NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—The assessed wealth of Missouri is $569,155,502.

—Black Hawk's powder horn has been dug up in Bloomington, Ill.

—The Kansas House of Representatives employs female pages.

—There was only one indictment for murder in Montreal last year.

—George Vandenhoff, the reader, is ill at Troy with rheumatism.

—New London, Ct., is to have a factory for making amber and green glass.

—Isabella is happier and fatter than when she queened it over Spain.

—A Kentucky dentist had to pay $1 to get a false notice of his death corrected.

—The few insurance companies in Mexico only pay twelve cents on the dollar.

—The assembly of New York has passed the New York city charter.

—A bust of Commandore Maury has been placed in the State Library of Virginia.

—The Savannah Republican warmly welcomes William Cullen Bryant to Georgia.

—Nominations for Congress are in order in Connecticut.

—Partridges and rabbits abound in the woods of Maine beyond all precedent.

—Repped goods are coming into fashion again, especially Irish poplins.

—A smart girl can earn $1 per week in some Eastern shoe factories.

—A Michigan lady walked ninety mile on snow-shoes, the other day.

—Rhode Island though small had 201 divorces last year.

—Illinois penitentiary has given her a net profit of $25,250 during the past year.

—A college of nurses is as needful as a college of physicians.

—Four new narrow gauge railroads are projected in Utah.

—Cast iron tombstones are a neat invention of a Pittsburg man.

—The Connecticut River road has decided to use the vacuum brake.

—The inmates of the Alabama insane asylum publish a newspaper, which is said to be very well conducted.

—The game of Billiards is becoming a very fashionable amusement for young ladies.

—In Russia, young women are allowed to invite young men to go sleigh riding, to moonlight excursions, etc.

—A young lawyer in North Carolina was lately paid a pound of butter for legal services.

—The Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Hartford was the only place in Connecticut where Washington's birthday was celebrated.

—Rev. Father Call, of Saratoga, widely known as the Parish Priest, died yesterday.

—Charles F. Durant, the famous aeronaut, died on Saturday at his residence in Jersey City.

—Baltimore is trying to raise $15,000 for a statue to Lord Baltimore, after whom it is named.

—Last year the public baths and wash-houses of Liverpool yielded a profit to the corporation of $9,000.

—The cost of keeping the streets in Cincinnati supplied with gas in thirty-three dollars each per year.

—Western papers mention that immense flocks of wild pigeons and large numbers of wild ducks are seen flying north.

—A dollar store at Easton, Pa., was robbed of $90 worth of jewelry Wednesday night.

—A Michigan man feeds seven bushels of corn a day to his 2,000 chickens and turkeys.

—A man in Oregon has a calf with wings. He keeps it chained in order to prevent a rise in wool.

—A colored man was shot and killed by a trap gun at Columbia, Pa., Wednesday night, while attempting to steal chickens.

—The Republicans of the Second Congressional district have renominated Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg for Congress by acclamation.

—A California paper recounts a series of massacres by the Modoc Indians since 1846, in which one hundred and twenty white men were killed.

—The manufacturers of writing-paper will hold a convention at Springfield, Mass., next week, to devise some way of keeping up the price of their commodity.

—It is suggested that the Republicans cease to buy the compass and chain which Abraham Lincoln used when he was a surveyor, in 1833, and keep them as relics.

—The New Hampshire Legislature is the largest deliberative body in the world except the British Parliament and the French Assembly.

—In Brownsville, Texas, the street lamps are stolen as fast as they are located, and the city is at a loss of chasing a ten-hundred pound policeman on each lamp-post.

—An attempt was made to burn the Metropolitan Theatre, Sacramento, C. L., on Saturday evening, Feb. 15, by firing it in two places.

—An innocent female justice in Wisconsin recently inquired of a lawyer the other day, "Who is the Highlow Jack that I hear so much about?"

—The people of Albany are to be called on to pay an alarm of fire in the river towns, on the ground that they may help the incendiary in the county of the docks to save their property.

—The Hungarian government has received from Vienna a collection of industrial products produced in the State prisons at the International Exhibition. The collection promises to be interesting.

