NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—Cols. Hatch and Ould, late Exchange Agents of the Confederate States, and also Major L. H. Carrington, late Provost Marshal of Richmond, are still prisoners in the Libby Prison at Richmond.

—It is said that Gen. Thomas will not take command of the Department of Virginia, but will be assigned to the work of reorganization in Kentucky and Tennessee.

—About 6,000 prisoners of war having taken the oath, have applied for release. An order for their release will shortly be issued.

—The eastern troops of Gen. Sherman's army are being rapidly paid off. Many of them have not had a cent since August last.

--The Navy Department has again taken possession of the Government grounds at Annapolis, and the Naval School will be removed there from Newport in September.

—Gov. Magrath of South Carolina reached Washington, under arrest Thursday, and was consigned to the old Capitol prison.

--All the wounded rebels confined in the Old Capitol prison at Washington were released on taking the oath of allegiance.

—All prisoners of war under the rank of Major are to be released, but all commissioned officers must give bonds for good behavior.

—A large number of contrabands who followed the army of Georgia to Washington have made application to return home.

—The Baltimoreans welcomed home the returned Maryland soldiers by a public entertainment in that city.

—The veterans of the Fourth Army corps are said to be under marching orders for Galveston, Texas, via New-Orleans.

—Several thousands of blank discharges for soldiers have been printed on parchment for the War Department.

—There are said to be 60,000 sick and wounded soldiers in the different hospitals throughout the country.

—The expedition under Gen. Sully, organized for Indian warfare, was to start from Sioux City on the 6th inst.

—A new and remarkably well executed counterfeit—a two dollar note on the Bank of Glen's Falls, N. Y.—has made its appearance.

--The New-Orleans journals describe the crevasse in the Lower Mississippi as one of the most destructive that has occurred there for many years. The country in the neighborhood of Brashear City (on Berwick Bay) is inundated to the depth of 15 feet, and the loss of stock of every description and other property is incalculable.

--Mr. R. S. S. Andros has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department, and will proceed to the various reopened ports—Charleston, Savannah, Darien, Jacksonville, Mobile, &c.—with reference to the reestablishment of the United States Custom-houses.

—The Government requires copies of all the oaths taken under the amnesty proclamation to be filed in Washington. Nearly ten thousand were received during Mr. Lincoln's administration, and the number is rapidly increasing under President Johnson.

--The New-Hampshire Legislature assembled at Concord on Wednesday. The House elected A. T. Pike, of Franklin, speaker. F. A. Straw, of Manchester, was chosen President of the Senate. Governor Smythe's message mainly relates to local affairs.

--No reply has yet been received to the formal demand of our Government for the surrender of the Rebel Ram Stonewall, as the Cuban authorities must, of course, refer the question to the Spanish Government at Madrid and await instructions.

—The Mississippi delegation, headed by Judge Sharkey, and the Georgia delegation, headed by ex-Congressmen Hill, held consultations with the President Thursday relative to the reconstruction of their respective States.

--The review of the Sixth Army Corps took place at Washington Thursday. The display was very fine, but attracted only a small crowd of spectators, on whom reviews seemed to have palled.

—The army of the Tennessee have all left Washington for the west. The army of Georgia will take up its line of march Friday. It is thought that Gen. Mower will go to Texas.

—The State debt of New-Hampshire is $3,978,000. She has furnished 33,427 men in the war for the Union, of whom 5,818 have fallen and 11,039 been permanently disabled.

—The shackles were removed from Jefferson Davis last week. His suit of Rebel gray has been exchanged for one of black, and he is now permitted more freedom.

—It is now said that the indictment of Jeff. Davis was drawn up without the advice of or any consultation with the President or any of the leading officials.

—The journals who pleaded the strongest for the hanging of old John Brown five years ago, are now the most anxious that Jeff. Davis and his confrerees should escape.

—Parties are once more made up in Washington to visit Mount Vernon, which is again open to the public. The steamboat fare there and back is one dollar and fifty cents, of which one dollar goes into the treasury of the association.

--We see by the Luzerne and Berks county journals, that there is a gang of barn burners at work in those localities. The Reading Gazette mentions that three large barns were fired and destroyed in that county within a few days.

--The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company having given $50,000 for the foundation of a Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, the State has added $75,000, and this most worthy institution will soon be a fixed fact.

--The Catholics in Meadville design the founding of a school there to be called the "College of the Immaculate Conception." There is no doubt of the project being successfully carried out.

