

Towanda, Thursday, July 27, 1865.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on THURSDAY, THE 17th AUGUST, 1865, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of putting in nomination a State Ticket, to be supported by the friends of the Union at the coming October election.

The earnest and zealous labors of a loyal people secured the great victory in 1864, and made the war, which our enemies denounced as a failure, a glorious success in 1865.

Our flag has been maintained—our enemies destroyed—our Government preserved and peace re-established. Let every friend, who aided in this result, take measures to be represented in that Convention. We must see to it that the fruits of our success are not lost to the Nation.

Business of vast importance will be presented for its consideration, and every district in the State should be represented. By order of the Union State Central Committee,

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman. A. W. BENDER, Secretary. WIEN FORNEY, Secretary.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Shall the Freedmen of the reconstructed States be allowed to vote?—is a question which is now eliciting very anxious enquiry, and is the cause of much discussion, and not a little misrepresentation.

Divesting the matter of all prejudice, and considering it as a matter of policy and justice, we have no hesitancy in declaring for the enfranchisement of the colored population of the Secession States.

Whilst we would avoid all the sickly sentimentality of the GARRISON and PHILLIS school, equally with that unjust prejudice which makes color the cause of proscription, in our judgment, the proper settlement of the Reconstruction policy, with reference to justice to the blacks, and the peace of the future, demands that the Freedman should be invested with the elective franchise, and be allowed at the polls to give expression to his undoubted loyalty and devotion to the Union.

At the outset, we are tauntingly reminded that in many of the Free States, the colored man is disfranchised—and we are gratuitously advised to make the experiment there, before conferring a privilege upon him in States where the privilege of depositing a ballot will excite the most deep-seated and bitter feelings of caste. The rebuke would be proper, perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, but has no application when we consider the question with reference to the future permanency and peace of the Union.

As a general rule, the privilege of casting a vote, depends upon no considerations of intelligence or morality. The most ignorant foreigner, after the necessary time of residence, and forms of naturalization, however unfit he may be discreetly to cast a ballot, may enjoy that right, equally with the wisest patriot. The only qualification seems to be that of color. The negro in most of the States is not allowed to vote, however competent he may be to vote intelligently.

Those who fear the enfranchisement of the blacks of the South because of their ignorance and unfitnes to enjoy that right, should remember that they are not the only class whose ignorance might be urged as a reason for disfranchisement. There is a class in the South, whose right to vote is unquestioned, but whose standard of intelligence is much below that of the blacks of the same section. We are not without numerous and lamentable instances in the North of unintelligent voting. These examples however, are not brought forward as a reason why other unqualified persons should be allowed to vote. But we believe that the blacks of the South, with their aptitude for learning, and their thirst after knowledge, prize as they would the right to vote, would soon come to exercise that privilege intelligently. Uneducated they undoubtedly are, for it has been the policy of their masters to keep them ignorant, but throughout the past war, they have shown a realization of its objects, and an appreciation of its results, which illustrates how quick they are to learn and understand.

Does not justice to the blacks, as well as policy imperatively require that they be enfranchised? If so, then there should be no hesitancy in putting aside all prejudice, and meeting the question fairly. The country has done tardy credit to the colored man, for the part he has taken in putting down the Rebellion. How much he has contributed to this great result, the pages of history will tell. Always loyal, the fainting, weary, escaped prisoner, has never appealed for succor in vain to a person with a black skin; and the thousands who have worn the uniform of the Union, have left imperishable records of their devotion to the cause and their bravery in the field. The government has called upon the blacks to sustain and uphold the banner of the free. The necessities of the war has struck the shackles from their fettered limbs. Whilst the white population of the Slave States, have been disloyal, the blacks have been true. Have they not a right to expect all the privileges at the hands of the Government, conferred upon the disloyal? Will that Government, which cried to them in their sore distress for help, now be ungenerous, when through their aid, the day of trial has passed, and the danger averted?

