed finally, and will doubtless receive the Governor's signature this letter appears in print. This is a righteous bill, inasmuch as it provides for the impartial selection of jurors without respect to political parties. Heretofore—especially where Copperheadism predominates—it has been customary to have the jurors composed almost exclusively of persons belonging to the same party. This was not right. *Justice* demands that juries be composed of men of *all* parties, and that there shall be no screening of villains by jurors of his own political views. The new law will guarrantee impartiality, as the Jury Commissioners to be selected annually must be chosen from both political organizations, as are inspectors of elections. It is believed the new law will have a most salutary effect, and that hereafter when a copperhead murderer or other criminal is brought into court for trial he may not be acquitted by a copperhead jury. On the other hand, it will stop the cry of "stuffed jury boxes," raised by the cops, when one of their number is convicted by a republican jury in a republican county.

Col. FRANK JORDAN has issued a call for a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, to be held in this city on Tuesday, the 9th day of April. It is understood that the principal business to be transacted by the Committee, is the selection of a day for holding the Union State Convention.—There should be a full attendance of the members of the Committee. The forthcoming campaign will be one of no little interest. The question is not "who shall be chosen Supreme Judge?" as "shall the Republican succeed at the next general election?" It therefore behooves each and every member of the Committee to be present, so that the proceedings of the meeting may be conducted with an eye single to the forthcoming campaign. If this letter should come to the notice of any member of the Committee referred to, let him at once perfect his arrangements to visit Harrisburg on the 9th of April, and then make it his business to be at the meeting of the State Central Committee of the great Union Republican party.

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, came up for action in the House, the other day, but was laid aside.

Eleven petitions, numerously signed by citizens of Sullivan county, praying that the venue in the case of Jesse McCarty, and others, election officers of Elkland district in said county, changed under a recent act to the county of Bradford, be changed to Lycoming county, were presented in the Senate and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary Local. A bill on the subject was also read in the Senate by Mr. Jackson and referred to the same Committee.

A petition from citizens of Dushore borough, Sullivan county, asking for the passage of an act providing that the election of corporate officers of said borough be held on the third Friday of July, instead of the first Monday in August. Referred to Committee on Election Districts. Mr. Jackson subsequently read a bill on the same subject, and it was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The members of the Legislature have voted themselves $1,350 each for the session. Let the people—the tax-payers—remember them. REX.

Personal and Political.

—At a recent election in Italy Garibaldi was returned from three different places. He is not in accord with the Government on the Roman question, he insisting on the union of Rome with Italy, even if it cost a war with France, and is opposed to conferring large property donations on the priesthood. He may yet give Victor Emanuel trouble.

—A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* has prepared the following comparative table showing the political revolution in the northern tier of counties in Pennsylvania during the last twenty-five years. It gives the *majorities* in the counties named for Shunk and Markle in 1844 and for Geary in 1866:

	Shunk.	*Markle.*	*Geary.*	*Clymer.*
Bradford	558		3858	
Crawford	510		1745	
Erie		1294	3188	
Jefferson	110		103	
McKean	109		163	
Potter	205		726	
Susquehanna	767		2448	
Tioga	966		3161	
Venango	356		917	
Warren	264		1115	
	3855	1564	16,426	
Deduct Erie	1284	Add Shunk	2,661	
Shunk's maj.	2661	Gain,	19,086	

As this great change was caused by the Democratic hue and cry against the "nigger," the present Copperhead leaders can cipher out how long it will take to regain their lost power by a continuance in the same course.

—The Wisconsin Assembly has passed, by a vote of 63 to 22, a resolution to submit to the people the question of extending the suffrage to women. There is a good chance that its Senate will agree to the resolution, and the question be thus outspread for discussion before the people.

—After a protracted debate, the Ohio Senate on Wednesday, passed by a vote of 23 to 11 the long-pending resolution submitting to the voters of the State, at the election next October, the question of amending the Constitution by striking out the restriction of suffrage on account of color. One Republican voted against the resolution and two Democrats were absent. It now goes to the House for its concurrence.

