

News from All Nations.

The recent cyclone in India caused a fearful loss of life and property at Calcutta. In that city and vicinity 30,000 huts were destroyed and 1000 persons perished.

The Virginia Reconstruction Convention elected Judge Underwood President. General Schofield sent a communication including all the appeals which have been made to him in cases of contested seats.

General Hancock has revoked the order of Gen. Mower suspending P. B. O'Rourke, Clerk of the second District Court of the parish of Orleans, and reinstated O'Rourke. He also directs Gen. Mower to remain in New Orleans awaiting orders, instead of joining his regiment.

The Board for the examination of newly appointed army officers are to be broken up on the 31st of December, and thereafter candidates for appointment will be ordered to Carlisle Barracks, Fortress Monroe, or Governor's Island for examination.

During October 395 farms, comprising 19,698 acres, were added to the productive area of Arkansas, Florida and Mississippi.

The government has accepted an additional section of twenty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mark Twain, lecturing on the Sandwich Islands, offered to show how the cannibals eat their food, if some lady would hand him a baby. The lecture was not illustrated.

Honry Ward Beecher defended novel writing last Sunday evening on the ground that the parables of the Saviour were little novelties.

A box has been found in the river near Dixon, Ill., containing the body of an unknown man, with his head and feet chopped off and packed in with the body.

Ex-Chancellor, Walworth was buried with Masonic ceremonies.

It is rumored that Commodore Nutt and Miss Mianie Warren contemplate matrimony.

Mrs. Burdell Cunningham is suing for a divorce from somebody in San Francisco.

The official majority in Iowa reaches the magnificent figure of 32,000—Republican, of course.

It is said that a caucus of the Democratic members of Congress, held on Tuesday last, declared almost unanimously for Gen. Hancock for President, and Judge Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice President.

As the Emigrant train on the Erie Railway was stopping at the Depot in Hornelleville, on Sunday night last, a German woman on board gave birth to a child. The mother and infant were provided with comfortable quarters, and at last accounts were doing as well as could be expected.

Since the meeting of Congress the application for clerkships in the departments have been largely increased. Secretary McCulloch is likely overcoming especially by those desiring female clerkships.

Mark Twain says that there was discord on the Quaker City. When his act wanted to play old sledge the other set wanted to play.

Rev. H. H. Jessup has recently returned from his Boycott mission, and is now visiting his aged parents and friends at Montrose Pa.

Mr. Moody of Chicago has entered into a contract with John B. Gough for lectures eighty nights a year, for ten years, at the usual rates, in the interest of the Young Men's Christian Association of the West.

The Tennessee Legislature has a proposition before it making it a criminal offense for any person to have in his or her possession a picture of Jeff. Davis or Robert E. Lee.

The last rail was laid on the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad, and a train ran through last Thursday. The Wilkes-Barre Branch of the Times of the 4th inst. says the road will not probably be opened till January 1st, 1868.

The mansion of D. S. Gregory, in Jersey City, was destroyed by fire to the extent of \$90,000.

Copious extracts from President Johnson's message were sent by telegraph to London, and the papers there do not speak very highly of the document.

Attorney General Stanbery has given an opinion that the United States holds a perfect title to Harper's Ferry, without any restrictions as to what use may be made of the property.

A war between Mexico and Guatemala, on the boundary question, is feared.

Heavy losses have occurred, both in Veracruz in consequence of inundations.

The people of St. Thomas have voted in favor of annexation to the United States.

The Globe Print Works in Fall River, Massachusetts, exploded a boiler, and the main building was destroyed by fire. Three persons were injured.

It is announced by authority that there will be no continuation of legal tenders during the month of December.

The United States steamers De Soto and Monongahela are reported to have been lost in the recent terrible hurricane at the Islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz.

In the case of the United States vs. Charles A. Co., whisky distillers of Cincinnati, charged with fraud, the jury returned a verdict of \$250,000 for the government.

General Hancock has issued an order revoking a former order in Louisiana, providing for the immediate revision of the jury lists, to exclude all citizens not registered voters under the Reconstruction act.

The London Times expresses pleasure at the transfer of the islands of St. Thomas to the United States.

Mr. Hogan, who is alleged to have furnished arms to the mob which rescued the Fenian prisoners from the police authorities in Manchester, was arrested on Thursday in Birmingham.

The Virginia Reconstruction Convention appointed a committee to report the best practicable plan for framing the new constitution.

A large portion of the town of Southport, C. W., was destroyed by fire.

The ship Lord Brougham, from Hamburg, which arrived at New York, lost 73 passengers from cholera on the way.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We publish on our outside, the annual message of President Johnson at the opening of the session of Congress. The reader will notice that it is an elaboration of his previous views, the sentiments being no wise altered, and, in fact, being put forth in rather stronger form. It opens with a pointed reference to "the continued disorganization of the Union," his previous allusions thereto, and the fact that civil wars are inevitable in the most enlightened nations, to which he adds that when such a struggle is brought to a close it is the first interest and duty of the government to repair the injuries inflicted by the war, and secure as speedily as possible the benefit of its lessons.

This duty was accepted, he says, by the Executive and by the rebel States, but thwarted by Congressional legislation, which has been no satisfactory adjustment of the vexed questions that have agitated the people; "that at this time there is no Union as our fathers understood the term," which Union, he asserts, can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress, and where the national laws apply with equal force to every section.

He proceeds to consider the possibility of effecting this; and then follows a rebash of the old ontology on the Constitution, and all his former talk about the execution of the laws being unobstructed and the Courts being open to all, and so on. His position is unchanged. He again declares that the rebel States are still members of the Union, and argues the point in his usual way. He recommends the repeal of the Congressional Military Reconstruction acts, and follows with a statement of the arbitrary powers with which the military commanders are clothed by these acts. These he pronounces violations of the Constitution; the acts in question usurpations and the most dangerous of political crimes, leading directly to the establishment of absolute rule. These measures, he says, totally subvert the form as well as the substance of republican government, holding the ten States in absolute slavery, and subjecting them to a strange and hostile power, more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. He says that this system denies the people (we presume he means white people, but he does not say so) of the rebel States habeas corpus, trial by jury, security for person, life and property, deprives them of citizenship, and so on. Such a punishment he declares unpardonable, as many of the victims of it are innocent, and a large proportion even of the rebel soldiers were forced into the army by conscription and otherwise.

It then occurs to the President that this system is only temporary and provisional, and as that important fact would vitiate his labored argument, he adds that through this temporary evil a greater evil is to be made perpetual. What that greater evil is he at once lets us know by assertion that the object of the system is to give the right of suffrage to the negroes, and to enable them to govern as a majority by disfranchising enough white.

He asserts that the subjugation of States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism, and that the rebels would endure any amount of military oppression sooner than allow the blacks to vote. This he presumes to have been the belief upon which the action of Congress was based, and that for this reason the rebels were left without a choice.

The President then argues against negro suffrage, and in fact against their being allowed any participation in the government, considering it a humane duty to save them from themselves, as they are unfit for such a responsibility, and have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism wherever they were left to their own devices. He thinks them unprepared, and without the requisite capacity for citizenship. The great difference between the two races, mental, moral and physical, will prevent their fusion or blending together, and hence if the inferior race obtains the ascendancy it will govern only with reference to its own interests, and tyrannize over the other. It does not seem to occur to the President that the same argument applies to the other race, and that this was the basis of the Congressional reconstruction acts.

Next he takes up the cost of the Congressional system, which, he says, will demand a strong standing army and two hundred millions of dollars annually to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established, for which reason he upholds that our securities may be considered depreciated, and taxpayers anxious to repudiate the national debt.

He, therefore, urges that the great interests of the country require immediate relief from these encumbrances, as business in the south is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by a terror of confiscation, and the dread of negro rule. He advert to the vast importance of the southern trade, and in connection with the recent elections

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The vote of the State of New York was officially canvassed at Albany, with the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Engineer, Attorney General, Canal Commission, Prison Inspector, Judge of Appeals, and Clerks.

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DISOLUTION.—The copartnership of Alex. Solomon & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

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NEW TAILOR SHOP. AMOS PENNAPACKER.

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