

## News from all Nations.

The Female College at Allentown, is meeting with great encouragement from the wealthy citizens.

The first public reception of Gov. Geary took place at Harrisburg on Thursday evening of last week.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company will declare a dividend of two and one-half percent payable after the 1st inst.

Capt. E. R. Newhard, of Allentown, sold at public sale last week, one Allderry Ball of \$150; one Alderney Hoffer for \$150, and another \$125.

Constable Radabaugh, of Harrisburg, is in a very critical condition, from the effects of a wound in the throat and lungs, from the accidental discharge of a pistol.

Henry Pierces deliberately took off his coat and hat, walked into the river at Allentown, and drowned himself on the 3d inst. Came domestic infidelity.

The Erie Observer is in favor of Seymour as its first choice for President.

The Connecticut Democratic Convention will meet on the 24th inst.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during last week was \$461,100.

Gen. Meade has removed the rebel Governor of Georgia.

Wm. Knightly's house, in North Hadly, Mass., was burned last week. Two daughters, aged 4 and 10 years, were consumed.

In Baltimore a colored child was sent to jail for the larceny of three loaves of bread; another, for taking the sum of 33 cents.

Jacob Garmon, an old respected citizen of Dauphin county, died last week.

W. H. Smith has retired from his connection with the Franklin County Journals, and Mr. A. K. Giff has become one of the proprietors and editors.

The Philadelphia Evening Star says: Crime of all kinds, especially insidious and robbery, has never been more prevalent than now.

During the year 1867 no less than 3,745 buildings were erected in Philadelphia, of which 1,794 were stores, 64 factories and 16 churches.

Amos Potts and wife, of Fort Littleton, Fulton county, had five children die five consecutive days, of diphtheria.

On Thursday of last week, Mr. Fred Wilham, of Danville, had several ribs broken by a kick from a horse.

A copperhead State Convention was held in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 8th instant.

Henry Ward Beecher's pulpit is built of wood brought from the Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem.

Count Bismarck says there will be no war with France this year. He is good authority.

Slavery exists in Kentucky, in its worst form, and is called apprenticeship.

Gov. Brownlow was recently succeeded by a large concourse of people in Knoxville, Tenn.

The new Treasury building at Washington will cost \$5,000,000.

Gen. Grant will be forty-six years of age on the 27th of April next.

James B. Clark, Republican, was elected Mayor of Worcester, Mass., last week, by 1,440 majority.

The New York Herald is out for Hancock, but apprehensive that Grant will beat him.

The surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 residing in this State, held their annual meeting in Philadelphia on the 8th inst. Their numbers are growing gradually less.

Anna Maria Strasbaugh, a feeble minded girl of 24, was burned on the 31st ult., in Hamiltonian township, Franklin county, by her clothes taking fire at a stove.

One day last week, a train of cars, on the C. V. R. E., ran down a fox or a fair race. Boyd refused to turn out and was killed by the tramp of the iron horse.

The Fishing Creek traitors recently held a convention and elected delegates to attend a convention of traitor prison graduates, to be held in New York, on the 2d of February.

Secretary Browning tells us that the last soldier of the Revolution who was on the pension rolls at the date of the last annual report has since died.

A man broke into a store in Pottsville a few mornings ago and stole a flour. When detected he fired at the Clerk of the Police and then ran away.

Alexander McNeal, workman in the employ of Murray, McDougal & Co., at Milton, was killed last week by a train breaking against a car on which he was at work.

Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, one of the last clerical writers in behalf of slavery, died on the 9th inst.

The St. Augustine (Fla.) papers being received speak most pleasantly of the oranges now hanging in rich clusters from the trees."

The New York Home Journal publishes notices of marriage engagements "by consent of the ladies concerned."

Montgomery Blair has declared against General Grant for President, on which all of Gen. Grant's friends congratulate him.

Only twenty years have elapsed since the first newspaper was issued in California, and there are now 214 published in that State.

The Democracy of Kansas declare they will run Thorne as an independent candidate for President if the Democracy fail to nominate him regularly.

Certain Northampton (Mass.) ladies drew a barrel of flour on a sled to the door of their pastor on Christmas eve.

It costs seventy-five cents to have a shirt washed in some parts of Ohio, just now owing to the scarcity of water.

Three hundred thousand people are on the eve of starvation in Sweden. They make bread of straw and the bark of trees.

One hundred and twenty-six farms, comprising 8,000 acres, were added to the productive area of Florida during the month of November.

The copperhead State Convention of Ohio, on the 8th inst., declared George W. Pendleton were the choice for President.

Messrs. Crittenden & Sergeant, proprietors of the Clinton Hotel, Cincinnati, have failed. Their losses are \$100,000.

## GENERAL REPORTER.

Towanda, Thursday, January 18, 1868.

### Republican Mass. Convention.

The Republicans of Bradford County will meet in Mass. Convention, in the Court House, in Towanda, Saturday, January 20th, 1868, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

G. K. LADD,  
Chairman County Committee.

### The Western Republic.

Almost every paper worthy of note, transpiring upon any part of this continent, is known within a brief space of time throughout the entire country. The scrambling of the representatives of the daily press, to be first in possession of items of news, secured to the public the earliest intelligence possible of passing events. How fruitful then is the task of attempting to furnish to a weekly newspaper anything which will be strictly new and interesting to its readers! I give you such items as seem most worthy of note, and trust that they may interest each of your readers as are not reached by the daily papers.

The Senate in Executive Session on Monday evening last, by a vote of 35 Republicans to 6 Democrats, passed the following resolution, which was appended to the report of Senator Howard, from the Military Committee, upon the subject of the suspension of Secretary Stanton from the War Office and ordered that it be certified to the President:

"Resolved, That having considered the evidence adduced before the Committee in his report of the 15th of December, 1867, for the suspension of the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension."

This action on the part of the Senate will be most heartily approved by every earnest friend of the government.

In pursuance of the above action, Mr. Stanton reported to the War Office on Tuesday morning, and General Grant, acting as Secretary of War, delivered over the keys, and formally surrendered the office to Mr. Stanton and retired.

On the evening of Monday, the bill of the Senate, No. 163, "An act declaring what shall constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court of the United States," which had previously passed the Senate, was passed by the House 116 to 39, with an amendment, which will no doubt be conformed to by the Senate. This bill provides that the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Supreme Court shall be required in all decisions involving the constitutionality of a law of Congress. The Supreme Court, being a creature of the Constitution, without legislative power, must depend upon Congress to fix by law what number of its Judges shall be required to constitute a quorum, and accordingly, the first Congress did by the law of 1789, while the Court consisted of nine members, enact that four should constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and also enacted other provisions for the regulation of the Court, giving a precedent for this legislation.

The House also had under consideration for the past three days, a bill reported by Mr. Bingham from the Committee on Reconstruction entitled "An act additional and supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states,' passed March 24, 1867, and the acts supplemental thereto."

The first section of this bill provides "That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas, there are no Civil State Governments, and the governments in said States, respectively shall not be recognised as valid or legal State Governments, either by executive or judicial power, or the authority of the United States."

Section 2d, provides in substance, that the General of the Army be authorized to remove one or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments, and appoint others to discharge the duties of their respective offices, and repeals so much of former acts as authorized the President to detail Military Commanders to such Military Departments, or to remove any officer which may be detailed as herein provided.

Section 3d, provides in substance, that the General of the Army be authorized to remove one or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments, and appoint others to discharge the duties of their respective offices, and repeals so much of former acts as authorized the President to detail Military Commanders to such Military Departments, or to remove any officer which may be detailed as herein provided.

Section 4d, provides "that it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the Army or Navy of the United States to assert by force the authority of either of said provisional governments in said States, respectively."

Section 5d, imposes a penalty of not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years upon any person who shall attempt to prevent by force the orders of the General of the Army made in pursuance of this act and the acts supplemental thereto.

Section 6d, repeals so much of all acts, and parts of acts, as conflicts, or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

The House have agreed to come to a vote upon this bill on Monday next. A new major's addition has been introduced into the bill.

The New York Tribune says to the "Daily Dispatch": "We are gratified to see a movement in almost every quarter of the State, looking to the reorganization of this able and earnest officer, and gallant soldier, for the Auditor-General."

During the debate upon this measure on Wednesday last, Fernando Wood, of New York, in the course of his argument, declared it was a "monstrous, a mean-spirited, and infamous" attack on the memory of this eminent head of this monstrous Congress." For this flagrant transgression of parliamentary decorum, he was in obedience to the command of the House, expressed by the passage of a resolution of Mr. Davis, 115 to 36, brought within the bar of the House and recommended by the Speaker. If Mr. Wood seeks to offer himself as a martyr in defense of the "lost cause," he has made a most unfortunate choice of a subject. It is not yet quite forgotten, and I trust never will be, that he, while Mayor of New York, did all in his power, save in the way of preventing the transmission of arms from New York to the rebel forces of Georgia, and that he has been a traitor to his country, and to the cause of the Union, ever since he left the city of New York.

Mr. Wood, in his speech, has given an opinion of the rebellion, and the importance of treason, and suggested the withdrawal of recognition of the city from the State Government, and in it a sample of the men who lead in the ranks against the Union. The speaker, on the other hand, has not met into the camp of their opponents, and in the most scathing language, denounced treason, traitors, and everything diabolical.

Mr. Gen. Meade shows no disposition to aid Johnson in putting rebels in the ascendancy in the Georgia military district, where he has superceded Pope. On the other hand he acts in harmony with his reputation as an eminent Union General. He has removed Jenkins as Governor and Jones as State Treasurer, because they used their positions to defeat measures adopted by Congress for Southern reconstruction. Col. Roger Ward was the plan of the former, and Capt. Howell of the latter. Jenkins will have to try again. Gov. Rodman of New York would probably suit him.

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## From Washington.

Special Correspondence of the Reporter. Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1868.

Mr. Wood in the House on Wednesday last, in a private conversation, that "there was a deal of outrage, the most to know better than to interfere with the rights of gentlemen. He deserved to remain in the House."

General Garfield, of Ohio, gave notice on Tuesday evening of his intention to present a bill on Monday next "to reduce and improve the Military Establishment by discharging one Major-General." This is intended to supersede of President Johnson's "second Washington," General Hancock.

The bill prohibiting the further contraction of the current, has passed both Houses.

The day before, he telegraphed to the State Convention of Rhode Island a copy of the President's Message, in which he was complimented to the Indiana Hospital at Maryland Heights, across the Atlantic, yesterday morning.

There has not been any legislation of late in the State Convention of Rhode Island, and the President will endeavor to keep an eye on whatever may transpire in that State.

### POLITICAL ITEMS.

Harrisburg, Jan. 20, 1868.

True to his pledge, Speaker Davis, of the House, has appointed a railroad committee in every way acceptable to the friends of a free railroad system. A considerable majority of the members of the Committee are consistent advocates of such a measure, and there is not the least doubt entertained that a free railroad will be passed this winter.

The Committee on Finance, of the Senate, has resolved to call a special session of the Senate on the 15th of January, 1868, for the suspension of the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton.

Although Philadelphia had eight members of the Committee, several of these gentlemen are as decided railroad men as Speaker Davis, who appointed them;

nearly all the other representatives on the Committee are from counties whose people demand the passage of an act permitting the construction of railroads wherever and whenever sufficient capital can be raised for such purpose.

In the House Committee, I find that your Representatives have been appointed as follows: Mr. Ware on the Committee on Ways and Means, (a very important one) Judiciary, Local, Counties and Township, and Accounting. Mr. Chamberlin on the Committee on Penitentiaries and Gravestones, Estates and Escheats, Election Districts, Agriculture, and Vice and Immorality.

From the Adjutant General's report, it seems that the militia force is pretty well "played out" in this State. The whole number of military organizations in Pennsylvania can be summed up as follows:

Twenty-six companies in Philadelphia; one in Chester; two in York; two in Adams; two in Schuylkill; three in Luzerne; one in Blair, and one in Allegheny. Total thirty-eight companies. The State owns 70,000 men, 20,805 muskets, 1,787 rifles, and 2,856 pistols, 1,138 of which are revolvers.

The Adjutant General suggests that the minimum number of men required to constitute a company should be reduced, in order to increase the number of military organizations in the Commonwealth.

A regular law will probably be enacted before the close of the Legislative session.

Many stupendous frauds were perpetrated in Copperhead Districts at the late General Election, as to cause the loyal citizens to apply to the Legislature for aid.

Thousands of men were imported from other States in order to aid in carrying Pennsylvania for the copperhead ticket, and the result is apparent.

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