News from all Nations.

—Forty five American artists and sculptors are residing in Rome.

—North Carolina down to 1866 had produced $9,800,000 in gold.

—The Georgia Legislature is debating a bill to encourage immigration.

—In a town in Hancock county, Md., the ladies have formed a "Sidewalk Society."

—The recently taken census of Missouri shows a total population of 1,283,-803. In 1860 it was 2,102,612.

—The Italian army on Jan. 1,1869, numbered 179,800 officers and men, a decrease of 68,037 from the previous January.

—A boy in England playfully snapped an empty pistol at his grandmother, and the old lady fell dead, slain by imagination.

—Fishes' eyes have been ultimized. They make a fine description of gluten, and attention has been turned to their preservation.

—"Pound parties" are the latest Boston notion. Those invited are expected to contribute one pound at least of something to eat.

—Richmond has a "mathematical Blind Tom," 17 years of age, uneducated, yet a solver of problems who works with remarkable rapidity.

—A Maine paper says that the Revolution in Cuba seriously effects the hoop-pole business of the farmers of Franklin county in that State.

—The New York Fenians are preparing to give Warren and Costello are ception at Cooper Institute, on their arrival in that city.

—Peppermint has become so prevalent in Wayne county, N. Y., that it is estimated that over fifty peppermint distilleries will be built next spring.

—A monkey in the Paris garden of plants got hold of the queue of one of Burlingame's mandarins, the other day, and made him howl with anguish.

—The bullet that killed Nelson, at Trafalgar, is in possession of Queen Victoria. It is set in precious stones and enclosed in a golden case shaped like a walnut.

—Buying butter in Indianapolis is said to be a lottery, The farmers enclose rocks in the lumps, and when one purchases he has to guess how much granite there is within.

—Boston asks for $7,279,234 to carry on her city government next year. This is nearly a million and a half more than last year and 15 per cent. advance in the taxes is proposed.

—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* announces that a patent for making brick is offered for sale there, and adds: "A first rate notice will be found in the telegraphic column—the fall of a church steeple built of that kind of material."

—The Hon. Walter Brooke of Mississippi, who occupied a seat in the United States Senate in 1852-53, died on Saturday last from strangulation, caused by the introduction of an oyster into his windpipe. Mr. Brooke was an able lawyer, and native of Maryland.

—A man has just been condemed at Vienna to three months' imprisonment for offensive language against the Empress Maria Theresa, who died in 1780. A journal asks what sort of a satisfaction the august deceased can have received from the punishment.

—The Belgium clergymen have recently refused to bury two respectable men who declined to accept clerical attentions while on their death-beds. It was insisted that they should be buried with suicides and criminals in the corner set apart for them. The civil authoritits overrule the clergy, however.

—In pegging boots by steam, twenty cases, or 240 pairs of boots, are a usual day's work. One man in Hopkinton, Mass., it is said, has pegged 83 cases, 1982 boots, in two days.

—The Lehigh county (Pa.) Agricultural Society, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution appropriating $200 for the purpose of importing from abroad insect-destroying birds.

—A new knapsack has been introduced into the British army. It is in the shape of a gamebag, and is carried on the loins, with supporting straps so arranged as to leave the chest and arms free.

—A fog whistle, to be worked by a ten-horse power engine, is being constructed for Thatchers Island off Salem, Mass. It will be ready by the 1st of June. This will be the largest and most powerful fog whistle in the world.

—A note was the other day given to the Notary Public of Muncy Pa. to protest, the maker of which signed by making *his mark*, and the witness by making *his mark*. Wonder in these men are in favor of female suffrage?

—Dr. Schoeppe has been arrested at Carslile, charged with poisoning Miss Steinecke.

—On the L. V. R. R., a few days ago, two coal trains tried the experiment of passing in opposite directions on the same track. It was an "successful failure," and coal and cars became a little mixed.

—A citizen has returned the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for running cars on the Sabbath day. The case will be argued at the court in April.

—In boring for oil at Pleasantville, a vein of coal has been discovered, forty feet from the surface, and eight feet in depth.