--It is estimated that upward of 9,000 steam engines, for oil wells, have passed over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad into this State.

--Gen. Duff Green appeared at Washington, desiring the privilege of taking the Amnesty oath, which was not granted.

--The salt product of the Hocking Valley, Ohio, for 1864, was 1,677,774 bushels, from the tax on which the government has received $41,611 68.

--The adjutant generals of all the loyal States will assemble in Boston on the 10th of July next, and pass a few days.

--Two boys were killed and two badly wounded by the discharge of a gun with which they were playing, in Lancaster, on Monday.

--Alexander Black, of East Bridgeport, Conn., has recently become heir to several million dollars by the death of a brother in England.

—Ex-Governor Beriah Magoffin has taken very decided ground in favor of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by Kentucky.

—The Secretary of War has obtained the original copy of the Alabama ordinance of secession.

—Andrew Cochrane aged 70, President of the Petersboro (N. H.) Bank, committed suicide by hanging himself in a stable, on the 30th ult. He had been subject to fits of depression for some time.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, June 15, 1865.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

In what manner shall the rebel States be re-instated into the Union, is the all absorbing question of the day, and conflicting views on this topic meet us at every turn. The question is different from any other the American people have had to adjust, and there is no light of experience, no precedent by which to be guided; and yet the manner of the adjustment of the present difficulty, is of very grave importance. Much of our harmony and prosperity in time to come, will depend upon *what we do—and how we do it*—to meet this emergency. Our surroundings therefore, call for great circumspection, the exercise of all our prudence, and all the wisdom of the country.

The President has recently indicated the policy of the government on this subject by two Proclamations, one an amnesty, offering pardon to the great bulk of the rebels who bore arms against the government, and the other appointing a Provisional Governor for North Carolina, with authority to call a state convention for the creation of a constitution adapted to the new order of things, and authorizing the different Departments of the General Government to resume their respective functions in that State. All loyal citizens, and all unaccepted rebels, who take the amnesty oath, are allowed to participate in this organization. It is assumed that this procedure is warranted by the 4th Article and the 4th Section of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the general Government shall guarrantee a Republican form of government to each State, and that as it is the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed, it becomes his to re-organize the rebel states on the plan indicated.

With the amnesty Proclamation we confess ourselves dissatisfied. The Amnesty Proclamation of President Lincoln, as a war measure, was right, but that issued by President Johnston as a Peace measure, is not. It has always been a doubtful question whether the President, or the executive of a State, can grant pardon for a crime committed against the laws, *before it has been established and fixed on a party—by civil or military process*; and we do not believe such to have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution when empowering the President to reprieve and pardon for crimes committed against the United States. The amnesty Proclamation issued by President Lincoln was designed as an inducement for the rebels to lay down their arms, and many thought it would have this effect. If there was the remotest hope of such a result it justified the offer of pardon made in it. The rebels then were not under our control, and we had no possible way of reaching them unless by some such expedient; and if those we could not master could be induced to cease their war upon the government, by the offer of pardon for past offenses, it would have been considered right, and indeed wise. Here the offenders were to do some thing to earn forgivness. It was virtually a contract between two independent parties; and we would have gained much if we could have ended the war in this way. This is the light in which our late President's Amnesty Proclamation was held. But to offer full pardon to the whipped out rebels now after they had refused it before, and when we are masters of the situation, to be laughed at and weakened by our folly, is simple weakness, to say the least of it. This scheme of re-construction has already proven a failure in the elections in Tennessee and Virginia. In the latter, it is said, that absolute rebels have been returned to the Legislature, and in the former, laws have been enacted recognizing slavery, and providing for the partial enslavement of the free blacks of that State. And what else could be expected from this system? The pardoned traitors will be largely in the ascendant in the rebel states, and after being pardoned they will be rebels still in sentiment and feeling. They will again secure political power in these states, then will the old game for preponderance in the general Government be renewed, the loyal men persecuted, and step by step, the blacks will be re-enslaved. It looks to us, after our fearful sacrifices, that we are to be cheated out of our point.

The Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson goes upon the presumption that pardoned traitors will return to their allegiance, and duty to the Government honestly. Yet in almost every case when an opportunity has been given, the old malignant hate of the Union has shown itself, reserved and cautious in some, and in others outspoken and defiant. Our returning soldiers experienced this in nearly every imaginable form, in every locality, and from every condition in rebeldom. It is a mistaken notion to suppose that the good will of those who have taken an active part in the rebellion, and thereby intensified their animosity to the Government, can be secured by any show of lenity or acts of kindness. No considerable number of this class will ever again bear friendship towards the old Union. They are subdued, but not cured. They submit to that which they cannot control, but they do not cease to nourish the ideas, and the feelings, which led them astray. They own that we are the strongest, but they insist none the less that they were right, and that what they lost now they may gain at another time. We have daily evidence of all this—proof upon proof, demonstration upon demonstration, that the latent fire of the rebellion is smouldering in hundreds of thousands of the unquenched brands which were scattered when that furious conflagration was smothered; and shall we let these come together again? Is this fit material to entrust with the elective franchise in the South? We have demonstrated our strength, is it best to depend upon it altogether, and give the insurgents a chance for revenge, if not for success? Should we not withold from them all political power, as well for the sake of punishing the crime of treason, as for future security? It seems to us this is the only true policy. Besides, has the President the right to deny the franchise of voting and holding office, to any one who has heretofore enjoyed that privilege in any State? He does this to the classes he excepts to his amnesty; and where does he get the authority? Here are a number of persons attainted of crime by his proclamation, yet the Constitution expressly declares "that Congress shall pass no bill of attainter," and can the President do the thing which Congress is forbidden to do? The presumption is, that the framers of the Constitution intended that attainter for crime should not be brought to bear against any citizen or any power under the Government, *without process of conviction*. It is not enough that all know that Lee, Hunter, Breckinridge, Wise, &c., &c., were openly arrayed in arms against the laws. They must be convicted of the crime by a proper tribunal and in a proper manner, before any forfeiture of their rights takes place, or any penalties can be inflicted. A man may shoot another down in the presence of a thousand other persons, yet he loses no civil rights, so long as he is at large, and he is not tried and convicted according to law. The personal safety of every man in community, and the very existence of civil government, depends upon a strict observance of this principle. It is as applicable to treason as other crimes, and the President is as much bound to respect it, as much bound to be governed by it, as the lowest officer and the poorest man in the land.

From the beginning we have contended that no man who has borne arms against the United States, should again be allowed the franchises of voting and holding office; and the more we reflect over the matter, and the more we see of the practical workings of the opposite course, the firmer becomes our conviction. We oppose therefore, all amnesty to the rebels. The good of the nation, its permanent peace and prosperity, the sacrifices we have made to preserve the Union, all forbid absolute pardon, and forgiveness to those who have struggled so desperately to destroy this nation.

We hold that the better policy with the insurgent States will be to subjugate them to the condition of territories. Then the Government will have control of the whole subject. In the enabling act granted to each rebel State, Congress can regulate the representation, and prescribe boundaries to the legislative enactment. It may be contended that the Amnesty Proclamation of the President does not actually deprive the civil states of the rebels, but can the Government control it after making the offer of pardon as is done in this Proclamation?

☞ Both England and France appear to feel considerable uneasiness concerning the disposition toward them of the American Government and the American people. The language of the two are now paying us more compliments during one month than they have done during the whole four years of the war. Both represent their relations to the Government of the United States as most amicable, but endeavor in vain to calm the apprehensions of the public.

Lord Palmerston, being asked in the House of Commons whether a new demand of indemnity for the depredations committed by the Alabama had been received from Washington, gave an evasive answer. He only said that new correspondence had taken place between the two Governments, from which reply every one, of course, inferred that the demand of indemnity had been renewed.

In France, Louis Napoleon has deemed it necessary to rebuke his radical cousin or the speech made Ajaccio, and especially for that portion of it which refers to American affairs. It is no secret in France that the dissatisfactionwith the continued occupation of Mexicoby French troops is on the increase. The Frenchmen know that every independentpaper of Europe, as well as their own common sense tell them, that in case of a war between France and the United States, France could not even make an attempt to hold Mexico. Whatever may be the motive of the speech of Prince Napoleon, there can be no doubt that it will powerfully aid the opposition to the Mexican expedition.

☞ An immense meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday the 7th inst. for the purpose of expressing the joy of the people over the restoration of peace and the unity of the nation, their determination to uphold the government and their confidence in President Johnson, The proceedings were most enthusiastic. General Grant was present, and was wildly welcomed by the audience. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, including Major-Gen. Logan, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, and Major-Gen. Frank P. Blair, commanding the Seventeenth army corps.

