

NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—Details of the recent fire in Shreveport, La., state that the newest, most substantial and finest portion of the city was destroyed, including all the largest and finest business houses and stores in the town. The amount of damage is not stated.

—Concerning the recent purchase of property in St. Louis by Gen. Sherman, with funds presented to him there, it is stated that in the correspondence between Gen. Sherman and the committee, at the time of the presentation, he expressed his determination to make St. Louis his home, and the residence purchased with the fund, the permanent dwelling of his family.

—Miss Ann Farrell, a young lady of Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana, was riding in a buggy, with a gentleman, on Saturday last, when the horse ran away. The young lady tried to jump out, but her hoops caught on the buggy, and she was dragged about half a mile. The horse then ran into a mill race, and the young lady was drowned.

—Gentlemen who left Little Rock, Ark., a week ago, report that profane peace reigns throughout that State. Private citizens and soldiers can travel anywhere without molestation. The guerrillas have settled down quietly and gone to work.

—Cyrus Butterfield, City Clerk of Indianapolis, was assaulted and severely beaten on Tennessee-st., in that city on Sunday night, by a man named Howard Stretcher. Mr. Butterfield's injuries are so serious as to confine him to his bed.

—The Democrats of Springfield, Ill., met on Monday evening to endorse the action of the President with reference to Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi. But few were present. Maj.-Gen. McClelland presided.

—Among the large number of Southerners who arrived in Washington, Thursday, is Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia. The President is again overwhelmed with applications for pardon.

—The officers of the Richmond banks have preferred a claim for the specie recently captured in the South and brought to Washington.

—According to the official reports, Missouri furnished 104,758 soldiers for the war. St. Louis sent more than one-third of this number.

—The new steamer Twilight sunk on Monday morning in the Mississippi River, near Napoleon. She is a total loss.

—Davenport, Iowa, was a good deal agitated over the attempt of a man to cut his throat and pull out the tongue of his wife at a hotel on Saturday. They were strangers and claimed to be from Iowa City. He had been a lieutenant in the 3d Cavalry.

—At a Commissary's sale on Tuesday at Alexandria, Va., of stores no longer required for the military, one lot of pork was sold as high as \$14 25 per barrel, lard 12 cents a pound, and salt beef from \$2 20 to \$2 85 per barrel.

—The walls of a bowling alley in Cairo fell on Saturday, injuring some 15 or 20 persons among the crowd gathered to witness a match game. Several had limbs broken, and it is feared that three or four sustained bodily injuries.

—Daniel A. Frenchman, who keeps a semi-copperhead restaurant at Springfield, Ill., was cleaned out by the soldiers on Saturday last. The saloon was shut up by the Provost-marshal, who arrested the soldiers.

—It is reported that Gen. Sherman has purchased the beautiful three-story brick mansion recently erected by David Nicholson, esq., on Garrison-ave., between Franklin and Eastern-aves., St. Louis.

—At the Indian Council at Fort Smith on Tuesday, communications were received from the Seminoles and Creeks. Gov. Pritchard, the Rebel Chief of the Cherokees, had arrived.

—A new Democratic paper is to be established at Madison, Wis., during the present month. George Hyatt, late of the Wisconsin Patriot, is to be chief editor.

—The Government recently captured \$50,000 in gold, \$5,000 in silver, and \$2,000 in silver bullion belonging to the late Southern Confederacy.

—The 1st Maine Artillery Regiment, now at Washington, has cast 999 votes out of 1,000 for the Union Candidate for Governor of that State.

—A wood train on the North-Western road collided with a freight train going north, on Tuesday, between Shepards and Clinton, Wis., killing one man, and wounding both engines considerably. The trains were not cleared away from the track sufficiently to allow trains to pass the place of accident until 9 p. m.

—Doreans Atwater, charged with the larceny of the Andersonville Prison records, which were sold by him to the War Department, has been tried and convicted by one of the Military Commissions now sitting in Washington. His sentence has not yet been pronounced.

