

NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

Secretary Harlan has signed the contract for the extension of the Congressional Library. A New York company undertakes the work for the sum of \$146,000. Operations will begin on Monday next. The North wing is to be finished by the 1st of January, 1866, and the whole by the first of April, 1866.

The Universal Suffrage Committee at New Orleans recently asked Gov. Wells, prior to the election, to order a registry to be made of all the loyal citizens, independent of race or origin, to which the Gov. declined to accede.

Stephen Hiss, a worthy citizen, was accidentally shot dead in Baltimore on Tuesday week, by a policeman who shot a mad dog. The ball passed through the dog and then through Hiss, three hundred feet off, killing both.

The relatives of Admiral Dupont contradict the report that he left his prize money—which they say does not exceed \$50,000—to found an asylum for the orphans of soldiers and sailors.

Mrs. Trehne, the wife of a respectable mechanic at Chicago, on Tuesday week attacked Miss Amelia Frate with a knife, injuring her so severely that life is despaired of. Cause, jealousy.

An extensive fraud has just been discovered in Cook Co., Ill., bonds, \$20,000 worth of bogus scrip having been negotiated. Six banks were victimized by the forgers.

The Washington Chronicle denies the published statement that Secretary Stanton intends to give up his portfolio as soon as the President can find a successor.

Joseph Bradley, the lawyer for the defense of Miss Harris, was on the witness stand at Washington Thursday last, and made some affecting revelations.

Advices from Texas report that Gen. Steele has demanded of the Imperials the surrender of the ordinance given them by Gen. Slaughter.

A Mr. Logue has been appointed Collector of Customs at Memphis, Tennessee, and Mr. Prentice re-appointed at New-London, Conn.

Colonel John Logan, Brother of Gen. Logan, is in Washington applying for the Marshalship of the Southern District of Illinois.

General Sheridan has issued an order dated New-Orleans, June 30, to the effect that the State of Texas is now held by United States troops, and inviting all refugees to return. No home guards or armed bands will be allowed, and neighbors will be held responsible for the acts of guerrillas. All acts of the Governor and Legislature of Texas since the passage of the Ordinance of Secession are declared illegitimate.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court in Baltimore, has found indictments for being engaged in the Rebellion, against thirteen prominent Marylanders, including Brady T. Johnson and the railroad rider, Harry Gilmer.

Several vessels, lately attached to the East Gulf Squadron, were sold at Key West on the 28th of June—among them the notorious yacht Wanderer. The squadron is being rapidly reduced to a small complement.

Ex-Gov. Letcher was released from imprisonment at Washington on Monday week on giving his parole, but he would immediately proceed to his home and remain there subject to the President's order.

The census of Providence, R. I., which has just been completed, shows that the population of that city is 52,787. There are 3,994 more females than males. The entire colored population is 1,711.

It is rumored that a member of the late Assassination Commission has been assigned as a member of the new one which will try the late President of the Southern Confederacy.

Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee has issued a proclamation declaring the Franchise Law the supreme law of the State, and denouncing all as Rebels who oppose its execution.

A Convention of the Adjutant-Generals of the loyal States met at Boston Thursday. The establishment of a proper State militia system and other reforms were discussed.

The President, accompanied by a distinguished party, visited Admiral Dahlgren on board his flagship, the Pawnee, and was received with the customary honors.

Emerson Etheridge has been arrested at Columbus, Ky., by the military authorities, on a charge of delivering incendiary speeches in Tennessee.

A Miss Neely of Moxville, N. C., shot a negro woman through the heart, on the 23d inst., while the latter was arguing with her master.

One commissioned and 84 non-commissioned Rebel officers, together with 510 privates, were released from prison during the past week.

Recent arrivals from Fortress Monroe report the health of Jeff Davis as better now than at any time during his incarceration.

Mr. B. S. Osborn, naval-reporter, has been finally acquitted by the court-martial by which he has been tried.

A new agricultural weekly has appeared at Raleigh, N. C., and a new daily is soon to appear in Newbern.

Michigan furnished more than ninety-one thousand men for the war, or one-eighth of her population.

The Richmond Whig was taken possession of on Tuesday week by the military authorities, and its publication suspended on account of an article by the new editor, Mr. Ridgway, in which he denounced the Confederation law as "mean, brutal and cowardly."