—A phantom mule, ridden by a spectral miner, who carried a half-dozen phantom candles swung about him, has greatly terrified the workmen on Muldraugh Hill Tunnel, in Taylor county, Ky.

—The vote of Wayne county on the local option question as corrected, shows a majority of votes from four to five hundred in favor of local option, and Chautauqua county gives a small majority the same way.

—Pekin, Ill., wants somebody to erect a hotel, saw-mill, machine shop, dwelling house, stone kiln, and cold water, gas, and billiard rooms, that people can rent for about fourteen dollars per month.

—The French Postmaster General has reason to be gratified at the favor which the postal cards has met with from the public, the post-office having sold 7,112,000 during the first ten days of their issue.

—There isn't a barber-shop in Cincinnati where a colored man can get shaved during business hours, and from this the *Enquirer* argues that colored men must be just to each other before they can claim social equality.

—After the fifth year it is a good rule for parents to count their children's teeth occasionally. And when more than five teeth are found on either side of either jaw, they may know that the last one belongs to the second set.

—The people of an Illinois village actually voted that incomparable rascal, Sergeant Bates, a public proscription on his return, and called him "their distinguished townsman." What can the rest of the townsmen be.

—Forty years ago Fanny Kemble wrote from Boston of "a bitter, black, east wind, which is the only air that blows in Boston, and keeps us all in a state of misanthropy and misery of dissatisfaction."

—A census is being taken of the population of Cuba and the other islands belonging to Spain. A few months ago they contained only 300 or 400 inhabitants: now the residents are said to number 2,000.

—A Madrid dispatch says that a decree abolishing slavery in Porto Rico is impending, and that one of the first acts of the Constitutional Cortes will probably be to proclaim emancipation in Cuba.

—Mr. F. L. Capen, Boston's local "Old Probability," says the earthquake period commenced Feb. 23, and will continue until about March 7. He advises everybody to be on the lookout for quakes, and not to be shocked if they come promptly.

—Two girls in New-Bedford, Mass., aged twelve and fourteen, who lost their father some months ago, have, since his death, taken the entire care of a horse, five cows, and a great flock of hens; have done all the odd chores about the house, attended public school, and in their leisure moments taken lessons on the piano.

—Dr Abner Phelps, one of the oldest physicians in Massachusetts, died on Monday, aged ninety-five years. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1829 and was the second day of the session officiated as chaplain. It is said to have been the first proposition to build a railroad ever made before a legislative body in this country.

Bradford Reporter

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Thursday, March 6, 1873.

THE INAUGURATION.

ULYSSES S. GRANT was inaugurated President of the United States for a second term on Tuesday last. Notwithstanding the extreme cold weather, an immense throng of people from all parts of the Union were present to witness the solemn and interesting ceremonies. What more sublime spectacle could be imagined than the Chief Magistrate of a nation like ours, comprising forty millions of people, voluntarily pledging himself in the presence of the people to respect and enforce the laws enacted by the Congress of his country, during his administration. While men are divided into different political parties, the laws and the executive recognize neither political nor geographical distinctions, but all classes and sections are alike entitled to the protection of the government, whether they have opposed or aided in the election of the administration.

The display on the occasion has never been equaled in this country, and the best of order was preserved throughout the ceremony.

In another column we print the Inaugural Addres of President GRANT which, like all of his papers, is a concise but plain and manly statement of his views.

INTEGRITY.

The opinion, which has become quite prevalent in these days, "that every man has his price," is demoralizing community, and unless checked or controverted, will undermine the foundation of our republican institutions. This state of affairs is largely owing to the fact that many people look upon politics and political contests with perfect horror. By refraining from active participation in the caucus and the convention, they virtually give over the control of our institutions to the vicious and unscrupulous. Every honest man who neglects to discharge his duty as a politician is responsible, to a greater or less degree, for the corruption which exists among politicians. More than this, it is the duty of every parent to inculcate in the minds of their offspring lessons of truth, uprightness and integrity. Teach them to imitate the virtues of our purest and noblest statesmen, instead of the cunning and chicanery of the professional politician, and govern their lives in accordance with the principle "that it is better to be right than President." It is within the province and power of every father and mother in the land to aid in purifying the politics of the country by this method.