Meeting of Methodist Bishops.—On the 14th, 15th and 16th of June next, the Bishops of the E. M. Church throughout the United States will meet each other in Erie city. The meeting will be solely in regard to business matters pertaining to their official duties, and therefore private in every respect. No formal welcome or session is expected to take place. The gentlemen expected are among the leading churchman of the country, and all eminent for their scholarly attainments and successful career. The senior Bishop is Bishop Morris, and Bishop Simpson, Baker, Thompson, Clark and Ames will be present with him. These are names well known in both religious and literary circles.

☞ The shock of an earthquake, lasting nearly a minute, was felt in St. Lewis on the morning of the 29th ult.

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, urges the nomination of Hon. W. A. Galbraith, of Erie County, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

—George S. Houston, of Alabama; John Hill, of Georgia, and Georges W. Jones, of Tennessee, all former Congressmen, have arrived in Washingtion.

—The Bloomsburg Republican says that Judge Elwell is from home on a visit to the West.

—Marshal Lamon of the District of Columbia has tendered his resignation, to take effect on Monday. The Hon. Horace Maynard is spoken of as his successor.

--Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas gave a brilliant reception to her friends on Thursday night at Washington for the first time since the death of her husband.

—Judge Chase is said to have met with a cordial reception at New-Orleans, from the military, judicial and professional circles, as well as from the citizens generally.

—Gen. Ashly of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, has gone to Colorado to make exploration preparatory to the organization of a new Territory there, to be called "Wyoming."

—Secretary Seward was at the Department all day Wednesday. He still experiences great difficulty in speaking and eating, his lower jaw being fastened so as to be immovable. The lower part of his face is completely enveloped in the mechanical contrivances for keeping his jaw in place so that it may heal.

—John Minor Botts has arrived in Richmond and is being waited on by large numbers of his old friends.

--Duff Green, the notorious Washingtonian, has returned from the South, and is an applicant for a special pardon before the President, his property being over $20.000.

—J. A. J. Cummings, of Sunbury, has been appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for that district, in place of Chas. Pleasants, Esq., who resigned shortly before his death.

—Dr. Henry McMurtrie, late Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the general High School of Philadelphia, died in that city on Friday last, aged 78.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The trial of the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln is now nearly concluded. The evidence which during the past week has been introduced for the defense is entirely negative, with the exception of an absurd attempt to establish, in behalf of Payne, a plea for insanity. There has been no sort of necessity for protracting the trial by evidence of the character offered for the defense. But this delay has not been entirely unsatisfactory to the prosecuting attorney, as it has enabled him to introduce much testimony corroboratory to that already given. The feature of greatest interest is the publication of the remaining portion of the reserved evidence taken on the first days of the trial. This testimony is very important, and is conclusive as to the complicity of the rebel authorities in the assassination, as also in other most heinous plots against the lives of our citizens. The object for the reservation of the testimony was to secure the safety of the witnesses—Conover, Merritt, and Montgomery.

Sanford Conover, the most prominent of these witnesses, is a native of New York. He has resided in Canada since October, 1864. He testifies that he was conscripted into the Confederate army, and detailed to service in the rebel War Department at Richmond, under James A. Seddon, the Secretary of War, and that while in Canada he was intimately acquainted with Geo. N. Sanders, Jacob Thompson, Dr. Blackburn, Beverly Tucker, Wm. C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, and others. He knew Surratt also, and Booth. He saw Surratt in Canada on several occasions last April in Thoepson's room, also in the company of Sanders and other rebel agents. On the 7th of April he saw him in company with Thompson, Sanders, and Booth. He saw Surratt at that time deliver dispatches from Richmond to Thompson. These dispatches were from Benjamin and Davis—that from the latter being either a cipher dispatch or a letter. Previous to this occasion Thompson had conversed with Conover upon the subject of a plot to assassinate President Lincoln and his cabinet. He corresponded at that time with the New York *Tribune*, receiving compensation from that journal. In one of his letters he gave warning of the existence of a plot to assassinate the President. This letter, it appears, failed to reach the *Tribune*. One letter was received, however, giving intimation of a plot to kidnap the President, with a suggestion of his possible murder. Thompson invited Conover to take part in this enterprise. When Surratt delivered the messages above alluded to Thompson laid his hand upon the papers and said, referring to the assassination and to the assent of the rebel authorities. "This makes the thing all right." The dispatches spoke of the persons to be assassinated: Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, Judge Chase, and general Grant. Mr. Thompson said on that occasion, or on the day before that interview, that the assassination proposed would leave the Government of the United States entirely without a head; that there was no provision in the Constitution of the United States by which they could elect another President. Mr. Wells was also named, but Mr. Thompson said it was not worth while to kill him; he was of no consequence.

