News from all Nations.

—The Maine Senate rejected the State Constabulary Police bill.

—Two feet of snow lie on the Pacific Railroad track on the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

—General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador returned to St. Petersburg on leave of absence for three months.

—Horace Locklin, Assistant Superintendent of the Vermont Central Railroad, died in St. Albans on Tuesday night.

—The Canadian railroads again lie under a snow embargo. In some places the snow-banks are 25 or 30 feet in height.

—The main building of the Jewett Manufacturing Company's mills at Sharon Conn., were burned on Tuesday morning. Loss, $18,000.

—The American ship Anna, Capt. Newton, from Yarmouth, Maine, was recently wrecked off the Scilly Islands. The crew were saved.

—John A. McCausland, Dennis Sullivan, and Nathan Smith, are under arrest on charge of Robbing Federhen's jewelry store on Court street, Boston, of 23,000 worth of diamonds.

—The Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of Philadelphia, have determined to test the right of Port Wardens to levy fees for the entrance and clearance of vessels, and will pay no more Port Wardens' fees.

—The Arizona Indians attacked a stage between La Paz and Wickenburgh, Feb. 20, and wounded the driver and one passenger. The lives of the passengers were saved only by the horses running away.

—It is asserted in San Francisco that the delay of the mails on the Union Pacific Railroad is occasioned not so much by snows, as by the desire of the Company to use every available means to grade and lay the track near Salt Lake.

—The schooner John Williamson has arrived at Portland, Me., with the crew of the schooner Know-Nothing, Capt. Campbell, from Eastport for New York, recently abandoned at sea.

—Patsey Curtin and James Haggerty, got into a row in Mike McCool's saloon St. Louis. They drew knives, and cut each other fearfully. Curtin's windpipe was nearly cut in two, and Haggerty received two severe cuts in the head, one of them severing the temporal artery. Curtin's condition is considered critical.

—The people of Greenville, Tenn., have arranged to receive Andrew Johnson.

—Berthold & Thompson's distillery, in St. Louis, was burned Thursday. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $6,000.

—Gotlieb Frank's moroco factory, 149 Willow street, Philadelphia, was burned Thursday. Loss, $6,000.

—D. N. Skillings & Cos.' lumber yard, East Cambridge, was burned Friday. Loss, $60,000; insured.

—The Republicans carried every ward but one in Auburn Me., on Monday.

—The ferryboat Lark, at Rhenebeck, has been extensively damaged by the ice.

—The Steamer David Cox, of Sangerties, has been sold to Tersvilliger & Brother, of Newburgh.

—The pardon of Martin, the defaulting cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, was not served, but was returned to Washington.

—The difficulty between the Northern Central and Erie Railways has been adjusted, and the cars of the former Company make regular trips over the Erie line.

—The second trial to elect a Mayor for Saco, Me., resulted in the choice of Moses Lowell, a Republican, by 300 majority.

—The residents of Old Greenwich, Weschester county, have decided to alter the name of the village to Riverside.

—The body of R. H. Towers, formerly of Pittsburg, one of the ill-fated party of five drowned on Friday, the 12th ult., in the Monongahela, was found on Monday.

—The excitement attending the examination of Leonard Choate, the Newburyport incendiary, is intense. The materials and boxes found were exhibited in Court.

—Eighty persons have just joined the Congregational church in Ledyard, Conn., the youngest ten and the oldest eighty-nine years ofage.

—The Union Pacific Railroad track passed Ogden, in Salt Lake Valley, on Monday. Thereoad is now clear through, and trains are running to the end of the track.

—John F. Miller, dentist, formerly of New York, was found dead near Paris, Tenn., on Monday, having died of debility and exposure.

—Wm. Jones, brakeman on the special freight trail on the Ohio and Mississippi road, was run over by a train and killed.

—Recent accounts from the lumbering regions of Ottawa, show that the obstructions to lumbering operations from the storm are less serious than at first reported.

—The Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Mechanical Industry in the Netherlands propose to arrange an International Exhibition of articles for daily household use, at Utrecht.

—In Bridgeport, Ill., the wife and two children of Morris Fear were found dead in bed. Mr. Fear was found lying with the corpses nearly dead. They are supposed to have been poisoned.

—The Woman's Suffrage Convention in Springfield, Mass., elected Eliphalet Trask, President, and B. Sanborn and Mrs. R. Cingman, Secretaries. The speakers were Lucy Stone Blackwood, C. C. Burleigh, and S. Foster.

—The sentence of George M. Bache, of the United States Navy, has been revoked.

—A grand demonstration of the Fenian Brotherhood was made in Buffalo, Saturday night.

—A delegation from the New York Corn Exchange was in Buffalo, Friday.

—The United States sloop-of-war Narragansett and gunboat Penobscot were at Key West March 7, all well.

—Thomas G. Gerrish, City Treasurer of Lowell, Mass., has been exposed in embezzling $30,000 of the city funds.

—Gov. Claflin has received the resignation of E. Rockwood Hoar as one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

—Mrs. Jeremiah Ladd, the oldest person in Connecticut, died on Wednesday in East Lyme, aged 108 years and 9 months. She died of pneumonia.

—Laureno Figuerola, the Spanish Minister of Finances, has asked for a loan of 1,000,000,000 reals to meet the extraordinary expenses of the Government.

—The Spanish Constituent Cortes has rejected a bill providing for the abolition of the capitation tax and the military conscription.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, March 18, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The inaugural Address of the new President which was laid before our readers last week is precisely what might have been expected coming from such a man as Ulysses S. Grant, a plain, straight-forward, succint document, possessing none of those glittering generalities which have hitherto characterized such papers, with no straining for effect—in short, a simple statement of the views which will govern the national Executive during the next four years. It is emphatically an address for the people, and one which the masses will thoroughly appreciate. Its author does not hold with too many politicians that language was made to conceal thought. He put his declaration into such intelligible sentences that even the most obtuse cannot fail of comprehending its meaning. As a State paper it is a model of excellence, and we hope its style and tone may be patterned after by the gentlemen called upon to preside over the various heads of the governmental departments.

The new President frankly proclaims that he commences the duties of his office wholly untramelled. As regards the subject of "policy"—which was the rock upon which his predecessor split—he declares with a sincerity addressing itself to all hearts that, he will always have a policy to recommend but never one to enforce against the will of the people. While he may sometimes be called upon to exercise the veto power in order to defect laws which he cannot approve, such laws, he promises, if passed over such veto, shall be faithfully executed. And upon this point he exhibits a wisdom worthy of the statesman when he says, "I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution."

The financial question is handled by the new President with no theorizing or pervarication. He puts the matter entirely beyond the province of technical quibbling. The public honor must be jealously maintained, and the debt of the nation paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. There can be no mistaking the meaning of these significant words. And further, that the debt may be all the more easily met, he would have the revenue honestly collected and the greatest practical intrenchment practiced in every department of the Government. "Let it be understood," says the President, "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." Aspiring politicians, who seek to create a sensation by the advocacy of Utopian repudiation schemes, will please make a note of this.

Our national increase and future prosperity are matters of just pride to the President as they are to every other honest man in the Republic. It indeed looks "as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box, the precious metals locked up in the sterlic mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us." The President refers to the numerous Pacific railroads under way, and says that "ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, (meaning the precious metals in the Rock Mountains and thence to the Pacific,) and through government aid." But this, he thinks, should only be when we shall have reached the grand ultimatum of specie payments. In other words, he recommends, for the present, and the suspension of any new grants of lands and bonds to those new Pacific railway jobs. Congressional jobbers and lobbymen may not like this, but the people will readily acquiesce in the opinion that it is the safest and wisest course the country can pursue.

Our foreign policy is plainly demonstrated by one bold stroke. "I would deal with nations," says the President, "as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or 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 the rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent." There is little doubt but what her Britannic Majesty's Government will fully comprehend this declaration, and estimate the importance of Mr. Reverdy Johnson and his gastronomic powers at their real virtue. *Civis Americanus sum* is likely to have a greater significance abroad in future than it has had since the days of Andrew Jackson.

On the all-important subject of suffrage there is no equivocation or uncertainty manifested. The path of justice in this direction is so plain that he who hesitates, even, goes astray. Therefore without the qualification of one if or but, President Grant squarely says that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution is our only remedy. That amendment provides that "no abridgement of the right to vote shall be made by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."—Passing therefrom to the Indian question, the President asserts that he will favor any course towards the savages tending to civilize and Christianize them, and advocates their citizenship.

This briefly, is the position President Grant's address sets out upon. We see no change for improvement in any particular. The future prospect, based upon the course of action here marked out, is full of promise, progress, development, power at home and abroad, and equal and impartial justice to all men. And upon the declarations thus honestly and truthfully set forth, the American people can pin their faith with an assurance doubly sure that these principles, so far as in him lies, will be carried out to the letter by Ulysses S. Grant.

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

The following from the *Washington Chronicle* states the situation of political affairs at the National Capitol, truthfully and satisfactorily: The nominations for Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War sent to the Senate and confirmed by that body give general satisfaction, and the more so, perhaps, because of the slight misgivings to which the difficulty in regard to Mr. Stewart had given rise. These misgivings are now seem to have been groundless, and, perhaps, would never have existed but for the fact that the official relations between the President and Congress had but just commenced, and that the two parties, being in an official sense comparative strangers to each other, could not feel that entire freedom and that consciousness of fully understanding and being fully understood by each other which will naturally grow out of longer intercourse.

The settlement of the question relating to the Secretaryship of the Treasury is eminently calculated to inspire confidence in an enduring harmony between the President and Congress The course of the former has demonstrated the correctness of what we said in a recent article, viz: that the identity of principles between the two branches of the Government was a sure guarantee for harmonious relations, and that these could not possibly be disturbed by honest differences of opinion on minor points. All these efforts of the Copperhead press to stir up discord are thrown away, and that for the simple reason that we now have a President with fixed principles of his own, his adherence to which is not at all contingent upon the action of Congress on this or that question; but rests upon the more solid and reliable foundation of his own conscientious convictions.—And as it is known that on all the leading questions of national polity his convictions are the same as those of the majority in Congress, it is quite safe to predict that no rupture can occur.

The Cabinet as now constituted is an excellent one. Its members are men of the President's free personal choice, and therefore likely to aid him the more efficiently in carrying out his designs, while at the same time they are gentlemen of such high character and recognized ability as command universal confidence in their administration of the affairs of their respective departments.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Early in the war of the rebellion the practical and sagacious Secretary of War, Gen. CAMERON, comprehended the magnitude of the struggle, and alone of all the men at the head of the government seemed to realize the earnestness and strength of the rebels. In looking around for means by which to easily and speedily crush out the treason and its authors, he saw that the negro, the former servants of the rebels, might be made to play an effective part. In his report made in 1862, he recommended the arming of the negroes, that they might be allowed to serve the cause of the Union.

The bare proposition, raised a howl of opposition and indignation, and shocked the conservative sense of those delicate semi-traitors, who were in favor of putting down the rebellion without hurting anybody. At that time, all the departments of the Government were more or less under the control of these fastidious gentlemen, or affected by the influence of those who hardly knew whether or not they were for the Union. The clamor raised by the proposal to place arms in the hands of the blacks, was sufficiently powerful to affect LINCOLN, and the result was Gen. CAMERON's withdrawal from the cabinet.

Now people can only wonder at the prejudice of stupidity which for years was sufficient to allow the black man to stand idle and useless, when he was ready to strike a blow for freedom and the Union—which allowed thousands of our brothers to fill untimely graves, when black men were eager to take their places in the front of battle. It took years of progressive steps in the right direction, before Gen. CAMERON's recommendation was adopted, but it was finally carried out, and black and white fought bravely under the same flag, and in many cases, shared alike an honorable grave.

As fully vindicated as Gen. CAMERON has been before the people of the country, we doubt if he has ever had greater reason for pride and exultation than when he watched the long procession honoring the occasion of Gen. GRANT's inauguration. A prominent feature of that procession, was the army of colored military, many of whom had borne arms in the Union army during the rebellion. But a few short years since, for the mere suggestion that the colored man should be allowed to encounter danger and death with a musket in his hands. So free and vindictive had been the opposition, so deep the prejudice aroused, that he had been obliged to resign his position as a Cabinet officer. The great General of the army, for his military services, is honored by millions of admirers and suffragists of the Nation, and as he assumes his place, negro soldiers join to escort him to the capitol.

It is not in the fact that the negro has the privelege of carrying a musket, that we find cause of exultation. It is rather that the wisdom of the far-seeing, practical statesman, should find its acknowledgment and vindication. It is easy enough now to see and admit that a great mistake was made in not early organizing regiments of colored men, but in so doing we should not fail to give credit to the wisdom that early saw the necessity and importance of the measure, and boldly and promptly rose above prejudice to recommend it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Editorial Correspondence of the REPORTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1869.

That the official announcement of the members of Gen. GRANT's Cabinet produced a marked and profound sensation, there can be no mistaking. The long agony of suspense—the weeks, almost months of conjecture culminated, or rather dissipated, as the names were read in the Senate. The manifestations of feeling were various.—Some praised the Cabinet from top to bottom—whilst others condemned it *in toto*—and most of the politicians could have made a Cabinet which, (in their own opinion) would have been infinitely better and more satisfactory to the nation.

I think that the Cabinet was well selected with reference to the views of General GRANT as to the peculiar selections of those officers with the President, and had the members been ready to assume their posts, everything would have gone satisfactorily. But unfortunately, the appointments were hardly confirmed, before it was found that the laws prevented Mr. STEWART from being Secretary of the Treasury, on account of the business in which he is engaged. This unexpected hitch, disarranged all the plans of the President. He promptly met the dillemma by sending a message to the Senate, asking the repeal of the obnoxious law, or its modification to meet Mr. STEWART's case. There was grave doubt on the part of many of the best Republicans as to the propriety of such a measure, and Congress evinced a hesitation, at least, to make the enactment. Gen. GRANT I am certain, ultimately became satisfied that the resolution was wise and judicious, and withdrew his message from the Senate.

Mr. STEWART, to meet the exigencies of the occasion, conceived the plan of dissociating himself from his business, so far as having any interest in the profits, by devoting those profits to charitable purposes, to be under the control of trustees. This plan, however, while it might technically answer, did not seem to meet the intentions of the law, and so Mr. STEWART placed his resignation in the hands of the President. The question as to who should take his place, was not of easy solution. Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts was most prominent, but the new Attorney General, Mr. HOAR, was from the Bay State, and *two* Cabinet officers from one State, are unusual. An attempt was made to have Mr. HOAR decline, but he declined declining, leaving the vexed problem as far from solution as ever.

Thursday, however, the Cabinet question was settled by the appointment of Mr. BOUTWELL, as Secretary of the Treasury, and the resignation of Mr. WASHBURNE, Secretary of State, whose place was filled by HAMILTON FISH, of New York. The Cabinet having been made up, the machine is now in full running order. The present composition of the Cabinet is calculated to give general satisfaction, and inspire the country with confidence. Gen. GRANT has, unquestionably been somewhat disappointed in the turn of affairs, and much has occurred to disturb his equanimity, but he has borne himself well, and displayed his usual good sense in cheerfully and gracefully yielding to the inevitable. There is no question but that he proposes to make his administration thoroughly Republican, yielding his own views, wherever necessary, to the opinions of the leaders, and consulting and advising with the prominent men in Congress and elsewhere.

A feeling of anxiety and perhaps apprehension had grown out of the Cabinet *imbroglio*, which made the timid tremble for fear of a rupture between the President and Congress. I do not think there has been the least danger of such a result. Gen. GRANT is a man of decided opinions, firm in maintaining his views, but he has no intention of betraying the party that placed him in power. His sympathies are all with the Republican cause, even if honor and duty did not make him loyal to the party.

The House, on motion of Mr. BUTLER, took up a bill to repeal the tenure of office law, and promptly passed it by a large majority. It came up in the Senate, on the 10th, and was referred to the Judiciary committee by a vote of 34 to 25. This would seem to indicate that the Senate is averse to its repeal.

The White House seems to be the centre of attraction and curiosity to all the strangers and visitors in Washington. They visit it at all hours of the day, and seek by all means to gain admission. For some days after the inauguration it was closed, and the public knocked in vain for entrance. Now Gen. GRANT devotes certain hours, to any and all who please to call, and the rush is terrific. Everybody and his wife, seems to be here, and all want a look at the President, at least, or their visit is a failure, and then the office-seekers, with their proverbial want of modesty, persist in thrusting their papers under Gen. GRANT's nose, and demand then and there the reward of their services. The latter, the President, quietly refers to the Departments, having made a rule that all applications shall go through their regular channels.

It is supposed that Mr. WASHBURNE fills the Department of State but temporarily, and that he will soon be appointed Minister to France. Mr. W. is in poor health, and the labors of the post he now fills, are too arduous for his physical condition. A dozen names are mentioned as his successor, the most probable being Hon. HAMILTON FISH, of New York.

There is a rumor that the Russian mission will be offered to Governor CURTIN, and the English mission to GREELEY. Just imagine the white-coated philosopher of the *Tribune*, putting on airs at the Court of St. James. Would'nt he astonish the English flunkies, in the matter of costume. But aside from the observance of Court ceremonials, GREELEY's integrity, republicanism and sound sense would be a happy exchange for the gab and gormandizing of REVERDY JOHNSON.

Washington was never so full of strangers as during inauguration week. The exodus this week, has been large, and yet many remain. The office-seekers comprise a fair share of the visitors, and Senators and Representatives are over-run with their constituents, who are asking the reward of patriotic and disinterested services. The distribution of offices, will soon commence, and as there are about an hundred blanks to one prize, somebody will be disappointed.

News of the Week

—The investigation was [illegible] day in [illegible] James [illegible] inmates [illegible] the attempted [illegible] violence. The Coroner's jury [illegible] the officials in their verdict.

—Mrs. Jeremiah Ladd, aged 108 years and 9 months, and the oldest person in the State of Connecticut, died on Wednesday in East Lyme. She decreased had been in good health until a few days ago, when she caught cold.

—The Maine Senate concurred Friday with the House in defeating the General Railroad law, by a vote of 15 to 11.

—Mrs. Clem was recently convicted of murder at Indianapolis, Ind., and sentenced to State Prison for life. She was charged with having killed Jacob Young and his wife, and robbed her victims of a large amount of money. Silas Hartman, brother of Mrs. Clem, who was under arrest as an accomplice, made a confession a day or two since, in which he states that Young was killed by a man named Pacus, and Mrs. Young by a prostitute named Frank Clark. He also implicates a man named Dorsey, at whose instigation the murders were committed. Hartman and Mrs. Clem, according to the confession, knew of the affair and received a part of the money.—Immediately after making the confession Hartman committed suicide in his cell.

—A New-Hampshire Democratic paper gives the following returns of the recent election for Governor: 213 towns—Stearns, Republican, 34,749; Bedell, Democrat, 30,685. Stearns' majority, 4,064.—Thirty towns remains to be heard from.

—Charles Wallace, editor of the Warrenton, Ga., *Clipper*, was assassinated Friday by a Dr. G. W. Darden, in consequence of a personal attack which appeared in the *Clipper*. Wallace was a candidate for Masonry and Darden opposed his admission after a promise not to do so, hence the difficulty.

—A large fleet of fishing vessels have arrived at Gloucester, Mass., from George's Banks. Nearly all have lost their cables and anchors by the severe weather encountered. The losses of the season will consume the profits. Three men were lost during the gale.

—The negro Harris, who murdered two old ladies in 1867 at West Auburn, Me., was executed at Thomaston, Me., Friday.—The execution was witnessed by some twenty persons, and Harris confessed his guilt on the gallows, implicating his accomplice, Luther J. Verrill. The latter was convicted upon the testimony of Harris, who turned State's evidence. Subsequently Harris made a sworn statement to the effect that his testimony was false, and that Verrill was innocent. Verrill was accordingly released from prison. Harris has now stated that his original statement given at the trial was true. There is a second indictment still pending against Verrill, and it is said he will yet be brought to trial upon it.

—Judge Russell, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation, commanding six members of the Ku-klux Klan to surrend r themselves to the Sheriff of Robinson County, or any other lawful officer of the State, and authorizing any citizen of the State to capture and bring to justice these outlaws; and in case of flight or resistance, after being called on to surrender, to slay them, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

—The consecration of Rev. Dr. Buntington, as Bishop of Central New York, will take place at Emmanuel Church, Boston, Thursday, April 8.

—Judge W. B. S. Moore, formerly United States Senator from Maine, died at Lynchburg, Va., on Tuesday last. His remains are to be taken home for burial.

—The North Carolina House of Representatives passed resolutions instructing their Senators to vote for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill.

—The Georgia Senate took up the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and passed it by a vote of 21 to 16, without having any debate on the question.

—Another severe snow-storm was in progress all day Thursday in the western part of Canada, the mail trains being all delayed and impeded. The Dominion Parliament will meet on the 15th of April for the dispatch of business.

—The Union Republican General Committee, at their meeting indorsed the appointment of Hon. Hamilton Fish as Secretary of State. The settlement of contested seats from the Ninth Assembly District was postponed till the next regular meeting. A resolution was passed urging the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

—Frances Tolano, recovered a verdict in the Superior Court against the National Steam Navigation Company for the sum of $2,365 28, being the value of a trunk and contents lost or stolen at Castle Garden three years ago.

☞ The President has ordered the following assignments of Military Commanders: General Meade to the Division of the Atlantic; Terry, Department of the South; Sheridan, Department of Louisiana; Hancock, Department of Dakota; Canby, First Military District; Reynolds, Fifth Military District; Emory, District of Washington. General Gillem is ordered to turn over the Fourth Military District to the next senior officer and re-join his regiment. General Sherman, it is said, will appoint Gen O. O. Howard, late of the Freedmen's Bureau, to command in the Indian country in place of Gen. Sheridan.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATS.—The Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature resigned in a body the other day, so as to thwart, by preventing the meeting of a quorum, the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to negroes. The Democratic Congressmen from Indiana, we see, approve of this extraordinary step, and so do most of the Democratic newspapers throughout the country.

☞ The Judiciary Committee of the Tennessee Senate has reported against the proposition to sell the Hermitage, formerly the residence of Gen. Jackson, but now the property of the State. The Committee recommends that Tennessee should keep the estate for all time to come, and make it, on some favorable occasion, the site of some noble institution of education or of benevolence. Ashland, Ky., formerly the home of Henry Clay, is now the site of a university, which is attended by over six hundred students from all parts of the Union.

HON. A. H. BOHRIN.

The name of Hon. [illegible] Philadelphia, selected from Pennsylvania [illegible] a member of the Cabinet [illegible] to the Senate [illegible] probably [illegible] He [illegible] by [illegible] obscure [illegible]

Mr. BOHRIN was born in Philadelphia in 1809. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1826, and completed his education in France.—On his return to this country he embarked in mercantile pursuits, and has for many years been engaged in the East India trade in the firm of McKEAN, BORIE & Co. He is one of our best citizens, and, as a merchant is a true type of American probity and enterprise. He has been connected with the Union League of the city since its commencement, and is now president of that organization. Although a liberal-minded patriot, Mr. BORIE has in no sense of the term ever been an active politician. His appointment was entirely unbought and unlooked for.

CUBA.—The insurgent leaders propose concentrating their forces and establishing a seat of government at Mayari. Aid is expected from Yucatan and other places. The insurgent Representatives in the Assembly of the Central Department have decreed the absolute abolition of slavery. All patriots are to be indemnified for their slaves. The freedmen may become soldiers, or remain, and cultivate the land. An iron clad, with Armstrong guns on board for the insurgents, had been sighted off Green Key, and Spanish cruisers were in search of her. The Governor refuses to permit Cubans or Americans to leave the country. The troops have committed many outrages on the plantations in the neighborhood of Neuvitas. The insurgents, commanded by a Polish General, have burnt the bridge and torn up the rails between San Marcos and Sagua. A second expedition will soon be sent to Fernando Po with prisoners convicted of political offences. A riot occurred on Saturday in Havana. Several of the participants were arrested and sentenced—one to death and another to carry a ball and chain during the remainder of his life.

Official dispatches state that a battle had taken place at Mayari, the headquarters of the rebel forces in the Eastern Department when 500 regular troops, supported by a heavy artillery fire, carried the works and captured the town. The rebel version of the affair has not been received.

By the arrival of the steamer *George Cromwell*, we have three days' later mail advices, which afford interesting details of recent events.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The New Hampshire State election Tuesday, resulted gloriously, Onslow Sterns, the Republican candidate, was elected Governor by 3,000 majority; a full Republican delegation was elected to the Forty-First Congress, and a large majority in the State Legislature secured by the Republicans. The vote, though smaller than last November, indicated an increased Republican majority. The following are the names of the successful Republican candidates: Governor, Onslow Sterns; Railroad Commissioner, Samuel D. Quarles. Congress—1st district, Jacob H. Ela, reelected; 2d district, Aaron F. Stevens, reelected, 3d district, Jacob Benton, reelected.

☞ The authorities of St. Domingo, having been informed that the Ex-Generals Adon and Superon were fitting out a fillibustering expedition, seized a suspected vessel, and putting her under the guns of a fort, searched her. A number of cannon and other warlike material were found on board. It was impossible to decide whither they were bound. It is understood that the officers named, in conjunction with others in Cuba, are pledged to organize the slaves of Cuba into guerrilla bands, to harass the Spanish troops. The Dominicans are very much incensed by the recent murder of three of their young men, who were taken prisoners by a Spanish Captain at Santiago de Cuba. Twelve men who were engaged in the rising in Seylo, and in the murder of three Dominican officers, have been convicted of sedition and assassination and sentenced to be shot.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—*In the matter of the Estate of John Bixby, dec'd.*, late of Columbia twp., Bradford County.

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans Court of Bradford County, to distribute moneys in the hands of the Executors of said Estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Mason Rockwell, in the borough of Troy, on Tuesday the 20th day of April, 1869, at one o'clock P. M. All persons interested in said estate must make their claim then or be forever debarred thereafter.

H. E. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

March 17.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Marvin M. Coolbaugh a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 2nd day of APRIL 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before Edward Overton, Jr, Esq., at his office in Towanda, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS, March 18, 1869.

CONFECTIONERY, TOYS, NUTS AND FRUITS.

A. HART,

Calls the attention of the public to the fact that he manufactures and sells at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

All kinds of Confectionaries, Foreign and Domestic Nuts, &c. Dealers in the country wishing anything in his line will do well to send their orders to him, and they will be promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stand with C. F. Crum in Patton's Block, near Bridge street. Feb. 24, 1869.—tf.

New Advertisements.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY!

TOWANDA, PA.

JOHN W. MERCUR,

For the following reliable Companies:

Phœnix, of Hartford	$ 1,467 535 00
Home in. Co., New Haven	1,419,270 31
Germania, Fire, New York	1,000 000 00
North American Fire In. Co., of New York	713,848 27
Manuf. New York	650,582 20
National Travelers (accident)	500,000 00

Policies written the above reliable companies at the lowest rates. Losses, if any, adjusted at this Agency. Particular attention gives to farm property. Office at his law office in Mercur's new block, north side public square.

JOHN W. MERCUR.

Towanda, March 17, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Expo issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, and to me directed, will be exposed at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Towanda, Bradford county, on SATURDAY, APRIL 3rd, 1869, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in Towanda and Sheshequin townships, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones, corner of Joseph Seely's lot, thence by lands of Thomas Big, south 2° west 36 10 per. to corner of public road, thence along centre of said road north, 88° west 8 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, north 88° 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 Cheddie Russell by Jabez Pomeroy, by deed bearing date Oct 9, 1867, upon a house improved with a small framed house thereon.

ALSO—On other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Sheshequin twp., and bounded on the north by Adam Fenchet, east by lands of Mrs. Wolfe, south by Reynolds Chandler and west by Henry Mapes, containing 50 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 Barrington 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 Kelley and Wm Rockbrook, on the south by Martin Flannery and Darwin Russell, and on the west by lands of John Bennett and John Stepp. 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 Lemuel Streets, and west by C. S. 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. Griffith's land, east by street, south by U. P. Mason, and west by public highway, leading from Towanda to Monroeton, being 43 feet on said highway, and 100 feet back, with framed house thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Patrick McCaligort vs. Patrick Coman.

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: north by lands now owned or in possession of Wm. J. Cole, east by land of Samuel Kellum and E. J. Ayres, south by land claimed by W. J. Cole aforesaid, and west by lands of Thomas A. Jennings. Containing 40 acres more or less about 25 or 30 acres improved, a framed house, small barn, and orchard of fruit trees thereon.

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

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 comprehends 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 is ordinarily required.

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

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

For particulars address

A. J. LANT, A. M., Principal.

A. TAYLOR, President of Board of Trustees.

Feb. 25, 1869.

B. A. PETTES & CO.,

Are now receiving from New York a fine assortment of

GOODS IN THEIR LINE!

Consisting in part of

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS,

AND PRINTS,

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS,

Fancy Skirts, Shawls, Hoop Skirts,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

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

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Is being furnished with the latest styles of

BONNETS AND HATS

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

Milliners will be furnished with all kinds of goods at wholesale prices.

DON'T FORGET THE NAME AND PLACE.

Main Street, directly opposite the Court House.

B. A. PETTES & CO.

Towanda, Sept. 24, 1868.—3m

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.

New Advertisements.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE!

The Store House, owned and occupied, by Ross & 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 by

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, Cheese, Pickled and Smoked Salmon, Smoked Halibut, and Dried Beef, at

LONG & KEELER'S.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRIED and CANNED FRUITS, at

LONG & KEELER'S.

March 10, 1869

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale, late Spring, a good list of leading varieties of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach and Plum Trees, both Standard and Dwarf. Also, a well selected list of small fruits such as Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries and Blackberries.

ALSO, CHOICE EVERGREENS;

Such as Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitæ, Hemlock, Juniper, &c. Choice deciduous trees: such as Maples, Mountain Ashes, Sycamores, Weeping Willows, Elms, Horse Chestnuts, &c. Ornamental shrubs,

FLOWERS, ROSES, VINES, &c.

Asparagus Roots; Gold Frame Cabbage Plants; Early Goodrich and Harrison Potatoes; Arbor Vitæ, Osage Orange and Honey Locust Hedge Plants. Wm. Burpee's Golden Dwarf Peach Trees. Send for Circular and Price List. B. M. WELLS.

Towanda, Pa., March 3rd, 1869.—tf

C. H. WARNER, M. D., *Physician and Surgeon*, LeRaysville, Pa. After nearly seven years experience and extensive practice, would respectfully tender his professional services to the people of LeRaysville and vicinity. Office same as formerly occupied by Drs. Dewitt & Davis.

March 3, 3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE!

McCABE & MIX,

In the North Store of Mercur's New Block,

MAIN STREET,

SMOKED SALMON, HALIBUT & Best. McCABE & MIX.

MACKEREL, TROUT, WHITE Fish, Cod