Men and women of high virtue are no more the result of an accident than the raising of eighty bushels of shelled corn to the acre is an accident. Miracles do not happen in this nineteenth century. The seed that was sown in good ground brought forth abundantly; that ground had been carefully prepared; it was not like the wayside, weedy or without depth of earth, but mellow, moist, pulverized, and fertilized. Thus with moral soil. Our greatest divines, our noblest statesmen, our most eminent philosophers and scientists, are the blossoms of generations of culture and intelligence, of morality and virtue.

☞ Senator POMEROY can hardly congratulate himself on the report of the committee in his case. No action is recommended, but the report is not a vindication of POMEROY's character. The evidence is very much mixed. YORK, who is the main accuser, confesses that, in his denunciatory speech, he told many lies. On the other hand, POMEROY admits that he gave YORK money, and makes a very weak account of his motives for doing so. SIMPSON, another of POMEROY's accusers, seems to have succeeded in proving bribery and attempted bribery in POMEROY's interest, but he cannot trace the crime to POMEROY himself. The fact that the report is unanimous in recomending no action, proves that there has been no attempt at white-washing.

☞ The report of Mr. PETZER's committee in favor of HERDIC's iniquitous county scheme is meeting with the severest condemnation from the press all over the State. Those members of the committee who voted for the bill are openly charged with having been influenced by corrupt means, and the legislature is called upon to rebuke them, by promptly defeating the measure, and we believe it will be done.

☞ It is to be hoped that the Pennsylvania Legislature will not dismember the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Lycoming, and Sullivan, at the request of PETER HERDIC or any other man, against the wishes of the people of those counties. There is no doubt that such an act would be attributed to a free use of money, and with much show of reason.—*Independent Republican.*

☞ After a protracted session and a short final struggle, the much-talked-of "local option" supplement passed finally the lower house of the Legislature on Monday. Before the passage, however, it was amended so that Philadelphia will vote as a city and not by wards, on "License" or "No License" at the next municipal election, and every third year thereafter.

SENATOR POMEROY.

The committee, appointed to investigate the charges of bribery preferred against Senator POMEROY, made their report on Monday afternoon. The chairman, Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, reviewed the testimony in the case at some length. The document concludes as follows:

The committee, some of whom were absent on other duty from time to time as the evidence was being taken, did not receive the printed testimony until the morning of Saturday, the 1st inst., and have given the evidence such examination, as in the press of business they have been able, which has been by no means as thorough as desirable.

The committee bearing in mind the whole transaction, the result of the plot to defeat Pomeroy—remembering that the burden of proof is on the party making the accusation, have come to the conclusion that York has not sustained his charge by sufficient proof, contradicted as it is by the evidence of Page and Pomeroy himself. The committee report herewith the evidence taken, and also the briefs of the respective counsel.

The report is signed by Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN, BUCKINGHAM and ALCORN.

The following are the views of Mr. THURMAN:

"I cannot agree with the report of the majority of the committee. I think that the testimony proves a corrupt offer by Pomeroy to Senator Simpson, of the Kansas legislature, to obtain the vote of the latter. I also believe that the testimony convicts Pomeroy of having attempted to bribe Senator York of that legislature to vote for him. That Pomeroy delivered money to York is not denied. The only material issue between them is for what purpose was the money given. York says it was a bribe for his vote. Pomeroy says it was handed to York to carry to one Page, whom Pomeroy had promised to assist in starting a national bank. In my judgment the statements of Pomeroy on this subject are contradictory, are inconsistent with Page's statements, are so improbable, especially in view of the circumstances attending a Senatorial election, that reliance cannot be placed upon them."

"Perceiving no good result from an elaborate statement as to the testimony and the reasons that bring me to these conclusions, I refrain from making such statement. Were there time for the Senate to consider the subject fully, I should feel it my duty to give at large my reasons for my convictions; but this is the last day of the session and of Mr. Pomeroy's senatorial term, and before the report can be printed, much less considered, the session will be at an end. I therefore say no more than to report the conclusion to which my mind has reluctantly and painfully been brought.