—The Capitol of West Virginia is to be located at Charlston, on the Kanawha river, after April, 1870.

—It has lately been discovered that the great plains of Colorado lie over a vast coal bed, also numerous beds of iron.

—Queen Victoria intends, it is said, to build a very large asylum for poor widows, near Coburg.

—The Scranton *Daily Register* has breathed its last. The income of inland dailies is not likely to pay off the entire national debt.

—A countryman named Thomas Lee was shot and killed at Gettysburg, by a man named Black, who is now in jail, and says it was caused by the accidental discharge of the gun.

—A man named Lewis attempted to commit suicide, in Meadeville, a short time since, but was disappointed by the interfearance of his friends;—A few days afterward he tried to dispose of himself by drowning, but his meddlesome friends again interfered.

—Two Southerners, in Wilmington, North Carolina, fought a duel with small swords last Monday. The quarrel arose about a five-dollar greenback.

—A three-wheeled velocipede has appeared on Broad street, in Newark, propelled by a gentleman and guided by a young lady, who occupies a seat in front.

—A new and dangerous counterfeit ten-dollar National bank note, purporting to be the Lockport Bank, Rhode Island, has made its appearance.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, March 11, 1869.

GEN. GRANT'S INAUGURAL.

The Inaugural Address of President Grant, which will be found in another column, is compact and to the point. He uses no surplussage of words, but expresses his ideas with great brevity and perspicacity. He feels the responsibilities of the exalted position he occupies, but does not fear them, because he intends to discharge his duties faithfully. He is untrammeled, and therefore free to act as his judgment may dictate. On all leading public questions he will express his views to Congress, urge them as the importance of the subject may demand, and exercise the veto to defeat measures of which he does not approve; but all laws, whether passed with his sanction or not, will be "faithfully executed." On all questions he will have a policy to commend, but none to enforce against the public will. In the settlement of new questions which will come up within the next four years, he thinks, the object aimed at should be the "greatest good to the greatest number," and this, he says, "requires security of person and property, and free religious and political opinions in every part of our common country." He favors the payment of the national debt, principal and interest, in coin, and a return to specie payments as soon as it can be effected without detriment to the interests of the country. No one who holds the doctrine of repudiation of one farthing of the public debt need look to him for appointment to office. A faithful collection of revenue; strict accountability for every dollar collected; retrenchment in expenditures in every department of the Government; the rebuilding of a prostrate commerce; the treatment of foreign powers as individuals under equitable laws deal with each other; the protection of law-abiding citizens, native or naturalized, wherever their rights are jeopardized or the flag of the country floats; respecting the rights of all nations, and demanding in return equal respect for our own, in failure of which, treating them as they treat us; a humane and Christianizing policy towards the Indians, looking to their ultimate citizenship; equal suffrage without regard to race or color; forbearance one towards another throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of all towards cementing a happy Union—these are the main features of the Inaugural, and every loyal heart will respond to the President's request for prayer to Almighty God in behalf of their consummation.

☞ President Grant is just forty-seven years of age, having been born on the 27th of April, 1822. His birthplace was Point Pleasant, Ohio, on the Ohio River, twenty-five miles above Cincinnati. He entered West Point July 1, 1839, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1843, when he was in his twenty-second year. He served a short time in the regular army, and then entered civil life. As soon as the rebellion broke out, he offered his services to Gov. (now Senator) Yates, of Illinois, where he then resided, and was appointed Aid on the Governor's staff, with the position of Mustering Officer of volunteers. He soon demanded field service, and was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. With that regiment he entered upon duty in Missouri, quickly rose to the rank of Brigadier-General, afterward (by special act of Congress) Lieutenant General, and finally (by special enactment) General, with the command of all the armies of the Union. During this time he fought numerous great battles—from Fort Donelson to Richmond—and was admitted on all hands to be the soldier whose energy and genius crushed the rebellion and saved the Union. He has now entered upon another task, which will require still greater ability; but the country confides in him, and we firmly believe that the public confidence will be justified by his administration.

Mexico.—Recent advices from Vera Cruz, *via* cable from Havana, are interesting. General Alatone, in command of the national troops, had quite a sharp engagement with the rebels unde General Negrete, whom he encountered at Tlascala. The rebels were routed with severe loss, one of their Generals (Malo) being among the killed. Colonel Prieto, on adherent of Negrete, had been captured near Vera Cruz and shot. The Mexican Government is sanguine of speedily crushing the revolt. The insurgents at Merida, Yucatan, had been dispersed, and their ringleaders all shot. The United States Minister had had frequent interviews with President Juarez on questions of importance. Considerable political agitation still exists in the capitol.

☞ It seems to be a very hard matter to obtain anything like reliable intelligence from Cuba since the inauguration of the revolution or insurrection, as the Spanish Government officials in Havana choose to style it. The last advices give some details of a desperate battle recently occurring, and adds that the Government claims a victory. The total force of the revolutionists on the island is set down at seven thousand. The dispatches forwarded from Havana for publication of course undergo a rigid censorship, and it is fair to presume that considerable news unfavorable to the Government is suppressed for prudential reasons.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Editorial Correspondence of the Reporter.

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1869.

The inauguration of Ulysses S. Grant as President of the United States has passed off in the quietest manner possible under the circumstances. For weeks past the hotels have been over-loaded with visitors, and this morning the capacity of the roads seems to have been taxed to its utmost to bring the crowd of people who desired to attend the inauguration, and the military, fire and civic associations which contemplated taking part in the ceremonies. The hotels and boarding-houses have been filled to overflowing for some days, and woe to the unfortunate carpet-bagger who had no lodgings engaged for his reception. Furnished rooms could be had for a day or two, at fabulous prices, and from the boot-blacks up, all Washington seemed disposed to make a harvest of the event of four years occurrence.

The morning was cold and wet and cheerless, but as the hour approached for the commencement of the "exercises," the clouds began to break away, and the sun came out in all his glory,—which fact gave the reporters a fine opportunity to display their descriptive eloquence, and to indulge in their allusions to its significance.

At about eleven o'clock the signal gun gave notice that the procession had started from Gen. Grant's head-quarters on seventeenth st., and in a short time a body of mounted policemen came galloping down Pennsylvania avenue, followed by Co. K., U. S. Cavalry, under command of Col. Mason. Next was an open carriage, in which was the President elect, dressed in a suit of plain black, and by his side Gen. Rawlins, his chief of staff. The members of Gen. Grant's staff came next, in carriages, and then the Vice-President, elect, who was accompanied by Admiral Bailey.

An almost interminable procession then followed, divided into six divisions, all under the command of Gen. Webb, with a host of aids. There was a splendid display of military, regular and volunteer, many of the companies having come from a distance to participate. There were also fire companies and civic associations with their insignia and banners. A notable feature of the procession was the extraordinary turn-out of "American citizens of African descent." The inevitable colored individual seemed to understand that he had some rights which white men were bound to respect. They were in the procession in the form of Invincibles, with capes and torches, and organizations the nature of which I did not understand, each cloudy hand bearing the stars and stripes, and the ivory shinning along the whole line, displayed in their evident enjoyment of the occasion. For my part, there was no part of the performance that gave me more satisfaction. Perhaps I was a little malicious in my pleasure, for I could not help thinking of one bright February day, eight years ago, when the ceremony of counting the electoral votes took place, how I stood upon Pennsylvania avenue, and saw a battery of flying artillery go by, intended doubtless to intimidate meditated treason, and saw also the scowl of hatred upon almost every countenance, and heard on every side the half-suppressed utterances of rage and hate. At that day, this city, built by the money of the people, filled with a people dependent upon the government, was a nest of the vilest traitors.—Much of the old treason is latent yet, in the breasts of those who since that day never ceased to draw their daily stipend from the treasury, but who have covered their vileness with an outward garb of falty to the Union.

But I have wandered from my topic, the Inauguration procession, which has in the meantime, passed on up the avenue. The sidewalks was filled with a crowd of eager, pushing people, while on every projection where a foot-hold could be obtained, was perched or stood a spectator. The windows were let at large prices, and many enterprising shop-keepers had put up stands in front of their places of business, all of which seemed to be occupied. The column marched to the south of the Capitol and the different organizations were marched into the vacant space east of the Capitol, which was kept clear by a body of regulars acting as guards. Through the kindness of Capt. Hubbs, I passed the pickets, and had the "run" of the enclosed space.

