

Memo from all Nations:

A new post office, and sub-treasury building are to be built in Boston.—Barnum announces that he has wholly retired from the "show" business.—There has been unusual suffering among the poor of Detroit, the past winter.

The "old town clock" in Moravia, N. Y., recently struck the hundred strokes in succession.

Hon. John P. Glass, ex-Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, died on the 15th inst.

—Roman's "Life of Jesus" nets him one franc for every copy sold. The first 800,000 copies were disposed of.

Rev. Dr. John Cummins, of London, the eminent divine and interpreter of prophecy, has become a convert to spiritualism.

In Cincinnati, on Saturday last a child was shot to death by getting its head fastened between the railing of an Old Capitol prison, Washington, has given place to a fine row of private residences. Senator Trumbull occupies the centre building.

An army wagon recently arrived in Washington that had been in active use through the whole was, and was sent to the Paris Exposition as a curiosity.

The fellow in Washington who is reported to have offered Thomas \$3 for his claim of \$200,000 against Stanton, denies the story.

Mrs. J. Lewis, of Salem county, New Jersey, was recently burned to death by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp.

The Legislature of Minnesota has passed an act leaving the subject of capital punishment, or imprisonment for life, entirely to juries.

Dr. Tyndall undertook to read a protest against the action in his case at the time of his trial, but he was rebuked by a priest and a benediction.

A company is being formed in Easton for the erection of a large hotel.

A "linen" wedding took place in Scranton last week.—A good way to get a shirt and other things.

A woman was knocked down with a shotgun in Scranton, one night last week. The wife of her daughter brought relief, but the robber escaped.

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Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, March 26, 1863.

Republican State Tickets.

FOR AUSTIN CLARK,
Gen. John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery Co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria Co.

HARTRAMPT AND CAMPBELL.

Seldom, if ever, have nominations been made that were so universally acceptable to those of the gentlemen whose names head this article. The united voice of the Republican party of the State had decided, long before the State Convention met, even before the delegates to that body were selected, that they should be the candidates of the party for reelection. Their early and unselfish devotion to the cause of their country in the days of their trial, and the eminent services in the field, had endeared them to the general hearts of our patriotic people who called them to fill the position they had so nobly earned. Their capacity and integrity in civil life has been found equal to their bravery and the confidence reposed in them by a generous people has been renewed and strengthened by the faithful performance of their official duties. That they will be re-elected, we have not a doubt; but it should be done by such a majority as will prove the world that Pennsylvania still remembers with a throbbing heart, the heroes who bore aloft the banner of the Union in the dark days of the slaveholder's rebellion.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

At 1 o'clock on Monday the President pro tempore vacated the chair in favor of the Chief Justice, and the Senate organized for the trial of the President. The Impeachment Managers on the part of the House then appeared, as did also the counsel for the President, and occupied the places assigned them. The members of the House took seats outside the bar.—The minutes of the previous session having been read, Mr. Davis submitted a written protest against the trial of the President. The Impeachment Managers on the part of the House then appeared, as did also the counsel for the President, and occupied the places assigned them. The members of the House took seats outside the bar.—

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BROWNS DAVID WILMOT.

DAVID WILMOT died at his residence in this borough, Monday, March 18, 1863, after a short illness, aged 61 years, 1 month and 16 days. The deceased had been born in Bethany, N. Y., in 1792, and had spent most of his boyhood and youth there. He was educated at the Bethany academy, and at Aurora, N. Y. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of law at Wilkes-Barre, where he remained during the prosecution of his studies and until his admission to the Luzerne bar. Soon after his admittance he removed to Towanda, and engaged in the practice of his profession.

Immediately upon his advent here, Mr. Wilmot took a prominent position as a politician. He speedily became identified in the local divisions of the party in the County, taking the side of the faction opposed to the leadership of Gen. McKean. His commanding and persuasive eloquence, and his boldness and persistency, quickly gained him the position of a leader, and soon broke down the regime which for many years had controlled the politics of the County. For several years he occupied a commanding position in the political affairs of the District, in 1850, the pro-slavery branch of the organization at the direction of the slave oligarchy, set about defeating his return to Congress. Mr. Wilmot, who disclaimed any personal or mercenary motive, at once offered to give way for any person who would represent the principle for which he was contending. Hon. Galusha A. Grow was named by Mr. Wilmot as an acceptable person, and accepted and elected. The cause of Freedom never suffered at the hands of Mr. Wilmot's successor, and the people of the district returned him as their representative in 1852.

Under the provisions of the amendment to the Constitution making the judiciary of the State elective, Mr. Wilmot was chosen President Judge of the 13th Congressional district, composed of the counties of Bradford, Tioga and Susquehanna, and thereafter known as the "Wilmot district."

He was chosen by a large majority over his opponent, Col. D. M. Bull, and took his seat at the opening of the 29th Congress, in December, 1846. The annexation of Texas, which Mr. Wilmot, in union with the Democratic party of the North, had supported, was consummated in 1845, and was speedily followed by war with Mexico. On the 4th of August, 1846, when he resigned, and became the candidate of the Republicans for Governor and was beaten by Wm. F. Paxton, through the treachery of the Conservative and Know-nothing leaders. He was restored to his place upon the bench by appointment, (Judge Bullock having been elected), and was again chosen to fill the place at the next election.

At the Republican convention held in Philadelphia, in 1856, Mr. Wilmot was proposed as the candidate for Vice President of the ticket with Paxton. He could have commanded an unanimous nomination, but he was averse to it, and counseled the selection of some other man. Upon an informal ballot, however, he received 43 votes. He was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and drew up the platform adopted by that Convention. During that memorable canvass, his feelings were greatly aroused for the success of the "Pathfinder," and his eloquent voice was often heard on the side of Freedom.

The Gubernatorial contest of 1867, was not entered into with any hope of success, but to fix the radical, anti-slavery sentiment of the State. The Republican party of the State had made a gallant fight for Wilmot, and disclosed a wonderful degree of sound public sentiment, and it was that the voters were repaid by the confidence and regard they had for him, as evinced by many a hard fought battle. No man was ever so firmly entrenched in the hearts of our people. This was really the great secret of his power with the people. Honest and sincere himself, he believed that the people were equally so, and when attacked, he went boldly and confidently to the people, in school-houses and churches, and plead his own cause, and the cause of equal rights. His trust in the voters was repaid by the confidence and regard they had for him, as evinced by many a hard fought battle. No man was ever so firmly entrenched in the hearts of our people. 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