Mr. Vickers says: "Considering the nature and character of the testimony for the prosecution and defence with all the surrounding circumstances, I have not been able to conclude, beyond reasonable doubt, that the charges against Senator Pomeroy have been sustained."

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Montrose *Independent Republican* evidently is a man of clear perceptions. In the last number of that paper he draws the following pen pictures of several of the leading members of the legislature. The truthfulness of the sketch will be apparent to all acquainted with the parties referred to. In the name of our people we thank the writer for the compliment paid our member:

Mr. Strang, Senator from Tioga, will oppose all such schemes in legislation, let them originate where they may. Mr. S. is one of the ablest men in the Senate. He is of medium height, head slightly pitched forward, quite unpretentious, but of the finest legal ability, and has the happy faculty of saying a thing just at the right time and in the most appropriate manner. He is a superior talker, and is often called out on important occasions, because he never disappoints his friends.

Mr. Myer, member of the House, from Bradford, comes of excellent stock, many of the family having occupied the same or equally prominent positions in the government.—He is stoutly made up, of large brain power, and of sufficient self-reliance and sagacity to be one of the most popular leaders on the Republican side of the House. Strictly temperate in his habits, his head is always clear and "level." He is fearless to originate and defend against all odds His bill to restore the North Branch Canal against the clamor of a wealthy Railroad power, shows an independence and a determination to stand by the people against opulent monopolies highly creditable to a member of the general Assembly of the present day. He is a good talker, sound on all the issues of the hour, and whenever any of the prominent questions come up, which seem at present to be in abeyance, he will be heard from to his own credit and that of his constituency. He is not so finished as Mitchell—my model member—nor yet so rhetorical as Strang—but he is a solid, strong, earnest off-hand debater, with whom it would be unsafe to trifle. He has a logical mind, and reasons well; and when his canal bill comes up for consideration, he will be most distinctly heard from, to the surprise of the Company who had such an easy time in abandoning that great and costly thoroughfare of the people. He is confident of carrying it through the House, and, with the aid of Fitch, Strang, McClure, and others, he will be able to see it safely through the Senate.

A PATHETIC SCENE.—John GAFFNEY, the Buffalo murderer, who was hanged on Friday last, was visited about nine o'clock in the morning, by his wife and the two eldest of his children, Nellie and Johny. He received them with marked affection, but complaining of illness, did not rise from his bed. He spoke to them with earnestness and pathos.

To the wife he said: "I wish you would lay aside all thoughts of gay dress and live a Christain life; go to church every Sunday and do not forget me." The weeping woman promised all he desired.

Then he asked the little boy if he knew that his father was about to die. The boy said he did. GAFFNEY said to him, "I want you to promise your dying father one thing." The child seemed to appreciate what was said to him and replied that he would.

"It is this," said the condemned murderer: "I want you to promise me that you will never drink spirituous liquor; that you will never play cards; that you will never break the Sabath; that you will go to church and Sunday school; that you will not stay out nights and keep bad company. If you will do as I ask, you will never be brought where your poor papa is now."

☞ PETER HERDIC has his hired emissaries in almost every part of the county, begging and buying names on his petitions for the new county. The names obtained generally, are those of irresponsible men without influence or property. The opponents of the villainous scheme should see that large and respectable remonstrances are sent.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GRANT!

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power to act for the best interest of the whole people. My best efforts will be given to the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in the office. When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effect of a great internal revolution and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their federal relations.

It seemed to me wise that no question should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed. Therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress. It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending toward republicanism or government by the people, through their chosen representatives; and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others.

Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either or at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory in this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it. The theory of government changes with the general progress, now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam to all parts of a continent, which are made contiguous for all purposes of government and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen, yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed so far as executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him—give him access to the schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive. The States lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilited, and no control is exercised in any of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the past Administration the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained; I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of Santo Domingo and all concerned, that the proposition be received favorably. It was however, rejected constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me. In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition.

I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education and paid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam, have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world in his own good time to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

My effort in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of values; gold, and if possible to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations; to the establishment of our commerce and share in the carrying of trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only safe method of returning to and maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this or a war of extermination. Wars of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive even against the weakest people and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiory of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indian. The wrong already inflicted upon him should be taken into account and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered and the question be asked: Cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? If the effort is made in good faith, we will stand before the civilized nations of the earth, and in our own consciences, right for having made it.