—The Senate Thursday rejected the nominations of Gen. Frank P. Blair as Minister to Austria, and Gen. H. W. Slocum as Naval Officer of the Port of New-York.

—Gov. Patton, of Alabama, has published a long letter, in which he advises the people to accept the terms proposed by Congress for reconstruction cheerfully, and carry out the law faithfully.

—Alexander C. Mullin, at one time private Secretary of the late Governor, has been rejected for confirmation as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Cambria District.

—It is confidently announced by those who have every opportunity to know, that three-fourths of the Southern Congressional districts can be carried by Republican candidates. This belief is based, of course on the principle of impartial suffrage.

—The Tennessee Democrats have invited the colored people to send delegates to the Conservative State Convention, that is to assemble on the 16th of April.—How circumstances do alter cases.

—Col. Frank Jordan has issued a call for a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, at the Lochiel House, Harrisburg, on the 9th of April. The principal object of assembling the Committee on that occasion is to fix a time for holding the Republican State Convention for 1867. It is the earnest desire of Col. Jordan, Chairman of the Committee, that all i s members be present, as it is possible that other business men of importance may be brought up for consideration.

—A convention of whites and blacks has been in session two days at Raleigh, N. C., and has formed a Republican party.

THE LICENSE LAW.

Under the new License Law, application for hotel and restaurant licenses must be filed with the prothonotary before the 17th day of April next. Unless this is done no licenses can be granted for the ensuing year.

All restaurant licenses taken out since the 22th of March, are void, as the new bill became a law on that day.

THE movement for inaugurating a Republican campaign in the south, says a Washington dispatch, is gaining strength. There is talk of holding a meeting of leading members of Congress for consultation in regard to the matter. Gentleman who have given attention thereto are confident that with proper effort North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi can be carried into the interest of Republicanism, and that a majority of the congressional districts in other rebel States can also be secured for the same side. Moneyed men from the north have expressed willingness to contribute money to pay the necessary expenses of such a campaign, and several gentlemen of ability and experience as speakers are ready to enter the field if the movement is properly organized and sustained.

A SNAKE IN A WOMAN'S STOMACH.

The wife of Mr. Parker, who recently purchased an interest in the Anamosa stone quarry, has been made cognizant of the terrible truth that she has within her stomach a living snake or lizard. For the past five hears she has suffered almost everything possible for a human being, and was supposed to be gradually dying with consumption. Some two weeks since a German physician from Lisbon, Linn county, being in town, was requested to make an examination into her case to see if any remedy could be devised to relieve her intense sufferings.

The physician visited her and became at once satisfied that there was a living animal within her stomach. On last Thursday the starvation process was begun and continued for five days, little or no nourishment being taken. During this time the animal repeatedly moved upward and into the throat producing terrible and almost fatal strangulation, and making it necessary to administer salt to drive it downward. At such times the lower part of the throat would be pressed outward in a most perceptible and revolting manner.

On Monday last the attempt was made to dislodge the loathsome creature by placing a pan of heated milk near the patient's mouth and permitting her to inhale the steam. A poultice of onions and garlic was applied to the stomach but, through misunderstanding, the onions were cooked and their strength thereby mostly destroyed. The experiment, however, was tried, but the animal moved up only a short distance, a green slime being emitted from the mouth.

The patient is greatly prostrated by abstinence and terrible suffering, but another effort will soon be made to relieve her, although it seems almost certain that the animal, whatever it is, has grown so large as to make its egress through the throat impossible. We understand that the patient believed her tormentor to be a snake!

The case is attracting great interest, and any new developments will be carefully noted for the benefit of our readers.—*Anamosa (Iowa) Eureka.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY.—In answer to the request of a member of Pennsylvania Legislature for an opinion as to the expediency of continuing the State Agency in Washington for the collection of pensions, &c., the Commissioner of Pensions, after acknowledging the great value of such agencies during the war, and for a time subsequent to its close, says:—

"The evidence to establish pension claims, except what is invariably procured by this office, from the Executive department, must now be obtained in the localities where the claimants reside; and pensions are also paid at agencies within the several States, and not here in general. To transmit such evidence and application through an agency here does not facilitate but rather delays action thereon, and it may justly be regarded as an unnecessary circumlocution. The fact was otherwise when large numbers of soldiers were here or passing through the city on ther way home, and liable to fall into the hands of unworthy solicitors of claims."