We see no satisfactory indications that the fell spirit of Secession is subdued. Though overborne by the superior resources, endurance and prowess of the North, the animus remains unextinguished. The rebel leaders would renew the war,

if there appeared the slightest prospect of success. The dangerous heresy of State Rights is not rooted out. The serpent is but scotched, not killed. It remains to provide such safe guards as shall ensure future tranquility to the Nation, and neutralize the pestiferous efforts of the restless and unprincipled Southern politicians. Can it better be done than allowing the black man to vote? Have we not the most reliable evidence that that vote will always be on the side of Freedom and the Union? Would it not be safer to trust the blacks, with all their ignorance, on all questions of the day, than the whites of the South?

Congress has adopted measures for the emancipation of the Slaves. That "peculiar institution" which has been at once the curse and the disgrace of the Nation is to be eradicated by the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution. The requisite number of States will soon have provided the necessary legislation, and by the supreme law of the land, Slavery will cease to exist—in form at least. The Slaveholders are ready to acquiesce in the passage of this amendment. The inexorable logic of events, the inevitable necessity of the times, has satisfied the most ultra fire-eater that at least a show of acquiescence in the overthrow of Slavery must be manifested. But already the unrepentant rebels are devising plans to render ineffectual the emancipation policy of the Nation. Whilst they are yet aliens and outlaws, they are plotting to deprive the Freedman of his new found liberty, and of the privilege to which he is justly entitled. They already boast that they can devise means to make the condition of the black man as thoroughly servile, as when Slavery was legalized. The dullest comprehension can readily see how easy this will be, when the secessionists shall have control of the State governments. The legislatures of the different States can readily adopt laws and regulations which will render the condition of the Freedman more abject and degraded than under the old regime.

The only security the Freedman can possibly have that he will not be the constant subject of oppression and tyranny, is in his enfranchisement. If we place him at the mercy of the rebels, it would be a kindness to him to again rivet upon his limbs the shackles of bondage. Invested with the right of voting he can take care of himself. He wields a power which will protect him from the barbarities of his late master. Shall we emancipate the Slave, only to aggravate the evils under which he suffers, and render his condition more intolerant and degraded? The nation owes it to the emancipated Slave to give him every opportunity of amelioration, and to throw around him every safe-guard for his protection in the exercise of those rights which the universal voice of public opinion has conferred upon him. Less than this would be a mockery and a delusion.

Having recognized the loyalty of the black population of the South—having as a reward for their services, (in part, at least) provided for their emancipation—it becomes a necessity, as well as a duty on the part of the Government, to see that the new privileges conferred upon them shall not be ruthlessly invaded, nor stealthily filched from them, in the form of any new creation of tyranny. The late Slave driver must not be allowed, by any pretence of State law, to force his late human chattles to labor for him without a just recompense. He must not be allowed to deprive the freedman of his liberty upon frivolous pretences. Having declared that the Slave is free, he should be protected in all his privileges as a Freedman. In the present temper of the South, judging from daily manifestations, to do this thoroughly will require a military establishment in that section of great magnitude. But by investing the Freedman with the ballot, we provide a means of safety to him, and of security to the nation which will soon allow the government to dispense with bayonets. With a freedman's weapon in his hand, he could not be again enslaved and trodden upon.

There are many different views upon this subject, and various plans suggested. Some would make a measure of education the standard—others allow the colored soldier to vote. And then, in what manner shall we provide for the enfranchisement of the blacks, it being a matter of regulation by the State Legislatures? The subject is a grave one, we frankly admit—its consummation evaded with many difficulties. But we should meet it fairly and frankly—considering it with reference to the future security of the Nation, and in the light of justice to the loyal black man. So regarding it, it is not difficult to arrive at proper conclusions.

PRESENTATION OF A PORTRAIT.—A committee of citizens of Philadelphia, representing the Union men of that city, visited Harrisburg on Wednesday last, for the purpose of presenting to Gen. Simon Cameron a portrait of himself, as an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by the Union men of the metropolis, and an acknowledgment of his services in securing the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864.

The Committee consisted of the following named gentlemen: JAMES N. KEENE, JER. NICHOLS, WILLIAM ELLIOTT, W. H. KEMBLE, GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY.