All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and recomendation to Congress, as will, in my judgement, best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement. It has been and is my earnest desire to correct the abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation rules regulating the methods of appointment and promotion were established. My efforts for such reformations shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen, for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resulting on me to render them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be relieved from responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming and from which I have scarcely had a respite, since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumpter in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted, under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existance of the nation. I performed a conscious duty without asking promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling toward any section or any individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war and from the candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the last presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equaled in political history, which, to-day, I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1873.

REPORTER:—The chamber consigned to the battle flags of the late rebellion is directly over the Eastern end of the hall of the House of Representatives. While we are passing up the same stairway leading to the Library, permit me to remark that I have no especial sympathy for that manikish sensibility exhibited by Mr. SUMNER, in desiring to obliterate the vestiges of the late struggle, because to my mind these emblems of our nationality, torn and tattered as they are be some essential evidences of the patriotism of our people in saving the Republic from the greatest peril it has yet passed through in its somewhat checkered career. In achieving its position among the nations of the Earth, it displayed an almost unexampled degree of integrity, firmness and patriotism. Its career in the war of 1812 exhibited a creditable growth of unity and strength. Its position in the Mexican war developed a strength and maturity not to be trifled with by outsiders. But the war for the integrity and unity of our government in the more recent struggle, called for qualities never before required of our people, and may we not hope, never to be called into action again. It required us to chastise the refractory children of our own family, or give up the goodly heritage of a republican government—"a government of the people, for the people and by the people, that liberty might not perish from the land." It called for a more than Roman firmness, something more than parental justice. But whatever those qualities might have been—whatever the sacrifices our government was called upon to ask its people from the hills and valleys of the northland, were fully equal to the demand, and these battle flags are the evidences of the struggle for the prosperity of institutions they helped to inaugurate, in which they ever had their full fruition, and which they were equally bound to maintain. It would be difficult to exhibit the intensity of the feelings which pervaded our people in those sad days, neither is it necessary to fully appreciate the flags by which we are now surrounded, each one of which has its terrible private and public history.

In the center of the room are two stands of flags, the first one of which represents our cavalry. Your first exclamation will be, "can it be possible that nearly every vestige of cloth has been worn away, leaving a little fringe and a few tatters, scarcely enough on any one of them for a napkin?" It is even so. Not, perhaps, that they passed through any more dangers than did those of the infantry, but you can readily see that the horse-back rider, over hill and dale, through forests and ravines, and through rebel hail-storms as well, their perils were greater, proportionally, than were those of the infantry. You will naturally wish to be directed to those national emblems under which *your* boys marched. Well, here is the flag and staff of Gen. HARTRANFT's regiment being Governor now, you will excuse me for noticing his first, which has a bullet hole about midway of the staff directly through its center, now patched with a brass plate, carefully preserving the hole. Several others have similar abrasions; one through the center, like HARTRANFT's, and several clipped out about half the thickness of the staff and splintered up, on the field, as a broken arm would have been before medical science dispensed with hickory splints whittled with a jack-knife. Others again were bandaged and tied up with rags to keep the banting about beyond the enemy. Here is the 5th Pa. Reserves; the staff having been shot away, the boys improvised one from a sapling which went through the campaign and is here to represent its Regiment. The 74th, the original staff shot away, and the sapling cut in several places. The 56th is spliced and tied up with strong twine, badly riddled. 76th, two bullet wounds in staff and spliced. The 6th Reserve, bearer twice shot down. Gen. MARTIN, indignant at the sharp-shooting, wrapped himself in the flag and conveyed it to Gen. REYNOLDS. The flag of the 17th cavalry has nothing left of it, scarcely, but the staff and fringe. There are 257 Regimental flags in this room, and over a hundred in another room, representing the regular service. They are a sad commentary upon the means used by people to settle their differences, and which rather decide the strength of parties than their justice or right. So long as "the gods are on the side of the strongest battalions," the wrongs of the oppressed are often postponed by a resort to arms. But in the struggle represented by these mutilated emblems, justice and power for once joined hands. * * *

Legislation still drags heavily along, although the members are laboring severely. So many contested election cases, so many applications for aid in the various institutions for the protection of the weak side of humanity—all of these institutions really meritorious, and their representatives anxious to be heard before the committees—that a large amount of the time of the legislature is necessarily absorbed in an effort to do justice to all parties. I predict a late ending to the session.