THE GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

One of the acts of Congress which closed on the 4th of March, was the passage of a general bankrupt law. This measure has been agitated for several years past, but has always failed to secure sufficient support until this winter. It became a law during the closing hours of Congress.

The new law is intended for the relief of honest debtors. Under its provisions, any person whose debts exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, may become a voluntarily bankrupt, and be relieved from the claims of creditors by the delivery for distribution of all his assets.

The proceedings for the discharge of bankrupts by this law are placed under the supervision of the United States Circuit Courts, with a subordinate supervisory officer to be appointed in each Congressional District to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to be called a Register. To the Register the party desiring to avail himself of the bankrupt law makes application, and by the creditors an assignee is appointed into whose hands the bankrupt turns all his property for distribution.

The bankrupt can reserve to himself household and kitchen furniture and such other articles as he may choose, not exceeding in value five hundred dollars, also the wearing apparel of himself and family equipments if he had any, and such other property as may be exempted from attachment and seizure under the laws of his State

Distribution of the assets of the bankrupt is made in the following order: all costs of the proceedings in bankruptcy; all debts due the United States; all debts due the State; wages due to any employee of the bankrupt for a period not exceeding six months immediately preceding the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, and to an amount not exceeding $50,000. The balance to other creditors according to the amount of their claims, and without preference on account of date or any other cause.

The bankrupt then receives from the Court a certificate of discharge and can commence the world anew in business relations without fear of old and unsatisfied judgments. No bankrupt can avail himself a second time of the provisions of the law, unless his assets will reach seventy per cent. of his debts. All debtors whose claims have been credited by failure in a fiduciary capacity are precluded from relief under this act.

The law is only intended for the relief of honest debtors. Hence, in order to avail himself of its benefits, the party must make a fair, full and *bona fide* delivery to the assignee for the benefit of his creditors, of all his efforts, otherwise he is debarred from the benefit of the law, and made liable to heavy penalties beside. All fraudulent proceedings designed to defraud a creditor at the expense of any other, will not entitle debtors to the relief extended by the law, but are positively forbidden.

The law is of course very lengthy, and embraces many details, but the above are its leading provisions. It will be well for the public to become familiar with and remember them, for they closely concern every bussiness man.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN THE SOUTH.—The Mobile Times improved the occasion of Washington's birthday to indulge in the following amusing rhetorical flight:

He was born, he lived, he died a slaveholder and it is because he was a slaveholder that his life was purer, his mind more free, his soul more aspiring, than ever was known in any other great man. We now witness the day held so sacred to all the nations of the earth, lost in oblivion among those who were intended to be the direct inheritors of the blessings it secured, and the memory of his sainted mother, dragged into the mire of blasphemous curses by the vilest off-springs of abolitionism. To day, also, is the fifth anniversary, of the inauguration of the "permanent" Government of the late Confederate States of America—a nation which, like a dazzling meteor, has illuminated the political sky of this century and passed from the glance of the world, leaving behind a track of glory, a halo of wisdom, statesmanship, bravery and devotion, unequalled in the annals of the world.

THE Petersburg (Va.) Times of the 22d ult., speaks thus of the sacred day and the immortal patriot whose birth it commemorates:

"George Washington's natal day has come again. Better for the South had he never been born, and that for three generations this people, now hopelessly enslaved, had been learning to bear the mild despotism of—the British crown."

Can there be any question as to the absolute necessity of military rule in a section where leading newspapers boldly publish such unblushing blasphemy? If sentiments of patriotism—if regard for the memory of one whom we all love and revere, are not strong enough to shield his name from abuse; if even the grave do not shield him from base assault. Let the "strong arm" come down on such with power.

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

5,000 CORDS HEMLOCK BARK!

The Towanda Tanning Company will pay the highest price for Bark delivered at their Tannery at Greenwood the ensuing season.

The Superintendent will be happy at all times to give instructions or information as the peeling and curing Bark.

Proposals are invited for the furnishing and laying down of 4,000 feet Pine Water Pipe or Tubing.

JAS. B. HOWE,
Towanda, April 1, 1867. Superintendent.

New Advertisements.

POWELL & CO.,

Are now receiving their first

SPRING STOCK!

Purchased during the

LATE PANIC

In the

DRY GOODS MARKET,

And are now offering their Goods at a

GREAT REDUCTION.

March 18, 1867.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford County, the undersigned administrators of the estate of James V. Grace, late of Springfield twp., dec'd., will expose to public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1867, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Springfield twp., bounded as follows: On the north by the highway leading from Leona P. O. to Pleasant Valley, and Ambrose Grace's land, east by Russell B. Young, William Grace and Lewis Beach's land; south by William Grace and William Young's land, west by lands belonging to Clark S. Grace and Ambrose Grace. Containing about 100 acres more or less, whereon is situated one frame dwelling house and frame barn.

TERMS—$50 to be paid at the time of sale, $500 upon confirmation, and the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from date of confirmation.

LORIN GRACE,
CHARLOTTE GRACE,
April 2, 1867. Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—*In the matter of the estate of Roderick Williams d'd* in the Orphan's Court of Bradford County.

The undersigned an auditor appointed by said Court to distribute money in the hands of Executors, as shown by their partial account, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Towanda, on Friday, the 26th day of April, 1867, at 2 o'clock, p. m. where all persons having claims upon said monies will attend or forever be debarred from the same.

ELHANAN SMITH,
April 1, 1867. Auditor.

EXAMINATIONS.—I will attend for the purpose of holding special public examinations of teachers at Troy public school house, Friday, April 26, Towanda public school house, Saturday, April 27; Orwell Hill public school house, Tuesday, April 30; Towanda public school house, May 11 and 12.

The usual request from directors (see School Law page 139) will be required.

Certificates will be granted for summer term only.

Those without valid excuse for not attending last fall, need not apply.

Candidates must be present at 10, a. m.

Valid certificates, must in all cases be procured before commencing school term.

O. J. CHUBBUCK,
April 1, 1867.—3w. County Supt.

J. K. VAUGHAN—*Architect and Builder.*—All kinds of Architectural designs furnished. Ornamental work in Stone, Iron and Wood. Office on Main street, over Russell & Co.'s Bank. Attention given to Rural Architecture, such as laying out of grounds, &c., &c. April 1, 1867.—1y.

TAVERN PROPERTY FOR SALE The subscriber offers for sale his Tavern Property, situated in Wysox township, opposite the borough of Towanda, within a few rods of the bridge. The buildings are commodious, and well arranged and the location an excellent one. Possession will be given immediately.—For terms apply to G. D. Montanye, Towanda, or to the subscriber at Myersburg.

WM. VAN BRUNT.
April 3, 1867.—3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of John Hollenback, dec'd., late of Wyalusing, are requested to make immediate payment, without delay, and those having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

L. P. STALFORD,
March 28, 1867. Executor.

ADMINIS'RS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Thomas A. Burlingame dec'd., late of Burlington, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NELSON BURLINGAME,
March 28, 1867. Administrator.

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND!

GUION & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM OR TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.

Williams & Guion's old "Black Star Line" of Liverpool Packets, sailing every week.

Swallow-tail Line of Packets from or to London, sailing twice a month.

Remittances to England, Ireland and Scotland payable on demand.

For further particulars, apply to Williams & Guion, 29 Broadway, New-York, or

G. F. MASON & CO., Bankers,
Oct. 1, 1866. Towanda, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

TOBACCO & CIGARS

Wholesale and Retail at

RANDALL & COMPTON'S

First door south of the First National Bank,

MAIN STREET, TOWANDA, PA.

BRANDS OF TOBACCO—CHEWING.

Gold Leaf, Sunny Side, Pine Apple, Michigan Fig, Rose Leaf and Star, which we offer for sale in quantities to suit customers. Packages in Barrels, halfs and quarters.

BRANDS OF CIGARS.

American Eagle, Gen. Grant, Leboquet, Imperio, Tycoon and the very choicest brands of Yaras.

FANCY SMOKING.

The celebrated Lone Jack, Pride of the United States, Virginistie, Gold Leaf, Navy and all kinds of Killicknick.

Landlords supplied with Cigars and Foil Tobacco on liberal terms.

All orders promptly filled on short notice.

W. H. RANDALL. N. M. COMPTON.
March 7, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING Purchased the entire interest of

R. H. PATCH,

In in the firm of C. B. PATCH & CO., is now prepared to offer to the citizens of Bradford County and vicinity, a large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

Which I have purchased for Cash and feel confident that can sell at as low figures as can be purchased elsewhere. I now offer to the public a splendid stock of

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

STARCH, SALERATUS, SPICES, &C.

Have on hand a large stock of

AKRON FLOUR, GRAHAM DO.

RYE DO. BUCKWHEAT DO.

I keep constantly on hand, PORK, HAMS, LARD and kinds of FISH. Would call the attention of the public to our Can't Be Beat

STOCK OF TOBACCO,

In quality or price. Jesse Oakley's Celebrated Laundry, New York Chemical and Brown Soap.

Please call and examine our stock of

WOODEN WARE.

Large assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS, TOILET SOAPS, &c., &c. I will pay the highest cash price for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Farmers give us a call before selling elsewhere.

C. B. PATCH.

All persons indebted to the late firm will please call and make immediate payment.

C. B. PATCH.
Towanda, March 12, 1867.

STILL ANOTHER NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

JAMES O. FROST, would call attention to the large and varied assortment of

FURNITURE!

Now on exhibition at his Ware Rooms, which he will be happy to show to any and every one free of charge, or to sell at a very small advance from cost. Thankful for the past liberal patronage of the public, I would say that I shall still endeavor to make it to their interest t deal with me, not only by keepi g a

LARGER STOCK

To select from than is kept in any other Furniture Store in this region; but also by offering them

AT A LESS PRICE

Than the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere. I have now in store over 600

DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF CHAIRS,

And more than

THIRTY DIFFERENT STYLES BEDSTEADS

Besides Bureaus, Stands, Tables, Book Racks, What Nots, Sofas, Tete-a-Tete's, Rockers, and Easy Chairs, Piano Stools, Children's Carriages, Children's Cradles and Cribbs, Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Picture Frames, Photograph Ovals, Steel Engravings, Cords and Tassels, &c., In fact a full assortment

OF EVERYTHING IN THE LINE,

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Store on Main Street, 2 doors south of Montanyes. I also keep on hand, a large assortment of

READY MADE COFFINS,

From the most common to the finest Mahogany or Rosewood, which will be furnished with or without Attendance with Hearse, at as low a price as the *same quality* can be purcesed elsewhere. Dec. 1866.—yr.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

My Goodrich Seedling Potatoes, *grown from the orignal stock*, and hence all true to name, are now ready for delivery to those who have already engaged them; and also a supply to whoever may wish to secure these choice potatoes for the ensuing spring.

From trial of the above potatoes by those who were so fortunate as to secure some seed from me last spring—most farmers have become aware of their vast superiority over all others. They are unrivalled in their immense yield; exceedingly excellent for table use, and very hardy—nearly free from rot or disease. All persons wishing them, had better apply now or early as possible, and bring their bags to Dr. Porter's Drug Store.

Early Goodrich, best early,	$3 00 pr B
Calnco, beautiful and delicate,	3 00 "
Gleason, fine for winter use,	3 00 "
Rusty Coat, superior yielders and good	2 00 "
Cuzco, enormously fruitful,	2 00 "
Garnet Chili, at about the market price.	

Dec. 10, 1866. Dr. H. C. PORTER.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Marshall Bros. & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Marshall Bros. will settle all accounts with late firm, and continue the business at the old stand.

R. T. MARSHALL,
W. K. MARSHALL,
M. M. MERCUR.
Feb. 12, 1867.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AT THE NEWS ROOM, and if you don't see what you want, ask for it. ALVORD & BARBER.