News from all Nations.

—The Fifteenth Amendment was defeated in the Georgia Legislature on Friday.

—In February 334,478 pounds of chewing tobacco were shipped in bond from Richmond.

—Josiah Bardwell, has given $5,000 toward the expense of the National Peace Musical Festival in Boston.

—Henry Ogden Irving died in Tarrytown on Thursday, aged 63 years.

—Navigation is open in the upper part of the Bay of Fundy.

—Mr. Samuel Miller, of Lynchburgh, Va., who is on his deathbed, has given $100,000 to the University of Virginia.

—The Hon. J. C. Penniston member of the House of Representatives from Pike county, Ohio, died Friday.

—Two large whales have been taken off the coast of Sag Harbor—one on Wednesday, and the other on Friday.

—Brevet Col. J. G. Chandler is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the First Military District, and will relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Col. James M. Moore.

—On Tuesday the English bark Lochee, laden with coal from Troon, Scotland, went ashore at Cojimar, Cuba. The amount of damage is not stated.

—Orders have been received from Washington at the United States Armory in Springfield, Mass., to begin the manufactory of a new model of breech-loader, and to turn out five hundred per day.

—By the explosion of a still in Alexander Schofied & Co.'s refinery in Cleveland Thursday morning, Mathew Wilson, of that firm, was instantly killed, and John Cowan, a gas fitter, probably fatally injured.

—Later advices have been received from Rio Janerio. The war news was unimportant. President Lopez had collected an army of 4,000 Paraguyans and was fortifying Grasse—a town in the interior.

—The pardon granted by President Johnson to James D. Martin, late cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, and subsequently recalled, has been restored to Martin through the hands of the United States Marshal.

—The National Steamship Company made an offer to the British Post Office Department to carry the mails between Great Britain and the United States for one penny per ounce. It is objected, however, that the steamers of this line are too slow.

—Large meetings have been held in Dublin and Belfast, at which petition to the Queen against the disestablishment of the Irish Church were adopted.

—Miall, Liberal, has been elected to the House of Commons in the Place of Ripley.

—The Austrian Reichsrath is strongly in favor of the proposal recently made by the Government to subject the Landwehr to the regular military authorities.

—The North German Parliament has passed a bill securing freedom of speech in all the Diets of Germany. A motion has been made by Herr Twesten, in the Parliament, that the Department of War, Marine, Foreign Affairs and Commerce, with a Minister at the head of each, be established for the Confederation.

—By orders received at Toulon from Paris, all soldiers and sailors who were recruited in the year 1862, have been discharged from the military and naval depots.

—James B. Andrews, of New York, son of Loring Andrews, and Miss Fannie Grisworld Field, youngest daughter of Cyrus W. Field, were married March 17th at the United States Legation in Paris.

—The President has appointed ex-Confederate General Longstreet Surveyor for the port of New Orleans.

—General Jeffries, of Maryland, Register of the Treasury, whose resignation had been accepted, retired from office 17th inst.

—Dr. Mudd, released from the Dry Tortugas, arrived in Baltimore on the 18th inst., on his way home.

—The case of Kimberly Bros., in Baltimore, against Gen. Butler, has been ordered to the United States Circuit Court of the Baltimore district.

—The Republicans of Baltimore, have presented Gen. Grant with a full length portrait of himself.

—Mr. James Guthrie died at Louisville, Kentucky, on Saturday last. He was Secretary of the Treasury under President Pierce, and since the war was elected to the United States Senate, but was forced to resign on account of continued ill-health.

—Hon. William T. Hamilton, United States Senator elect from Maryland, who has been very ill at Hagerstown, is recovering.

—Robert Houdin, the famous French magician, has lost his whole fortune at the Paris Bourse. He makes a living now by literary labor.

—General Ames, who takes command of the Fourth Military district, has been instructed to act as Provisional Governor of Mississippi until Congress takes some action in the matter.

—The pensacola and Georgia Railroad and the Tallahassee Railroad were sold on Saturday at public sale in Tallahassee, Fla. The first brought $1,220,000, and the other $195,000.

—Sanford M. Hodges, a bank clerk at Northampton, Mass., committed suicide on Saturday by shooting.

—The question concerning the property of the clergy of Italy has been definitely settled.

—Senator Fessenden's father Gen. Samuel Fessenden, died in Portland, Me., on Friday, aged 85 years.

—The Pennsylvania Senate has passed the bill to allow parties in interest to testify in all civil suits.

—The Missouri river is rising rapidly at Omaha, with a prospect of opening navigation within a few days.

—The Common Council of Boston has voted $7,279,324 to pay the current expenses of the city this year.

—The Cincinnati Common Council has abolished the ordinace compelling commercial travellers to pay license.

—The Chicago Board of Trade invite the co-operation of the New York Produce Exchange in grain transit reform.

—In the South Carolina Legislature, the granting of aid to railroads was defeated on Saturday. The General Assembly will adjourn on the 25th inst.

—The State tax assessed in Maine for the ensuing year will amount to $1,128,020, or seven mills on the dollar of the present valuation.

—The trustees of Asbury University, Indianna, have decided to contract for a new college building, to cost $100,000, the corner stone to be laid in June.

—A resolution has been introduced in the Arkansas Legislature declaring the new Speaker of the House a non-resident of the State, and qualification.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, March 25, 1869.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL LONGSTREET.

The appointment, by Gen. Grant, of the late rebel General Longstreet, to the position of Surveyor of Port of New Orleans, has occasioned considerable criticism and a great deal of discussion on the part of the Republican press of the country. While a number, with mistaken ideas of party fealty, are willing to endorse whatever the President may do, the majority are disposed to consider the question on its own merits, and as it appears from their stand point. The question of appointing rebels to important positions under the government, is a question of great importance, and it is a practical one that must be met and decided. General Grant seems to have taken a soldier's view of it, and acted with his usual promptitude. A soldier always has respect for a brave and generous opponent, and feels none of that hatred towards a vanquished foe that is apt to linger in the breasts of those who have never felt "the storm and shock of battle.

General Longstreet was a brave and efficient officer, and did the Union cause much injury during the rebellion; but when the Union arms triumphed, and the cause in which he was engaged went down, he accepted in good faith the result, and has since done his best to atone for the wrongs he had previously enacted. Recognizing the fact that the establishment of the doctrines and principles of the Republican party, was a necessary result of the triumph of the Union cause, he has steadily and openly labored to secure that end; exhibiting as much moral bravery in opposing his late comrades and supporters as he did physical bravery on the field of battle.

It is just such a man that would excite the admiration of a brave and generous hearted man like General Grant. Besides, it seems absolutely necessary to do *whatever can be rightfully done*, to satisfy the Southern people that the government is disposed to treat them fairly and generously, whenever they give satisfactory evidence that they are disposed to heartily sustain and assist in carrying out the true principles of a Republican Government. "Let us have peace," is a sentiment that finds an echo in every noble and truly patriotic heart, and we can never have permanent, *real* peace, until those who were lately enemies act generously and kindly toward each other.

It was doubtless in view of this fact that General Grant made the appointment in question; and we earnestly hope that it will be received by the Southern people in the same spirit that he has evinced.

Taking this view of the subject we cannot condemn the course that has been pursued by the President, though we are well aware that there is another side of the question that is entitled to grave consideration.

Scattered all over our beautiful country, North and South, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, are the homes of Union loving people, in which the vacant chair of some loved one, who fell in the fierce struggle for his country's life, still stands in memory of his brave heart and the noble life he offered up so freely on the altar of his country's safety.—Somewhere, somehow—on the deadly battle-field—in the hospital, where the miasma, inhaled in southern swamps, crushed slowly out his young life—in the prison-pens of Bell Isle or Andersonville, where the demon of starvation brought first insanity, and then death—or haunted by blood-hounds, and men whose hearts were less merciful than these, in swamp and forest and mountain cave, dying a death at which cruelty itself shudders, these men gave up their lives for the holy cause of free government.

Their surviving friends will ever cherish their memories. Fresh and green in their hearts will live the images of these loved ones to whom we all owe our Nation's life.

It is not to be supposed that these survivors will ever feel any very profound regard for the men who instigated and carried on the rebellion, nor can we expect them to look with satisfaction on the elevation of its chiefs to high positions under the restored government. They cannot fail to remember that but for them the war would never have been, nor they compelled to mourn the now loved and lost. The necessity must be very great, the argument unanswerable indeed, that will convince them that it is a necessity and duty to appoint such men as Gen. Longstreet to high position under the Government of the United States.

Whatever arguments, therefore, there are in favor of the course pursued by the President—and we admit their force—it is absolutely necessary that the policy of appointing those who took part in the rebellion should be carefully considered and carried out with extreme caution.—The Administration cannot afford to alienate the true and tried friends of the government, those who stood by it in the dark days when the faint-hearted trembled and the boldest held his breath. They will not look with complacency on any very extensive application of the policy of appointing such men as Gen. Longstreet.

—Three men of the crew of the ship Taber, which sailed from Baltimore to Yokohama, who mutinied when the ship was off Annapolis Roads, are in prison in Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Editorial Correspondence of the REPORTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1869.

The bill to repeal the Tenure-of-office law, which was referred by the Senate to the Judiciary Committee, was reported back with a recommendation that the operations of the law be suspended until the next session of Congress. The report was taken up on the 17th, and has been discussed very thoroughly. Messrs. TRUMBULL and others, support the principle of the Tenure-of-office law, whilst other Senators oppose it. The principal argument in favor of its repeal, is that it was enacted to cripple the power to do evil of a bad President, and that it evinces a distrust of GRANT to keep the law in operation.

Several able speeches have been made, and yesterday Mr. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, got the floor. He is in favor of the law, and his remarks were in writing, but he is so feeble that he was unable to read them, and they were read by the clerk. BROWNLOW is an object of much interest to the visitors in the Senate Gallery. He occupies a cushioned chair, and is so feeble that it is a wonder how he is able to attend the sessions of the Senate. He is a mere skeleton, unable to walk without assistance, and his hand shakes so violently that he is unable to hold a paper.

The new Senator from Pennsylvania made his maiden speech, on Friday, on this bill. His remarks were able, compact and argumentative, and were listened to with much interest by the Senate and the crowded galleries. At their conclusion he was warmly congratulated by many of the Senators. Mr. SCOTT will prove a Senator worthy of the great State he represents. He has great ability and is of unquestioned integrity, and has already secured the esteem of his fellow Senators. His speech to-day shows that he is the peer of any man upon the floor, and after he shall have some experience, will become one of the leading men of that body. Mr. SCOTT contended for the principle of the bill, but favored its suspension.

CARL SCHURZ, the new Senator from Missouri, followed. He is one of the most brilliant orators in the country. He has the German accent, but his words are very plainly and distinctly ejaculated. His speech was listened to with marked attention, and was worthy his fame.

Most persons in the country think that it is a fine thing to be a member of Congress, and imagine that they have nothing to do, except to draw their pay, and enjoy a great and easy life, in their "marble halls." There is no greater popular error. The conscientious, faithful member of Congress who endeavors to discharge his duty to his country, and attend to the wants and interests of his constituency, has his hands full of labor and trouble. Take for instance, the duty that devolves upon our Member, and he is perhaps, favored in that respect. I believe he has at home the reputation of being one of the most industrious, hard-workers, in the place, yet his labors at home, are nothing compared with what he is *obliged* to undergo here. The mere manual labor of answering his letters, is enough to take one man's time. In addition to this, he has to be in his seat during the session of Congress, and he is never absent from his post, when he should be there. Then there are the meetings of the various Committees, where the real work of legislation is done, and where the faithful Representative more especially serves the country, though his labors are not apparent to those not acquainted with the process of legislation. To this should be added the necessity of frequent visits to the Departments to attend to the requests of constituents, who want everything from garden seeds to foreign missions. The departments are located at some distance from the Capitol, and the Secretaries cannot always be seen on short notice, but the members are often obliged to make several visits to secure the most trifling matter. Then the *time* of the member is not always at his own disposal. He is constantly interrupted by visitors, who have their "axes to grind," and to whose petitions or grievances he must give a respectful hearing. A day or a week may be flittered away in listening to the appeals or complaints of those who may or may not have a right to take up his time, whilst more important matters are waiting.

Indeed the wonder to me is, how the members find time to do anything, and how they manage to preserve their good temper. The case of a Senator is still worse, as the people of the whole State consider him as *their* Representative. The Senators from Pennsylvania have their hands full, the Capitol being so easy of access from the Keystone State, that almost everybody having business or curiosity comes in person. Gen. CAMERON'S extensive acquaintance and reputation for affability and accessibility make him especially sought, and he has hundreds calling at his rooms every day. He stands the wear and tear of muscle and temper better than many a young man, and though verging on the "three score and ten" allotted to mortals, seems as active and vigorous as he did years ago.

I paid a short visit the other day to the reception rooms of the White House to see the crowd waiting admission to the august presence of the Executive. The rooms were literally crowded with hundreds of expectants anxious for an audience, men, women and children. Many were doubtless there from mere curiosity, but on the countenances of others could be plainly seen an anxiety depicted, as to what would be the result of their petition. Some will have to wait daily for perhaps a week before they can get an opportunity to speak a word to the President, and then probably it will be but a word. For, you must know, that the rule of "first come, first served," does not apply at the White House, nor at the Departments. Washington etiquette, though not as elaborate and formal, as at Courts, has its power, and rank takes precedence even here. The plain citizen may cool his heels in the ante-chamber, waiting in vain for entrance, while a member of Congress, walks by him, and passes the sacred portal. The member may be preceded by the Senator, whilst a Cabinet officer has the preference over either. So you see, John Jones may perhaps catch a glimpse through the opened door, of the dignitary he desires to encounter, but he must bide his time, and wait in patience his opportunity.

In no place, is more deference paid to rank and power than in this Republican Capitol. Almost every person employed is directly or indirectly paid by government, and those who dispense patronage and place, are consequently feared and flattered. So long as they have power, due homage is paid, but when the power passes into other hands, they realize the French saying: "The King is dead! long live the King!" Should the westward mark of empire, take with it the Capitol, as it certainly must within a few years, this place would sink into insignificance, and many of the population would make a hasty exodus. I doubt if many of them would be able to procure a livelihood, but for the bounty of government. And now I am upon the subject, I will give a word of good advice to any of our people who may have an inclination for a clerkship at Washington. That advice is, to instantly and totally dismiss the idea. Get a job of cutting cord-wood, or if nothing better can be had, ply the pick and wheelbarrow, but don't think of burying yourself in a government clerkship. I have had some opportunity of observing the situation of the clerks here, and this advice is given earnestly to all who may be entertaining the desire. The reasons therefor I will assign at a future day, but the conclusion is founded upon long observation, and the experience of those who are here. The position is coveted, and pay barely suffices the most economical to live, deprived of all the luxuries and many of the comforts of life, and once installed at a desk, it requires great effort to get away. There are many clerks here, who have been at their desks for years. They have not been able to save anything, there is no chance for promotion, and they have become mere drudges, working on the treed-mill of daily routine. There are frugal clerks, who have been able to lay by a small pittance from their yearly stipend, but they are the exception. Generally, the salary is spent a month in advance.

The first bill signed by the President was SCHENK'S bill to strengthen the public credit, passed by the 40th Congress, and pocketed by Johnson. The present Congress promptly passed the bill, and it now becomes a law by the President's signature. It provides for the payment of the public indebtedness in coin, or such portion thereof as is popularly supposed to be payable in coin, and removes all doubt and distrust as to the intention of the government faithfully to carry out the letter and spirit of its contracts.

The city is still filled with persons who are willing to serve their country in capacity that pays. They visit the President, who refers them to the proper departments, and they besiege the rooms of Senators and members. It is said that Gen. GRANT has given notice that he will not make any removals until the Tenure-of-office law is repealed, which is the cause of the delay in announcing the appointments.

The White House has been undergoing repairs, and has not been occupied by the President's family until Wednesday, when they moved in. His predecessor, ANDY JOHNSON, has left for Tennessee, having swung entirely around the circle. He is now ready to commence again, by being elected an Alderman. Report says that his ambition is to come back to the Senate from Tennessee.

Mr. MENDUA has been placed on the Judiciary Committee, and on the Committe on Mileage.

News of the Week

—General Butler is urging the appointment of a nominally "colored man," named Joubert, for the office of Revenue Assessor of New Orleans. Joubert is said to be very wealthy and highly educated. He seeks the office, he says, merely "to test the disposition of the party in power as to the rights of his race."

—Commander Meade, stationed at Sitka, reports to the Navy Department that serious troubles have arisen between military and the Indians in Alaska, and six canoes of Chilot Indians were driven off during one night, a volley being fired into them. The Indian villages are remote from the sea, and the tribes are numerous and warlike.

—The Georgia Senate has reconsidered its previous action, and, by the casting vote of its presiding officer, a Republican, indefinitely postponed article fifteen. The Governor has ordered that no pay or mileage be given to the House of Representatives until the Appropriation bill be passed.

—A new series of United States postage stamps is to be issued shortly. They represent in minature the landing of Columbus, the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the faces of Washington, Franklin and Lincoln, the eagle, the flag, the red, white and blue.

—The President has ordered the United States naval squadron in the Cuban waters to be largely reinforced. Among the additional vessels to be sent there are two iron-clads. The Spanish Embassy at Washington has prepared a formal protest against the alleged encouragement and assistance offered the Cuban insurrectionists in the United States.

Several changes have been made at the military assignments, as follows; General Sheridan is to command the Military Division of the South: Gen. Thomas, the Division of the Pacific; General Howard, Louisiana. The Departments of Washington and the Cumberland are discontinued.

—By direction of General Sherman, the War Department has issued an order consolidating the infantry of the army into twenty-five regiments. No new enlistments are to be made until the force is reduced to the full number authorized for the consolidated regiments.

—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has authorized Senator Sumner to report back to the Senate the different treaties, ten in number, which were not acted upon or failed, in the last Congress. Among them are the *Alabama*-claims treaty, reported on adversely at last session; the San Juan boundary treaty, reported favorably, with an amendment; the proctocol, or naturalization treaty; and the treaty negotiated by Caleb Cushing for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

—General Stoneman, commanding in Virginia, has ordered all civil officers in the State who can not take the test oath to vacate by the 18th inst. This will leave many of the Judgeships vacant, and no applications to fill them have yet been made by persons who are eligible. A new City Council has been appointed for Richmond.

—General Horace Porter, of Gen. Sherman's staff, has been detailed for duty at the Executive Mansion, where he will continue to act as private Secretary to the President. Robert M. Douglas, son of the late Senator Douglas, has been appointed assistant private Secretary.

—Among the appointments thus far made by the President is that of Mrs. Elizabeth Van Lew, of Richmond, Va., to be postmistress of that city, "in acknowledgement of important services to the Union army during the rebellion," vice Alexander Sharp, resigned, and since confirmed as Marshall of the District of Columbia.

—The express train going West on the Great Western Railway ran off the track on Saturday near Beachville, Canada. The sleeping car was precipitated over a twelve-foot embankment.

—The Newburyport James steam mills defaulcation amounts to $25,867.

SOMETHING FOR WASHINGTON.—Senator Scott has made a move in a direction favorable to the substantial improvement and advantage of Washington. He has introduced in the Senate a bill to aid the building of a Rolling Mill and Nail Factory in that city. The bill, which was referred to the Committee on the District, enacts that 4000 feet square of reservation 17, on the west side of Virginia avenue, and east side of Washington canal, be donated or leased for the term of thirty years to Thomas McNamara as a site for a rolling mill and nail factory, and manufacturing and rolling iron in all its various branches, and for no other purpose whatever; said improvements to be commenced in one year and completed in three years.

WASHINGTON.

In anticipation of the final settlement of the Civil Tenure-of-Office law now pending before Congress, rumors of changes in the offices and the probable candidates are revived. Those of most interest appear to be the foreign missions and the revenue offices of the different States. The mission to England, it is asserted very positively, will be offered to Mr. Motley. In addition to his own recognized merits for the position, he is strongly indorsed by Senator Sumner and others. Mr. Francis, of Troy, it is said, will be sent to Belgium, and probably Mr. John Jay, of New-York, to Austria.

Secretary Boutwell is giving his attention to the New-York Custom officers just now. He has been in consultation with the New-York members and other prominent New York Republicans, but has not yet agreed upon the officers he wishes to select. Messrs. Griswold, Grinnell, and Merritt seem to stand highest amongst the candidates for Collectorship. Mr. Griswold will most likely receive it, if he will accept, in which case the Naval Officer and Surveyor will be selected from New-York city.

Commissioner Delano has prepared a long list of appointments of Internal Revenue officers, which he will present to Secretary Boutwell in a few days. Mr. Delano has been so overrun with office-seekers that he has determined to shut out all visitors, excepting members of Congress and those visiting him on business other than office-seeking.

The Senate on Saturday confirmed the following nominations: Wm. A. Richardson to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Joseph R. Smith to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania; C. C. P. Clark, Collector of Customs for the district of Oswego, N. Y.; Israel Washburne to be Collector of Customs for the districts of Portland and Falmouth, Me. And the following to be Postmasters: Wm. Clark at Van Wert, Ohio; A. Balon at Finlay, Ohio; Richard J Tompkins at Mount Carroll, Ill.; Enoch B. Pendleton at Westerly, Rhode Island.

Mr. T. L. Bullock, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, has been appointed Clerk of the Treasury, and entered upon his duties.

The President has appointed Jas. W. Haines, Frederick A. Tridle, and Wm. Sherman, Government Commissioners to examining and report on the completed sections of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, and the Western Pacific Railroad, in place of John Bigler, Frank Denver, and Thomas J. Henley, removed.

Senators Scott and Cameron and eleven members of the Pennsylvania Congress delegation called on the President, on Saturday, in reference to some of the appointments in that State. They announced that they had decided on Mr. Heistand, editor of the Lancaster *Examiner*, as U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District, Mr. Worthington for Surveyor, and Mr. E. O. Goodrich, of Bradford County, for Naval Officer, and that the appointments of these gentlemen to the positions indicated would be satisfactory to them and to the people generally. The President replied that their applications should be filed in the proper departments and that he would act on them when they came before him in their order.

EUROPE.—Mr. Gladstone's bill "to put an end to the Establishment of the Church of Ireland, and to make provisions in respect of the temporalities thereof, and in respect of the Royal College of Maynooth," came up again in the House of Commons on Friday, and was debated at great length. Sir John Gray, (Liberal,) from Kilkenney, regarded the Established Church in Ireland as a badge of conquest, and asserted that it must be abolished. Mr. Edward Miall, (Liberal,) from Bradford, also supported the bill in a speech of considerable length, and was followed by Right Honorable Stafford Henry Northcote in opposition. John Bright then took the floor and delivered a long and able speech in favor of the measure. He said the Established Church of England had the assent of a large majority of the people of England, but the question was, whether that Church was good also for the people of Ireland. The opponents of this bill had utterly failed to prove that the opinion of the civilized world was hostile to this measure, as had been stated. Protestantism was the only fire that was destroying everything that is good and noble in Ireland, resulting in the absolute disappearance of peace and loyalty.—The Irishmen who had emigrated to the United States and Australia were watching anxiously the result of this great question. The entire Fenian project was fed and kept alive by the sympathy of Americans, under the idea that England never did justice to Ireland.

The disturbances at Gerez de la Frontera, Spain, arising from the popular hostility to the Conscription law, have been quelled. That part of the country is now tranquil. It appears that there were over one hundred soldiers killed and wounded during the progress of the insurrection, and the citizens also suffered severe losses.

The question concerning the property of the Italian clergy is announced as decided.

Marshal Neil, Minister of War, has urged upon the Corps of Legislation the completion of the reorganization of the French army. Peace was secure, he said, but France would not tolerate a Government unprepared to avenge an insult. The Budget report considers the condition of Europe as peaceful.

CUBA.—The first of transports having the State prisoners on board sailed Saturday for Barcelona. The [illegible] commenced [illegible] of the [illegible] and protestations. The embarkation of the prisoners was effected in an orderly manner. A disturbance occurred, however, on one of the wharves, in consequence of the detection of a thief, who was severely beaten and taken to the volunteer barracks. Later in the day Police Commissary Sorano, who was suspected of sympathy with the thief, was assaulted by the populace and shot dead. The Captain-General endeavored to allay the excitement by trying the thief by Court-martial, and sentencing him to be shot. At the time of the embarkation of the prisoners a Cuban, standing near the Governor's palace, shouted, "Death to Spain! *Viva Cespedes!*" He was on the instant shot dead by a sentry.—The most intense excitement existed in Havana last night, and fears of another riot were entertained.

MEXICO.—Later intelligence has been received *via* San Francisco.—General Lozada has resigned his command, owing to powerful reasons not specified in his manifesto. Domingo Hara succeeds him. The garrison at Guadalajara had manifested a spirit of insubordination, but the disturbance had been quelled. Destructive inundations had occurred in Sinaloa. Cepeda had assumed the duties of Governor of Lower California, and a more peaceful state of affairs is anticipated in the Peninsula. Indian outrages had occurred in the border States of Sonora, Chihuahua and Cohahuila. All was tranquil in the State of Domingo.

REBELLION OF CONVICTS AT SING SING PRISON.—Two serious outbreaks were made by the convicts at this prison on Thursday last. The first occurred between three and four o'clock in the morning. At that hour Mr. Thomas Forest, one of the night keepers, proceeded to cells No. 13, 28 and 31, and unlocked them letting out convicts Decker, Lockwood, Mallory, Muller, and John Burns, to take them to the mess room to get breakfast for the other convicts. Soon after leaving the cells, and when passing through the chapel, two of the convicts seized and struck Forest, and gagged him, laying him down and passing on to the mess room, where Edwin Craft, the night guard, was stationed.—They also seized and gagged him, and then all five of them made their escape from the roof. When Craft was found he was dead, having been strangled by the gag, and was laying on his face.

The alarm was given, and every effort was made to re-arrest the escaped convicts. They succeeded in arresting two, Burns and Mallory, in a barn at Tarrytown. Mr. Forest's injuries were but slight, the convicts seeming to have taken care not to hurt him. He was, however, secured, gagged, and his hands and feet tied.

About one o'clock this afternoon another attempt was made by another squad of convicts to get away, which was more desperate than the first. At that hour three convicts approached the guard on the middle dock, saying they had a pass they wished to show him. He advanced without his arms, when they immediately advanced towards him with huge knives. He rushed for his musket, but was soon overpowered though not hurt, when the three convicts, now joined by others, made a rush for the sloop *Exchange*, which was lying at the dock laden with lumber. Provided with arms, seized from the guard house, they ordered the men off the vessel and attempted to jump on board.

By this time the alarm had spread and a fresh arrival of guards came upon the scene, and rapid firing of muskets began, some twenty shots in all being fired. The convicts being unable to get the vessel away from the dock, and seeing that they were overpowered, succumbed and were taken back to the prison.

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 Delos Rockwell, in the Borough of Troy, on Tuesday the 30th 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.

E. N. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

March 17.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Marvin M. Colbaugh 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, Clerk of said Court.

March 18, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Marquis D. F. Hines, 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 3 o'clock, P. M., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq. Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in Towanda, Pa., 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 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, Clerk.

March 18, 1869.

AGENTS WANTED FOR SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.—A work descriptive of the virtues and vices, the mysteries and crimes of New York city. If you wish to know how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall St.; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how dance halls and concert saloons are managed; how gambling houses and lotteries are conducted; how stock and oil companies originate and how the bubbles burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings; tells all about the mysteries and crimes of New York, and is the spicicst and cheapest work of the kind published. Price only $1.50 per copy. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION.—Interior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $1.50 per copy. Feb. 10.

FOR SALE AT SCOTIA TANNERY Plastering Hair at wholesale and retail also Soap and Wagon Grease by the pound and barrel. Cash paid for Bark and Hides.

Granville Centre, Pa., July 16, 1868. 6m.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

POWELL & CO.,

Having largely increased their facilities for exhibiting their goods in this line, and are now receiving for the

SPRING TRADE

A more extensive and

BETTER ASSORTED STOCK

OF

CARPETINGS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, DRUGGETS,

&C. &C.

Than they have ever before offered.

They respectfully unite attention of the public to this department of their business, and pledge themselves that their goods shall always be sold at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

March 22, 1869.—4f

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENTAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY!

TOWANDA PA.

JOHN W. MIX, Agent,

For the following reliable Companies:

Phœnix, of Hartford	$ 1,467,635 60
Home In. Co., New Haven	1,619,070 31
Germania, Fire, New York	1,000,000 00
North American Fire In. Co., of New York	773,843 77
Hanover, New York	650,582 28
National Travelers (accidental) New York	250,000 00

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

JOHN W. MIX.

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 lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Rome and Sheshequin townships bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones, corner of Joseph Seeley's lot, thence by lands of Thomas Hill south 2° west 35 2,10 pers. to centre of public road, thence along centre of said road north 88° west 8 4-10 pers. to line of Hiram Johnson thence along the line of the same north 2° east 35 2-10 pers. to a hemlock, north east corner of said Johnson's lot, thence south 88° east 80 4-10 pers. to the place of beginning. Containing 17 acres and 110 pers. of land more or less, being the same land conveyed to Clinton Russell by John Passmore, by deed bearing date Oct 9, 1867, about 8 acres 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 Frasher, east by lands of Martin Vile, south by Nathaniel Chandler and west by He Mandy, 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 McNalon, east by lands of Joshua Bailey and Wm Eastabrooks, on the south by Martin Flannery and Darwin Russel and on the west by lands of John Bennett and John Stroud. 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. F. 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 Lombard 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 south by J. J. Griffith's land, east by street, south by D. L. Mason, and west by public highway leading from Towanda to Monroeton, being 44 feet on said highway, and 100 feet back, with framed house thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Patrick Mealligott vs. Patrick Conan.

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 H. F. 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. 2, 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 every thing in the

GROCERY AND PROVISION LINE,

Such as

SUGARS,

TEAS,

COFFEES,

SYRUPS,

MOLASSES,

FISH,

FLOUR,

FEED,

CORN MEAL,

KEROSENE,

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

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. Store with G. P. Cross in Patton's Block, near Bridge street. Feb. 24, 1869.—tf

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are at Dr. Mason's Office, where all indebted to the late firm will do well to settle immediately and save costs.

E. B. MASON. H. O. ELY.

Towanda, Jan. 1, 1869.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE! The Store House, owned and occupied, by Dr. A. 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, next. Size 18x32, two stories high, cellar, fitted up conveniently 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 March 10, 1869. LOND & KELLER'S.

OHIO, WEST BRANCH and PEA CLOVER, and Illinois TIMOTHY SEED of superior quality, at March 10, 1869. LOND & KELLER'S.

MACKEREL, COD FISH, BLUE Fish, Mackinaw Trout, Cicoda, Pickeled and Smoked Salmon, Smoked Halibut, and Dried Beef, at March 10, 1869. LOND & KELLER'S.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of DRIED and CANNED FRUITS, at March 10, 1869. LOND & KELLER'S.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c. &c.

The subscriber offers for sale, this 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, Institutes and Weeping Birch, Weeping Willows, Elms, Horse Chestnuts, &c. Ornamental shrubs,

FLOWERS, ROSES, VINES, &c.

Asparagus Roots; Cold Frame Cabbage Plants; Early Goodrich and Harrison Potatoes; Arbor Vitæ, Osage Orange and Honey Locust Hedge Plants. Van Buren's Golden Dwarf Peach Trees.