Your shot into the committee of counties and towns, not only made the "roosters" flutter, unmistakably, but some are limping feebly around, and others awkardly attempting to fly. The shot told, and may require surgical investigation, and a probing of the chairman's wounds, at least.

Local option is amply fortified. An effort may still be made to effect a general repeal of the act of last winter—I am just now assured there will be—but it will undergo an ignominious defeat. The members who inhale the pure atmosphere of the country will be found united against it, and they have a handsome majority at their command whenever the abomination is trotted out.

The act to change the legal rate of interest, and to legalize contracts for interest up to twelve per cetum came up for consideration Thursday. NEWMYER, Pittsburg, Brown, Erie, and Davis, of Center, for, and Major DARTT, and Dawson, of Clarion, against it. The speeches were all telling ones. Mr DAVIS made the speech in favor, and it did seem impregnable, until DARTT, in a brief speech, patched some of his positions completely overboard. Mr. Dawson, the patriarch of the House, made a display of hard sense and sound reasoning in his opposition to the measure, which surprised the members unacquainted with the power of this pig-iron debater from Clarion. Were he not well along in years, he would become quite conspicuous in the public affairs of Pa., but they have only discovered his great usefulness as his sun is declining. Its further consideration was made the special order for Thursday evening next at 7½ o'clock. Mr. MYER has privately expressed some very sound ideas against the bill, and will, it is presumed, take part in its discussion. Financial men differ widely as to the effect of the change. While all seem to argue that it is the laboring element of the country and private enterprises which need the protecting arm of the government, instead of monied wealth, yet they disagree as to the mode of giving that encouragement.

G. ESWAY

☞ At Sparta, Wis., Tuesday, the thermometer indicated 35 degrees below zero, and at St. Paul 15 degrees below.

HISTORY OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

An Extract from the Report of the Congressional Investigating Committee.

The Company called the Credit Mobilier of America, was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in 1864 the control of its charter and franchises had been obtained by certain persons, interested in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the purpose of using it as a construction company to build the Union Pacific Road. In September, 1864, a contract was entered into between the Union Pacific Company and H. W. Hoxie for the building by said Hoxie of 100 miles of said road from Omaha west. This contract was at once assigned by Hoxie to the Credit Mobilier Company, as it was expected to be when made. Under this contract and extensions of it some 200 or 300 miles of road were built by the Credit Mobilier Company, but no considerable profit appears to have been realized therefrom. The enterprise of building a road to the Pacific was of such vast magnitude, and was beset by so many hazards and risks, that the capitalists of the country were generally adverse to investing in it, and notwithstanding the liberal aid granted by the Government, it seemed likely to fail of completion. In 1865 or 1866, Mr. Oakes Ames, a member of the House from the State of Massachusetts, and his brother, Oliver Ames, became interested in the Union Pacific Company, and also in the Credit Mobilier Company, as the agents for the construction of the road.