Conover's first interview with Thompson on the subject was early in February, in Thompson's room in St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. On that occasion Thompson said: "Some of our boys are going to play a grand joke on Abe and Andy;" which he explained was to kill him, remarking that the killing of a tyrant was not murder. He said that he had commissions for this work from the rebel authorities, and spoke of conferring one on Booth. These commissions were in blank, with Seddon's signature at the end. It was such a commission which Bennett Young, the St. Albans raider, received, the blank being filled by Mr. Clay. In a subsequent conversation Thompson told Conover that Booth had been commissioned, and every man engaging in the plot would be. On the day of the assassination, or the day before, Conover was conversing with Cleary about the rejoicing in the States over the surrender of Lee and the capture of Richmond. Cleary said they would have the laugh on the other side of the mouth in a day or two. The assassination was spoken of among them as commonly as the weather.

There was a proposition before the rebel agents in Canada to destroy the Croton Dam, by which New York City is supplied with water. These agents also had eight hundred men, with arms for them, concealed in Chicago for the purpose of releasing the rebel prisoners there.

Dr. Blackburn, according to Conover's testimony, was recognized in Canada as a rebel agent. Conover had heard Thompson and Cleary say that they favored his scheme for introducing yellow-fever into New-York and other large cities. About the time when it was proposed to cut off the Croton Dam, Blackburn proposed to poison the reservoirs and calculated the amount of poison necessary. Thompson, however, thought it impossible to collect so large a quantity of poison without suspicion.

James B. Merritt, a physician in Canada, corroborated Conover's testimony. He had heard Sanders and others say that Lincoln would not live out his second term—Sanders named a number of persons ready and willing to remove the President, Vice-President, and Cabinet, and some of the leading United States Generals. He heard Sanders read a letter from President Davis justifying him making any possible arrangement for the accomplishment of that end. Merritt also bore witness to Booth's intimacy with Sanders.

Richard Montgomery testified that he heard Thompson say that he had friends of the Confederacy all over the Northern States, and that he could at any time have Lincoln and his advisers put out of the way. He had seen Payne a number of times in Canada. Once he had seen him talking with Clement C. Clay. A few days after the assassination Tucker said to Montgomery that Mr. Lincoln ought to have died long ago, and that it was a pity the boys had not been allowed to go when they wanted to. Cleary also talked with him on the subject, and said it was too bad that the whole work had not been done.

A number of witnesses were examined Friday by the court martial trying the assassination conspirators, and a considerable additional amount of testimony was taken. The only facts of particular importance elicited, however, were contained in the evidence of Mr. Charles A. Dana, late Assistant Secretary of War, who was recalled by the prosecution. He identified the letters, picked up in a Third avenue car in New York, last fall, by a lady. These letters, it will be remembered, related to the movements and plans of the assasination conspirators, and alluded to the lot to murder the President having fallen to Booth.—These letters were given by the lady finding them to Gen. Dix and by him sent to the War Department. Mr. Dana stated that he took these letters to President Lincoln, who looked at them without making any particular remark, owing to the fact that numerous similar communications had previously come to the notice of the government It was evident, however, that Mr. Lincoln attached more importance to these letters than to previous ones, as Mr. Dana subsequently found them in an envelop on which was written, in the hand-writing of the President, the word "Assassination."

The counsel for the accused again produced witnesses with the design of invalidating the testimony of those giving evidence for the prosecution. Among them was a sister of Dr. Mudd. One witness stated that on learning of the assassination Dr. Mudd suggested that the people of his neighborhood ought to raise a home guard to assist in preventing the escape of the assassins.

A number of persons suspected of complicity in the conspiracy and several witnesses in the case were released from confinement in the Old Capitol Prison.