The Superintendent of Freedmen at Shreveport, La., has given notice to the planters that they will not be allowed to drive their aged, helpless and infirm slaves from their plantations, as is being practiced by those who desire to get rid of them.

The Connecticut Legislature has just passed a bill compelling railroads in that State not to abolish the commutation system, nor to increase the rate of commutes fare in a greater ratio than they increased way-fares as they existed July 1st.

A strike has occurred among the miners and railroad laborers in the Lake Superior region. Railroads have been taken possession of and only passenger trains allowed to run. One company has already acceded to their demands.

Maj.-Gen. Sherman was publicly received at Columbus,桂, Friday. In the course of an address he endorsed Gen. Cox, and, for himself, declined in advance all gubernatorial or Presidential honors.

The bodies of the executed assassins are still withheld from their friends, in order to allow time for passion to subside and prevent the intended inquest funerals, which, it was apprehended, might provoke violence.

A young girl named Alice Burnes was brutally outraged at Weston, Mass., while attending a picnic, by three young ruffians, who have been secured. The girl lies in a critical condition.

The treasure of the State of Tennessee recaptured recently from ex-Governor Harris, has been converted by Pearson, Brownlow into Seventy-threes. It amounted to \$500,000 in gold.

Rolling stock of all kinds and engines will soon be sold by Government to the amount of \$5,000,000.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Norristown Herald and Republican has a very timely and appropriate article concerning the action to be taken by the coming Union State Convention, in giving expression to the public will as to the questions which are now in process of settlement. That paper very justly claims that a declaration should be made, that "the loyal men of Pennsylvania declare this to be their unalterable opinion: That, "No loyal man in the rebellious States should be refused a right conferred upon a rebel. And that, "No loyal man in the rebellious States, competent to vote, should be deprived of that right by his color what it may."

It would seem as if propositions so eminently self-evident, and conclusions so just, as those laid down by the Republican, would not need discussion, and that the assembled representatives of the loyal people of the State would make haste to proclaim their belief in their correctness, and unalterable determination to support and adhere to these truths. The people of this Commonwealth, expect no less of the Union State Convention than a declaration of principles which shall contain all, if not more than is here asked for. Less will bring disappointment, create disgust, and powerfully contribute to bring defeat upon the great party which should carry the State this fall by an overwhelming majority.

Another matter is worthy of the consideration of those who are engaged in endeavoring to "fix up" the Convention, its resolutions and its nominees. The brave soldiers who have for the last four years fought the battles of the country, have mostly returned home. They have rescued the Union from its enemies. Surely some recognition is due from the Union party of the State to the valor, the endurance, the loyalty, which has animated these tried and true men. The Union State Convention must select some capable and worthy veteran as one of the candidates it presents for the suffrages of the people. It will not be enough that it adopts resolutions applauding the returned soldiers. Some more direct and tangible evidence of our cordial and hearty sympathy is needed.

In enforcing this fact, we have no motive except the success of the Union party, and what we believe is due to the soldiers. We have no candidate to bring forward, and shall be satisfied with any man who truly represents that worthy band who have upon so many bloody fields upheld the standard of the Union.

It would seem as if the leaders of the Democratic party had been smitten with a terrible madness—a madness that made them blind and deaf to the savagery of treason and keen-scented and eagle-eyed in detecting and exposing purely imaginary offences on the part of faithful public officers. They have made repeated efforts to show that they had got rid of all affection for the authors of the rebellion. Every few days their organs made spasmodic efforts to support the General Administration. Mr. Lincoln was the frequent subject of these evanescent manifestations of Democratic candor, and President Johnson was literally covered with early praise and promises, coming voluntarily from these same politicians. And yet in every case they have broken their protestations and pledges, and have sought the meanest pretexts to resume the robes of faction and of hate. Is it any wonder that a party thus championed and counseled has become the synonym of disaster at every election? Is it any wonder that even the rebels turn away from men who, fearing to fight openly against the Government, have embarrassed it all through the war, and are now toiling with satanic energy to hinder its efforts to secure an honorable reconstruction of the Union.