After the adjournment of the Union State Central Committee, the members thereof, by invitation, repaired to the residence of Gen. Cameron, to be present at the presentation. The ceremony took place in the parlors of the Cameron mansion, and was in all respects a proceeding full of interest and gratification alike to the donors, the donee and the invited guests on the occasion.

A dispatch from Mobile of the 17th inst. states that two trains had collided on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.—Three cars were wrecked, and five negroes and several passengers killed.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Central Committee has fixed upon Thursday, August 17th for holding the Union State Convention. The time originally named for holding the Convention was considered by many of the best men of the State, as being too early, and consequently a later day has been agreed upon.

We learn from the Telegraph, that "during the proceedings of the Union State Central Committee, it was particularly urged that each member thereof recommend the necessity to his constituents of having their districts represented by the very ablest delegates. The importance of the approaching contest must not be depreciated; nor must the Union men of the State shrink from meeting any or all of the great issues which have and will continue to grow out of the proper adjustment of our domestic affairs. Inspired by an ardent attachment for the country, the Union men of Pennsylvania must also yield to the control of pure principles, in which not only the welfare of their localities is involved, but on the success of which the future dignity of the Government and the prosperity of the whole country depend."

The people of this State expect the Union State Convention to speak out plainly and frankly as regards the great questions of public policy, the proper settlement of which they regard as being so necessary for the future prosperity and peace of the country. Any attempt, through unworthy cowardice, or mistaken considerations of policy, to evade a bold avowal of the principles which actuate the Union Party of the State, will prove unfortunate.

We have already suggested the propriety of selecting as one of the candidates to be presented for the suffrages of the people, some person who represents the Soldiers of the State. We will leave for others to suggest the proper person, but we trust that the importance of such a selection will not be overlooked. Justice to our brave soldiers demands such a public and tangible recognition of their services, and such a manifestation of our appreciation of their bravery and devotion to the Union.

The report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War on General Butler's Fort Fisher expedition and failure has been made public. A large mass of testimony was taken, after signing which the members came to the conclusion that, considering all the circumstances, the General was justifiable in withdrawing his forces without attempting to capture the fort. The committee, though only required to investigate regarding the first expedition, extended their examination in some degree to the second and successful one, under General Terry, and instance, as one important cause of its success, a cordiality of co-operation between the army and the navy which they say was lacking on the first occasion.

New Orleans telegrams of the 18th inst. confirm previous reports to the effect that the artillery and other property sold by the Texas rebels to the Mexican imperialists after Kirby Smith's surrender has been given up to our military authorities by order of Maximilian. The report of the departure to Mexico of Generals Kirby Smith, Price, Magruder, Shelby, Douglass and Jackson, with a number of their followers, and Governors Moore and Allen, of Louisiana, and Clark and Murray, of Texas, is also confirmed. General Canby is now in command of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

The republican party of New Jersey met in State convention at Trenton, Thursday, and nominated Marcus S. Ward for Governor, to fill the place now held by Joel Parker. A series of resolutions was adopted endorsing President Johnson's re-organization policy, pledging the party to the endorsement of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and reaffirming the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention in reference to the Monroe doctrine.

The N. Y. Evening Post states that of the 174 members of Congress elect, 144 are unconditional Union men, and thirty conservatives or Southern sympathizers.—Kentucky and Nevada have yet to elect.—Giving the South six out of the nine members from the former and one from the latter, we shall have 148 Union men against 120 Southern sympathizers, including a full delegation of eighty-four members from the rebel States, should they be admitted, leaving a clear Union majority of twenty-eight. The Post argues from this, that the rebel States will have very little power in the next Congress.

The states named furnished the number of troops as follows: Maine, 66,609; Vermont, 34,490; Connecticut, 54,368; Rhode Island, 25,355; West Virginia, 29,012; Massachusetts, 153,706; New Hampshire, 33,258; Kansas, 21,938; Pennsylvania, 360,000; Iowa, 72,258. This may be regarded as official.

A GOOD USE FOR REBEL GOLD.—When Isham G. Harris was Governor of Tennessee, and the will of Jefferson Davis was law in the State of the patriotic Parson Brownlow, the treasury was well supplied with the old metal coins of Uncle Sam. When the State was captured by the Union troops, Harris incontinently vanquished, taking the specie along. Gen. Upton followed the fugitive rebel and captured the bulky freight. The runaway escaped, but the gold was returned to Nashville. When Brownlow exchanged the editorial chair for the gubernatorial station, he decided to convert the gold into United States bonds. This has just been done by Jay Cooke. The specie, amounting to half a million of dollars, was sent to the east, converted into seven-thirties, and the bonds forwarded to Nashville. No rebel gold, since the first secession of a Southern State, has ever been appropriated to better use. The State of Tennessee is now bound by a link to the great government from whose central power she derives all her influence.

Ithaca and Towanda Rail Road Meeting.

Pursuant to call a very large and enthusiastic meeting of persons interested in the construction of a railroad from Ithaca to Towanda, was held at the Village Hall, Ithaca, on Wednesday, the 19th inst. Hon. E. Cornell, was appointed President; C. L. Ward, of Towanda, D. M. Osburn, of Auburn, A. H. Miller, of Tioga, and C. F. Wells, of Athens, Vice-Presidents; and E. S. Van Liew, of Seneca, J. F. Means, of Towanda and S. H. Selkreg, of Ithaca, Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by the President, Hon. J. B. Williams, Col. Piolet, of Wysox, C. L. Ward and Col. Mason, of Towanda; Col. Wells, of Athens;—Davis, of Philadelphia; Gaylord Willsey, of Van Etten; and C. L. Grant, A. B. Cornell and J. H. Selkreg, of Ithaca.

The following resolutions presented by Hon. J. B. Williams, were unanimously adopted: Whereas, The war is over, the Union is safe, and the time has arrived when it becomes to consider the propriety of beating our swords into ploughshares and our spears into pruning hooks, and to do such other acts as will best promote the prosperity, the unity and strength of our country.

1st. Therefore, Resolved, That in the progress of events, we have reached the point when it is expedient for us to proceed to make such use of the elements and natural advantages which a kind Providence has bestowed upon us, as will best tend to the promotion of the interest, to bind together the North, the South, the East and the West.

2d. Resolved, That the construction of a Railroad connecting the great lines of Northern and Western New York, Canada and the West, with the vast lines of Pennsylvania and the Southern States, by a commercially and specially the most direct route, and within their reach, is an object worthy of the earnest effort of all good citizens.

3d. Resolved, That the increasing demand for the products of the coal fields of Pennsylvania, through Northern and Western New York, the Canadas and the West, alone, demand that a speedy effort be made to open the shortest, cheapest and most available means of transit.

4th. Resolved, That as the construction of a Railroad from the waters of the Cayuga Lake, to Ithaca, to the State line of Pennsylvania, at or near Waverly, (together with the already authorized extension down the Susquehanna) will at once open the shortest and cheapest way through the lakes and large canals to the Canadas and the west, by which their growing demands may be satisfied. It is therefore resolved, that our efforts be immediately applied to effect the construction of this portion of the Road, as the portion most important to the final accomplishment of the great objects under consideration.

5th. Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed with authority to proceed to receive subscriptions, and to effect an organization of a company, under the name of the Ithaca and Towanda Railroad, to obtain propositions for right of way, and to do such other acts as may be necessary and proper, to effect the objects of this meeting.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Ithaca papers. In the papers at Auburn, Philadelphia, and along the line of the proposed road.

The chair appointed as such committee, Hon. J. B. Williams, D. Boardman, L. L. Treman, A. B. Cornell, C. L. Grant, of Ithaca; J. A. Nichols and Lyman Bradley, of Spencer; R. D. Van Duzer and John L. Sawyer, of Waverly; and Gaylord Willsey, of Van Etten. On motion of C. L. Ward, Hon. E. Cornell was added to and made chairman of this Committee.

Before the close of the meeting a sum in advance of the amount necessary to organize a company under the General Rail Road law of New York, was subscribed and proper steps taken to push the enterprise forward with all possible speed.

E. CORNELL, President. C. L. WARD, D. M. OSBURN, A. H. MILLER, C. F. WELLS, Vice-Pres. E. S. VAN LIEW, J. F. MEANS, S. H. SELKREG, Secy.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE IN MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota papers give gloomy accounts of the ravages of grasshoppers in that State. Forsaking the prairies, they have recently commenced flying and alighting in the timber known as the "Big Woods," and there is every probability that they will pass through and beyond it, and sweep the southwestern part of the State. In the counties of Renville, Brown, Blue Heart, Nicollet, Le Sueur and Scott there will be an average of one to the crops left to harvest, and hardly be enough vegetables left for seed. Corn has been less injured thus far than any other crop, and wheat has suffered most.

In Henderson there is hardly a plant or weed left, and the naked lolls tell a sorrowful tale of the desolation of the plague. Current bushes and young fruit trees and shrubbery of every kind have not only been stripped of foliage, but of bark also. In some fields of wheat they have entered several inches, and through clean to the ground, never deviating from a direct line, and leaving the remainder untouched.—They deposit their eggs in small sacks in the warmest and looest earth during August and through Autumn, and the number laid by a single grasshopper certainly reaches into fifties or hundreds. As soon as the earth warms in the spring they hatch out—maturing in about two months, when they strip themselves—body and legs—of their old skin and come out schooner-rigged and full sails. The wings at first are very tender, but forty-eight hours of exposure prepares them for their journey.

THE CHOLERA.—There seems to be no doubt, but that the Cholera has again commenced its periodic scourge. For the moment, the Russian plague has given place to this new pestilence. The Levant Herald, of June 7th, says that letters from Ledina give a frightful account of the ravages of the epidemic now raging at that city and Mecca. It takes the form both of typhus and cholera. On the eve of Conban Biram, and during the first and second days of the feast, this terrible scourge carried off no less 46,000 victims amongst the pilgrims, and though the intensity of the plague is somewhat abated, multitudes still perish. The inhabitants have fled and the streets are filled with corpses. Of the Persian pilgrims alone no less than five thousand have fallen victims, amongst whom is the sheik Mirza Hachim, who, saint though he was reputed to be, was possessed with the whole household, composed of ten persons. Sherif Abdallah Pacha has taken refuge at Taif, and the Governor General, Vedji Pacha, after having lost a son and daughter, has himself fallen dangerously ill.

It has also appeared in Alexandria, Egypt, causing 10,000 deaths, among a population of 160,000 inhabitants. It seems to have selected the latter city in preference to Cairo, a city far more filthy and dirty and in a more fit condition for the prevalence of a pestilence. Great fear has sprung up along the Mediterranean in anticipation of its further spreading and all needful precautions have been taken to guard against its introduction into its many western seaports. But these precautions do not usually succeed. The disease obeys no known law but proceeds where it listeth.

A CHAPTER TO COME.

Our dispatches yesterday intimated that President Johnson's message to the next Congress would recommend Congress to withhold admission from all States that do not provide in their constitutions for a general suffrage irrespective of color. In so doing, President Johnson will place himself fully in harmony with the loyal sentiment of the country, which is justly alarmed at the dangers involved in reconstruction on a purely rebel basis. If the President's policy grows merely out of a desire to give the former voting population of each State an opportunity to admit the new element, subject to such reasonable and fair limitation as may seem proper to each State and to Congress, but coupled with the reservation that until they admit the new element to the polls, they shall not themselves resume their seats in Congress, it will receive the endorsement of candid men. We hope to be able to sustain so wise an administrative policy. The President is well aware that there is the utmost personal good will towards his administration, on the part of all those whose criticisms have been drawn forth by his policy of reconstruction so far as developed. He can hope for no firmer supporters in all those policies which must make up the general tenor of his administration, than he will find in the advocates of negro suffrage as an offset to rebel suffrage and as a policy of justice. It is because they are his friends that they speak with the freedom of friendship.—Chicago Tribune.

THE HARVEST IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—The Rochester Union says that the wheat harvest is actively going on in that section, in localities where the grain is most forward. Considerable has already been cut, and with fair weather, by the close of this week the largest part of the wheat will be in the sheaf. Here and there we hear of the rust and the weevil, but as a rule, the report is favorable and a fair crop is anticipated. The winter barley is mostly secured in good order and with a fine yield in promise. Wheat and barley will probably rule low in price. Millers and masters do not want to offer anything like previous rates for grain to be brought in. The spring grains and other crops are looking very fine and the husbandman who attends to his crop will probably be well repaid in quantity and quality, though he may not receive a high price as he may have anticipated when he sowed.

The State authorities are arranging to procure the names of all Pennsylvania soldiers who perished at any or all of the great battles, and who were buried at such localities. Wherever the marks correspond with the records of the prison, and there is no doubt of the identity of the remains, the same will be published, and at the proper time transportation will be issued for the removal of the bodies. Active efforts will at once be made to gather all the facts of importance in connection with the Pennsylvanians buried at Andersonville. A State agent will be despatched to that locality fully instructed to examine the condition of the graves, secure full particulars concerning their names, and make such other arrangements as will facilitate the remains with the least possible trouble to the surviving relatives of the dead and as little necessary expense to the State.

DEATH OF ONE OF JOHN BROWN'S RAIDERS.—A Rochester (N. Y.) paper of late date has the following: "Last evening a colored man by the name of David Cunningham, who resided on the corner of Spring and Fitzhugh streets, died of typhus fever. He was one of the men concerned in the John Brown Raid in Virginia and at the time of the arrest of that great Old Dominion terrorist he fled to Pennsylvania. He afterward went to the West working in several different States, and a few years ago came to this city, where he has been employed mostly in cooking for the soldiers. Lately he has been at the camp on the Fair Grounds. He was a man of great physical strength."

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that a pension of \$25 per month is granted to those having lost both hands or both eyes in the military service of the United States in the line of duty, and \$20 per month to those who, under the same conditions, shall have lost both feet, if such parties were entitled to a lower rate of pension under the act of 1862. This higher pension will date only from the 4th day of July, 1864, in the case of pensioners already enrolled, or of applicants discharged prior to that date.

A dispatch from Marquette, Lake Superior, says the strike among the miners has entirely suspended business in that region. Only one mining company has acceded to the demand of the laborers, and is operating and shipping ore. A water station on the Marquette Railroad, near Ne-gaunee, was burned on Saturday, supposed to be the work of the miners.

BILLIARD PLAYING IN MONTREAL.—The last game of billiards, for a purse of \$2,000 in gold, between Melvin Foster of New York and Joseph Dion of Montreal, was played Wednesday night last. Dion won the game by 396 points, in a game of 1,500 points. Time, four hours and thirty-five minutes. Dion's greatest run was 151. Average, 21.43.

DURING an altercation at Poughkeepsie on Wednesday evening, regarding the late race of the Steamer Columbia, the vessel, so violently struck one Thos. DeMott so heavily as to cause him to fall and break his neck. Stevens gave himself up to the authorities.

The wife of the Rebel Gen. Ewell proceeded to Fort Warren on Wednesday morning with an order from President Johnson for the release of her husband. On taking the oath of allegiance he was liberated, and both left for the South the same evening.

GEN. GRANT'S LOG CABIN.—The log cabin which was the headquarters of General Grant, at City Point, has been brought to Philadelphia, and will be placed in one of the public squares of that city. As may be expected, it is an unpretending building, shabby both within and without.

President Johnson, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy and other official persons, on Saturday started on an excursion down the Potomac and Chesapeake, on board the steamer Hornet.

Heavy reinforcements of troops to the number of 25,000, are said to have been put on the road to Sheridan within a few days.

Possession of Ford's Theater in Washington, will be taken on Monday next by the Government, which will pay Mr. Ford rent for the building until the meeting of Congress, in anticipation of an appropriation for its purchase.

Merchandise, &c.

INTERESTING TO ALL. The subscriber would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bradford County, and the rest of the State, that he has recently purchased and most cheaply retailed the stand formerly owned by T. Humphrey, and more recently by S. N. Ironson, and has had re-tooled an entire stock of new goods, purchased wholly of the "caving in" of the revolution, which will enable him to offer his stock at such prices as will be sure to give entire satisfaction to all close 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, the simple-seller better than the slow shilling." TERMS.—Payment to be made on delivering the goods. Please remember the place, which will liberally be known as the "Bee Hive." Orwell, June 15, 1865. L. H. BROSSEX.

BLACK SILK SHAWLS. At the Bee Hive.

BROCHE LONG AND SINGLE. At the Bee Hive.

SUMMER SHAWLS. Beautiful styles, at the Bee Hive.

MOURNING SHAWLS. Finest qualities, at the Bee Hive.

ELEGANT SHAWLS. All seasons of the year at the Bee Hive.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS. At the Bee Hive.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. Splendid Styles, at the Bee Hive.

LADIES' CLOTH. At the Bee Hive.

LADIES' WATERPROOF REPELLENT CLOTH, at the Bee Hive.

LADIES' CORSETS. Best quality, at the Bee Hive.

CHILDRENS' SHOES, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, at the Bee Hive.

HATS OF THE LATEST STYLES. At the Bee Hive.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Large assortment, at the Bee Hive.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE. Latest Patterns, at the Bee Hive.

T. E. A. S. I. T. E. A. T. E. A. T. A. T. A. E. E. T. E. A. T.

All kinds, Oolong, Japan, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas of all the finest flavors, and the best of the last crop, at the lowest prices, and warranted pure. At the Bee Hive.

DAIRY SALT. At the Bee Hive.

A GREAT MANY GOODS THAT WANTED IN EVERY FAMILY, at the Bee Hive.

COATS, VESTS AND PANTS. At the Bee Hive, Orwell, Pa.

Please call and see. L. H. BROSSEX.

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS. J. W. TAYLOR.

Is now receiving one of the finest assortments of Men's and Fancy Goods ever brought in the market, consisting of all the newest styles of Bonnets, Hosiery, Caps, the new Fanchon Bonnet, the Fast, Soft and Colored Hats, Misses and Infants Hats and Caps. All the new colors of Bonnet, Ribbons, and the Lake, the new shades of Green, Purple and Blue. A large stock of Ribbons, Trimmings and Bow Ties. All styles of Hoop Skirts, Duplex, Ribbons and Corset Skirt. Silk Umbrellas and Parasols. Linen, Hem Stretched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Chenille Head Dresses and Silk Nets. A Fine Assortment of Kid Gloves, French Corsets, Plain Laces, Brodered and Valencia Collars, Linen Thread, Smyrna Edging, Dimity Bands and Buffing, Embroidering and Tucked Edgings. A good assortment of Hosiery and Handkerchiefs. Gaiter Socks, Notions, Belts and Belt Buckles, Hair and Clothes Brushes, and Fancy Combs. All colors Zephyrs.

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

N. B.—I have added to my stock a nice assortment of Goods. Prints, Delaines, Challis, Black and Colored Alpacaes. All Wool Delaines, Gingham, Broadcloth, Lin, Plain and Plaid Nansook, 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, on the north of Cowles & Co's Book Store, and opposite the Court House, Towanda, May 1, 1865.

SPINNING WHEELS. Wholesale and Retail.

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

WOOL-WHEELS, FLAX-WHEELS, WHEEL-HEADS, SNAP-REELS, SWIVES, FLIES, &c.

In short everything connected with the Home Manufacture of Woolen and Linen Goods. Merchants wishing to purchase to sell again, will please address in mail, when list of prices will be sent. All goods packed in shipping order. N. B. Particular attention is called to the "Cotton Wheel-Head," an article far superior to any now in use. All articles warranted to give entire satisfaction. G. A. GRANT, Montrose, Pa., June 10, 1865.