Sad Circumstance.—Mrs. Peterean, wife of the late Andrew Peterman, who was lately killed by rebel inhumanity and barbarity as a prisoner at Andersonville, arose from her bed at her mother's residence in Muncy, where she had resided since her husband's death, shortly after midnight on Monday night last, and putting on a dress, without bonnet or shoes, left the house. She was almost immediately missed, and search was made by the family and citizens,—the river, wells and woods wers searched but without avail, until on Wednesday, when the lifeless remains were discovered in a well. This is a sad, sad case indeed. There were no signs of her insanity, but it is supposed that seeing soldiers returning home, the death of her husband and the circumstances under which he died, weighed so heavily on her mind as to dethrone reason. Two orphans are left by this sad act,—mementoes of this cruel Rebellion, for the death of both the father and mother can be traced to the fiendish acts of Jeff Davis, one whom some of his friends say should not be hung. Were he to suffer a thousand deaths by starvation he could not atone for the woe and misery he has produced throughout the land, of which the above is a sample.—*Miltonian.*

Caution to Fence Breakers.—We commend the following act of the last legislature to the attention of sundry persons who are in the habit of laying down and breaking fences:

"That if any person or persons, from and after the passage of this act, shall maliciously and wantonly break or throw down any post and rail, or other fence, erected for the enclosure of land, or shall carry away, break or destroy any post or other material of which such fence was built, enclosing any lot or field within this commonwealth, such person or persons so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, one-half thereof to be paid to the informer, on conviction of the offender or offenders, the other half to the support of the poor of such county, township, or borough, or ward where the offense has been committed, with costs of prosecution, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months or either, at the discretion of the court."

The Negro.—The question of the position of the negro in the lately insurgent States, is a Gordian knot, which possibly will have to be severed by the sword. One thing is evident. By his fidelity, his devotion and his courage, the black has earned a right to protection from the Federal Government. That Government has pronounced him free. It must now secure him in enjoyment of all the prerogatives belonging to his new condition. If the whites of the South, stimulated by prejudices of color and the traditions of the past, combine to defraud him of those immunities, deny him the privilege of elevating his condition, and degrade him to a level of the pariah in India, then the Federal power must and will be exercised in his behalf. This is one of the obligations growing out of the war which we cannot avoid; nor is there, among loyal men, any disposition to do so. The President has given the people of North Carolina an opportunity to vindicate their loyalty; if they fail as lamentably as the Virginians have done, some other measure will necessarily be adopted to teach them wisdom.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

☞ The number of troops in the Army of the Potomac and in Gen. Sherman's army, whose terms expire prior to the 1st of October, and now under orders for muster out, is estimated at 122,310. Of these are; 139 three-year regiments of 1862, 20,150; 22 one-year regiments of 1864 and one battery, 14,840; one-year recruits of 1864, 31,720; total, 122,310.

Horrible Accident.—A little girl about eight years of age, daughter of Jeremiah Yergy of this Borough, was run over by a freight train, on Tuesday afternoon last, and had both her legs cut off. The little girl had laid pins on the track to be flattened out by the wheels of the train and when, as she supposed the train was passed, stepped on the track to pick up her pins. It appears, however, that the train broke in two by the breakage of a coupling, which caused the rear part of the train to be left back, but the speed at which the train had been running, caused the momentum of the cars to follow the front portion of the train, unobserved by the little girl, when she was run over with the above result. She lived several hours when death put an end to her sufferings. Another terrible warning to parents.—*Miltonian.*

At the Assassination Court-Martial on Saturday, the counsel for Payne desired further time to procure witnesses. The Court allowed him until 11 a. m. to-day.—Witnesses were then examined for the prosecution, who testified as to the utterences of George M. Sanders regarding the St. Albans and other raids, and who reported the conversation among Rebel officers in Georgia to the effect that President Lincoln would never be inaugurated.

It is ascertained on unquestionable proof that the explosion of the ordnance boat at City Point last Summer, whereby some 70 or 80 lives were lost and a large amount of property destroyed, was the work of Rebel agent, and was paid for with Rebel gold furnished from the Rebel State Department.

☞ A disastrous fire occurred in Nashville on Saturday morning, by which the large buildings used by the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments were destroyed, with an immense amount of property. The loss is estimated to be from eight to ten millions of dollars. Two or three persons are supposed to have been burned to death. The origin of the fire is unknown.

☞ The receiving vault containing the remains of the Martyr President is guarded night and day by a guard of honor, which will be maintained until the body is committed to its final resting place in a location in the cemetry selected by Robert Lincoln.

New Advertisements.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATHENS.

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency
Washington, May 1, 1865.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "First National Bank of Athens," in the borough of Athens, in the county of Bradford, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an "Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Athens," in the borough of Athens, in the county of Bradford, in the State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of May, 1865.
[L. S.]
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE FARMER MOWING MACHINES!

The subscriber would invite the attention of all who desire to buy Mowing Machines to the

FARMER MOWER.

We belive it to be a complete and durable Mower, and the

LIGHTEST DRAUGHT MOWER IN MARKET.

It is well balanced, clean cutting, simple and compact, easily adjusted and handled. It is made of iron and steel.

The Finger-Bar is made of Cast Steel, and cuts four and a half feet wide.

All persons who would like to buy a good and durable Mower at a

LOW PRICE,

are requested to try a

LAST YEARS FARMER MOWER.

I have a number of them that have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired up, and all such parts as failed last year on account of weak material, have been renewed with castings of best quality. These Mowers are warranted to stand and give good satisfaction.

I am at liberty to refer to M. C. Mercur, Esq., who bought a Farmer Mower of me last year; and who has ordered a second, this year. It is a well known fact that the Farmer is a very light draught Mower; and, that last year, all such as did not break, or while in repair, gave excellent satisfaction.

We are prepared to fill orders for this year's

IMPROVED FARMER AT REGULAR PRICE.

Fitted either with cast or with malleable iron, steel faced guards, as costomers may prefer. All Mowers fully warranted to give complete satisfaction.

ASSISTANT AGENTS.

L. D. Johnson Manufacturer's traveling agent, Wm. K. Walker, Athens; B. C. Elsbree, Windham; S. J. Harkness, Springfield; Edward Merritt, Lacyville; Byron Akin, Alba; I. A. Park, South Hill; John F. Chamberlain, Wyalusing.

R. M. WELLES.

Towanda, June 12, 1865.

SPINNING WHEELS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

To the citizens and farmers of Bradford and adjoining counties: The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is prepared to furnish them with

WOOL-WHEELS,
FLAX-WHEELS,
WHEEL-HEADS,
SNAP-REELS,
SWIVELS,
FLIES, &C., &C.

In short everything connected with the Home Manufacture of Woolen and Linen Goods.

Merchants wishing to purchase to sell again, will please address by mail, when list of prices will be sent. All goods packed in shipping order.

N. B. Particular attention is called to the "Crandall Wheel-Head," an article far superior to any now in use. All articles warranted to give entire satisfaction.

C. M. CRANDALL.

Montrose, Pa., June 10, 1865.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

AT

REDUCED PRICES!

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bradford and vicinity, that I have purchased the stock of Crockery and Glassware heretofore owned by E. M. Payne, which added to my former stock,

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
PLATED WARE,
TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

Makes as good an assortment as can be found west of New York. My stock of Crockery consists of

SIX DIFFERENT PATTERNS,

Plain and Figured

WHITE GRANITE WARE.

You will also find a choice lot of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Wood, Willow, Stone Ware, and Self Sealing Fruit Jars at low prices.

My motto is small profits quick returns and ready pay. All kinds of Farmers Produce wanted, for which the highest Market Price will be paid.

W. B. CAMPBELL,

Waverly, N. Y., June 7, 1865.

FOR SALE.—A first class new Canal Boat for sale, by

March 14, 1865. W. A. ROCKWELL.

New Advertisements.

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.

J. W. TAYLOR,

Is now receiving one of the finest assortments of Millinery and Fancy Goods ever brought in the market, consisting of all the newest styles of Bonnets, Hats, Caps the new Fanchon Bonnet, the Faust, Sans and Coburg Hats. Misses and Infants Hats and Scottish Caps. All the new colors of Bonnet Ribbons, Moss, the Lake, the new shades of Green, Purple and Blue. A large stock of Ribbons, Trimmings and Dress Trimmings. All styles of Hoop Skirts, Duplex, Multiform and Corset Skirt. Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Paper Linen, Hem Stitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Chenelle Head Dresses and Silk Nets. A Fine assortment of Kid Gloves, French Corsets, Plain Linen, Embroidered and Valencia Collars, Linen Thread, Smyrna Edging, Dimity Bands and Ruffling, Embroidering and Tucked Edgings. A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery. Black Silk Mitts, Yankee Notions, Belts and Belt Buckles, Hair and Clothes Brushes, and Fancy Combs. All colors Zephyrs.

Bonnets and Hats trimmed in the very latest New York styles. Millinery Work done on short notice, warranted to please. Bonnets and Hats shaped in New Style, &c.

N. B.—I have added to my stock a nice line of Goods. Prints, Delaines, Challis, Black and Colored Alapaccas. All Wool Delaines, Gingham, Bleached Muslin, Plain and Plaid Nansook, Jaconets. A full line of Swiss, Mull, Bobinett Laces, Black and White Point Lace, Black, Black and White Dotted Lace, and a great many other things too numerous to mention, one door north of Cowles & Co.'s Book Store, and opposite the Court House,

Towanda, May 1, 1865.

SPRING! SPRING! SPRING!

1865.

PRICES NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

TRACY & MOORE,

Are now opening a

FINE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS

Including a handsome variety of

DRESS GOODS, SPRING SHAWLS,

FANCY GOODS & NOTIONS.

A Good Stock of

PRINTS, DOMESTICS, CARPETINGS,

LADIES' AND GENT'S HATS.

GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES.

April 10. CROCKERY, HARDWARE &c.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.—House and lot, with large number of fruit trees and shade trees on it. Also a good well and a good cistern of water. A desirable property pleasantly located. Terms satisfactory. Inquire over the News Room of

Towanda, May 1, 1865. J. N. CALIFF.

GREAT BARGAIN. THE OLD TOWN SAND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—150 acres of good land, 50 or 60 acres improved, in the town of Sheshequin, four miles from the river. Mill in good condition. The subscriber wants to go to Virginia. For terms inquire on the premises.

MILTON PHILLIPS.

Sheshequin, June 1, 1865.—6m.5d.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house and lot in this borough now occupied by him, being the house built and formerly occupied by Isaac Baird, esq. Terms made satisfactory, and possession given to suit the purchaser. Apply to

M. E. SOLOMON.

Towanda, May 11, 1865.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his house and lot situated on the corner of Second and Elizabeth streets in the borough of Towanda. The House is a large two story house, with basement, nearly new and in complete repair. It would answer admirably for two families. The lot is a corner one, well fenced, having a large number of thrifty fruit trees upon it. There is upon the premises a fine well of soft water. This property is one of the most eligible in the borough. Terms made easy.

March 25, 1865. PHILIP SEESICH.

FOR RENT!

A good Country Tavern stand, with about seventy five acres of land attached, is being fitted up in good order and will be ready to occupy by the first of May; the improvements will be so far advanced as to enable parties to live in the house by the first of April. There is two orchards, and two barns on the place. Search for the rent required.

For terms apply to the subscriber, box 1816, Philadelphia, or P. D. Morrow, Esq., Towanda, Bradford co., Penn'a.

March 20, 1865. E. REED MYER.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers his Farm for sale, containing about 110 acres; about 70 acres improved; under good state of cultivation; large Dwelling House, two tenement houses; barns, and outhouses of all kinds; saw mill, wagon shop, tannery and tobacco factory in good repair. Situate in Wyalusing township, on the Wyalusing creek, one mile from the river. Churches and schools close by. For terms, &c., enquire of the owner, J. T. Stalford, on the farm, or to

H. B. M'KEAN.

March 27, 1865. Towanda, Pa.

FOR SALE!

A good Dwelling House and Barn, situate in the Borough, enquire of

Towanda, March 20, '65. JOHN N. CALIFF.

EAGLE HOTEL IN TOWANDA,

FOR SALE.

Location, on the south side of the Square, by the Presbyterian Church. Apply to W. A. PECK, office, Union Block, north side of Square. May 18, 1865.

BUSINESS STAND, HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the following property, located in Wyalusing, on the direct stage route leading to Towanda, Montrose and Tunkhannock, and about one mile from the Canal, consisting of lots containing about six acres of good land, with fine and valuable fruit trees growing upon the same, two dwelling houses, one barn, and a commodius wagon shop sufficiently large for carrying on the branches of Carriage Making. The stand is a good one for the manufacture and sale of Carriage work. As a place of residence the situation of this property is desirable, being convenient to good schools and churches, and in the midst of a flouishing community. Said property can be had on reasonable terms. For further particulars call upon the subscriber on the premises or by letter.

H. S. CLARK

Wyalusing, Bradford Co., May 3, 1865.

BRIDGE LETTING.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Mill of Isaac Morley, Athens twp., until 3 o'clock p. m. upon Thursday, June 15th, 1865, for the building and completing of a Bridge across Shepard's Creek, near that place. Plan and specification for the same may be seen at the store of N. C. Harris in Athens boro', and at the Commissioners office for ten days previous to said letting.

J. CAMPBELL,
W. B. DODGE, } Com'rs.
J. BEARDSLEY

Commissioner's office. Towvnda, May 23, 1865