MAJOR SULLIVAN, of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, arrived in Washington on Saturday, from Macon, Ga., having in charge forty boxes of the captured archives of the rebel government. They consist of a complete record of the proceedings of the rebel Provisional Congress held at Montgomery, Ala., in the spring of 1861. These documents were captured from Howell Cobb, in whose possession they had long ago been placed for safe keeping. The entire official history of the rebel army of the Tennessee, comprising all its records while under the command of Bragg, Johnston, Hood, are a part of this lot; also the books of the rebel Treasury Department, captured at Albany, Ga., which point they had reached as a part of Jeff. Davis' train.

BARNEY'S MUSEUM, New York city, was totally destroyed by fire, on Thursday last. The fire was discovered about 12 o'clock, and the entire building was soon enveloped in flames, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen. Most of the contents were lost. The loss of the Prince of Showmen is estimated at \$250,000 upon which there was an insurance of about \$60,000. BARNEY informs the public that he will open a new Museum at the earliest possible moment.

The fire spread to the adjacent buildings on Ann and Fulton streets, involving a large destruction of property estimated at \$2,000,000.

Mr. Miles Cragin, residing at Susquehanna depot, Susquehanna county, Pa., on Tuesday night, 10th inst., sat down on a stoop in Canal street, New York, and while there fell asleep. When he awoke four deeds for certain houses and tracts of land in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and Broome county, New York, made out in his name, and valued at fifteen thousand dollars, which were in his possession at the time he sat down on the stoop, were missing, they having been abstracted from his pocket.

SECRETARY STANTON AND THE TRIBUNE.

The New York Tribune makes the closing of Ford's theatre, at Washington, the pretext for an untimely and unjust assault upon Mr. STANTON, and his official conduct as Secretary of War. The Times retorts, that "It does stand on record that the Tribune has resisted nearly every vigorous proceeding which the Government has deemed essential to the preservation of the war and the suppression of the Rebellion."

Without endorsing the sweeping avowal of the Times, we cannot refrain from remarking that the erratic and inconsistent course of the Tribune during the last two years, has lost that paper the great confidence once reposed in it by the people. There is a feeling, which has grown out of the unwise counsels of the Tribune, that it is an unsafe guide, not to be blindly followed. The occasions have not been few, during the progress of the late war, in which its suggestions or recommendations have shocked the sense of the loyal people, and have evoked public disapprobation, as being calculated to embarrass the Government in the prosecution of the war, and to dishearten the patriotic.

As regards Secretary STANTON, the unenviable shafts of the Tribune fail to accomplish the intended purpose for which they are sent. That he has committed errors since he held the portfolio of the War Department, none will care to assert. The attitude of the duties pressing upon him, has been too much for one man, however great or wise, to discharge with entire accuracy. But the country recognizes the faithfulness with which he has applied himself to the great work before him—his untiring energy, his industry, and above all the incorruptible integrity, which has preserved his reputation from the faintest suspicion of corruption.

When the history of the Great Rebellion shall be written, EDWIN M. STANTON will receive the credit which is pre-eminently his due, for his herculean labors, in providing the means of carrying on the conflict, and for his sagacity in arranging the plans and details, to which in a great measure is due the success of our arms. That he should be bitterly assailed is owing to the fact, that contractors, speculators and office-seekers have found no special favors at his hands. Having the interests of the country at heart, he has faithfully guarded against corruption, and has saved his Department from the horde of plunderers, attracted by the magnitude of the operations rendered necessary by the prosecution of the War.

The occasional reports of the retirement of Mr. STANTON originate from those with whom "the wish is father to the thought." We are pleased to learn, from the highest authority, that the best understanding exists between the President and the Secretary of War, and that there is no intention on the part of the Secretary to retire from office, and no desire on the part of the President that he should do so. The country rests with entire confidence upon Secretary STANTON, and would regard his withdrawal from the Cabinet as a great calamity.

MISS CLARA BARTON, daughter of Judge Barton, of Worcester, Mass., who has obtained national repute by publishing a list of missing soldiers, and by her heroic deeds to the wounded in battles, and even under fire, left Washington on Friday, in a government vessel, with a party, for the purpose of inclosing the area of ground at Andersonville where so many Federal prisoners perished from want and exposure, and of putting up headboards at their graves. She conceives that she has a suitable list of the deceased, and has accordingly obtained seventeen thousand headboards for the purpose.

It is intimated that, now the conspiracy is over and the sentence of the Military Commission are executed, there will soon be some definite action concerning the trial of Jefferson Davis. If it should be determined to try him for treason, the proceedings will, of course, take place before a civil tribunal; but, from present indications, it is more probable that he will be tried by military commission as the leader or instigator of the conspiracy; for it is said in Government quarters there are newly discovered proofs against him in that connection.

A Virginia delegation waited on President Johnson, to represent to him the necessity and advantage of withdrawing the \$20,000 proviso in his amnesty proclamation. They appear to have had a free conversation with the President on the subject, but from the semi-official report of the interview, they do not seem to have made much out of it. The President talked to them very plainly and truthfully, and told them he could not see the force of their representations. He finally said that he would look over the papers they had laid before him, but gave them not the least hope that their request would be granted.

Elections will take place in Kentucky on the first Monday of August, and in Vermont on the first Tuesday in September. In the former State members of Congress and State Treasurer are to be chosen; in the latter a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Treasurer. The Maine election for Governor and members of the Legislature occur on the second Monday in September.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.—The President pardoned Mr. Lee, a lawyer, who was convicted recently in Philadelphia for forging soldiers' enlistment papers, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and be imprisoned three years.

The President has appointed Judge Wm. Marvin, Provisional Governor of Florida, with the same powers and duties enjoyed upon other Provisional Governors of Southern States.

Seven-thirties were sold on the 15th inst., to the amount of \$5,471,300.

EMIGRATION TO DELAWARE.

Mr. ENRON.—I am receiving frequent inquiries from persons in Bradford County and elsewhere in regard to the advantages offered for settlement in the State of Delaware. Will you permit me to reply to these inquiries through the columns of the Reporter?

Having spent several months in canvassing the State, I ought to be able to present some considerations that may prove useful to those who contemplate removing to that section of country.

1. THE CLIMATE.—In general, Delaware enjoys a mild and equable climate, with none of the rigors of a Northern winter. It is the testimony of Northern men, resident in Delaware during the summer, that they suffer no more from the heat than at the North. This is accounted for, in part, by the fact that the State lies between two bodies of salt water, which have a tendency to soften and equalize the climate. A prominent Life Insurance officer wrote me a few months since, saying, "Delaware is considered a healthy and delightful location."

2. SOIL.—It is only moderately fertile, but pre-eminently adapted to the purposes intended by the Creator. Some varieties of soil were made for the growth of cereals, others for fruits and vegetables, still other varieties to furnish materials for clothing. It is evident that the soil of Delaware was designed by the Creator to promote the happiness of the human family in the production of the most delicious fruits.

3. LOCATION.—Most of the land offered for sale, lies along the line of Railroad in Kent and Sussex counties. Persons in wish with New England institutions, and visiting the State, should not fail to stop at Canterbury Station where is located an enterprising settlement of Congregationalists, who are now building a new church edifice, with other institutions of Northern pattern. The Dr. R. E. which is completed and in operation as far as Salisbury, in lower Maryland, is destined to be a grand thoroughfare of travel from the North along the Atlantic coast. By this road there will be a saving of sixty miles over the old route through Baltimore. It is easy to see that land thus located must rapidly appreciate its value.

4. PRICES.—Prices of land in market are exceedingly variable, and range from ten to one hundred dollars per acre. It is safe and sufficient to say that persons, with limited means, and a Northern energy, can at moderate expense, procure for themselves pleasant and valuable homesteads in Delaware.

5. EMPLOYMENT.—To persons who have a fondness for fruit culture, Delaware offers surpassing inducements. This branch of industry is fast becoming highly remunerative. Prices will vary, but the best varieties of the peach, pear, and strawberry, will hardly become a drug in the markets of New York, Philadelphia, or even in our own rural village. A few dyspeptic and misanthropes have expressed fears that mankind will speedily be glutted by a surplussage of Raspberries and Bartlett's; but healthy men with sound stomachs certainly do not such apprehensions. To men of good politics who want to raise good peaches and get well paid for the same, we say, go to Delaware and you will find a promising field for both politics and peaches.

6. SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.—With the exception of New Castle county, the religious and educational advantages of Delaware are rather limited, although greatly superior to those in the new States and Territories of the West. In all parts of the State there are schools and churches accessible to the inhabitants. These will be greatly improved by the introduction of Northern intelligence and enterprise.

Much more might be said to show that Delaware offers rare advantages to those who wish to procure pleasant homes, with useful and profitable avocations. With general and fruitful seasons, with daily access to the best markets in the world, with excellent water and wood in abundance, Delaware now invites Northern families to come in and occupy. I can only add in conclusion, that men of decided Union sentiments who shall remove to the Diamond State will do the country an important service. The final passage of the Constitutional Amendment depends as much upon this rusty little hinge as upon the great key of Pennsylvania. It is well known that Delaware is big with bad politics. The present Legislature is not simply corrupt and benighted, but a "body of death" to all progress in the right direction. A few hundred more loyalists from the North would speedily turn this state of things upside down and right side up.

Are there any such men in Bradford who want Delaware? Then Delaware wants such men. The country wants them there. To such we say, go and give your influence towards the perpetuity of the best government and the grandest nation on earth. Towanda, July 13, 1865. R. C.

THE OHENANGO CANAL.

The Binghamton Republican, speaking of the canal extension, says that contractors Demmon and Gere are Syracuseans, Lord is of Rochester, and Donalds and Ross of Albion, Orleans county. In relation to the work, the Republican says:

The work is to be finished by September 1st, 1866. The sections laid above take the canal from the Rock Bottom Mills, or the point where the canal crosses the river, and carry it to a point below Union. Each section is about a mile in length, and they are numbered from the commencement of the extension at a point near the fair grounds, the first section extending from there to the Susquehanna river, and section number two commencing there and extending down the river.

By this position of each section can be calculated on the map, or will be readily inferred by persons familiar with the geography of the canal route as far as the section No. 1 extends to the present Chenango Canal at the fair grounds, as before stated, and takes an almost direct course for the river at a point a little above the Brandywine premises. It goes under the tracks of the Syracuse and Erie roads very near their junction. Arriving at the river it continues down the river to the Rock Bottom bridge. Here Section No. 1 ends. On this section are located all the locks let, (three) the nine other sections not having a lock their entire length. The river is crossed by raising the dam at present there, and by using a wire rope.

This work is not let, nor will it be undertaken until the canal is likely to be nearly finished, as no interference with the mills is desired until necessary. Only \$288,666, are required to build these nine sections. Section No. 1 is far more expensive, but even that at a reasonable figure, and adding in all other charges, it would seem that quite a sum would be left of the first appropriation after finishing the first ten. It looks now like work, and the extension should be pushed to an early completion.

The duty of placing the manacles upon Mrs. Surratt, escorting her to the gallows, and supporting her until the trap fell, devolved upon Lieut. Col. W. H. McCall, of this place. When placing the irons upon her wrists, she told him she was no general, or he would not do so. Col. McCall told her it was his unpleasant duty, in obedience to orders, and not his choice. Her parting salute to him was, "You are a scoundrel!" which were about the last audible words she uttered. Several other citizens of Lewisburg witnessed the sad spectacle.—Lewisburg Chronicle.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—It is understood that an order will shortly emanate from the War Department discharging all volunteer organizations.

ADDRESS TO THE OLD 57th REGIMENT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 6, 1865. To the Officers and Soldiers of the old 57th Penna.

Four years ago our thoughts were turned upon War to come. To-day our thoughts are upon War passed and Peace to come. The bloody strife is over and you with many of your fellow soldiers are now to return to your homes.

We part joyfully for the life we have led as soldiers has been a severe one, and we are glad the task is over, and that henceforth we can enjoy the comforts of peaceful life. Yet the associations we have formed are very hard to sever, and during our whole course of life in the future we will revert with pleasure and pride to the associations and companionships formed during those three or four years in which the regiment fought twenty-seven engagements and marched hundreds of miles.

Let us not forget each other. Parting as a band of brothers, let us cling to the memory of those tattered banners, under which we fought together and which, without dissent, we have just now restored to the authorities who placed them in our hands.—Till we grow grey-headed and pass away let us sustain the reputation of the noble old regiment,—for we can point to none more glorious! Fortune thrice together two organizations—the 84th P. V. and 57th P. V.—to make up the present command. Both regiments have been in service since the beginning of the strife, and the records of both will demand respect through all coming time.

Very many of those who have been enrolled with us have fallen, and their graves are scattered all the way through the South. We will not forget these, and the people of this nation will and must honor their memory—for how can they avoid it when they see little children pointing their fingers at the portrait on the wall and hear them saying, "He died for our Country!" Comrades, God bless you all!

Farewell! GEO. ZINN, GEO. V. PERKINS, Capt. BEANS, Field Officers of the late 57th P. V. Y.

A CHOLERA PANIC IN EUROPE.

From the London Telegraph, June 22. The cholera is on its travels,—that fierce, pitiless plague, which has its residence in the East, but sallies forth at periodical intervals to decimate West, North and South. From time to time it bears the victims in distant places,—deaths by whole sale in Central Asia, deaths in Southern Russia, regiments disbanded by death on Indian marches, and rivers choked with corpses in the islands of the Eastern Ocean. The last Red Sea news brought word that Mecca and Medina are this year vast lazar houses of cholera smitten victims, the pilgrims perishing all along the road to the shrines from Jeddah and the southern ports, and sheiks who had come to kiss the Kaaba turning back in horror, with their trains, as they succumb in tents and houses where they had sought to find repose. Already Egypt has been reached, and the felahs there are perishing by thousands; so much so that the Italian and French harbors are shut against vessels from Alexandria, Marseilles has kept all the mail boats in quarantine ever since two moribund passengers were landed in the Joliette; and at last we ourselves have been obliged to confront a peril which cannot be disregarded. The newspapers and letters which went out of the general post office on Tuesday last were sent in boxes instead of bags, to prevent infections being carried out of Egypt by the mail passing through the country. That, indeed, is not a precaution on our own behalf, but it will also be observed with regard to the overland dispatches coming homeward. All the instances we enumerate, and others which might be cited, prove that the cholera is on its periodical march; and, without ascribing to the same source the out-breaks in North Russia, Poland and Prussia, it is at the least possible that the year may be signalized by the invasion of that enemy which patriotism and courage cannot keep off our island.

DAVIS, CLAY AND MITCHELL.—A Fortress Monroe letter says that every morning Mr. Clay takes his horse's permitted walk, but Jeff Davis and Mitchell no one sees, or hears, except General Miles, the officer of the day, and the guard. Imaginary stories are written, but they amount to nothing. Davis is in much better health than when he came here, and evidently has no intention of dying by starvation or the halter, or anything but old age. He has plenty to eat, and of good quality. He is in no danger, but has half a casemate, and plenty of air and a fine view of the water. He is not allowed to read and write, but can keep up as much, and as vigorous thinking as he pleases. He cannot attempt self-violence without detection, and there is no possibility of his escape.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent who has been travelling extensively through South Carolina, is satisfied that the amount of cotton still remaining in the interior of that State, is very large, exceeding any estimate that has yet been published. There is much difficulty in getting it to the seaboard, owing, in a considerable degree, to the slow progress which is being made by the railroad companies in repairing their lines. These roads were most effectually destroyed by General Sherman, and the iron to relay the tracks has yet to be bought, and the money to buy it will have to be borrowed at the North. So greatly has the collapse of the South Carolina market in paper money of all kinds that they generally prefer ten cents per pound in gold for their cotton to fifteen cents in greenbacks.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—During the storm of Saturday afternoon the residence of Rev. George W. Cleveland, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pa., was struck by lightning, setting the house on fire and doing considerable damage in no less than six of the rooms. The roof was burned through, and the house was much injured by the flames. Mr. Cleveland was knocked senseless, and the rest of the family were severely stunned. Mr. C., despite the persistent efforts of his friends, remained unconscious for a considerable period, which gave rise to a report of his death. He is now, happily, recovered. During the excitement of the event upon the fire, the valuable library of Mr. Cleveland was carried out into the rain, with the intention of carrying it to a place of safety, and it sustained serious injury. The house will be put in complete repair at an early day.

A SWEET little girl the daughter of a distinguished poet, has on her face a mole or two, by which its beauty is somewhat marred. Hearing one day a compliment paid to her sister, she demurely asked, "Papa, would I be as pretty as sister if I wasn't mouldy?"

Merchandise, &c.

INTERESTING TO ALL. The subscriber would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bradford County, and "the rest of the kind," that he has recently purchased and now offers for sale the standard form of "The Reporter" and more recently by S. N. Brownson, and has just received an entire stock of new goods, purchased upon the "caving in" of the rebellion, which will enable him to offer his stock at such prices as will secure an entire satisfaction to all choice buyers. In the stock will be found a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, &c. The motto will be "Small profits, quick sales." Terms—Payment to be made on delivering the goods. Please remember the place, which will be better known as the "Beehive." L. H. BROWNSON, At the Bee Hive.

With reference to Emerson Etheridge, the Louisville Journal states, that he was arrested in Gibson County, Tenn., several days ago, by Lieut-Col. Debozey, and taken to Columbus, Ky., where Lieut-Col. Debozey is in command. Mr. Etheridge had been delivering speeches to the people of an exceedingly operating character, denouncing the President personally and abusing the Government generally.

WHISKY STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On the 10th instant a bonded warehouse at James-town, Illinois, seven miles from Springfield, containing twenty-five hundred barrels of whisky, was struck by lightning, and the contents destroyed. The whisky flowed down hill into the Sangamon, which was covered all the way, and for more than a mile, in a sheet of flame. The Great Western railroad bridge narrowly escaped being set on fire by the burning fluid. The loss is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

A Herald correspondent, who has lately been through northern Alabama, states that that region is almost one continuous field of cotton. The planters have given their attention to the business again this year almost as much as in ante-rebellion times, and the growing crop looks very fine. The negroes are working for their former masters for wages, and the new labor system appears to progress very well.

Capt. Jas. M. Moore, of the Burial Bureau left Washington on the 8th inst., under instruction from the Secretary of War, with a large force of men, for Andersonville, Geo., for the purpose of laying out a cemetery and properly interring therein the remains of our soldiers who died in the rebel prison at that place.

The Great Eastern is not to start on the expedition for the laying of the Atlantic cable until the 18th instant. She will, if the weather and other elements are favorable, reach this coast about the 2d of August.

Governor Pierpont of Virginia has issued a proclamation appointing a special election to be held in the City of Richmond on the 25th inst. to choose a Mayor, Aldermen, Councilmen, and various other municipal officers.

The steamship Golden Rule was totally wrecked on the Roncador Reef, 250 miles from Aspinwall, on the 30th inst. Her passengers and crew—over 600 in number—were all saved.

If some of our very conservative men had been present at the creation, they would have said, "Good God! what is to become of chaos?"

Wanted in every family, at the Beehive, Towanda, Pa. COATS, VESTS AND PANTS. At the Beehive, Towanda, Pa. Please call and see. L. H. BROWNSON.

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS. J. W. TAYLOR. Is now receiving one of the finest assortments of Hosiery and Fancy Goods ever brought in the market, consisting of all the newest styles of Bonnets, Hats and Collar Hats. Colors and Infants Hats and Caps. All the new colors of Bonnet Ribbons, 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, Mullin and Corset Skirt. Silk Umbrellas and Parasols. Linen, Hem Stitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Chenille Head Dresses and Silk Nets. A Fine assortment of Kid Gloves, French Corsets, Plain Linen and Brodered and Valencia Collars, Linen Ties and Shynna Edging, Dimity Bands and Raffing, Buttoning and Tucked Edgings. A good assortment of Hosiery. Black Silk Mitts, Yankee Notice 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 New Style, &c. N. B.—I have added to my stock a fine lot of Goods. Prints, Delaines, Challis, Black and Colored Alpaccas. All Wool Delaines, Gingham, Broadcloth, Lin, Plain and Plaid Nassock, Jaconets. A full stock of Swiss, Mull, Bobinet Laces, Black and White Lace, Black, Black and White Dolled Lace, and many other things too numerous to mention, and all north of Cowles & Co.'s Book Store, and opposite Court House, Towanda, May 1, 1865.

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