—H. M. S. Urgent recently passed over the locality where the Great Eastern led the buoys of the Atlantic Cable, but could find nothing of them. The conclusion is that they have parted and gone astray.

—By arrivals at Honolulu, from the Arctic Ocean, we learn that the pirate Shenandoah captured 30 whalers in that locality, burning 26 and landing four. Ten vessels made their escape.

—Capt. Griffin, commander of the post at Andersonville, who has just arrived in Washington, says that the bodies of our dead soldiers can be disinterred after the first of November.

—There was a riot among the freedmen at Hampton, Va., on Monday last, which was quelled by a detachment of cavalry. Twenty-one armed negroes were captured.

—The statement that all troops will soon be withdrawn from the Southern States by order of the President, is, says a Washington correspondent, entirely groundless.

—The President has pardoned Menzel Reed, who was recently arrested in Pennsylvania on a charge of treason. He was formerly in the Rebel army.

—The fire at Liverpool, N. S., on Thursday, destroyed fourteen houses, and the Baptist and Methodist churches. The loss is about forty thousand dollars.

—Major R. H. Whitney, of Illinois, has been appointed Paymaster General of the Department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Detroit.

—Detroit has been discontinued as a State rendezvous for retreating troops. All Michigan troops will hereafter rendezvous at Jackson.

—The prevalence of fog on Lake Michigan has been greater this year than ever before, and more disasters have resulted in consequence.

—Harry Leslie, the rope-walker, while at Dayton, O. W., a few days since, was assaulted by such remarks as "He's the devil!" "Cut the rope" &c. The rope was cut, and the performer fell a distance of twenty-five feet. He was then pursued, and escaped by flying to the woods.

—G. Voloney Dorsey, State Treasurer of Ohio, has been arrested for breach of trust and embezzlement in loaning \$50,000 to a banking firm in Columbus. Governor Anderson has issued a proclamation declaring the office of State Treasurer vacant.

—An army officer, who has recently travelled from Atlanta to Savannah, reports that in every direction he saw teams loaded with cotton on their way to market.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, September 21, 1865.

Union State Ticket.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, MONTGOMERY CO.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN M. CAMPBELL, CAMBRIA CO.

County Ticket.
FOR STATE SENATOR,
HON. GEO. LANDON, OF BRADFORD CO.,
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
HON. F. B. STREETER, OF SUSQ. CO.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
LORENZO GRINNEL, OF WELLS,
G. WAYNE KINNEY, OF SHESHEQUIN.
FOR TREASURER,
J. PERRY VAN FLEET, OF LEROY.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
STERN MCKEE, OF FRANKLIN.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WILLIAM T. DAVIES, OF TOWANDA.
FOR JUDGE,
GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, OF HERRICK.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JAMES J. NEWELL, OF ORWELL.

GEORGE LANDON-TONNAGE TAX.

Before undertaking to correct the erroneous impressions which prevail in regard to Mr. Landon, and his vote on the Tonnage Tax question, it is proper to say a few words in regard to our own position and action respecting it.

Before and after the election of Mr. L. to the Senate, we entertained the belief that this was an improper measure, and ought not to receive the support of our Senator. We advised him accordingly; but he voted for it, alleging, that upon investigation, he found it to be right, and challenged us to an examination to the subject. This we had not done before, our impressions having been made up, as had been previously, those of Mr. Landon, and our community generally, from the rumors circulated by enemies of the measure; and now, after weighing the testimony, for and against it, carefully, we are not prepared to say that we should have done as our Senator did in the premises—for we do not know that we should have been willing to meet the opposition such a course would involve—but we are prepared to declare that the facts of the case do well sustain Mr. Landon in the verdict he makes, that he did right—and if our opponents have any things to make at us about inconsistency on this question, we can only reply, in the words of the old adage—"that wise men change, fools never."

As a further introduction a good deal could be properly said here in exposition of the scandalous means resorted to by demagogues to array an acrimonious enmity against Mr. Landon, merely for the purpose of getting political advantage; but this would make our article too long, and we may avail ourselves of another opportunity to ventilate the plot entered into to run down our candidate for Senator.

Then, how is it with regard to the Tonnage Tax question? Did GEORGE LANDON vote away this revenue of the State, or did he vote to ratify a former contract the State authorities had made, to discontinue this Tax?

When the Penn'a R. R. Co. asked for a charter to construct a R. R. from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, along the line of the canal and its connections, which the State had built at a heavy expense, the objection, that it would interfere with and diminish the business of the canal, and hence impair the revenue of the State, was raised. To make up for this supposed loss of revenue, it was proposed that a duty be laid on the business of the R. R. for the benefit of the State—it was properly called a Tonnage Tax. The Penn'a R. R. Co. accepted this onerous provision with great reluctance, alleging that no other road in or out of the State was so burdened, that it would compel them to charge higher for freight, than was charged on other roads competing for western trade, and that this would be ruinous to them. The Company, however, made the local trade, the business men along the line of the road, who had grain, flour, iron and merchandise to carry, bear this burden, and by this means the Penn'a R. R. Co. was enabled to compete successfully with the Baltimore & Ohio, and the New York State roads, for the cotton, cattle and other products coming east from the southern and western States.

Much fault had always been found with the management of the public improvements of the State, and not without cause. They had been constructed at a cost of nearly forty millions of dollars, all borrowed money, and on which the people had to pay interest in the shape of taxes. From these enormous expenditures little or no revenue accrued. It was alleged, until the people believed it, that the revenue arising from tolls on the State improvements, were squandered in elections, and in enriching partisan favorites. These corruptions increased, and with them, the complaints of the people, until it became a necessity to sell the public works. Accordingly acts were passed by the legislature offering them for sale, but being held above their supposed value, no bids could be had. Finally, the Penn'a R. R. Co. intimated a willingness to purchase the main line, running from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, provided, it could be relieved of the Tonnage Tax, which was laid on the road, in consequence of this line. The income to the State from this tax was heavy, and to yield it up was viewed as a serious question; but it was also a question of justice whether it should be continued, after the improvements were sold, in whose behalf it was levied; and especially was this a question of justice to those tax-payers, along the line of the R. R. who had the whole of the Tonnage Tax to pay. They insisted that it was an outrage in the first place, to saddle the great and leading artery for trade, in the State, with such a tax, and that it must be taken off, whether the main line of the State's

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINATION.

Our confidence in the patriotism, honesty and good sense of Dr. S. E. Shepard says the Troy Times will not allow us to believe that he will, for a moment, entertain the idea of accepting the nomination of the copperheads, under the disguise of 'People's men,' which we are informed they have recently tendered to him. He will say to them, as a certain gentleman did, who was previously offered the nomination: "gentlemen, I am not as big a fool, as all that comes to. You may make your beds with traitors and lie in it, if you choose, I shall not." We are well aware that many true men were opposed to the repeal of the 'tonnage tax,' but we take it that this opposition is based upon principle, and does not consist in self-interest against any individual. That issue was long since disposed of. Greater questions are now for you to decide. The immense issues of the war are to be settled, and surely, no true Union man will allow himself to be used for the purpose of distracting or dividing the party which, during the war, has been battling for right and helping to overpower the men who declare themselves openly for repudiation of our national debt now, and whose whole aim during the past four years, has been, how best to weaken our armies, discourage enlistments, encourage desertions, incite riots, resist the draft, depreciate government bonds, in short, how most effectually to assist the rebels in arms against the government. Upon all these great living issues, Mr. Landon is sound. Why should not Union men, Republicans, accept him? When 'the farmer of Ashland' was charged by his constituents with having on one occasion voted contrary to their views, he replied to one of them—a hunter—in this way: taking the man's rifle, he said: "Does your gun always go off, first time? The answer was in the negative 'Well,' said Mr. Clay, 'what do you do throw your gun away?'—'No,' said the man, 'I peck the flint and try it again.'"

No one doubts the capacity or the integrity of Mr. Landon for the post of Senator. If he is right on the living issues, shall we thrust him aside at the bidding of Copperheads, or will you 'peck the flint and try him again'?

(From the Lehighville Union.)
HON. GEORGE LANDON.

It is with pleasure that we announce the nomination of Hon. GEORGE LANDON, by the Senatorial Conference held at Campenton, on the 11th inst.

The nomination of Mr. Landon was but an act of Justice to the people of Bradford, and that he will receive the undivided support of the Union party of the District, there can be no question. Mr. Landon has been a faithful public servant—the assertion of the disorganizers to the contrary notwithstanding—and the Union party has always found him shoulder to shoulder with them in their efforts to maintain a position among the nations of the earth. From the first moment the war began, Mr. Landon has always stood firm in the support of the Government in all its efforts to put down the Rebellion. Not only has he labored with his eloquence and influence, but financially has contributed as much as any man in the State, according to his means.

We wish our readers to look at the class of men who oppose Mr. Landon's election. Take for example the Bradford Argus, whose editor in 1862, then professing to act with the Union party (but who for years had been considered a doubtful customer), bolted, and with what little influence he had, went over, body and breeches, to the opposition party. Still later, that paper hoisted the name of McClellan for the Presidency, and paper seemed to change hands. The ostensible editor was a man of known hostility to the war policy of the Government—the real editor—the sneaking renegade, who sold his birth-right for less than a mess of pottage—professed great love for the Union—for the Government—for President Lincoln and his war measures, but was most bitterly opposed to Mr. Landon—one of the ablest vindicators of the war, simply because he cast a vote one time that did not harmonize with the desires of this Judas, and he has been saying naughty things about him ever since. We have no fears of him nor his proselytes doing any injury to Mr. Landon, for he and his clique are as far beneath his notice as the insignificant cur that howls at the pathless course of the moon.

We believe no intelligent man questions the integrity of Mr. Landon. His legislative career presents a bold front, and stands open for investigation and criticism. It has been criticised, and a few disappointed broken down political hacks have called him a rascal but they have never been able to prove it. We hold that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty—Mr. Landon never has been, and as an honest and injured man, he appears before the people for redress. Let every Union man stand by him, as well as by the rest of the ticket, and success will crown our efforts.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Cunard steamer Asia from Liverpool on Sept. 2, via Queens-town Sept. 3, arrived at Halifax Saturday bringing two days later news from Europe.

The offer of the Atlantic Cable Construction Company to manufacture a new Cable has been accepted by the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and the manufacture of the new Cable has consequently begun. Capt Anderson has accepted the offered command of the Great Eastern which has been engaged for five years for cable purposes.

England is alarmed at the spreading of Fenianism in Ireland, and it is reported that the English troops in the south of Ireland are to be re-enforced.

The reception of the French fleet at Portsmouth was very warm and enthusiastic, and at the banquet given in honor of the French an earnest desire was expressed that the two nations might ever live in peace.

ASSESS THE SOLDIER.

—One of the most important duties devolving upon the different ward, township and county committees, throughout the State, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, is of properly and fully assessing the soldiers in each of the election districts. The absence of the soldier from his home, and his acquired right in the meantime to vote in the field, rendered it unnecessary to embrace his name in the assessment made during the war. In addition to this many of the soldiers have changed their residences, by which re-assessment becomes necessary. The 23rd of September, ensuing, is the limit of the time appointed for these assessments. This is a very short period for the performance of such an important duty, and we therefore earnestly urge our friends in the various election districts at once to collect a list of all unassessed soldiers as well as citizens, and have their names placed on the proper duplicates. Every returned soldier must be assessed, or he will forfeit his vote!

BE NOT DECEIVED.—Let no soldier be deceived by the negro equality cry of the rebel home organs. It is a deception, a cheat, a lie, and only intended to deter soldiers from voting the Union ticket. These copperheads tried to prevent all soldiers from voting, and thus reduce them to a level with the negro slaves of the south.—Now they want soldiers' votes, and they pretend Union men are advocates of negro equality. They, like thieves, are the londest to cry "stop thief!" in order that their crimes may not be detected.

HOW COL. DAVIS WENT IN FOR PUTTING DOWN THE REBELLION.

The following extracts from the *Douglston Democrat*, of which Col. Davis is the present Democratic candidate for Auditor General of this State, was and is the editor and proprietor, are given for the purpose of showing the sentiments which were disseminated by that paper while he held an official position under the Government which was so bitterly assailed in its pages. As Col. Davis is now before the people as a candidate for public office, and is desirous of receiving their votes, and since he was undoubtedly nominated on account of his having been engaged in the war, and therefore likely to be more available before the public on that account, it is but just that the kind of aid his newspaper rendered the Government, and the sympathy it extended to its noble, illustrious chief in his effort to crush out treason and rebellion, should again be given to the community.

An editorial article in the *Democrat* of August 23d, 1864, when Col. Davis was still an officer in the army, reads as follows:

"With an immense army, a good navy, and the ports of the Confederacy blockaded, we have gained virtually nothing and lost the public on that account, it is but just that the kind of aid his newspaper rendered the Government, and the sympathy it extended to its noble, illustrious chief in his effort to crush out treason and rebellion, should again be given to the community.

"The reasons why we have been so unfortunate are plain and understandable. Mr. Lincoln committed himself to an emancipation policy. He hereby abandoned the war for re-union, and made it a war absolutely and unequivocally for the negro. 'Slavery shall not live' was his motto. Beyond this was an object dearer to his heart—his own re-election—which he esteemed more than a hundred thousand lives. These were his two motives for abandoning the principles of our government and perverting the war. For these purposes, and these only, he had the war prolonged; for these purposes he was the soldiers massacred at Gettysburg, and the army of General Grant defeated and foiled; for these purposes have elections been carried by force of arms, and 'bogus States' declared in the Union; for these purposes have thousands been buried under Confederate sod; for these purposes have the forts and bastilles of the country been filled with fearless patriots who dare expose the profligacy of Abolition and the corruption and despotism of Abraham Lincoln.

"The people are now to decide between this state of affairs and peace—between the old Government and a new despotism—between the protections of our liberties and the surrender of them to an arbitrary and perfidious ruler. Peace ended with the administration of James Buchanan, and war, bloody, remorseless war, began with the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. We have tried war for three years; let us now try to effect what the war has failed to do.—There is no doubt that Mr. Lincoln has done more to cement the States of the Confederacy together than any man on the continent. He has pursued a policy calculated to divide the sentiment of the North and harmonize that of the South. Yet he has now the presumption to ask a re-election. The question will be: Lincoln and his war, or the Chicago nomination and peace for re-union.

"It is a mistaken idea that peace means slavish submission to the Confederacy. It means nothing of the kind. No Democrat ever expressed his willingness to concede to dishonorable compromise. We have tried war and found by a sad experience that it is supremely profligate, and that Lincoln and his henchmen are incapable of managing a campaign successfully if they wished. Something must be done. The Democratic party proposes, if we judge aright, to restore the Union under the Constitution by peaceable means. Mr. Lincoln has put the prolongation of the war out of the question. Our nation is almost bankrupt, and every branch of industry is suffering for want of men; therefore are men called upon to join the standard of peace for re-union, and defeat the party in power which is no more less than a thoroughly disunion party."

Again, from a leading editorial of Aug. 30, the week after, we quote the following:

"The Confederates contend that they have made an agreement with the Federals for the proper and speedy exchange of prisoners; that they have faithfully observed the provisions of it, and have frequently proposed exchange on its basis. But Mr. Lincoln says no. He will permit the white soldiers of the North to rot in the scorching sun, and the Federal army to become a skeleton, before he will agree to an exchange which does not recognize his tyranny and court his despotic will.

"What is the consequence of Mr. Lincoln's refusal? The suffering of our brave and gallant soldiers. They are left to die on Southern soil rather than relinquish the policy of negro equality. The Confederates are accused of inordinate barbarity, in order to conceal the despotism and criminal fanaticism of our President. Let the soldiers remember that Abraham Lincoln made a solemn agreement for the exchange of prisoners of war, and broke it, because it did not include negro soldiers, many of whom are runaway slaves of the South. Let them remember that all their sufferings and privations while in captivity were necessitated by the contracted policy of

Mr. Lincoln.

Let them remember that their rights, honor, and their liberty are outraged on account of the negro; and done by a President of the United States.

"The negro is the idol of Abolitionism. The whites may die in forts and prisons, because the negro is not recognized as his equal by the Confederates. This fact proves that our present warfare is a war for negro equality, and negro liberty. No evidence can be found that we are fighting for re-union and the Constitution. The war is perverted and the man guilty of the act presumptuously asks the suffrages of the people and of the soldiers in the army. Let the people remember him. Let the wives and children of the prisoners of war recollect that he is the fountain head of their sufferings; and if they become widows and orphans, that he is the murderer. Let the prisoners remember him when they eat their scanty morsel; and if the people of this country are true to themselves and to our suffering soldiers, they will pronounce him a man.

"Hated, despised, scorned by a two-fold roll, The scorn of millions and the curse of God."

The above is only a sample of the numerous productions of a like character that have appeared in that paper, during the war, more of which may appear in our columns hereafter.

COL. CAMPBELL AS A SOLDIER.

Referring to the efforts of the copperhead organs to destroy the military and naval character of the Union candidate for Surveyor General, the *Johnstown Tribune* says the leopard does not change his spots nor the Democratic party its tactics. Down right lying has always been one of the main instrumentalities relied upon by the leaders of that party to secure success, and those leaders will not now, in the day of their extremity, forego their ancient prerogative. To magnify the merits of their own candidate for Surveyor General, they have schemed to falsify the military record of that candidate's superior officer, Col. James M. Campbell, one of the best officers that Pennsylvania gave to the Union army for the suppression of a Democratic rebellion. We will not now reply to these fellows, but that a tissue of vile falsehood may not go uncontradicted, we will state briefly the following facts:

IT IS NOT TRUE, as alleged, that Col. Campbell resigned his commission in the army. He was *mustered out* under a general order from the War Department, his term of service having expired, precisely as hundreds of other good officers have been honorably discharged from the service. *He could not have longer continued in the service as a Colonel had he so elected*, the regimental organization rendered the Government, and the sympathy it extended to its noble, illustrious chief in his effort to crush out treason and rebellion, should again be given to the community.

IT IS NOT TRUE, as alleged, that Lieutenant Colonel LINTON led the Fifty-Fourth in the battles of Newmarket and Piedmont. Col. CAMPBELL himself gallantly and well led his own regiment in both the battles named, and in every other engagement—with the single exception of the affair at Snicker's Gap—in which that regiment participated, during the whole period of his three years' service. After the battle of Newmarket, Gen. Sigel personally complimented Col. Campbell, and in sight of the whole regiment.

IT IS NOT TRUE, as alleged, that Lieutenant Colonel LINTON was ever one day in command of the Fifty-Fourth before Petersburg, or anywhere in that neighborhood. He was not in one of the many brilliant engagements which followed the inauguration of Grant's splendid campaign against Richmond.

DEMOCRACY AND THE SOLDIERS.

In the strong democratic counties of this State, such as Berks, Schuylkill, York, &c., the democracy are careful not to nominate soldiers for office. Their sympathy for the soldier is shown only in counties and states where they have little or no chance of success. In New Jersey they have indeed put up a "General" for the same duty, but he has turned out to have been a "General" only in the three months service, and a stay-at-home during the war.

As to the kind of soldiers nominated by them, they invariably try to find such as were not remarkable for their loyalty.—Thus in Ohio they are running Gen. Geo. M. Morgan for Governor, whose military achievements may be summed up in his surrender of and retreat from Cumberland Gap in 1862. As the government did not want any other important points given up to the rebels without the use of gunpowder, Gen. Morgan was not called again to the field, and he naturally drifted into the Vanderbiltium Democracy and stamped the State last year to prove that the war was a "failure."

We are reminded of this more particularly by the nomination of Gen. Patrick on the democratic state ticket in New York. If we are not mistaken, this is the same Gen. Patrick who distinguished himself in Richmond, not many months since, by re-voicing the old pro-slavery rule over the negroes, opposing them in every possible way and subjecting them to imprisonment and torture under the old and cruel laws of Virginia. His cruelty to the negroes was so great that the government was compelled to remove him, and now he finds his proper place upon the democratic state ticket of New York.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

We have now the official announcement that the attempt to lay the Atlantic Cable will be renewed next year. Both the Cable Company and the Cable Construction Company feel sanguine as to the ultimate success of the enterprise. The Cable Construction Company have offered to commence at once the manufacture of a new cable, and the Directors of the Cable Company have unanimously accepted this proposal. The old cable is to have next summer to be completed, so as to have next summer two perfect cables. The manufacture of the new cable has already begun.

Capt. Anderson of the Great Eastern has received an offer from the Cable Construction Company to command the Great Eastern for five years in laying cables, and he has accepted the offer. Capt. Anderson feels very hopeful as to the complete success of the next attempt. He regards the cable as perfect, with the only exception of penetration of the gutta serena core by pieces of wire, and this fault will be carefully guarded against in the manufacture of the new cable. He moreover, expects to sail next year with a more efficient grappling gear, which in case of any defect being discovered will not expose the cable, while being hauled in, to the same accident which this year proved fatal.

The unshaken hope and courage which the Telegraph Company have evinced in the great trial through which they have passed, will challenge universal admiration and raise the warmest sympathy everywhere for the success of their new attempt.

MAJ. GEN. HANCOCK is sojourning with his family at Northtown. The hero expresses himself in favor of the election of Hartranft and Campbell.

Real Estate.
FARM FOR SALE.—THIS PLACE is well known as the Warner Farm, lies in Wayne Co., and adjoins lands of M. Morgan, Esq., Morgan, E. Conough, Jr. Brown and others. It contains about 200 acres, with a large house, a dwelling house, a large garden, a large orchard of graded fruit, a well watered with running water, a good spring of water which is brought to the house, and is well adapted for a dairy farm. The dwelling house is less than a mile from Towanda bridge. Persons desiring to purchase a cheap farm near to a County town, and possessing land, would do well to visit this place, as it will be positively sold at a very low figure.
EDW. OVERTON.
Towanda, Sept. 4, 1865.
Notice is hereby given that this place was unable to comply with the terms by reason of loss by the high water in the river.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a valuable farm in Smithfield Tp., Good buildings, fence, fruit, &c. &c. It will sell for \$1000.
JOHN N. CALIFF, Office over P. O., Towanda, July 16, 1865.

EAGLE HOTEL IN TOWANDA, FOR SALE.
Location, on the south side of the Square, by the Presbyterian Church. Apply to W. A. FICK, office, W. B. BARRIS, 21 Liberty St., N. Y., May 21, 1865.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.—This is a desirable farm, situated in the town of Lehigh, containing about 120 acres; 25 acres are improved with superior buildings, fences and improvements of all kinds. It has a good spring of water, a large garden, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, &c., grapes, gooseberries, currants, &c., in large quantities. Ask \$40 per acre, \$5000 down, the balance in time.
For further information apply to address
JOHN N. CALIFF, Office over Post Office, Towanda, Pa., Sept. 5, 1865.—2m

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his farm for sale in the borough of Lehigh, and contains 52 acres, about 40 acres improved with a large dwelling house, a good spring of water near the door, a wagon-house, barn and shed. Terms made easy for the purchaser.
L. M. STEVENS, Lehighville, Aug. 25, 1865.—4t

FARMS FOR SALE!
The subscriber offers two Farms for sale, one of 6 acres with buildings, 20 acres improved, and 20 acres of all kinds. One of 50 acres, with log buildings, improvements, a good spring of water, a large garden, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, &c., in large quantities. Ask \$40 per acre, \$5000 down, the balance in time.
For further information apply to address
L. B. BARRIS, 21 Liberty St., N. Y., July 24, 1865.

Miscellaneous.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Assessor for the year 1865 has been appointed, and the same has become due and payable. The Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Lehigh is hereby notified, that he is to collect the same on or before the 1st day of September next. For further information apply to the Assessor, or to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Lehigh, at Lehighville, Pa., on or before the 1st day of September next. Also notice is hereby given, that the Assessor for the year 1865 has been appointed, and the same has become due and payable. The Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Lehigh is hereby notified, that he is to collect the same on or before the 1st day of September next. For further information apply to the Assessor, or to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Lehigh, at Lehighville, Pa., on or before the 1st day of September next.

TOWANDA INSURANCE AGENCY.
H. B. M'KEAN.
Agent for the following well known and reliable Insurance Companies:
NEW ENGLAND INSURANCE CO.—Hartford, Conn.
FIRE INSURANCE CO.—New York.
KENTUCKY INSURANCE CO.—Philadelphia.
WYOMING INSURANCE COMPANY
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.
Stock and Surplus—\$1,000,000.

Not called in Bills receivable
U. S. 5-20 Bonds
Temporary and call Loans
100 shares W. M. Bank Stock
50 shares First Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre
70 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock
Real Estate
Judgments
Cash in hands and in Bank

DIRECTORS:
G. M. Hollenback, L. D. Shoemaker,
H. B. Lacombe, John H. Hines,
H. M. HOFF, Charles A. Rice,
Samuel Wadhams, O. Collins,
Wm. S. Pierce, Chas. B. Hines,
Wm. S. Liss, Geo. M. Harding,
G. M. HOLLENBACK, President,
L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice-President.
R. C. SMITH, Sec'y.
H. B. M'KEAN, Agent, Towanda, Pa.

LUZERN INSURANCE AGENCY
AGENTS
CASH CAPITAL—\$1,000,000
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
CAPITAL—\$1,000,000
LIVERPOOL & LONDON INS. CO.,
CAPITAL—\$1,000,000
LIFE INSURANCE—CONTRACT MUTUAL ASSURANCE CO.,
AGENTS
Policies issued for the Fins, Fulton and Metropolitan, and orders received for insurance upon all kinds of property.
H. B. M'KEAN, Agent, for the above Companies, Towanda, Pa. Sept 4, 1865.

ELLEGANT STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT THE
READY MADE CLOTHING EMPORIUM
OF
GEORGE W. COON & CO.
We have now in our Store an elegant stock of Men's Boy's Clothing, manufactured by ourselves, which we are offering at a low price, in style, quality and price. We have also a large assortment of Furnishings, which are of the best quality. Call and see and examine before buying. We will have you advantage, you will find better goods at lower prices than elsewhere. Situated at the corner of Third and Second Sts., between Third and Second Sts., on the east side of the City.
Aug. 8, 1865. GEO. W. COON & CO.

MISS H. C. HUNT
Contemplates opening a School for a limited number of girls, on Second St., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1865. Common English Branches, French, Italian, Music, &c. &c. French Extra) 25 to 30 Cts. School year of 24 weeks divided into four equal terms. Most experience and considerable opportunities of observation in different methods of teaching. Will have to offer her services to those who desire a certain degree of confidence. Unexceptionable references given if required.
Towanda, Aug. 29, 1865.

A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY
INTERESTING TO AGENTS, FARMERS, AND LABORERS.
We are making a single machine which will combine best and cheapest, portable Wind and Chlorine Pump Jack in the world. It is the only one of the kind ever invented. It is a most important discovery, and will be of great value to every country, to whom we have to offer such important discoveries. Those who desire to know more about it, will find it in our prospectus. The first one making application from any country shall have the exclusive agency. Full particulars, circulars, &c. &c. sent free.
Address: HALL, REED & CO., N. Y. Aug. 14, 1865. No. 55 Liberty St. N. Y.

PENSIONS—PENSION CERTIFICATE
Cash on and after Sept. 1st.
N. N. CALIFF, Pension Agent,
Towanda, Aug. 24, 1865. OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE.