News from all Nations.

—Notwithstanding the severe injury done to the fruit in the region around and west of St. Louis by the late frost, it is still believed there will be a fair crop.

—The Brownsville *Resolero* announces that Miguel Lopez, Maximilian's betrayer, has been arrested and imprisoned for not complying with an order from the Government to leave Mexican territory.

—Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, ordered guns to be fired at Madison, half-hourly throughout the day, in commemoration of the assassination of President Lincoln.

—All but one of the members of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan have resigned on account of the action of the Regents in establishing a chair of homeopathy.

—Hon. James Guthrie, who was stricken with paralysis at Louisville on Thursday, was pronounced decidedly better by his physicians on Saturday.

—Arrangements are being made at Gettysburg for a reunion of the officers of the Army of Potomac, which is to take place about the 1st of July.

—Sixty-six divorce cases are to be heard at the session of the Supreme Judicial Court, which commences at Taunton, Mass., on Tuesday, April 21.

—One gambling shop in Cheyenne contains sixteen faro and roulette banks and one keno bank. There are in the house, besides, six billiard tables.

—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have named Friday, April 24, as a day of fasting and prayer in the Church, and have recommended its observance by the membership. It is the day on which the Grand Conference of the Church will open in Chicago.

—On Saturday evening last, as John Kramer and William Silbereisen, each about 18 years of age, were together in a hotel in Alleghany, Pa., Kramer pulled a pistol from his pocket to show it to his companion, when it went off suddenly, and the ball passed through the heart of Silbereisen. Kramer gave himself up to the authorities, but was discharged.

—The resolutions adopted at a recent mass meeting of whites and blacks at Macon, Ga., were sent to Gen. Meade, and in his reply he expresses his approval of them, and says that all that is asked of the people of Georgia is to treat the colored people as citizens, according to them the rights and privileges secured under the law to all citizens.

—On Monday afternoon as a clerk in Cincinnati was a going to a bank to deposit $3,000, a man named Graham assaulted him and tried to rob him of the money. The clerk was knocked down with a stone and severely bruised, when some citizens came to the rescue and secured the robber.

—Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, announces that he has received threatening letters from the Ku Klux Klan, and advises them to disband, unless they wish to be exterminated by a Northern army. He also states that he is not a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

—On Tuesday night a storehouse at Springfield, Mass., containing a large amount of liquor which had been confiscated by the State Constabulary, was broken into and a large portion of the liquor carried off.

—The Canal Board of New York announce that the State canals will be opened on the 4th of May, with the exception of two sections of the Genessee Valley canal.

—The propeller *Genessee Chief* and the Schooner *Republic* were destroyed by fire at Detroit Thursday. The first named was valued at $30,000.

—The strike of the employees in the railroad shops at Scranton, Pa., came to an end Thursday, the men returning to work at the old prices. The strike lasted about two weeks and was participated in by 500 men.

—Arkansas Legislature elected United States Senators—B. F. Rice for the long, and A. McLeod for the short term.

—Wisconsin shows probably over 6,000 Republican majority for judges. Our friends are greatly elated at the result, and promise three times as much for Grant next November.

—The Maryland State Convention of Soldiers and Sailors meets in Baltimore on Wednesday next, and will elect delegates to the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors at Chicago on the 19th of May.

—Jno. O. Green, Esq., of New York, has made a generous donation to the College of New Jersey of $120,000, and a deed of some useful property.

—The Indians in Arizona are reported to have commenced again their depredations. A large drove of cattle *en route* to California were recently stampeded by them, and two of the herdsmen killed.—Cavalry had been sent in pursuit of the hostile band.

—A house-joiner in Worcester, Mass., who on Wednesday morning fell through four stories, a distance of nearly fifty feet, striking upon his side, was only slightly bruised. In the afternoon he was walking the street.

—Hon. John Wentworth has informed the City Council of Chicago that since August 11, 1863, three forged deeds of property belonging to the city, purporting to be signed by himself as Mayor, L. D. Ward as Comptroller, and D. Kohn as City Clerk, had been filed in the Recorder's office.

—In the month of January 187 barges of merchandise passed from sea to sea through the Isthmus of Suez Canal.

—The police are more respected and consequently have more power among the people of Paris than the soldiers here.

—Somebody who has got tired of collecting postage stamps and buttons, says that he is going to collect editions of Dickens.

—The Chinese are said to fight all day and then to go home with one man frightened to death and no other casualties.

—Buffalo Harbor is to have a breakwater which will cost $3,000,000.—That amount of money would make Erie a better harbor than Buffalo.

—A. J. Davies has just published a new rigmarole about spiritualism, clairvoyance and such other matters as belong to the theories of the author.

—H. Clay Dean is said to be the one man in America who has not the slightest idea of what is meant by personal disparagement.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, April 23, 1868.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Gen. John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery Co.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria Co.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 4th instant, after a session of over three months. Persons not immediately connected with either body have not the remotest idea of the amount of work imposed upon the members of the respective Houses. It is true that a very large portion of the bills annually acted on by the Legislature are of a private nature, yet they emanate from the constituents of the members, and as they have been sent here for the purpose of legislation, it is their duty to examine and scrutinize them, and if they are not considered injurious to the best interests of the State, to pass them. In the Senate, 1,860 bills were reported and acted upon in one way or another, and in the House of Representatives 2,020 bills were also reported and acted upon. When we consider that the largest number of these bills are long, and difficult to understand, the legal minds of the House and Senate have frequently been called upon to examine them carefully, and as "doctors frequently differ," the questions of difference had to be left to their respective bodies at large. We do not hesitate to say that the Legislature cannot be justly censured for any willful neglect of duty. It may be that some bills have been passed of a private nature which ought not to have been approved of, but the responsibility rests upon the member who presented them. We feel certain, however, that no bill of a public character has escaped the watchful eyes of the Republican majority of the House and Senate, and we thank them in the name of the great Republican masses of the State that many important measures have received their final action.

The Republican party promised the people in their platform a *Free Railroad Law—a Registry Bill—a Bill Inaugurating Retrenchment and Reform* in the administration of the expenses of the government, and all these pledges have been faithfully redeemed. The bills, when once in operation, will prove beyond cavil that they will advance the best interest of the whole community. The frauds and corruptions practised at the last election by the Democratic party have also been fully exposed in the Senate contested election case, and effectual means have been adopted to prevent a like occurrence.

Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, member from Chester county, was elected Speaker, to succeed Mr. Graham, by 19 votes. Mr. C. Burnett, of Monroe, received 11 Democratic votes for the same position.

The two Houses passed resolutions thanking the different officers, for faithful services. Speaker Davis, of the House of Representatives, made an appropriate speech.

Messrs. Lamon, Webb and Chamberlain, the members of the Legislature from this County, have returned to their homes. Their course during the winter has met the approbation of their constituents.

Europe.—Cable telegrams on Thursday last, state that rumors were current in London that the Abyssinian captives had been released, and that the expedition would return to England at once. Dispatches from Gen. Napier however, give no confirmation of this intelligence, but announce that the advance column was within sixty miles of Magdala and that King Theodorus was extremely uneasy at the prospect is before him.

The British Post-Office Department is about to send a representative to this country to readjust the details of the International Postal Convention.

A Dublin despatch announces the assassination of H. Featherstonaugh, one of the wealthiest men of the County of Westmeath.

Gen. Nagles and six of the pardoned Fenians are en route to New York.

The Prusso-Danish negotiations in regard to the Schleswig-Holstein question are reported to be as remote from a conclusion as ever.

Denmark is negotiating for the sale of Santa Cruz to France.

Violent riots are reported to have broken out in Bologna in consequence of a strike of workmen.

A duel was fought on Wednesday between Baron von Budberg, Russian Ambassador to Paris, and Baron Meyendorf, who formerly held the same position. Baron von Budberg was severely wounded.

By A Number of prominent Democrats, including Cornelius Wendell, Edgar Cowan, L. D. Campbell of Ohio, Generals Egan and Gordon Granger, were in Harrisburg last week, and the *Press* says it is currently asserted that their mission was a consultation with Wm. A. Wallace, chairman of the Democratic State Central committee, and other leading Democrats of Pennsylvania, looking to a nomination of Major Gen. Winfield S. Hancock as the Democratic candidate for President.

HON. ULYSSES MERCUR.

The *Montour American* speaks the sentiments of the Republicans generally of that District in the following, which we commend to the attention of the Republicans of this District, as being the proper course for the re-election of Judge Mercur, and so is the Republican party. He has proved himself one of the most useful and reliable members of Congress. On all occasions, he has been a true representative of the people, and an able, firm and faithful exponent of the great principles essential to the life, the stability and prosperity of the country. His sound, practical judgment on all subjects as they arise, his clear, and comprehensive views of public affairs, with his untiring industry and stern fidelity to the Right, have won for him the respect and confidence of his peers, whilst his zeal for the welfare of his constituents, and his unfaltering devotion to the vital doctrines upon which he was chosen, have made him more popular at home, than ever before. Mr. Mercur will be presented for re-election, by the Republicans of this District, with a unanimity—supported with an enthusiasm, and elected by a majority, seldom accorded to any, for the third term in Congress. Aspirants for the same position if there were any, have gracefully yielded; local claims, if there were any, are forgotten in the universal desire to give an emphatic endorsement to the congressional course of one who has firmly stood by the loyal millions through the trying ordeal of the last four years."

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The testimony in this case was concluded on Monday, and the Court adjourned until Wednesday, to give counsel time to prepare for their arguments. It is arranged that Mr. Bourwell will speak first, to be followed by Messrs. Evarts and Stanbery, on the part of the President, when Mr. Bingham will make the closing speech. The vote will not be taken before Thursday or Friday of next week.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in, as to the probable result of the trial. We believe the general impression is, that Johnson will be found guilty, though the votes of some of the Republican Senators, on the questions raised as to the admission of evidence, have given rise to some apprehension that they were ready to vote to clear the President. Of course the Democrats will vote to sustain Johnson, and if *seven* Republicans can be induced to vote with them, the triumph of the President will be complete. We will not speculate upon the effects of such a result upon the country, nor its consequences upon the Republican party, as we do not believe it probable. It is possible that one or two Republican Senators will prove faithless—as the motives that govern them are already manifest—but we have full confidence that the rest will be found meeting the question in such a manner as shall satisfy the popular expectation and desire.

From Washington.

Washington, D. C., April 18, 1868.

The President's Counsel in the impeachment trial gave notice this afternoon, that they had presented all the testimony they had to offer in his defense. This substantially closes the testimony, except perhaps that the Managers may avail themselves of the right which they reserved, of calling one or two more witnesses on the part of the prosecution. It is thought a week or ten days more may be consumed in arguing the case, pro and con, by the Managers and the President's counsel, when the decision will be rendered. On the part of the Managers, Mr. Bourwell, of Massachusetts, will make the opening speech, and Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, the closing.

In the management of the case on the part of the House, in the examination of witnesses, Gen. Butler has won a fame as a lawyer which will hardly be eclipsed.

A singular feature of this case, is the fact that Chief Justice Chase, has, in all his rulings, involving admissibility of evidence, and in almost every way in which he could exercise any power, given his decisions, and wielded his authority with marked partiality in favor of the President's attorneys. His course is very generally attributed here to disappointed political aspirations, having long aspired to the Presidency, and having made an abortive effort to bring himself before the approaching Republican National Convention as a candidate for nomination; he manifests his disappointed feelings, as he sees his chances of ever reaching his long cherished ambition, fast receding from his view, and beholds in the brave leader of our gallant union armies, who stormed the citadel of treason and rebellion, and saved the republic, the coming man as the people's choice for President.

The evidence presented by the defense has produced no apparent change in the prospects of the final result.

Since the commencement of the trial there seems to have been a simultaneous action on the part of the rebels and their sympathizers, in order to intimidate the Managers, in the trial of the case, and also to intimidate Republican Senators. Threatening letters by the score have been received by them, purporting to have come from those diabolical rebel associations, known as the Ku Klux Klan, threatening assassination, if they did not desist. I have been permitted to copy several of those received by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Penn., and give them for the information of your readers, as follows:

(The envelope, post-marked New Orleans.)

New Orleans, 4th 10th day, 68.

Thaddeus Stevens,

Thou art doomed. Thou hast eaten the bread of wickedness, and drank the wine of violence. Thou hast sown the wind, thou shalt reap the whirlwind; as the mower sweareth.

Thy end is nigh! This last warning.

By order of the E. H. P. of the Ku Klux Klan.

N. O.

(The three following mailed in Washington

[illegible] brotherhood of sub-district

[illegible] has been served

[illegible] delay.

Blood! Blood! Th[illegible]

[illegible] bloody month, Silen[illegible]

"Thrice have we called,
Grave mound No. 39.
The dark and bloody moon is fast approaching.

By command, Great Grand Cyclops."

"K. K. K. Thaddeus Stevens,

Your doom is sealed!!!! Prepare thy soul for its early flight. The long range has reached your palace, nothing can change its decree. H. E. O. T.

Sub-E. T. and bearer of Disdem."

(Mailed in Baltimore.) Baltimore, April 13, 1868.

Thad Stevens,

Old Man:

Look out for the Great Ku Klux Klan! If you pursue your political atrocities any further, your doom will be executed immediately. Sent you by order of the Great Grand Giant.

Wolf Hole, Bloody Mouth, Fair Moon, Dark Hour, the bullet red, and the night is ours. The dark and dismal hour will soon arrive. Prepare ye shrouded brothers of Belto. Div. XX 25. 2500. to avenge yourselves.

Great Past Grand Giant,
Grand Cyclops of the Nation,
"O. G. C. O. H."

No attention has been paid to any of these things, and no apprehension of harm is felt by any of these men. It will be observed from the tenor of these missives, that although they came from quarters very remote, yet they bear the evidence of having had their origin with the same kindred associations of wicked disloyal persons, and show the animus of the enemy with which we have to deal. Hope may be entertained that the time is fast approaching when the government will be administered by men who will make decisive warfare upon all such bands of outlaws, and murderous organizations, and rid the country of these disturbers of the public peace, and restore that quiet and peaceful security of life and property to which every loyal and law abiding citizen is entitled.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—Hon. Calvin J. Cowles, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of North Carolina, attempted to address the people at Statesville, Iredell county, on Saturday last, but was prevented from speaking by a mob of rebel sympathizers. The Sheriff of the county endeavored to restore order, but his efforts were ineffectual, and Mr. Cowles at length gave up the attempt to obtain a hearing.

—Hon. Henry W. Hilliard of Georgia, has declined to enter the field as a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District of that State.

—One of the results of the defeat of the new Constitution, as shown at Detroit on Tuesday, is the announcement of Hon. C. I. Walker, Democratic Judge of the Wayne County Circuit, that he would resign on July 1, assigning the smallness of salary as a reason. He is a man of much ability, and popular on the Bench.

—The Illinois Democratic State Convention met in Springfield, Thursday, and nominated Hon. J. Gillespie, formerly member of Congress, for Governor, and W. H. Van Epps for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions adopted approve of the late elections, denounce Congress, favor the payment of the national debt in greenbacks, recommended the abolishment of National Banks, and declare George H. Pendleton to be their favorite candidate for the Presidency.

—Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, has written a letter to Hon. Horace Maynard, one of the representatives from that State in Congress, in favor of the impeachment and removal of President Johnson, and expresses the opinion that if the Senate fails to convict him the rebels will ultimately obtain complete mastery of the position.

—The opponents of C. C. Bowen, the Republican candidate for Congress in the South Carolina Second District, are supporting Gen. A. H. Brisbane.

IMPEACHMENT.

Tuesday, April 14, 1868.

The Senate assembled as usual for the further hearing of the impeachment charges. Mr. Sumner offered an order relative to the final argument of the case, providing that such of the Managers and counsel as choose may print and file their arguments. Mr. Conness objected to the order, and under the rule it lies over for the future consideration. The counsel for the President was called upon to proceed with the defence, when Mr. Evarts announced the illness of Ex-Attorney Gen. Stanbery, who was confined to his room by order of his physician, and asked an adjournment of the Court in consequence. No objection was made and the Court adjourned.

Wednesday, April 15, 1868.

The Impeachment trial was resumed in the Senate. The first business in order was the consideration of the order presented by Mr. Sumner providing that each of the Managers and counsel for the President as were prohibited by the rules from making oral arguments, at the close of the case, might print and file whatever they desire to say. An amendment requiring the counsel for the defence to file their arguments before the Managers should be called upon to reply, gave rise to a lengthy debate, after which the further consideration of the subject was indefinitely postponed. An amendment to the twelfth rule, providing for the opening of the Court at 11 A. M., instead of 12 o'clock, and for a recess at 2, was offered and rejected. The Chief Justice directed the defence to proceed with their case, when Mr. Evarts announced the continued illness of Mr. Stanbery, and his inability to be present. In order to save time, however, he proceeded to submit certain documentary evidence. Devere Clark, Clerk of the Senate, was sworn, and produced the nomination of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, to be Secretary of War. This nomination was made by the President on the 21st of February last, and received by the Senate on the 22d.—Mr. Evarts then offered in evidence the message of the President in reply to the resolution of the Senate notifying him that the removal of Mr. Stanton and the appointment of Gen. Thomas was illegal, wherein he justifies his action on constitutional grounds. This was objected to by the Managers, who alleged that the message was sent after the articles of impeachment had been prepared, and a lengthy argument ensued. At its conclusion the Chief Justice decided the evidence to be inadmissible. Arguments also regarding the [illegible] evidence, after which the Court adjourned.

Thursday, April 16, 1868.

Immediately after the assembling of the Court for the trial of the President Senator Sumner submitted a declaration of opinion, to the effect that, inasmuch as in the trial of impeachment the Senate is judge of the law and the facts, the strict rules regarding evidence which prevail in the Courts should not be enforced, and that all evidence not clearly irrelevant or frivolous, should be admitted. On motion of Mr. Conness this was laid on the table by a vote of 23 to 11. Mr. Evarts announced that, notwithstanding the continued illness of Mr. Stanbery, the defence would continue to submit testimony. Several documents relative to removals of former department officers were then put in. Walter S. Cox, a lawyer, was sworn, and testified, after objection had been made and the subject discussed, that he had been employed by the President to defend Gen. Thomas in the suit brought against him by Secretary Stanton, and that the President had instructed him to take the necessary legal steps to test Gen. Thomas's right to the office of Secretary of War. The witness then related what was done in that case, and stated that further proceedings were not taken because of their failure to get Gen. Thomas committed. The Senate refused to hear the particulars of an interview which the witness had with the President after that failure. Gen. Burnes cross-examined him at great length, but elicited nothing with which the public is not already familiar. Benj. T. Minnich, who was also counsel for Gen. Thomas, was examined, and related the proceedings in that case substantially the same as did Mr. Cox. Mr. E. O. Perrin, of Brooklyn, was examined relative to a conversation he had with the President, when the latter said that he should send to the Senate immediately the name of a good man for Secretary of War. Mr. Butler objected, and a lengthy discussion followed, after which the testimony was ruled out. The counsel for the President then asked for an adjournment until Friday, which was strenuously opposed by Mr. Butler in a half hour's speech, and the Senate then adjourned.

Friday, April 17, 1868.

The first business before the Court was the order offered by Mr. Conness providing that hereafter the session shall commence at 10 o'clock A. M. To this Mr. Sumner offered an amendment providing that the Court should sit from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. The amendment was lost, and the original proposition agreed to. An order was adopted directing that certain tabular statements printed in the *Globe* as part of Mr. Butler's argument be omitted in the regular report of the proceedings of the Court. Mr. Hendricks desired to reply to the attack which Mr. Butler had made upon the Secretary of the Treasury, but the Chief Justice decided that the rules would not permit him to do so. William W. Armstrong, one of the editors of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, was examined relative to the President's Cleveland speech, but nothing new elicited. Barton Able, of St. Louis, testified that the President spoke in that city at the instance of the committee of citizens who received him. George Knapp, one of the proprietors of the St Louis *Republican*, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Able. Henry F. Ziegler testified to having reported the St. Louis speech for the St. Louis *Republican*, and that it differed considerably from the report published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, and which had been put in evidence by the prosecution. Several documents were submitted, after which Secretary Wells was examined. He testified that the President announced in the Cabinet session that he had removed Mr. Stanton, and that Gen. Thomas held the office. This was objected to as a statement made after the commission of the offence charged. But after debate the Chief Justice ruled that the testimony was admissible. An appeal from the decision was taken, when the Senate sustained the Chief Justice by yeas 26 nays 23. He also testified that he was present when the President appointed Hon. Thomas Ewing as Secretary of War. The defence desired to show by this witness that at a certain Cabinet meeting all the members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Stanton and Mr. Seward, declared the Tenure of Office act unconstitutional. The Managers objected; a lengthy debate followed, pending which the Court adjourned.

Saturday, April 18, 1868.

The Senate assembled in the usual manner for the further consideration of the impeachment charges. The question under discussion at the adjournment on Friday, whether Secretary Welles should be permitted to relate what occurred at a certain Cabinet meeting when the President submitted the Tenure of Office act to his Secretaries for the advice between them. Several written questions were submitted to the President's counsel by Senators, after which Mr. Wilson, one of the Managers, read a lengthy argument in opposition to the admission of the testimony offered. He contended that was wholly irrelevant as the issue whether the Cabinet declared that act unconstitutional or not, the President was responsible for its execution, and any advice given him could not relieve him from that responsibility, or from the consequences of his acts, if he chooses to violate the law. Mr. Curtis replied at length in favor of the admission of the testimony, as showing what were the intentions of the President, and also that he was sustained in his view of the law by his Cabinet advisers. At the conclusion of the argument the Chief Justice decided the evidence to be admissible. An appeal was taken from his ruling and the Senate overruled the decision of the Chief Justice by a vote of yeas 30 nays 20. Secretary Welles was recalled, and the evidence offered to prove by him that at the Cabinet session referred to the question was discussed whether or not Mr. Stanton's case came within the provisions of the Tenure of Office act. This was objected to, and a debate followed, after which the Senate, by a vote of yeas 32, nays 16, refused to hear the testimony. The attempt to [illegible] with the Cabinet meet[illegible] equally unsuccessful. [illegible] testified that [illegible] Secretary of the Navy [illegible] a message to the President [illegible] relative to the movement of [illegible] Grant. Postmaster General Randall testified that Foster Blodgett, Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., was suspended from the office by him without the knowledge of the President, in consequence of certain complaints made regarding his conduct. The Senate also refused to permit this witness to relate what occurred at Cabinet meetings. Mr. Evarts then announced that he believed the case in behalf of the defence was all before the Senate, but inasmuch as Mr. Stanbery, who is still ill, would have something more to offer. Thereupon the Court adjourned.

THE ERIE RAILWAY DISASTER.

The brief telegraphic news published last week of a terrible disaster on the Erie Railway, deepened in horror as the full details became known.

The train on which the accident occurred, left Buffalo at twenty minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, and consisted of three sleeping cars, two first class cars, one second class car, a postal car and a baggage car. Conductor Judd and Charles Douglas, Superintendent of the Division, accompanied the train. At ten minutes to three o'clock in the morning, conductor Judd and two other men were conversing in the postal car, when one of the men observed the car roof straighten suddenly, and then fall loose again as if it had been broken. Conductor Judd immediately remarked that he had probably lost the rear cars, and the three ran to the platform to see, just in time to get sight of the four rear cars plunging headlong down the side of the bluff.

The accident occurred on the Delaware division of the Erie Railroad, fourteen miles west of Port Jervis. The scene of the accident is named Carr's Point, and is a rugged bluff, along the side of which, 150 feet above the Delaware, the track was excavated. The theory is that a rail broke about 400 feet west of Carr's Point. The engine and five cars passing over the fracture safely, the forward truck of the sixth car then got off, the coupling parting.—This car, followed by the remaining three, went on a distance of 400 feet, when coming in contact with some obstacle, it was thrown down the precipice, dragging the others with it to the river's edge. The train at the time was going at the rate of from 20 to 25 miles per hour. The cars which escaped were three passenger cars, one postal car and one freight car. Those thrown over the cliff were all passenger cars, three of them sleeping cars. It was intensely dark at the time. On reaching the foot of the bluff two cars were found to be in the river, and one, the last car, on fire. Several persons were extricated from the burning car, but it is believed that at least six or seven perished and, as there were over two hundred persons in the seven cars, this is a low estimate it is feared. The passengers saved did all they could to rescue the wounded.

Latest accounts place the number of the killed at thirty—and the wounded at from fifty to seventy, many of whom are seriously injured, and if they survive, will be maimed and crippled for life. This train is the favorite one for passengers from this place, as it arrives in New York, at an early hour in the morning, and we suppose that there is hardly a night that it does not carry passengers from this place. Fortunately on this unfortunate occasion, there was no one on board from this County, as far as we can learn, with the exception of a young man named Charles Rice, who left here Tuesday afternoon, and was in a sleeping car which took the fearful leap. He is in the list as residing at Unionville, N. Y., and was but slightly injured.

Our neighboring villages on the Erie Road contributed their share of victims to this dreadful sacrifice. Elmira was particularly unfortunate. Mrs. John Decker was in the sleeping car which burned, and for some days no trace of her could be found. Her husband, John Decker, was very seriously injured, and is at Port Jervis. S. B. Parman, editor of the *Advertiser*, was injured so severely that his life was despaired of, but we are glad to learn that there is a fair prospect of his recovery. Others were injured from Binghamton, I. S. Durham was killed, D. Lyons injured severely, Mr. Bunson, proprietor of the eating house at Susquehanna, was killed.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Barclay Coal Company, will be held at No. 154, South Third St., Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, when an election will be held to serve the ensuing year. JEVEY SHAW, Secretary.

April 23, 1868.—4w.

ICE! ICE!—The subscriber will commence running an ICE WAGON about the first of May, and will deliver Ice to customers at the following rates:

[illegible] per day for one month.
10 " " 60 " " [illegible]

This list includes [illegible] season. Contracts [illegible] of May. Parties contracting for ice can come [illegible] receiving it [illegible] age of the public is solicited.

SOLOMON ADAMS.

Towanda, April 23, 1868.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Agricultural Ins. Co. of Towanda, at the office of E. S. Mercur, on Monday, May 4, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Managers of said Company. Books of Manager and Articles of Incorporation are required to make at the time of the election of said officers, a full statement of the stock, expenditures and the state of the funds of said association. A full attendance of the stockholders is required. S. SUNNEL, President.

April 23, 1868.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

AT ALBERT GOLDSMITH'S

COHEN & ROSENFIELD'S

PROCLAMATION BY

COHEN & ROSENFIELD,

Towanda, Pa.

Whereas, It seems To have pleased the Inhabitants of Towanda, and vicinity, to recognize our fair way of dealing;

And Whereas, We have our sincere thanks to the community for extending to us so liberal a patronage until now;

And Whereas, We feel it our duty to reciprocate the favor bestowed upon us, thus far;

We therefore PROCLAIM, that our great stock of

New Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising everything in the

CLOTHING!

Such as

Doeskin & Cassimere Pants,

And all the best styles Coats &c.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!

Hats and Caps,

LATEST STYLES HATS & CAPS,

will be disposed of at such

REDUCED PRICES!

That will astonish the community. As our Goods are purchased in New York expressly for this market, we can afford to sell as cheap as the next. We are bound to satisfy all who give us a call.

COHEN & ROSENFIELD.

Next door to Fox, Stevens, Mercur & Co.

Towanda, April 16, 1868.

We would call the attention of the public to the fact that we have opened a Branch Store in Wyalusing, in the store formerly occupied by S. F. Taylor, where we are prepared to sell at the same low Rates. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

COHEN & ROSENFIELD.

Wyalusing, April 16, 1868.

THE ASSORTMENT COMPLETE!

OUR STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

is receiving

LARGE ADDITIONS

Of Goods

Suited to the Spring Trade!

THE LATEST STYLES!

THE BEST QUALITY!

AT LOWEST RATES, AT

HUMPHREY BROTHERS.

Towanda, April 16, 1868.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

FROM LAST YEARS' STOCK!

REGARDLESS OF COST!

Harness, Harness, Harness,

SADDLES, WHIPS,

BLANKETS!

The Saddlery Business!

Miscellaneous.

POWHEE & CO.

SPRING STOCK,

Which comprises

VARIETY OF GOODS,

Lowest Market Prices!

THE USUAL GREAT

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

GOODS IN THEIR LINE!

Consisting in part of

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS,

AND PRINTS,

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS,

Fancy Shirts, Shawls, Foop Skirts,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

All of which can be bought as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in Towanda. Their

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

is being furnished with the late styles of

BONNETS AND HATS,

And a general assortment of Millinery Goods, with competent Milliners to suit the taste of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Special attention paid to

BLEACHING AND STRAW WORK.

As we have an experienced Lady expressly for this department satisfaction guaranteed.

Main Street, directly opposite the Court House.

A. H. POWHEE & CO.

Towanda, April 16, 1868—3m

Real Estate.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the Farm in Sheshequin township, situate on the road leading from Gillett to Towanda, about four miles from the latter place, containing 68 acres, 30 acres improved, which will be sold at a bargain. For further information apply to JAS. WOOD.

Sheshequin, April 1, 1868.—3m*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The new house recently erected on the corner of Pine and Elm streets, near Watson's, is offered for sale. The building is 33 feet front by 31 feet deep, two stories high, with a good cellar same size. Price $900.

Apply to GEO. P. CASH, on the premises.

Towanda, April 1, 1868.—tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned, being desirous of changing his business, offers his farm, situated in Burlington township, about one mile from Burlington Borough, containing 90 acres, about 40 acres improved, well watered, with dwelling house, new outbuildings, good fencing, and young orchard thereon. Terms reasonable, and time given for a portion of the purchase money. For further particulars inquire on the premises of

ALEX. M. TOWNER.

Burlington, April 1, 1868.—6t*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned wishes to dispose of his farm, consisting of 60 acres, situate in Wyalusing township, about one-half mile from Myersburg, bordering on Wyalusing Creek, about 30 acres improved. Comfortable dwelling, outbuildings, etc., and a large orchard thereon. Price $3600, $600 down and the balance in yearly payments. For further information inquire on the premises of A. NICHOLS, or G. L. RANGE, Attorney.

Wyalusing, March 18, 1868.—5w.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a very desirable farm, containing 100 acres, about 70 acres improved, with a good and well finished frame house, a good barn, good water, good fencing material, and well seeded. Located [illegible] Ayers's Steam Mill, about 3½ miles from a Rail Road Depot and Canal, [illegible] good land for grain or dairying, and will be sold cheap. A good title and immediate possession given at about. Apply to

CODDING & RUSSELL.

Towanda, March 26, 1868.

PITTSTON COAL.—The undersigned will deliver to order in Towanda, Pittston Chestnut Coal at $7 per ton or $3 per load at his yard in Wyalusing. Orders left at Taylor & Co.'s drug store will receive prompt attention.

MORRIS COOLBAUGH.

Wysox, April 2, 1868.—1m

FLOUR.—Wheat Flour of all grades, Buckwheat Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Feed, &c., &c., for sale by

W. A. ROCKWELL.

Dec. 18.