In the spring of 1867, the Credit Mobilier Company voted to add 50 per cent. to their capital stock, which was then $2,500,000, and, to cause it to be readily taken, each subscriber to it was entitled to receive as a bonus an equal amount of first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Company. The old stockholders were entitled to take this increase, but even the favorable terms offered did not induce all the old stockholders to take it, and the stock of the Credit Mobilier Company was never considered worth its par value until after the execution of the Oakes Ames contract hereinafter mentioned. On the 16th day of August, 1867, a contract was executed between the Union Pacific Railroad and Oakes Ames, by which Mr. Ames contracted to build 667 miles of the Union Pacific road at prices ranging from $12,000 to $96,000 per mile, amounting in the aggregate to $47,000,000. Before the contract was entered into, it was understood that Mr. Ames was to transfer it to seven trustees who were to execute it, and the profits of the contract were to be divided among the stockholders in the Credit Mobilier Company, who should comply with certain conditions set out in the instrument transferring the contract to the trustees. The Ames contract and the transfer to trustees are incorporated in the evidence submitted, and, therefore, further recital of their terms is not deemed necessary. Subsequently, all the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier Company complied with the contracts named in the transfer, and thus became entitled to share in any profits said trustees might make in executing the contract. All the large stockholders in the Union Pacific were also stockholders in the Credit Mobilier, and the Ames contract and its transfer to trustees were ratified by the Union Pacific and received the assent of the great body of stockholders, but not of all. After the Ames contract had been executed, it was expected by those interested that, by reason of the enormous prices agreed to be paid for the work, very large profits would be derived from building the road, and very soon the stock of the Credit Mobilier was understood to be worth much more than its par value. The stock was not in the market, and had no fixed market value, but the holders of it, in December, 1867, considered it worth at least double the par value; and in January or February, 1868, three or four times the par value; but it does not appear that these facts were generally or publicly known, or that the holders of the stock desired they should be.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railway was held to-day for the election of a board of directors and to receive the report of the present board. J. D. Cameron, president of the road, submitted, on behalf of the directors, a report of the operations for the year ending December 31, 1872, showing the total earnings for the year to be $4,598,829 19; total expenses, $3,437,050 97; net revenue, $1,161,769 22.

The report concluded with a recommendation that the Northern Central road be leased to or absorbed by the Pennsylvania railroad company, if it can be done on a fair and equitable basis, accompanied with a resolution that a committee be appointed to negotiate with the Pennsylvania railroad company for the permanent lease of the Northern Central Railway and its branch roads, to be based upon an annual rental of the capital stock, and payment of all its obligations and indebtedness of every description, as the same matures; or, in lieu thereof, an interchange of stock, so as to merge the Northern Central into the Pennsylvania Central on an equitable basis; any agreement to be subject to the confirmation of the stockholders at a future meeting.

After some discussion the matter was referred to a committee to be appointed by the chairman of the meeting, who are to report at an adjourned meeting of the stockholders.

After the meeting had adjourned the board of directors convened and re-elected J. D. Cameron, Esq., President of the road. The directors, as elected yesterday, were as follows: J. D. Cameron, William Calder, A. E. Kapp, E. C. Biddle, J. M. Kennedy, Benj. F. Newcomer, Henry Welsh, J. P. Jones, Wistar Morris, Strickland Kneass, George Small and Samuel M. Shoemaker. After the election of Mr. Cameron as President, the directors elected Mr. Thomas A. Scott a member of the board in place of Mr. Cameron. The board then adjourned.

Much opposition was manifested to leasing by some of the stockholders. Mr. Holme, of Philadelphia, after the adjournment of the meeting caused to be served upon the directors an injunction, restraining them from taking any action toward leasing the road to the Pennsylvania railroad as proposed.

☞ The Modoc war is ended. A conference between the Indian Commissioners and Capt. Jack's redskins resulted in the laying down of arms.

☞ Our member, Maj. DARTT, last week offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives, and had it referred to the committee on Federal Relations:

That our Representatives in Congress be requested and our Senators instructed to favor a proposition to extend an invitation to the nations of the world to send delegates to an international peace convention to convene in Philadelphia at the time of the Centennial Exhibition, for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps to the adoption of an international constitution, and the organization of an international tribunal to hear and determine all international questions, misunderstandings and disputes without appeal to arms or the arbiter of war.

☞ Congress voted before adjourning to increase the President's salary to $50,000; Supreme Court Judges to $10,000; Cabinet officers to $10,000; Vice President and Speaker of the House to $10,000; Members of Congress and Senators to $7,500; The pay of members to commence with the Congress just closed. In other words, after serving for two years, then turn around and add 50 per cent. to what they agreed to serve for. We are pleased to notice that our Member, Mr. BUNNELL, voted against the measure.

New Advertisements.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

Farmers and others will find a good stock of

PRAVINE OR LARGE CLOVER SEED,

Warrant true to name; also

Ohio & State Clover & Timothy Seed

At FOX & MERCUR'S.

