News from all Nations.

—A special committee of the Nebraska Legislature recommends the extension of suffrage to women.

—The Indians have again made their appearance on the south side of the Platte near Fort McPherson.

—The Legislature of Maine Thursday attended the funeral of ex-Governor Hubbard.

—John Leeser, of Reading, Penn., who had fallen into a vat of boiling water, died Thursday.

—The town elections in Broome county last week resulted in a Republican gain.

—The Maine Legislature is discussing the capital punishment question.

—The Delaware and Hudson Canal is to be open for business on the 1st day of March.

—Smallpox is prevailing in the country towns along the Hudson River.

—Ten thousand troops are to sail immediately from Spain for Cuba.

—The Grecian Chambers have been convoked by the new Ministry, and will meet within a few days.

—The United States steamer Richmond arrived at Lisbon Thursday. All well.

—The two Women Suffrage Conventions are in session in Chicago.

—William Walsh, a laborer, was killed on Wednesday evening, a few miles east of Elmira, by the cars on the Erie railway.

—Both Houses of the Kansas Legislature have adopted a memorial to Congress in aid of the Central branch of the Pacific and other railroads.

—The Overseers of Harvard University have postponed the proposition to enable the corporation to nominate a candidate for President.

—The case of Pike, the wife poisoner, was again before the Police Court of Fitchburg Thursday morning, but the examination was adjourned to the 25th inst.

—Brigadier Gen. Sampson, of the Second Division of the Eighth Brigade of N. Y. S. N. G. died suddenly at Rondout, on Wednesday, of an abscess in the back.

—The Governor of South Carolina vetoed a veto Thursday of a bill to grant the State credit to a railroad company.

—The Illinois Legislature Thursday ceded to the city of Chicago for a park land a strip of land under water, 400 feet wide and a half mile long.

—Sol. Aaron, a well-known pugilist, is under arrest in Boston, on indictment for aiding in the late prize fight at Lynnfield.

—The House of Lords met in London Thursday, but without business of importance adjourned until the 16th inst.

—At the Cornell University Directors' meeting Thursday, George W. Schuyler, Treasurer, read a report, showing the receipts to have been $105,000, and expenses $171,610.

—Twenty-eight Carlists who were attempting to cross the French frontier on Wednesday were arrested by a body of the French Corps of Observation and sent to Bayonne.

—John Mitchell, of Sutton, N. H. is under arrest on charge of an attempt to murder his wife by throwing a bottle of kerosene oil into the fire, burning her shockingly.

—The people of Ulster county are being victimized by two rogues, who travel apart and in different directions, representing themselves to be detective officers in search of the murderer of Rogers.

—The Republican Convention of the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana Thursday nominated James M. Tyner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of the Hon. D. Pratt to the United States Senate.

—The Maine Senate Thursday, by 11 to 13, refused to abolish capital punishment.

—A young Mr. McProy was murdered at Kalamazoo, Mich., on Thursday night. Two men have been arrested.

—The Woman's Suffrage Convention, in Chicago, Thursday, was addressed by Anna Dickenson and others.

—Gov. Brownlow tendered his resignation Thursday to the Legislature of Tennessee, to take effect on the 25th inst.

—Joseph Yates and Thomas Turner were instantly killed by the explosion of a powder mill at Hazardville, Conn., on Thursday.

—The Georgia Legislature Thursday passed a resolution to elect Representatives to Congress on the first Monday in April.

—O. W. Woodcock was shot and killed near Battle Creek, Mich., on Thursday night, by John Delany, who detected Woodcock stealing from his smokehouse.

—The act to enforce the provisions of the Civil Rights bill was ratified by the South Carolina General Assembly Thursday.

—Dr. Ernest Schafroth, an eminent German physician of South Bethlehem, Penn., fell into an open cellar Wednesday night last, and was killed.

—Wesley Nelson, who murdered Mr. Lambert, a wealthy farmer, residing near Beloit, Wisconsin, on Wednesday, for his money, has been arrested.

—Gov. Brownlow has given certificates of election to Messrs. Tilman and Smith, the Republican candidates for Congress in the Bedford and Memphis districts.

—Joseph A. Dubond, a Canadian, 15 years old, was instantly killed Thursday, in Lawrence, Mass., being caught in the shafting in the dye room of the Pacific mills.

—Mrs. Alfred Hall, near Lewistown, gave birth to five children lately, all boys—now dead. Mother doing well.

—The *Columbia Spy* wants a new county formed out of parts of Lancaster and York, with Columbia as the county seat.

—Horace Greeley lectured in Horticultural Hall, West Chester, on Tuesday evening of last week; subject—"Woman."

—Anthony Trollope says the Capitol buildings at Harrisburg are the ugliest and most inconvenient in the country.

—General Beauregard's property at Memphis has been restored to him.

—The population of Dakota has increased sixty-two per cent. the past year. Over one thousand farms have been taken up by imigrants.

—Four-and-half street, Washington city, has been changed to Lincoln Avenue.

—An eighteen months wife eloped recently with a Chicago youth and $60,000 of her husband's funds. They went to Liverpool by steamer.

—Mrs. Kolb was burned to death at Beard's Hotel in Tamaqua, her clothes catching fire as she sat in her chair.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1869.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The constitutional suffrage amendment passed the Senate Tuesday afternoon, after an almost uninterrupted session from Monday. The vote finally stood forty to sixteen, or eight more than two-thirds. The original draft as it passed the House was as follows:

"Be it resolved, &c., two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —. SECTION 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged, by the United States or any State, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

"SECTION 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

The vote on its passage in the House was 150 to 42 nays. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported in favor of striking out the first section and substituting:

"The right of the citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

This was one of the most important of the proposed amendments, that will be found at length in the report of proceedings in Congress, amounting to about thirty in the whole. The most able argument on the Democratic side was made by Senator Hendricks, but was replied to and demolished by Senator Morton. The authority of the Supreme Court to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional was among the incidental topics argued. As the Republican Senators had pledged themselves not to leave the question until it was decided, the Democrats relieved one another in making speeches, offering amendments and delaying a decision. The time from ten to half-past eleven was solely occupied in voting down amendments.

Another amendment, made by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and adopted in the Senate—40 to 16—is as follows:

"No discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office, in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education, or creed."

The Senate amendments were considered in the House, on Monday last. After some debate the amendments were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked for.

☞ We give up a large share of our inside columns to an interesting and accurate synopsis of the proceedings had in counting the electoral votes, and the official notification to GRANT and COLFAX of their election as President and Vice President. The answer made by Gen. GRANT to the Committee will be read with much interest. It will be seen that he has laid down as the cardinal doctrines of his Administration, "Economy, Retrenchment, the faithful collection of the revenue, and the payment of the public debt." If Gen. GRANT will stick to this text, he will receive the hearty support of the people.

The President elect evidently feels that something is due to the public anxiety in regard to the formation of his Cabinet. He simply relieves the public curiosity to stating the *time* when the announcement will be made, both to the selected, and to the public. That he is wise, in thus keeping to himself the names of the gentlemen selected as his Cabinet there can be no question. The experience of previous Administrations has shown that the early announcement of the names of Cabinet officers, has been the fruitful source of vexation and difficulty. The country has no interest as to who shall compose the Cabinet, except that they shall be good and true men. Though not celebrated as a politician, Gen. GRANT has usually evinced a rare discrimination in the selection of men, and we have no doubt he will wisely and judiciously select his Cabinet.

☞ That the abolition of slavery is a pecuniary gain to the South is now agreed by all sensible men there. The free negroes can actually earn more money for themselves and their employes than they could be made to earn for their masters when slaves. The demonstration of this truth is now complete, and it marks with an inextinguishable brilliancy the mighty change which these last eight years have wrought in our country. We may, indeed, wish that so beneficent a transformation could have been produced by some other means than a bloody and desolating war; but as that method was adopted by the Divine Providence, which governs all affairs, we must believe that it was on the whole the best the case admitted of. In truth, it is plain that nothing but a civil war could have overthrown slavery. Its power was too enormous and too deeply involved with every part of our political and social system to be otherwise broken down. At any rate, we can look upon the facts that now surround us with no feeling but one of gratitude and hope; and the enviable destiny now opening before the South is one which men of all opinions may hail with unmixed satisfaction and delight.

☞ In the Supreme Court Monday, Chief Justice CHASE, delivering the opinion, decided that gold contracts must be satisfied with coin. Where the kind of currency is not mentioned, then legal tenders are as lawful in such connection. Messrs. DAVIS and SWAYNE gave their qualified consent, but Mr. MILLER dissented in great measure from the opinion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1869.

The ceremony of counting the votes cast by the Electors of the several States for President and Vice-President of the United States took place in joint convention of the two Houses on Wednesday last. Some disagreement as to the propriety of counting the Electoral vote of the State of Georgia arose on account of the question whether that State has become entitled to representation in Congress being now pending and still undetermined. The counting of the vote was objected to by General Butler, but the objection was overruled by the President of the Senate, B. F. Wade, as President of the joint convention, upon the ground that the two Houses had by a concurrent resolution which was passed on Monday last, prescribed the manner of counting the vote of that State. Mr. Butler and other members of the House still objecting, the Senate retired to deliberate, and while out passed a resolution "that under the special order of the two Houses respecting the Electoral vote of the State of Georgia, the objections made to the counting of the vote of the Electors for the State of Georgia are not in order."—Upon the return of the Senators to the Hall of the House, report being made of their action, several members of the House became much excited, denouncing the action of the Senate as tyrannical, and dictatorial, and as being fraught with great mischief, by the precedent they were about to establish, and for a time the President of the Convention found it impossible to preserve order sufficient to enable the tellers to obey his direction that they should declare the vote of the State of Georgia.—The Speaker of the House brought the Convention to order by directing the Sergeant-At-Arms of the House, to arrest any member of the Convention who refused to obey the orders of the President of the Convention, and the vote of Georgia was finally declared in accordance with the terms of the concurrent resolution above referred to, Georgia being a special case, was reserved to be called last on the list, and ended the count, when the President announced the vote as follows:

"Whole number of Electoral votes cast including Georgia, 294; whole number excluding Georgia, 285; whole number for Grant and Colfax, 214; whole number for Seymour and Blair, including Georgia, 80; whole number for Seymour and Blair, excluding Georgia, 71. Wherefore, in either case, whether the votes of the State of Georgia be included or excluded, I do declare that Ulysses S. Grant, of the State of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869; and that Schuyler Colfax, of the State of Indiana, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes for Vice President of the United States, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March 1869." The joint convention having completed its business, the Senate retired to its chamber, and the Speaker of the House resumed the chair and called the House to order, when Mr. Butler of Mass, immediately offered a resolution as follows:

"That the House protest that the counting of the vote of Georgia by order of the Vice President *pro tempore* was a gross act of oppression and an invasion of the rights and privileges of the House." Debate was prolonged on this resolution through Thursday and until Friday afternoon, and it was then tabled by a vote of 130 to 55.

The Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses to present to the President and Vice President, the certificates of their election, performed that duty yesterday. General Grant on receiving the certificate of his election, stated that in accepting the office of President of the United States he assured them (the committee) of his determination to carry out faithfully the obligations of the office; and referred particularly to the necessities of an honest and faithful execution of the revenue laws." He informed the committee that he had not announced his Cabinet, and had concluded not to make known the names of the gentlemen whom he would invite to become members, until he sent them into the Senate for confirmation.

The bill known as the air-line railroad bill, passed the House yesterday, by a vote of 99 to 54.

The present Congress has but fifteen more working days, and it is therefore probable that the Internal Revenue bill as well as a number of other important bills, will fail for want of sufficient time to give them the consideration they require in perfecting them.

The new members elect of the next Congress are coming into town, and members of them are in daily attendance at the Capitol.

The House of Representatives to-day, passed an important bill relating to the finances, which was introduced by Mr. Hooper, of Mass. and reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, entitled: "An act to prohibit the further increase of the public debt, and for other purposes."—It prohibits the further issuing of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury under existing laws, except for subsidies to Railroad Companies as now provided for by law; that this provision shall not effect the transfer of bonds or the exchange of mutilated or defaced bonds; and that the Secretary of the Treasury may issue registered bonds in exchange for coupon bonds. Requires the Secretary of the Treasury to publish monthly a statement of the public debt, in which the United States bonds shall be classed as the "funded debt;" the U. S. notes and fractional currency as the "currency debt;" the three per centum certificates as the "temporary loan debt;" and all debt that is past due, or that will become due within the fiscal year, as the "matured debt;" and the interest on such matured debt shall cease. The statement to contain also, the amount of subsidy bonds outstanding, issued to railroad companies, the navy pension fund, and any other recorded obligations of the Treasury, the amount of outstanding gold certificates, and the amount of coin and of currency in the Treasury. After the passage of this act no percentage, deduction, commission, or compensation shall be allowed to any person for the sale, negotiation, or exchange of any bonds or securities of the United States, or of any coin or bullion disposed of at the Treasury Department or elsewhere on account of the United States; All exchange, purchases, or sales of the bonds of the United States on account of the government, which may be authorized by law, shall be made by inviting competition of the public by advertising for proposals, which shall be awarded publicly to the best bidder. All sales of gold on account of the United States shall be made at public auction by a proper officer of the Treasury Department, after giving at least three days public notice of the time and place such sales shall be made.

It is thought this bill will meet the approval of the Senate, and be passed before the close of this Congress. COMM.

—Under instructions from the United States Attorney-General, a *nolle prosequi* has been entered, at Richmond, in the cases of Jefferson Davis and thirty-eight other persons indicted for treason. Among these persons are William Smith Sedden, Breckenridge, Longstreet, Early, Ewell and Faulkner. The securities of Davis are released from their bond. This action is the result of the last proclamation of amnesty.

News of the Week

—Two of the leaders of the insurrection in Cuba are said to have been, until very recently, officers of the United States Government. They are brothers, named Adolf and Frederick Cavada. The former was Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment of zouaves during the war, and latterly Vice-Consul at Cienfuegos, from which position he was removed at the instance of Captain-General Lersundi. His brother, Frederick, was our Consul at Trinidad, but recently resigned his position to join the insurrection.

—The message of Juarez to the Mexican Congress congratulates that body on the celebration of the late treaty relating to the claims of Mexican and American citizens; on the concessions granted to the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad; on the increased individual security of men; on the law which relates to the free exportation of minerals; on that relating to public instruction, and on the one providing for the institution of military juries. It refers also to the general peace existing throughout the country, and regrets the revolution in Tamaulipas has not been suffocated, but thinks that an increase of the forces now in operation against the revolutionists in that State, would cause the prompt suppression of the uprising, Congress adjourned Jan. 21.

—The United States steamer *Delaware*, which was sunk in 1861 by the side of the United States man-of-war *Columbus*, in the southern branch of the Elizabeth River, near Norfolk, is now being sheathed, preparatory to being raised.

—Whalen, the murderer of D'Arcy McGee, was hanged Thursday at Ottawa, Canada. A large number of persons witnessed the execution. He did not make a speech from the gallows, as it was reported he would do, but it is stated that he left a communication with the Sheriff regarding the crime for which he suffered.

—A dispatch from New-Orleans reports the burning of the steamboat *Nellie Stevens* in Lake Caddo, in the Red River, on Thursday night. She had a large number of passengers on board, sixty-three of whom lost their lives. The survivors, forty-three in number, were taken to Jefferson, Texas. The steamboat and her cargo are a total loss.

—A Washington correspondent writes that Gen. Grant will give Gen. Sherman any position he may want, and that the latter will probably decline going into the Cabinet, but will accept the mission to England.

—Wm. A. Robinson, an old citizen of Jacksonville, Ill., who has heretofore borne a highly respectable character, has been arrested on the charge of being the assassin of Hon. Murry McConnell. Much excitement exists throughout the State in relation to the murder.

—Gov. Geary has recalled the death warrant issued by him for the execution of William Brooks and Charles Orme, for the murder of Theodore Broadhead, a writ of error in their cases having been granted, &c.

—Tables just prepared for the Treasury Department show that there are now 818 gaugers, 1094 storekeepers and 653 warehouses supported by Government for the benefit of whisky distillers, at an expense of nearly $2,000,000 annually. The distillers paid these expenses themselves until July, 1866, and there is now talk of going back to the old system.

—A Providence paper announces that a rope-walker will begin on the 1st of June the feat of propelling a velocipede 3,000 miles in thirty days, averaging 100 miles a day, for a wager of $5,000. During the trip he is to ride the velocipede 150 miles in twenty-four hours, and only one trial will be allowed.

—Miss Miller, of Giles County, Va., aged about 25 years, was burnt to death on last Sunday. She had been a helpless invalid for some years and fell with her head in the fire, while the rest of the family were absent at dinner.

—Resolutions condemning railroad subsidies, which were introduced in the Republican State Convention of Michigan, at Lansing, on Wednesday, were laid upon the table by a small majority, the principal objection uttered against them being that the subject was non-political. The Legislature of the State had previously expressed its disapproval of these subsidies.

—A New York dispatch states that report says the missing links in the chain of evidence against Maher, the alleged murderer of Mr. Rogers, have been discovered. So many theories in relation to this most mysterious murder have been exploded that this statement must not be received as entirely trustworthy.

—President Johnson is reported to have recently denounced the proposed Air Line Railroad to New York as an unconstitutional measure, and left a strong impression upon the minds of those present that if the bill passed he would veto it.

EUROPE.—A serious difficulty recently occurred at Swatow, China, between the natives and some sailors of the British gunboat *Grasshopper*. The sailors made a desperate fight, killing and wounding a number of their adversaries, but were finally overpowered and driven to their boats. Eleven of their number were wounded.

The new Ministry of Greece has countermanded the recent instructions to the army and navy to prepare for war.

The Mikado of Japan recently received at Yeddo the representatives of foreign Powers, and expressed a desire to maintain peaceful relations with them.

A dispatch from London says that it is officially announced that the insurgent Cretan leaders have all submitted to Turkish authority, and that the island is now tranquil.

The reported evacuation of Asuncion by the Paraguayan army, and subsequent flight of President LOPEZ, is confirmed by later advices from Rio Janerio.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The receipts of revenue from whiskey are falling off again, owing to the discovery of new methods of fraud by which the new law is evaded. The price has fallen from 95 to 70 cents, while the tax is 60, and the old state of things is again promised. The new Administration is looked forward to with more interest in revenue circles than anywhere else, and the immediate appointment by Gen. GRANT of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue is looked upon as far more necessary than the immediate appointment of a Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. ROLLINS is anxious to retire at the earliest possible moment, and it is understood that he has urged upon Gen. GRANT the prompt selection of his successor.

Counting the Electoral Votes.

Grant and Colfax Officially Notified.

ANSWER OF GEN. GRANT.

The counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President at the Capitol Thursday, March 11, drew thither a larger number of persons than has been gathered since the memorable day when the House of Representatives adopted the impeachment resolutions. Long ere the hour of assembling the galleries of the House of Representatives were filled with spectators, and, at 12 M., when the Speaker rapped to order, there was a perfect jam. The aisles and doorways were packed with men and women, and the latter had the advantage in many respects, not only having their own galleries assigned them, but given seats in the gentlemen's side of the House, in the galleries of which there was a large representation. The southwest end of the galleries was set apart for the families of Senators and Representatives only, whilst two spare benches upon the north side were reserved for the families of Speaker Colfax, Vice President Wade, General Grant, and the President of the United States; and upon which were seated the venerable father of the General, Miss Nellie Grant, Mrs. Colfax, Mrs. and Miss Mathews, and others. In the diplomatic gallery was Hon. Edward Thornton, British Minister, with several members of his legation, as also representatives of other foreign Powers.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Boynton, the reading of the journal was commenced, but it was, on motion, dispensed with, and, on the motion of Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, the ladies were admitted to the cloak-room, and they at once took advantage of the privilege by pouring in upon the floor of the House in swarms. They not only took possession of the cloak-room, but the seats in the rear of the members were occupied, and but a brief time elapsed ere a number of them were occupying the seats of the members themselves, bewitchingly smiling upon all Representatives who gallantly resigned in their favor. The buzz of conversation soon became furious, and was a slight indication of what will occur when woman's rights are embodied in the Constitution as part and parcel thereof, the Speaker being compelled to use the gavel freely, and to request those people in the rear to cease conversation. The cessation was but for a short time, however, as woman's "natural ability" could not be retained, and the proceedings of the House up till one o'clock were lost to those high in the galleries.

A few minutes before one o'clock Speaker Colfax directed the Clerk to read the rule providing for the seats of members, Senators, and officers of the two houses when the electoral vote for President and Vice President is to be counted, which rule provides that the first five rows of seats in the southeast corner of the hall shall be set apart for the Senate. A number of these seats, which had been occupied by ladies, were obliged to be vacated, much to the satisfaction of the less fortunate fair ones, who were relying upon their pedal extremities for support.

At one o'clock presisely the Senate appeared, headed by Sergeant-at-arms Brown, the Secretary, Mr. Gorham, and Hon. B. F. Wade, President *pro tem.* The Senators walked arm-in-arm to the seats assigned to them on the right of the Speaker, and Acting Vice President Wade took the chair, Speaker Colfax occupying a seat on his left. Senator Conklin of New York, Representatives Pruyn of New York, and Wilson of Iowa, the tellers to count the votes, then came forward and took their seats at the Clerk's desk, with Secretary Gorham of the Senate, and McPherson, Clerk of the House.

The first certificate opened was from the electors of New Hampshire The certificate of the Governor of the State relative to the choice of electors was read at length, and then the vote was announced. The certificate of the electors set forth that five votes had been cast for U. S. Grant, of Illinois, for President of the United States, and five for Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, for Vice President.

The votes were then announced in the following order:

Massachusetts—Result announced by Senator Conkling: U. S. Grant, 12; Schuyler Colfax, 12.

Rhode Island—Result announced by Mr. Wilson: U. S. Grant, 5; Schuyler Colfax, 5.

Connecticut—Result announced by Mr. Wilson: U. S. Grant, 6; Schuyler Colfax, 6.

Vermont—Result announced by Senator Conklin, U. S. Grant, 5; Schuyler Colfax, 5.

New York—Announced by Mr. Pruyn; Horatio Seymour, of New York, 33; Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, 33.

New Jersey—Announced by Mr. Pruyn: Horatio Seymour, of New York, 7; Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, 7.

Pennsylvania—Announced by Senator Conkling: U. S. Grant, of Illinois, 26; Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, 26.

Delaware—Announced by Mr. Pruyn: Horatio Seymour, of New York, 3; F. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, 3.

Maryland—Announced by Mr. Pruyn: Horatio Seymour, of New York, 7; F. P. Blair, of Missouri, 7.

North Carolina—By Mr. Wilson: U. S. Grant, of Illinois, 9; Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, 9.

South Carolina—Announced by Mr. Wilson; U. S. Grant, 6; Schuyler Colfax, 6.

Kentucky—Announced by Mr. Pruyn: Horatio Seymour, of New York, 11; F. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, 11.

Tennessee—Announced by Mr. Wilson: U. S. Grant, 10; Schuyler Colfax, 10.

Ohio—Announced by Senator Conkling; U. S. Grant, 21; Schuyler Colfax, 21.

The certificates were read by Mr. Pruyn.

President Wade then caused the Clerk to read the twenty-second joint rule of the two houses, which sets forth that if any question shall arise relative to counting of a vote of any State the Senate shall at retire once to its own chamber, and each house shall decide without debate.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, raised the question of order that this rule was in violation of the twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Chair declined to entertain the point of order, as the rule had been adopted by both houses.

After some little discussion, Mr. Mullins sent his objection to the Clerk's desk in writing, which was read, as follows:

I object to any count of the vote of the electoral college of Lousiana, and raise the question in regard to that State that no lawful election for President and Vice President of the United States has been held in the same.

The Senate then retired to its own chamber, the House, after the retirement of that body, deciding, after some discussion, to allow the vote to be counted by a vote of 136 yeas to 68 nays.

In the Senate there was considerable debate ere the question was decided. Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution "that, in the opinion of the Senate, the vote of the electors of the State of Louisiana for President and Vice President of the United States ought to be counted." This was amended by Mr. Sprague, so as to read "that the vote of the electors of the State of Louisiana for President and Vice President of the United States *be* counted." Senators Morton, Sumner, Sherman, Warner, and Conkling offered amendments or substitutes, which were voted down, and the resolution of Mr. Trumbull, as amended by Mr. Sprague, was agreed to by a vote of 51 to 7. The Senate again proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives and the counting the electoral vote was resumed, being announced by Messrs. Conkling, Wilson, and Pruyn, as follows: Indiana, 13; Illinois, 16; Alabama, 6; Maine, 7; Missouri, 11; Arkansas, 5; Michigan, 8; Florida, 3; Iowa, 8; California, 5; and Minnesota, 4—for Grant and Colfax; Oregon, 3, for Seymour and Blair; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 5; Nevada, 3 (the vote of the State was informal, it being divided between Grant and Colfax for President) for Grant and Colfax.

The vote of Georgia was then announced—9 for Seymour and Blair, which was objected to by Mr. Butler.

Mr. Butler stated his objections, four in number; the first one being that the provisions of the law were not carried out regarding the day which the electors of the State should meet, they meeting on the 9th of December, instead of the 2d. The other objections were also stated, when Senator Drake said if the result of this objection would send the Senate again to their chamber for consultation, he would also object to the vote of Nevada being counted, because it did appear that the vote there was cast by ballot. Mr. Butler appealed from a decision of the chair and called for a decision of the House, although that body was sitting in convention with the Senate. It appearing that the appeal could not be obtained no vote was taken upon it. The Chair decided that the Senate must retire to their chamber to consider Mr. Butler's objection to the vote of Georgia being counted The Senate accordingly retired.

Upon reassembling in the chamber, the Senate proceeded to consider the objections made by Mr. Butler to counting the electoral vote of Georgia. After much discussion, Senator Edmunds offered a resolution, which was adopted, "declaring that, under the special order of the two houses, adopted on the 8th, respecting the electoral vote of Georgia, the objections made to counting the votes of the electors for Georgia, are not in order." The Senate then proceeded to the House, which had sustained the objections of Mr. Butler and decided by a vote of 150 nays to 41 yeas that the vote of Georgia should not be counted.

Upon the Senators resuming their seats, a scene of confusion and disorder commenced that is indiscribable.

Mr. Wade, as Presiding Officer, announced that the objections of the gentlemen from Massachusetts were overruled by the Senate.

Mr. Butler wished to state a point of order, which was overruled by the Chair, and said that the House would not be coerced by the Senate in that way, and that they would see if they had any rights.

The Chair directed the tellers to go on and proceed with the count of Georgia, saying he would not entertain any appeals or resolutions of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The disorder at this stage of the proceedings was very great, Senator Doolittle and Representatives Ingersoll, Covode, Butler, Van Horn, Broomall, Moore, and others, all taking part, and which was only ended by Speake Colfax rising and ordering the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest any member of the House refusing to obey the order of the convention.

Senator Conkling, one of the tellers, then rose and gave the State of Georgia after which Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, were declared by the president of the convention to be duly elected President and Vice President of the United States for four years, from the 4th of March next.

The official notification of the election of President and Vice President was made on Saturday, 13th, by the committee consisting of Senator Morton and Representives James F. Wilson and John V. L. Pruyn. The presentation, which was made in Gen. Grant's private office, was witnessed by only ten or twelve persons, nearly all members of the General's staff, and the ceremony had been finished at the hour when the public, anticipating a theatrical display, began to pour into the Army Headquarters.—The Committee entered the General's office at 10:30 o'clock, and the President elect, who was quietly puffing at his cigar, stepped forward and gave the gentleman a hearty shake of the hand. Then, after a few congratulatory words, Senator Morton formally addressed Gen. Grant, as follows:

GENERAL: The Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress visit you this morning to notify you officially that you have been elected President of the United States for the term of four years from the 4th of March next. The great majority of your countrymen hail your election with delight, while even those who did not support you at the polls entertain for you the highest confidence and respect. The friends of our country and the friends of liberty throughout the world rejoice at your elevation to the Presidency, and all believe that you will bring to the performance of your duty unalloyed patriotism, inflexible integrity, great powers of intellect, and all the high qualities that enable you to achieve such distinguished success in another sphere of duty. They cherish full faith in your ability and virtue, entertain the highest hopes of your success, and that during your administration the work of reconstruction will be completed and the wounds of civil war healed, and that our country will take a new departure in growth, progress and prosperity.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

Senator Morton handed the official notice to Gen. Grant, of which the following is a copy:

Be it known that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being assembled at the Capitol in the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday, being the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1869, the underwritten President of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and count all the votes of the electors for a President and Vice-President by which it appears that Ulysses S. Grant was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the Senate, this 10th day of February, 1869.

B. F. WADE,
President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Gen. Grant, on receiving this certificate, made the following response, speaking very deliberately, and with evident embarrassment:

GEN. GRANT'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

I can promise the Committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power, and should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor. It would make no difference. There is one matter that I might properly speak of here, and that is the selection of a Cabinet. I have always felt that it would be rather indelicate to announce or even to consult with the gentlemen whom I thought of inviting to positions in my Cabinet, before the official declaration of the result of the election was made, although I presumed there was no doubt about what that declaration would be. But after consideration I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet without friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position; not that there would be any objection to the party named but there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can tell that from the great number of requests which come to me, in writing or otherwise, for this particular person or that one, from different sets and delegations. If announced in advance efforts would be made to change my determination, and therefore I have come to the conclusion not to announce whom I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation If I say anything to them about it, it will certainly not be more than two or three days previous to sending in their names. I think it well to make a public declaration of this to the committee, so that my intentions may be known.

The Committee afterward waited upon Mr. Colfax at the Capitol, and were received in the Speaker's room. A similar notice was handed to Mr. Colfax by Mr. Wilson, and he handed the Committee his response in writing as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Please convey to the two Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty.

New Advertisements.

$75 REWARD!

HORSE STOLEN!

Stolen from the stable of the subscriber in Shesheqin, on the evening of the 12th instant, a BAY MARE, with mixture of white hairs, white strip in face seven years old. Outside heel-cork on left foot broken off. Said mare is a little tender in the fore feet. Supposed to have been taken by John Ferguson, who is about 24 years old, about 6 inches high, stout built, black hair and eyes, very heavy eye brows.

A reward of $50, will be paid for the apprehension of the thief, and $25 for the return of the mare, or such information as will lead to her recovery. G. W. BLACKMAN.

Shesheqin, Febauary 15, 1869.

GREENWOOD COTTAGE FOR RENT.—This well known stand, and its appurtenances, is open for rent. Possession given on the 1st of April next. The ice-house is filled, and house in perfect order in every respect. Proposals will be favorably met for the furniture, or any considerable portion of it.—Inquire of the subscriber on the premises, who is fully authorized to state terms.

I. H. SMITH.

Greenwood, Feb. 15, 1869.-5w

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of WM. H. BARTO, Bankrupt. In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WM. H. BARTO, of the Borough of Troy, in the County of Bradford, and State of Pennsylvania within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at Towanda, this 18th day of February A. D. 1869 JOHN W. MIX, Assignee.

W. H. CARNOCHAN—*Attorney and Law*, (District Attorney for Bradford County,) Troy, Pa. Collections made and promptly remitted. Feb. 15, 1869.-tf

DESIRABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling-house and lot, occupied by himself in the Borough of Towanda, situated on Chestnut Street, next west of M. C. Mercur's. The dwelling is a two-story frame, 32x36, with an addition of 25x16, containing room enough for a large family, and is in good repair. The lot is 75x237, running back to an alley. A good barn, fruit trees, grape vines, well and cistern, and stone walks. Possession given immediately if desired. For terms, which will be easy, apply to E. W. NEAL.

Towanda, Feb. 15, 1869.-tf

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note given by me to Joel Tuttle, for thirty dollars, dated Feb'y 11, or thereabouts, payable ninety days after date. Not having received any value therefor, I shall not pay said note, unless compelled by law. B. JENNINGS.

Standing Stone, Feb. 16, 1869.-3t*

ERIE RAILWAY

On and after Monday Nov. 23d, 1868, Trains will leave Waverly, at about the following hours, viz:

GOING WEST.

4:53 a. m., Night Express, Mondays excepted, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, making direct connections with trains of the Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points West; also at Elmira for Canandaigua.

5:14 a. m., Night Express, Daily, for Rochester Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and the West, connecting as above.

6:35 a. m., Mail Train, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo and Dunkirk.

3:55 p. m., Elmira Accommodation, Sundays excepted.

6:17 p. m., Day Express, Sundays excepted for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and the West. Connects at Elmira for Canandaigua at Salamanca with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and at Buffalo with the Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points West and South.

10:33 p. m., Express Mail, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, connecting with trains for the West.

9 10 a. m. Way Freight, Sundays excepted.

3:15 p. m., Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

GOING EAST.

2:15 a. m., Night Express, Mondays excepted connecting at New York with afternoon trains and steamers for Boston and New England cities.

5:45 a. m., Cincinnati Express, Mondays excepted, connecting at Owego for Ithaca; at Binghamton for Syracuse; at Great Bend for Scranton and Philadelphia; at Lackawaxen for Hawley, and at Graycourt for Newburg and Warwick.

8:55 a. m., Binghamton Accommodation, Sundays excepted.

12:30 p. m., Day Express, Sundays excepted, connecting at Binghamton for Syracuse; at Great Bend for Scranton; at Lackawaxen for Hawley; and at Jersey City with midnight express train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

1:47 p. m., Accommodation train, daily, connecting at Owego for Ithaca.

6:27 p. m., New York and Baltimore Mail, Sundays excepted.

9:20 p. m., Lightning Express, connecting at Jersey City with morning express train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and Washington.

4.30 p. m. Way Freight, Sundays excepted.

County Statement.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF Bradford County, from January 1, to December 31, 1868:

EXPENDITURES:

Auditors	$ 206 00	Prisoners' support in Eastern Penitentiary	1555 13
Assessors	1656 70	Bridge Contracts	362 25
Bridge Contracts	5102 28	Conveying prisoners to Eastern Penitentiary	426 60
Bounties to Volunteers per Act 1863	25 00	Public Printing	400 00
Bridge Views	41 00	Indexing Judgment Docket	383 31
Commonwealth Suits	1315