In the meantime, the House, the Diplomatic corps, the Supreme Court, and all the distinguished and privileged persons, had assembled in the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office was administered to Vice President Colfax, and there was a general rush from the galleries for the platform where the ceremony of inaugurating the President was to be performed. The platform was built upon the steps at the east entrance of the Capitol. There was a mere staging, without any attempt at decoration, except that the American flag, was drawn in front of a low railing. Upon the platform were chairs and a small table. Standing but a short distance in front of the platform, I had an excellent opportunity to see, though hearing was out of the question, as there was a constant arrival of belated fire companies, the braying of brass instruments, and the clangor of bells.

Waiting for the appearance of the select who were to occupy the platform, I took a careful survey of the surrounding crowd. Within the privileged circle, guarded by bayonets, were the numerous associations which had made up the procession. Outside there was literally a sea of human faces. The cordon of soldiers was surrounded by a deep line of persons, (in which the black made up quite a share) pressing eagerly against the military, whose utmost exertions were necessary to keep them back. But in front of the platform the great crowd had gathered. The square in front was densely packed. The trees were black with those who risked their limbs and lives to see a President inaugurated. I expected every moment to see a branch give way and some one or more drop to the ground.

Presently the father and family of Gen. Grant came upon the platform, and the members of the House followed. The Supreme Court and Gen. Grant then came, and after them Vice-President Colfax and the Senate. The steps and platform were now well filled, and when the *corps diplomatique* came, they were obliged to be content, not with back seats, but back standing-room. These foreign fellows were dressed in gorgeous array. They were bedizened with gold lace, and decorated with ribbons and medals. They were a show of themselves, and I would very much liked to have been a close observer, but I was too far distant to appreciate their finery. One or two of them looked somewhat like the wax figures Barnum used to show. I don't mean to speak slightingly or disparagingly of these foreign representatives, as although I havn't the honor of a personal acquaintance, I have no doubt they are very worthy gentlemen, but their fantastic finery looked somewhat ridiculous, in contrast with the republican simplicity of the rest of the company.

General Grant in company with the Supreme Court, advanced to the small table in front, where, after a short delay, Chief Justice Chase, presented to the President elect an open bible, upon which the latter laid his hand, very much in the same manner in which all men do who are about to take an oath. The Chief Justice then read as follows, the words being repeated by Gen. Grant:

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

The Chief Justice slightly raised his head, his lips touched the Bible, Volume—Ulysses S. Grant became President. The vast crowd, who had witnessed the ceremony, saw the gesture and understood it, and their cheers preceded by a few seconds the boom of the cannon which announced for miles around that he who had been called to save the nation in war had now sworn to preserve it in peace.

The cheering continued for some time—perhaps five minutes—during which President Grant drew forth several spectacled sheets of letter paper. These he held in his left hand still, expectation succeeded enthusiasm, a comparative silence was felt. Slowly the President raised the papers in his hand, held them now by both, and commenced reading in conversational tones, his Inaugural address.

The reading of this address occupied but a few minutes, commendable brevity being one of its merits, although he was interrupted by arrivals of fire companies, who did not seem to understand that the performance was nearly finished, and whose bands thought they must "blow their brains out," or fail to astonish the crowd. As he ended, that part of the programme was finished. Just then I was standing on the south steps, a few feet from the ground. At once the picket-line gave way and the crowd rushed for the middle entrance.—The scene that ensued baffles description. The eager crowd, anxious to see something, (for they had been unable to see or hear) came pell-mall towards where I stood, tumbling over one another, in their great haste, until I found myself irresistibly borne along by the wave. They soon swarmed over the open space, covering acres and acres.

After the ceremonies, there were general congratulations, and the troops passed in review.

General Grant then returned into the Capitol, and at five minutes before one, left the building and took his seat in his carriage. As he was driven through the ranks of the troops, the cheers were deafening. The procession was then re-formed and marched up the avenue to the White House.

In this return, Senator Cragin was in the carriage with the President. The same immense crowd that had followed him to the Capitol again thronged the sidewalks.

Arriving at the Presidential Mansion at two o'clock, President Grant and Senator Cragin alighted, also Vice-President Colfax and the members of General Grant's staff. Secretary Schofield was in waiting on the White House portico, and received the party, who at once entered the building. President Grant and Vice-President Colfax proceeded to the library-room, and about twenty minutes after the arrival of the President, the various members of his family arrived, and entered the White House. They remained but a short time and left. The house is undergoing repairs, and will not be occupied for some days.

The reception which was to have taken place there was postponed for the present, and the President will not take immediate possession of the Mansion.

It was a note-worthy occurrence that President Johnson did not take part in the ceremonies. He probably appreciated Gen. Grant's saying that there was no provision of the Constitution which required him to be present and be mustered out. I did'nt see anybody mourning on account of his absence.

Gen. Grant has kept the secret of his Cabinet remarkably. The little joke will be played out, to-morrow. There is positively no more known here, than in Towanda, as to his intentions. I have great confidence in his judgment, and trust I shall feel to-morrow, when his Cabinet is made known, that it is not misplaced.

Talking about the weather, if you have any colder, more disagreeable breezes in Bradford, than blow around here, I pity you.

Friday, March 5, 1869.

The long agony is over! The Cabinet, as sent to the Senate to-day, at 2, p. m. and immediately confirmed, is as follows:—

Secretary of State—Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois.

Secretary of the Treasury—Alexander T. Stewart, of New York.

Secretary of the Navy—Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania.

Attorney General—Eben Hoar, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio.

Postmaster General—J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland.

The following important military nominations were also received and confirmed at the same time:

Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman to be General.

Major General P. H. Sheridan to be Lieutenant General.

Brigadier General J. M. Schofield to be Major General in place of Sheridan.

General C. C. Augur to be Brigadier General in place of Gen. Schofield.

Columbus Delano, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

This Cabinet pleases some, vexes others, and astonishes not a few. But then, you know, there are "many men of many minds." Gen. Grant doubtless, has selected these gentlemen for his confidential advisers, for his own reasons, and if they are the best men to help administer the affairs of the country upon the basis laid down, in his inaugural, no one can complain at their selection.

The Public Debt.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of March, 1869, just issued from the Treasury Department:

Debt bearing compound interest $2,107,854,050; debt bearing currency interest, $71,040,000; matured debt not presented for payment, $6,-422,463 64; debt bearing no interest, $421,578,180 50; six per cent. (lawful money) bonds issued to Pacific railroad companies, $53,937,000; total debt, $2,660,931,694 14. Amount in Treasury—coin, $98,741,260 72; currency, $16,853,520 04; total, $115,-594,789 76. Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury, $2546,336,904 38.

This statement shows a decrease in the total debt less cash in the Treasury since the 1st of February of $10,868,753 70—a very gratifying exhibition.

Europe.—A dispatch from Rome, dated March 8, pronounces the report of the Pope's death to be a false one.

In the English House of Commons, Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the Government contemplates reducing the naval estimates by a million pounds.

In the Spanish Constituent Cortes, Generals Serrano and Prim both said they were in favor of pardoning all persons condemned for violations of the Press laws.

An incendiary fire occurred on Sunday in the Spanish Royal Barracks at Madrid.

GEN. GRANT'S Inaugural Address.

[illegible] OF THE [illegible] STATES:

Your votes having given me the [illegible] of President of the United States, I have taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me.

The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought; I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire to fill it, to the best of my ability, to the satisfaction of the people. On all leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and, when I think it advisable, will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to as well as those in favor of them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country, having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which preceeding Administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it is desirable that they should be appreciated calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person, property and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. All laws to secure this end will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class, or to the country at large, must be provided for. To protect the national honor, every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expresaly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places. And it will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this shall be added a faithful collection of the revenue; a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditures it every department of government.

When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with ten States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries? Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box, the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us.

Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access.—But that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollars in use now, and not before.

While the question of specie payments is in abeyance the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future; the nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be re-built and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country—those who form this age and must be rulers twenty-five years hence—have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection upon what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in the common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payments resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislation on this subject may not be necessary now, nor ever advisable; but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office only those who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizens, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized, or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land—the Indians—is one deserving of careful consideration. I will favor any course toward them which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one toward another, throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share toward cementing a happy union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this happy consummation.

News of the Week.

—Pardons have been granted by President Johnson to persons in the Territories, on the recommendation of Mr. Arnold, the Delegate from the Territories, upon the ground that they were induced to commit the offences for which they were convicted by the promises of Mr. Lincoln, made in the Proclamation of Amnesty, that they should be pardoned upon taking the oath of allegiance. Mr. Lincoln's promises were not fulfilled by the Government, and the Territorial Delegate asks that the cases be reopened and the parties be pardoned.

—The Mortgage for $10,000,000 with which the assassination of President Lincoln are now set free. O'Laughlin died there over a year ago. The president has also extended the Executive clemency to the two Lamars, of Georgia, convicted in 1865 by a Military Commission of conspiracy to defraud the Government of a large amount of cotton claimed by them as their own property.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter, stating that he does not think that it was the intention of Congress to prohibit the sale at retail of snuff from bladders and jars stamped as provided in the law, and this office will oppose no objection to dealers so retailing snuff.

—Hon Carl Schurz, recently elected Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Missouri, was handsomly received in Philadelphia on Saturday at the rooms of the German Society, South Seventh st., by his German friends, without distinction or party. In the evening the distinguished visitor was tendered a serenade.

—Among the last official acts of President Johnson was the publication of a lengthy farewell address to the people of the United States, in the daily papers, on Thursday morning last. The address bears date Washington, March 4th, and gives a comprehensive review of the policy, motives and objects of the late administration.

—The Republican members of the Forty-first Congress, on Tuesday night, in caucus, made the following nominations: Speaker, Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine; Clerk, Mr. McPherson, the present incumbent; Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. Ordway, the present incumbent; Doorkeeper, O. S. Buxton, of New York. No nomination was made for Postmaster, the Democrat caucus of the House complimented Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, with the nomination for Speaker.

—The Kansas Legislature ratified the new Suffrage amendment to the Constitution, on the strength of a telegraphic report of its passage in Congress, the day after its enactment. The vote in the Kansas Senate was unanimous, and there were only seven negatives in the lower branch of the Legislature. The Louisiana, Missouri, West Virginia and Nevada Legislatures have also ratified the amendment.

—Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, holds the Georgia credentials to be imperfect, because they do not state, as required by law, to what Congress the claimants were elected; and the Louisiana credentials imperfect, because they do not certify that the claimants were duly elected. In the Third and Fourth districts of South Carolina two conflicting credentials have been signed by the State officers.

—Gen. Canby has written to the Secretary of War, that the Texas Convention will order the election in that State for some time in July. This was Gen. Canby's suggestion, in view of the remoteness and want of civil organization of many of the counties, Gen. Canby adds that nine-tenths of the "loyal" people of Texas desire a division of the State into two or three seperate States.

—It is reported that Judge Weisel, Hon. Patrick Hamill's late competitor in the Fourth Maryland Congressional district, has written a letter stating that he does not make further opposition to Mr. Hamill's getting his seat in the Forty-first Congress.

—Additional reports of a fresh outbreak of Indian hostilities on the Plains are received. The war seems fiercest in Arizona, where several engagements have recently taken place. The Apaches are particularly unruly. Little Raven and 300 Arapahoes have surrendered to the authorities. About the middle of January an Indian village west of the Witchita mountains was totally destroyed by Sheridan's troops.

Nickel Coinage.—The bill that has just passed the House of Representatives, in reference to a new nickel coinage, provides that on or before June 1st, 1869, there shall be issued from the United States Mint the following pieces to be composed of copper and nickel, in the proportion of not less than 25 per cent, nor more than 33 per cent of nickel. A piece of one cent, to weigh one and one-half grammes (23 grains); a piece of three cents to weigh three grammes (46 grains); and a piece of five cents, to weigh five grammes (77 grains); with such device as may be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such devices, when adopted, shall not thereafter, be changed by said officers; and the present coinage of one, three and five cent pieces, whether of bronze, nickel, copper or silver, and the issue of Treasury notes of ten cents, shall thereafter cease. Any of the new coins are to be a legal tender in sums of one dollar in any one payment. The new coins are to be distributed in like manner as provided for the present coinage, which is to be called in under such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill also provides for the redemption in National currency in sums not less than fifty dollars of the one, two, three and five cent coins now in circulation.

New Issue of Greenbacks.—The treasury plate-printing office has nearly ready for printing a new series of the $50 and $100 greenback notes, to take the place of the present new issues, which have been largely counterfeited The $100 notes will bear a likeness of Mr. Lincoln, with a vignette symbolical of reconstruction; and the $50 notes will bear a likeness of General Grant, with a vignette symbolical of restoration of peace.

Cuba.—Official Government dispatches have been made public giving details of the progress of General Lesca toward Purto Principe, in which it is announced that several heavy engagements had taken place. According to these reports Lesca had found the insurgents to the number of 4,000 strongly entrenched on the Sirra de Cubitas, when a fierce assault was made with success to the Government forces Supplies are being forwarded to General Lesca's command, who were in excellent spirits. The force under Quesada is estimated at not over 7,000 men.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Towanda, Bradford county, on SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Rome and Sheshequin townships, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones, corner of Jos. Staley's lot, thence by lands of Thomas Hill, south 2° west 35 2 10 per. to centre of public road, thence along centre of said road north 60° west 3 4-10 per. to line of Hiram Johnson, thence along the line of the same north 2° east 35 2-10 per. to a hemlock, corner of said Johnson's lot, thence south 86° east 80 4-10 per. to the place of beginning. Containing 17 acres and 110 per. of land more or less, being the same land conveyed to Clotilda Russell by John Passmore, by deed bearing date Oct. 9, 1867, about 5 acres improved with a small framed house thereon.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Sheshequin twp., and bounded on the north by Adam Teuchet, east by lands of Mrs. Wells, south by Nathaniel Chandler and west by Henry Manold, containing 20 acres of land, more or less, with a log house, log barn, and a few fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of William Harrington vs. Charles Russell.

ALSO—The following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Burlington and North Towanda township, bounded as follows: On the north by John McNeal, on the east by lands of Joshua Bailey and Wm Eastabrooks, on the south by Martin Flannery and Darwin Russell, and on the west by lands of John Bennett and John Stropp. Containing 60 acres, more or less, about 40 acres improved, with a framed house, framed barn, and a few fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of H. P. Moore vs. J. B. Gorham.

ALSO—The following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Towanda, bounded as follows: On the north by land of D. W. Hughes, east by Walter West, south by Lombero street, and west by C. L. Ward, being 150 feet on said Lombard street and 70 feet back, with two framed houses thereon.

ALSO—The following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Towanda township, bounded as follows: On the north by J. J. Crimbith's land, east by street, south by G. F. Mason, and west by public highway leading from Towanda to Monroeton, being 45 feet on said highway, and 100 feet back, with framed house thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Patrick McGligott vs. Patrick Ronan.

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Asylum twp., bounded as follows: On the north by lands now owned or in possession of Wm. Cole, east by lands of Samuel Kellum, south by Ayres, south by land claimed by W. Mitchell, and west by lands of Thomas Hastings. Containing 40 acres more or less, about 25 or 30 acres improved, a framed house, a frame barn, and orchard of fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Amos Moore to use of E. W. Hale vs. Frank M.

WILLIAM GRIFFIS, Sheriff.

March 11, 1869.

PATTERSON & KINNEY,

Successors to Thomas J. Jones,

Dealers in

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Fruits, &c.,

No. 1, Patton's Block,

TOWANDA, PENN'A.,

Having purchased the entire stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

of T. J. JONES, and having added largely thereto by recent purchases, they take pleasure in announcing to the public that they are prepared to sell anything and everything in the

GROCERY AND PROVISION LINE,

Such as

SUGARS,
TEAS,
COFFEES,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
FISH,
FLOUR,
FEED,
CORN MEAL,
KEROSCENE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
STONE WARE, &C. &C.

As cheap as the cheapest. We guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call.

CASH PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

J. S. PATTERSON. W. S. KINNEY.

March 10, 1869.—tf

WAVERLY INSTITUTE.

One of the best Literary Institutions of the country, accessible from all points, is situated at

WAVERLY, TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

The departments are complete, the "Classical" embraces all those studies required for admission to our best colleges. Also a thorough drill in the modern Languages.

The English course comprehend's both the common branches, taught in Elementary Schools, and many of the higher branches, usually pursued in the Colleges, in the Commercial course the instruction is as thorough and complete as in our most successful Commercial Colleges.

Instruction upon the Piano and Organ by the old method, also by Robins' new American method, by which pupils can acquire a knowledge of Music in one-third the time which it is to require.

The rates of tuition are very moderate. Board obtained at reasonable prices—a limited number of pupils can be accomodated in the families of the instructors. Rooms can be secured in which students can board themselves and lessen the expenses one-half.

The Summer Term consisting of 14 weeks will open on Tuesday, March 31st, 1869.

For particulars address,

A. J. LANG, A. M., *Principal.*

A. Yates, President of Board of Trustees.

Feb. 25, 1869.

PUBLIC VENDUE.—Will be sold at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Hon. David Wilmot, in Towanda borough, on Wednesday, March 17, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., a quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, Tables, Carpets, Stoves, and Kitchen Furniture. Also Book-cases, Books, and many other desirable articles.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

MRS. ANNA WILMOT

A. R. Mos, Auctioneer.

March. 3.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of GEORGE H. ESTELL, 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 George H. Estell, of Troy borough, ship, 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 31 day of March, A. D. 1869. JOHN N. CALIFF, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of ANDREW S. COLLUM, 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 Andrew S. Collum, of Falls twp., in the County of Wyoming, 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 3d day of March, A. D. 1869. JOHN N. CALIFF, Assignee.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—*In the matter of the Estate of Sophias C. Fairchild, dec'd*, late of Windham Twp.

The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Bradford County to distribute monies in the hands of the Executor of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office in Towanda borough, on Friday, the 16th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all persons interested are requested to be present.

GEORGE D. MONTANYE,

March 3, 1869. Auditor.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN Cash paid for well fatted and well dressed Hogs and Poultry, at

McCABE & MIX'S,

North Store in Mercur's new Block.

Nov. 12, 1868.

ALL KINDS SPICES, COFFEE, roasted, ready ground, or ground to order put up in 2, 3, 4, or 5 pound boxes.

McCABE & MIX.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the title of J. H & W. T. HORTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due said firm will be paid to W. T. HORTON. An early attention to settlement of said accounts is requested.

J. H. HORTON.
W. T. HORTON.

Terrytown, Pa., Feb. 26, 1869.—3w*

BEST GRADES OF FLOUR *Cheap* at

March 10, 1869. FORD & KEELER'S.

New Advertisements.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE! The Store House, owned and occupied, by Keeler & Vaughan as a Drug Store and Post Office, situate on Main street Wyalusing, Pa., will be sold and possession given about the 15th of April. Size 16x32, two stories high, cellar, fitted up convenient for a Grocery and Provision Store, Clothing Store, or a Boot and Shoe Store. If not sold by the first of April, it will be rented. KEELER & VAUGHAN,

Wyalusing, Pa., March 10, 1869.—3w

A SUPERIOR LOT OF BUTTER FIRKINS and TUBS, on hand and for sale at LONG & KEELER'S.

OHIO, WEST BRANCH and PEA CLOVER, and Illinois TIMOTHY SEED of superior quality, at LONG & KEELER'S.

MACKEREL, COD FISH, BLUE Fish, Mackerel Trout, Ciscoes, Pickeled and Smoked Salmon, Smoked Halibut, and Dried Beef, at LONG & KEELER'S.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of DRIED and CANNED FRUITS, at

March 10