Feb 20'73

WYOMING SEMINARY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

One of the largest schools of the kind in the United States. Prepares students for college. Graduates young ladies. English branches thoroughly taught. A German Professor of music. Military tactics. Commercial college—a thorough mercantile institution—works taken directly from business establishments. Telegraphic department unequalled. Spring term opens April 8, 1873.

Address REV. G. CO[illegible]LAND, A.M., President or L. A. SPRAGUE, Principal of Commercial College, Kingston, Pa. Feb 20

JAN. 28, 1873.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM

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MERRY CHRISTMAS COOKING

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TRIBUNE COOKING STOVES,

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With Patent Warming Oven,

FLUTING MACHINES

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An all kinds of

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From a 10 cent Door Latch up.

LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS,

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Of all sorts, by workmen who cannot be excelled if equalled by those from any other locality.

CODDING, RUSSELL & CO.

Towanda, Jan. 30 1873.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR!

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray; either of them disposes it to fall off prematurely, and either effect is unsightly and unpleasant to behold. Dr. AYER's long-tried skill has produced an antidote for these deformities, which has won gratitude for him from multitudes of women and men. His HAIR VIGOR sometimes reproduces lost hair; and always restores to faded and gray hair its natural color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. The comparatively few bald and gray heads that we now see, are those who have not yet discovered the virtues of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR for renewing the hair. The fresh and youthful hair we see on older heads is then the product of his art. If you are disfigured, or made old, austere and ugly, by gray hair, restore its youthful color, and with it your features to their original softness and agreeable expression.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.,

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Dr. H. C. PORTER, SON & CO., Wholesale Agents, Towanda, Pa., and for sale by dealers throughout the county.

Dec. 7, 1871.—1yeow

BARRELLS! BARRELLS!—A supply of Cider and Pork Barrels, and all kinds of Cooper Work on hand, at W. A. AUCKWELL'S. Oct. 12.

Miscellaneous.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

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SHAWLS,

CLOAKS,

WATERPROOFS,

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Also a full line of

LADIES LINEN HANDKERCH'S,

" LACE "

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" EMBROIDERED. "

LACE COLLARS,

LINEN COLLARS,

NUBIAS,

SCARFS,

And many other new goods suitable for the

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Please call and examine.

EVANS & HILDRETH,

Bridge Street.

Towanda, Dec. 10, 1872.

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Miscellaneous.

THIRD ANNUAL COURSE

I. O. OF G. T.

LECTURE COMMITTEE

Make the following announcements for the SEASON OF 1872-3:

I.

ROBERT COLLYER,

Date, ... January 3, 1873.

Subject—"The Iron de Track."

II.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

Date, ... January 21, 1873.

Subject—"

III.

ANNA E. DICKINSON,

Date, ... February 13, 1873.

Subject—"What's to Hinder."

IV.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

Date, ... February 26, 1873.

Subject—"

E. H. CHAPIN and HENRY WARD BEECHER will be the other lecturers if their services can be secured, otherwise other lecturers will be engaged.

SEASON TICKETS, $2 00

General Admission ..... 75 Cents

Reserved Seats ..... 25 "

For sale at Kilby's Drug Store.

COMMITTEE:

JNO F. SANDERSON, L. RUMSEY,

S. W. ALVORD, N. P. HEWITT.

Towanda, Nov 13 1872.

Rail-Roads.

TIME TABLE OF THE SULLIVAN & ERIE RAILROAD.—Taking effect on Monday, Nov 11, 1872.

SOUTHWARD	STATIONS	NORTHWARD
A. M.		P. M.
8:00	TOWANDA	4:00
8:10	GRAY'S JUNCTION	3:50
8:30	MONROE	3:30
9:10	WILCOX	2:45
9:30	NEW ALBANY	2:25
9:50	MILLER	2:05
10:20	DUSHORE	1:35
11:10	BERNICE	12:30
P. M.		A. M.

H. E. CRAWHAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM AND SLEEPING COACHES combining all Modern Improvements run through on all Trains between New York, Jersey City, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland