NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—The British Parliament will meet on the 23d instant.

—Over 14,000 animals have been attacked by the cattle plague in England, and of these 12,000 have died.

—Spain has notified the English Government that she intends taking energetic measures to put an end to the slave trade.

—The Bey of Tunis has granted a general amnesty to all persons implicated in the late revolution in that country.

—The Austrian Government has issued an official intimation which indicates a fixed resolution to adopt, as far as possible, a free-trade policy.

—The Tycoon of Japan and the rebellious Prince Nagata have come to an understanding. A plot to murder the former was recently discovered and frustrated.

—Russia is also to participate in the international Sanitary Congress for the preventation of cholera, soon to be held at Constantinople.

—A man giving his name as Lieut. Jas H. Lalers, of the 9th Connecticut Volunteers, was arrested as a Fenian in Dublin, Ireland, on the 28th ult. A seven-barreled revolver, 200 patent rifle balls, said to be poisoned, and four military drill books, were found in his possession.

—Bavaria, Saxony and Hesse Darmstadt have agreed to propose in the Federal Diet that the Holstein Estates should be convened, that Schleswig should be incorporated with Germany, and that the cost of the Danish war should be borne by the Confederation.

—It is generally believed in Paris that the French army now in Mexico will be gradually withdrawn, and that by Sept. 1866, the whole will have returned to France.

—The evacuation of Rome by the French troops has been commenced.

—Legal proceedings have been instituted against the British Government for the recent seizure of the Fenian newspaper in Dublin.

—It is thought in London that one of the first measures of the new English Ministry will be a liberal reform bill.

—The English ministerial modifications, consequent on the death of Lord Palmerston, are nearly completed, the only post unfilled being the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, made vacant by Lord Clarendon becoming Foreign Secretary, vice Russell, promoted to the Premiership.

—The Sultan of Turky has declared his intention to contribute 30,000 francs a month, during the winter, to the support of the destitute sufferers from the recent great fire in Constantinople.

—The Managers of the French Universal Exhibition, which is to open at Paris in the Spring of 1867, have extended the time for American exhibitors to send in their list to Jan. 1.

—The Greek Ministry, having been defeated on a question of confidence, has resigned. The King has requested M. Bulgaris to form a new ministry, but he refuses except on condition that Count Sponneck shall be banished. To this the King will not consent.

—President Geffard of Hayti recently announced to his people that war vessels, purchased in New York, were on their way to Cape Haytien, and that with these the blockade of that town would again be reestablished, thus starving out the rebel army there and forcing it to surrender.

—A miser, aged eighty-one years, died at Vienna, Austria, leaving two million francs to the Pope.

—It is rumored in Europe that Gens. McClellan and Beauregard had tendered their swords to the Pope for the defence of Rome.

—The cholera, which made its appearance in the southern provinces of Russia, two months ago, is still advancing north, in spite of the cold weather.

—James Ducan and Capt. Richard B. Winder, confined to the Old Capitol prison at Washington, are soon to be tried for cruelties practiced toward Union prisoners at Andersonville.

—Gen. John H. Logan of Illinois has been appointed U. S. Minister to Mexico.

—It is said that Sir Frederic Bruce, the English Minister at Washington will be selected as umpire by the joint Commission to adjust the claims between the United States and the Republic of Colombia.

—An English detective named John Mc High is in Washington. He is in this country to keep an eye on the Fenians.

—The U. S. Government will permit no armed parties to pass the frontier into Mexico, nor permit munitions of war to be sent either to the Maximilian or Juarist belligerents.

—The Mormon leaders declare that they will sustain polygamy by force of arms, and defy openly the Federal authority.

—Some of the U. S. officials in Utah have several wives.

—There are in the town of Waldoboro, Me., persons with these names; Head, Foote, Hyde, Horn, Sides, Hough, Heart, Bowles, (for bowels), Haslet. Thus the town had everything but Tail, when a Prussian came in named Onbehind.

—The materials for the completion of the Russo-American telegraph, via Behring Straits, have been contracted for in Paris, and will shortly be shipped to this country.

—The body of Wirz was buried in the arsenal ground, at Old Capitol Prison, where also lie the remains of the assassination conspirators.

—The report that Mrs. Wirz attempted to poison her husband is denied.

—Gen. Canby has turned over to the New Orleans City authorities the control of sanitary regulations and the State levees, has withdrawn the provost-marshals in the parishes, except in certain cases, and stopped the issue of charity rations to person unconnected with the army.

—The Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery passed both houses of the South Carolina Legislature, on the 13th inst., with but little opposition. The Legislature has adjourned until the 25th inst.

—A number of ladies are daily beseiging Washington in the capacity of pardon-seekers, whose persistence is exceedingly annoying to the President.

—Gen. Humphreys, Governor elect of Mississippi, is anxious to get immediate possession of authority, but Provisional Governor Sharkey refuses to abdicate without orders from Washington.

—A death from cholera occured in St. Louis on the 10th inst.

—Gov. Wells has called a special session of the Louisiana Legislature on the 23d inst., to elect U. S. Senators.

—Gen. Fullerton has been relieved of the charge of the Freedmen's Bureau of Louisiana by Gen. Baird, who announces, hower, that he shall not alter the orders of his predecessor.

—The Provisional Governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida have been notified by the President that they are to continue to exercise their officers until specially instructed to the contrary.

—Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee has set apart Thursday, Dec. 7, as a day of thankisgiving.

—John C. Breckinridge, now in Canada, has announced his intention, if pardoned, to take up his residence in Texas. He ascribes the disasterous turning point in the Rebellion to the removal of Gen. Johnston from the command of the army before Atlanta.

—Jeff. Davis, on hearing of the execution of Wirz, remarked that the Government might have hung many worse men.

—A. Deslondes, the father-in law of John Slidell and Gen. Beauregard, died in Chalmette, La., on the 19th ult. He was a wealthy creole.

—Southern newspapers are refusing to insert the advertisements of negroes without the word "colored" or "freedman" is attached to them.

—The colored people of Selam, Alabama, in a recent meeting, passed resolutions complaining that they were every day robbed and beaten by men wearing the Federal uniform, and that they had applied in vain to the police and the military for protection.

—There is some uneasiness in Richmond, Va., caused by the report that preparations are being made for an insurrection by the 25,000 or 30,000 negroes on the York River Peninsula, between Hampton and Williamsburg. These negroes have been notified that the lands they now occupy will be turned over to their former owners on Jan. 1, and it is feared they will not give them up without resistance.

—The position of parties in the Italian Parliament is: Moderates, 586; Constitutional, 101; Clerical, 9; Doubtful, 46.

—The next House of Representatives will stand, exclusive of the 58 members from the seceded States, 144 Republicans and 40 Democrats.

—A reduction of 30,000,000 francs in the French army and navy estimates has been decided upon.

—The prize-money of the Princess Royal is ready for disbursement by the Third Auditor. The claims have been hanging in uncertainty for over three years. The crews of the following U. S. vessels are interested: Housatonic, Unadilla, G. W. Blunt, Memphis, Quaker City, America and Augusta.

—The receipts for customs by the U. S. Government for October were over $18,000,000, of which $11,008,737 were received at New York.

—The Governor of South Carolina has asked the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury that that State be allowed to assume the direct tax levied by Congress, and that the same may be paid in South Carolina bonds. He says the State is too much impoverished to pay the taxes immediately.

—The reward offered for the capture of Booth has not been paid, there being a dispute as to the legitimate claimants. It is nearly $250,000, exclusive of $100,000 in gold offered by California.

—The total receipts from Internal Revenue since July 1, are $136,000,000.

—The total amount of coin on deposit in the U. S. Treasury, on Nov. 1, was about $100,000,000.

—It has been decided that matured and unpaid installments of bounty descend to heirs in foreign countries as well as pay.

—The Michaelmas term will see King's College, Cambridge, England, thrown open, for the first time since its foundation, to students other than those educated at Eton.

—Mr. Richie is engaged on an engraving from his own picture of the scene around the death bed of President Lincoln.

—Mrs. L. H. Sigourney is to have a monument to her memory in Hartford, Conn., the city of her home previous to her death in June last.

—Vincent Wallace, the composer, who died recently in Italy, left two sons who give promise of great musical talent. They are studying at the Conservatory, Paris. A grand musical entertainment is soon to be given in London, Eng., to provide a fund to enable the young men to cultivate their talents without interruption.

—The Governor of Rhode Island refuses to postpone Thanksgiving Day in that State until the national thanksgiving on the 7th. In all the other States where a day had been appointed, it has been so changed.

—A third trial has been ordered for the parties who attempted to kidnay Geo. N. Sanders, in Montreal, Ca., the juries having failed to convict heretofore. The Canadian journals now pronounce Sanders a nuisance, and declare that he already cost Canada over $1,000,000, and that he ought to have the decency to leave the country.

—The Missouri Legislature has appointed a committee to memorialize President Johnson to release all the Union prisoners now in confinement for offences committed during the war, on the ground that rebel soldiers, whose crimes were infinitely greater, have been pardoned.

—Mr. Trumbel, on the 15th inst., offered a resolution in the Tennessee Senate, declaring that Jeff. Davis and the other Southern leaders ought to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

—Gov. Hamilton has notified President Johnson that he intends calling the Texas State Convention in December.

—A petition, asking the pardon of Jeff. Davis, signed by 1,200 of the ladies of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., has been presented to President Johnson.

—The Hon. Kenneth Reynor of North Carolina had a long interview with President Johnson on the 15th inst., in regard to the restoration of that State to the rights and privileges of the Union.

—Maj.-Gen. Augur, commander of the Department of Washington, has ordered that hereafter no colored man shall be whipped under any law of Virginia, within is department.

—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is in Richmond, on an important Government mission.

—John Mitchel has sailed for Europe. He goes to Paris on a Fenian mission.

—Mr. Chauncy M. Depew, present Secretary of the State of New York, has been appointed U. S. Minister to Japan.

—Cassius M. Clay, Minister at St. Petersburg, in a letter to Secretary Seward, advises that the importation of cattle from abroad should at once be prohibited, in order to prevent the introduction of the cattle plague into this country.

—The ex-Rebel Attorney-General, Geo. Davis, was brought a prisoner to New York, on the 15th inst., by the U. S. steamer Memphis, from Key West, Fla., and handed over to the national authorities in that city.

Col. Robert Johnson has been appointed private Secretary to the President, his father.

—Owing to the great cost of living in Washington, quite a number of Congressmen have engaged apartments for the next session in Baltimore, where prices are much more reasonable.

—A grand serenade was given on the 14th inst., at Harrisburg, Pa., to the returned colored soldiers. Prof. Dey of New York delivered an oration, and speeches were made by Gen. Cameron and others. A grand ball closed the celebration.

—Gen. Duff Green of Alabama died at Mobile on the 11th inst. During Jackson's Presidency, Mr. Green published the administration organ in Washington, but afterward supported the State Rights doctrines of John C. Calhoun.

—The cholera has broke out in Leipsic, Germany.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, November 23, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The country awaits with unusual anxiety, the assembling of Congress, and the delivering of President JOHNSON's message. No document of the kind has ever been looked for with so much interest, nor ever read with so much eagerness as will be the forthcoming message of the President. This is occasioned by the peculiar circumstances under which President JOHNSON assumed the helm of State, by the stupendous and important results which have followed from our military operations, culminating in the sudden overthrow of the rebellion, and by the difficult task which is now being tried, of reorganizing and reconstructing the States lately in Rebellion.

It is idle to attempt to conceal the fact, that the loyal people of the country have experienced some degree of disappointment and dissatisfaction at the action of the National Administration in the pardon of rebels, and in the general management of the rebel States. A great fear has taken hold of the public mind that the lessons of the past were to be ignored, that the blood and treasure of the country had been spent in vain, and that Slavery was to be allowed once more to regain its former standing and prestige. It was natural that a people who had undergone such unexampled privations, as those endured during the past four years, should be sensitive of the final settlement of our National affairs, and jealous lest the lives and money offered upon the shrine of the Union, should have been offered in vain.

We believe there has been a general disposition to deal magnanimously with a conquered foe, though that enemy had perpetrated one of the most monstrous wrongs ever inflicted upon a lenient and forbearing nation. The war for the Union has not been prosecuted mainly with a view to overthrow and subjugate the Southern people, but to preserve the Union, and transmit it to posterity redeemed from the disgrace of Slavery, and purified from the "sum of all villianies," which was the fruitful source of all our National troubles.—Hence the public mind was not averse to those acts of charity and magnanimity, which the President might extend to a fallen and humbled foe, provided nothing was done to recuscitate the hydra-headed monster, upon whose death the Nation was resolved.

The policy of the President, in this respect was not sufficiently explicit to satisfy the popular demand. The nation clamored for the punishment of treason, and for the enactment of measures which should secure at once the inestimable blessings to flow from the struggle of the last four years. The President has been tardy in acceding to the popular demand, and disappointment has been the consequence. We must confess that in the general disappointment we have had our full share. But as events ripen into practical measures, it seems to us that new hopes dawn upon the country, and new expectations are inspired, that before the solution of the great and intricate question shall be fully reached, the country will be satisfied, the security of the future be provided for, and the Freemen of the country without respect to color, have all the rights and privileges to which they are entitled.

The forthcoming message of the President will undoubtedly contain an exposition of the policy which will govern him in regard to the restoration of the late rebellious States, and which will enable the country better to judge what he desires. But the Congress so soon to meet, will have an important part in the reconstruction and reorganization of the seceding States. They will find knocking at their doors for admission, Representatives from most of the States lately in rebellion. The President has already authoritvely announced that certain conditions would be indispensible to the recognition of these States in their reorganized form, and has not hesitated to dictate certain terms without complying with which they need not look for favor. It may be that Congress will not be satisfied with the conditions imposed, but will insist upon more adequate security for the future peace and permanance of the country. The indications are strongly in favor of such a course.

Will the President submit the whole question to Congress, or will he endeavor by the power of his position to coerce or flatter Congress into the adoption of the measures he may deem best suited for the purpose? Is the President ready to make an issue with Congress, if need be, and create dissension in the ranks of the party to which he owes his present position? We dot believe in the imminency of such disaster, particularly after the warning tones of the late elections. The power of the Administration might seduce Congressmen from the path of duty, but there is not a Republican Congressional District which will not hold its Representative to a strict accountability and to a zealous scrutiny in regard to the important measures to engage their attention in the next Congress.

SUICIDE OF PRESTON KING.—It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that we publish the announcement of the probable suicide of Hon. PRESTON KING, Collector of the port of New-York. There seems to be no doubt that he committed suicide by jumping off a North River ferry boat. At latest accounts his body had not been recovered, although every exertion had been made by his friends to find it. The lamentable deed was committed while he was in a state of mental aberration or depression.

No man in the Nation enjoyed in a greater degree the confidence and respect of the people than PRESTON KING. Associated at its origin with the leaders of the Free Soil movement, he has stood "faithful amongst the faithless," never faltering in his devotion to the cause of Human Freedom, laboring with unwavering zeal and fidelity, for the success of the cause in which his heart and mind were alike engaged. Political friends and opponents equally awarded him the credit of being an upright, honest, conscientious man. Of late years his great obesity, and his sedentary habits, have effected his general health, and produced that mental disorder which finally led to the commission of the deplorable deed, that deprives the Nation of one of its most upright men, and one of its wisest counsellors.

☞ We learn from Washington that Secretary MCCULLOCH is engaged in completing the annual reports of the Treasury Department. It is believed that he will strongly urge the reduction of the currency by cautious measures, and continue as fast as possible his plans for the reduction of the general debt. He is not in favor of a permanent sinking fund for redemption of debt, but prefers the utmost increase of the revenues of the government.

☞ We have some possibly exaggerated reports by way of New-Orleans from a Matamoras paper. They state that the Liberals, or Juarists, have been seriously cut up, that two Generals have been killed, and CORTINAS and two or three others wounded. The same paper denies that the Imperial gunboat fired upon the people on the American side of the river, and gives currency to a wild story about a plot to murder Gen. MEJIA and surrender the town of Matamoras.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

DISAPPEARANCE AND PROBABLE DEATH OF HON. PRESTON KING.

Hon. Preston King, Collector of the Port of New York, whose nervous system has been seriously deranged for nearly three weeks, left his room at the Astor House on Monday week at 7 a. m., remarking that a walk before breakfast would do him good. All day Monday no word of his whereabouts reached his anxious friends, nor until 12 o'clock Tuesday could any trace or clue be obtained. Messrs Terwilliger and Usher, of the Custom House, then heard that a person was drowned the day before from a Hoboken ferry-boat. Upon visiting the boat they ascertained that a man, answering closely the description of Mr. King, came from a West-street car to the ferry-boat. Soon after the boat left the dock, two children going to school gave the alarm, they had seen a man jump overboard. The boat was stopped, but nothing could be seen. A hat left upon the deck was subsequently identified as belonging to Mr. King. The ticket-master saw Mr. King step from the car, noticing him particularly from his great weight. He describes his person and dress with such exact accuracy as to leave deither doubt, nor shadow of doubt, as to his inentity. Mr. King spoke to him, asked him how long before the boat would start, and what was the fare, and remarked that it was a fine morning.

Mr. King was unable to stand the pressure of his official position. Every allegation of misconduct in subordinates disturbed him. The great number of meritorious and wounded officers and soldiers asking for situations, excited his sympathies. Two or three reported cases of fraud alarmed him to such a degree that two weeks ago his nerves gave way. It was suggested that he should go to Ogdensburg for a week or fortnight in the hope that repose and home associations would tranquilize his mind. He did go, but finding no rest there, returned to the Astor House on Saturday. It was immediately evident that no favorable change had occurred. He said to the friends around him that he had broken down; was incapable of making any effort; that he had no judgment or memory, and no power to resist what he knew to be imaginary evils. In the meantime, his mental and physical health was unimpaired. On Sunday, in the morning, he hcquieseed in a suggestion of attending church, but did not go. He requested that Mr. Weed should be sent for early in the morning, and passed most of the day in conversation with him and two or three other friends. He spoke freely of his mental aberration twenty-five years ago, and expressed a desire now to go to an asylum. Yet all he said proved that his mind was now unclouded and undisturbed. His nervous system, and that only, was effected. But it was quite clear that he must soon have relief. On Saturday afternoon and Sunday, he frequently spoke of resigning; and it was arranged that, after an examination by Dr. Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, on Monday, he would either resign then, or await, for a few days, the effect of medical treatment. He had been disinclined to consult a physician until informed that Dr. Brown was at the head of an asylum. He remarked to Mr. Weed twice, on Sunday, that death, if it could be reached without crime, would be a relief.

He had intervals of tranquility when his mind could be drawn away from the evils created, to the fact that in all respects his circumstances and condition were such as bring contentment; that he had no cares, no sorrows, no causes of anxiety; and that his lot, compared with hundreds of thousands, was enviable. To all he assented, and for half an hour, cheerfulness returned to him. Finally, when Mr. Weed left him on Sunday evening, he seemed quite content to await the interview with Dr. Brown, who came on Monday, but the patient had departed to return no more.

Mr. King was educated at Union College, where he was a classmate of Bishop Potter. He studied law at Ogdensburg, but had small experience or interest in its practice. His mind, taste and habits took a political direction. In all things he was an honest, earnest man, acting always upon convictions. His political creed was as conscientiously a creed as that of a divine or an apostle.

Mr. King came into public life as a member of Assembly in 1835, from St. Lawrence, and was reelected in 1836, 1837 and 1838. He was elected to Congress in 1843, and reelected in 1845. In 1857, Mr. King was elected to the Senate of the United States. At the close of his term in the Senate, Mr. Seward offered him a foreign mission, but after a few days' reflection, he declined it. In 1862, Mr. Lincoln decided to make Mr. King Collector of this port, but the pressure for a change eased up, and it was deferred. And finally, when appointed by President Johnson, he entered with reluctance upon the discharge of the duties, fearing, as has unhappily proved to be the case, that the labor and responsibility were unsuited to his former habits and pursuits. —*New York Times.*

☞ A despatch received yesterday in Washington by the Secretary of the Treasury, from E. M. Shelton, dated Galveston, Texas, October 14th, gives the sad news of the accidental death of the only brother of President Johnson, from a gun-shot wound. Mr. Johnson was the collector of Velasco.

☞ Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, upon the situation of affairs in the south, says: "In a word, the rebels of the south have by no means abandoned this long cherished idea of *separating the government*. They are looking to this end; and more they are *organizing* with a view to this result. They have tried this in a wicked war of four dreary years, and signally failed. Their purpose is to accomplish their infernal plans through the ballot box in Congress, and they look to the copperhead Democracy and other northern traitors to aid them. Thank God, the recent elections at the north have blasted their hopes for the present, and taught them that the real people, the loyal masses of the great north, are all right.

"My hopes for the future are in the goodness, the obstinate loyalty and determined purpose of the Republican majority in Congress. I pray God they will not admit rebels into Congress indiscriminately, because they have taken the amnesty oath or obtained the Executive pardon. As president Johnson said, let them occupy the back seats for a few years.

"I am one of those at the south who believe this war has closed out two years too soon! The rebels have been whipped, but not whipped enough.

"For saying these things I expect to be abused by all traitorous sheets at the north, and by all rebel papers south. Let them say out; I am able to stand their abuse.—I am for the American Union, regardless of the hate of sections, the war of parties, or the malice of individuals."

VALLANDIGHAM PERSONALLY ASSAULTED.—The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham visited Eaton, Ohio, night before last to transact some business. As soon as it became generally known that he was in the little town a rumor became prevalent that he was there for the purpose of making a speech. It happens that the people of Eaton are very much opposed to Mr. Vallandigham personally, and the idea of his making a speech in their midst so exasperated a lot of the young men of the place, that at early candle-light they visited the place where he was stopping and made a loud call for his appearance. Understanding that trouble was in store for him, Mr. Vallandigham made a hasty exit from the house, and pursued his retreat through fields and over fences in the direction of the depot, running at the top of his speed, followed by an angry and excited mob of boys and young men, one of whom struck him a severe blow and knocked him to the ground, while he was getting on the train.—*Cincinnati Commercial of Thursday.*

☞ Spain has declared war against Chili, and the Spanish fleet has blockaded the ports of the latter country. The admiral in command, however, had proposed to maintain the blockade by means of cruisers, but the foreign consuls had protested against it. It is expected that all the revolutionary bands in Chili will be broken up, and the people unite against the invader.

New Advertisements

SMITH'S PNEUMATIC CHURN.
Patented May 2, 1865.
THE TIME COMES WHEN PERFECTION IS ATTAINED IN ALL THINGS.

In Smith's Pneumatic Churn, perfection is reached. It combines all that is useful in making Butter. The *principle of introducing air into cream* has long been the study of inventors of Churns, but it has never been accomplished to any extent until the invention of Smith's Pneumatic Churn. In this Churn all the air made by a double-acting Bellows is forced into the cream, and at the very bottom, setting the cream in a great commotion. At the same time the air brings the cream to the same temperature of heat and cold as in the place where the Churn is worked, the butter being made by currents and counter currents of air, causing a friction by the currents against each other, removing the covering without bursting the globules, consequently the grain of the butter is perfect. In makes *Butter in half the time of an ordinary Churn*, a far better, and a larger per cent. of butter than any other Churn in use. A trial is all that is simple in its construction, not in any way likely to get out of order, and the same jars used for cream are used to make the butter in, saving all trouble and time spent in keeping a wooden Churn clean.

I add no certificates, but can get them wherever the Churn is worked. All are governed by their interests, and for that reason this Churn will take the place of all others wherever introduced.

☞ Town, County and State Rights for sale.
CHESTER F. SMITH, Litchfield, Conn.
Address DAVID C. GOODWIN, Browntown.
Nov. 20, 1865. Bradford Co., Pa.

MISS H. C. HUNT

Will open the Second Term of her School, on Second Street, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1865.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Common English Branches $5 50
Higher " " ..... 6 25 to 7 00
French (extra) ..... 2 50 to 4 00

No extra charge for Latin.

School year of 42 weeks, divided into four equal terms.

Much experience, and considerable opportunities for observation in different methods of teaching, enable MISS HUNT to offer her services to those interested with a certain degree of confidence. Unexceptionable references given if required.

Towanda, Nov. 14, 1865.

FANCY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS!

Mrs. L. M. TABER calls the attention of the Ladies of Towanda and vicinity, to her stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,

Comprising a large assortment of the most fashionable and desirable articles needed by Ladies, selected with great care, and which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Her stock will be kept constantly supplied by the most fashionable articles in the New York market, and no pains will be spared to accommodate those desiring to purchase.

☞ Store on Main St., next door below Patch's Grocery Store where she solicits the patronage of the Ladies.

Towanda, Nov. 7, 1865.

WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE

Universally acknowledged to be the
BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE NOW IN USE.

POWELL & CO.

Having accepted an Agency for the sale of this celebrated machine, respectfully invite an examination and trial of them by the ladies of this vicinity.

Possessing peculiar advantages over any other, for family purposes, wherever sold they give entire satisfaction to the purchasers.

Towanda, Oct. 30, 1865.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

The undersigned having purchesed the property formerly owned by B. F. Buck, Bently Creek, Pa., containing a store thereon, takes this opportunity of announcing to the public, that he has returned from New York with a complete stock of every thing usually found in a country store, and of the best quality that could be found in market; which was bought cheap for cash and will be sold for a small profit. No credit will be given under any circumstances whatever. Deeming the ready pay system to be to the interest of both the dealer and consumer.

Farmer's produce taken in exchange for goods at market price.

The stock consists of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Kerosene Oil and Chimneys, Hardware and Pocket Cutlery, Window Glass, Crockery, Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars, Crackers, Cheese Nuts and Candy, Flour in Sacks, Ladies' Winter Shawls, Hoods and Nubies, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Drawers and Gloves, Yankee Notions,

And a large assortment of Ploughs and Plow Points, manufactured by S. W. Paine, Troy, Pa.

Also, a large quantity of Revenue Stamps, of all kinds kept constantly on hand for the accomodation of the public in general, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Be sure and call at the Old Key Stone Store and judge for yourselves. The undersigned is fully assured that his customers will be satisfied with both prices and quality of goods.

Accept thanks for the liberal patronage thus far received, hoping it may so continue.

J. C. ROBINSON.

Bently Creek, Pa., Oct. 23, 1865.

New Advertisements.

CASH PURCHASERS TAKE NOTICE!

Oh, yes! the subscriber has again returned from New York, having in the meantime selected with great care, a splendid assortment of NEW GOODS, well adapted to the wants of all, the old, the middle aged, and the young, and at the same time not forgeting the "wee" bit of folks that get up locomotion by creeping. These all have especially been cared for in the selection of the stock. He would now tender his warmest thanks to all his old friends and patrons for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of a share of their patronage.

If you will please come and
You will find the same good — C T

At the BEE HIVE, Orwell, Pa.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

A splendid assortment of Gents', Ladies' and Childrens Furs, at the Bee Hive.

Ladies, Gents and Children are all respectfully invited to call at the Bee Hive and examine the extensive line of Furs.

Gents before they buy they would do well to look at the large stock of

HATS, CAPS, FUR GLOVES, FUR COLARS,

&c., found of course at the Bee Hive.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

in any quantity and style at the Bee Hive.

OVERCOATS at the Bee Hive.
COATS at the Bee Hive.
VESTS at the Bee Hive.
PANTS at the Bee Hive.

CROCKERY, MIRRORS &C.,

At the Bee Hive.

TEA, AS USUAL, FRESH & FRAGRANT

At the Bee Hive.

CLOCKS, FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,

At the Bee Hive.

Captain's Office open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., for a few days longer.

All those who have old unsettled Book Accounts with L. H. Bronson, if they would save themselves cost, will please call without delay and settle up.

L. H. BRONSON
BEE HIVE, Orwell, Pa.

PIANOS, AMERICAN ORGANS AND MELODIANS.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to the citizens of Towanda and vicinity, that he has purchased the Music business of G. T. COLE, and will hereafter supply any of the above articles, together with

VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDIANS, STRINGS, &C.,

on as good terms as they can be had elsewhere.

W. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

ALSO AGENT FOR THE

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCH,

and has always on hand, a good assortment of Swiss Watches, with a general assortment of

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,

Silver and Plated Ware of the BEST MANUFACTURERS, which will be sold at unusually low figures. A large variety of Clocks just received, among which may be found the Seth Thomas, which has no equal.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING,

done with neatness and dispatch, and warranted. To those who can't see, we would say go to Chamberlain's and get a pair of glasses that will make you see as well as ever. Don't forget the shop, nearly opposite the Court House.

W. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

Towanda, Nov. 6, 1865.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, commencing on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day, until the entire stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, contained in the WARD HOUSE, at Towanda, Pa., is disposed of.

Among the numerous articles to be sold, may be found in part as follows, viz:

Sofas, Lounges, Setteos, Divans, Tete-a-tetes, Washstands, Bureaus, Bookcase, Dressingcase, Tables, Cottage and French Bedsteads, Mahogany, Cane seat and Windsor Chairs, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Lamps, Vases and Carpeting.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Consisting of Tables, Crockery, Knives, Forks, Silver and Plated Ware, and Glass Ware.

BEDS AND BEDDING.

Consisting of Feather Beds, Hair, Cotton and Straw Mattrasses, Spreads, Sheets, Pillow cases, Pillows, and Comfortables.

BAR-ROOM FURNITURE.

Tables, Decanters, Tumblers, Water-coolers, Ale-Pump, besides all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Parlor, Cooking and Office Stoves, both Coal and Wood, one large Hotel Cooking Stove, Refrigerators, one large Iron Safe, two Provision Safes, Well-pump, Horse, Wagon, and Harness, Two Platform Scales. In fact all articles used in and about a Hotel.

The attention of Landlords is called to the very fine stock of Liquors and Cigar, which will be sold at private sale. Terms made known on day of sale.

GEORGE O. CHAFFEE, Auctioneer.
POWELL & SMITH, Proprietors.

Towanda, Nov. 6, 1865.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT AND energetic man to take charge of a tract of lumber land, and to supply mines with timber from it. To a proper person good wages and steady work will be given. Address

F. KOERNER,
Nov. 20, '65.—3t Girardville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife SUSAN E. has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, notice is hereby given, to all persons, not to harbor or trust her on my account, I will pay no debts of her contracting.

SYLVANUS VANBUSKIRK.

Ridgberry, Nov. 8, 1865.

Lost, Found, and Estray.

LOST.—On the 12th of Sept., between Towanda and Smithfield, a memorandum book containing the discharge from the U. S. Service of the subscriber, a card photograph of a lady, and some other papers. The finder will plea e leave it at, or send it to, Prothonotary's office, Towanda, to Post Office, East Smithfield.

J. LEROY VINCENT.

Oct. 16, 1865.

LOST.—A Double Broche Shawl, with a white centre, was lost out of a carriage between Towanda and Ulster on Wednesday last. The finder will be Liberally Rewarded by leaving it at

Towanda, Oct. 16, 1865. W. A. CHAMBERLINS.

STRAYED—From the enclosure of the subscriber, in Ridgbury twp, on or about the 19th inst., a large white COW, about 9 years old, with black spots about the head, and a crook in the tail. One teat has been lost. Any information concerning said Cow will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

Oct. 24, 1865, B. W. WHITE.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS that valuable property studded with white hemlock and other valuable timber on Bowman's land when cleared is good for farming purposes. Containing 280 acres, 60 of which is partly under improvements are: 1 good steam saw mill, with little repairs to the dam can run by water, a barn, and several dwellings around the mill. The property is only a few miles west of Ulster, a good shipping point on the North Branch Canal, and Susquehanna River, to a capitalist this would be a valuable investment. For further particulars address

PETER BRADY, Agent,
Sept. 18, 1865. Sparta, Sussex Co., N. J.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The farm known as the "Charles White Farm" in Franklin township is for sale. It contains one hundred and thirty-two acres, over one hundred of which improved. It is one of the best watered farms in county, and is within seven miles of Towanda. On the same are two good frame dwelling houses, one large (having been recently improved), the other well calculated for a tenant house; two frame barns, one 36 by 46 feet, together with cow house, pigpen, smoke house, &c. There is a good sized apple orchard bearing excellent fruit, a large number of peach trees which have yielded fifty bushels during the last season, also fruit-bearing grape vines. The farm is well adapted to grain and grass.

For further particulars inquire of Adams & Co., or
WELLINGTON BRADLEY.

Towanda, Oct. 11, 1865.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a farm situate on Sugar Creek, 3 miles from Towanda boro'. It contains about 110 of which are in a good state of cultivation, well watered and is a first class dairy farm, and portions of it are well adapted to grain. There is on it, a good dwelling house, large barn, (the best in township) horse barn, corn house, other out houses and orchard.

One fourth of the purchase money will be required at time of sale, and any reasonable credit will be given on the residue.

ULYSSES MOSS.

Towanda, Oct. 4, 1865.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a valuable farm in Smithfield. Good buildings, fences, fruit &c.

JOHN S. CALKINS.

Towanda, July 10, 1865.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Farm lies in Wyalusing twp., one mile from town, containing about 130 acres; 50 acres cleared with superior buildings, fences and improvements of all kinds. It has a fine fruit orchard, consisting of apples, peaches pears, plumbs, cherries, &c., also grapes, gooseberries, currants, &c., in large quantities.

TERMS—$40 per acre, $3000 down, the balance time.

For further information apply or address

J. N. CALKINS
Office over Post office, Towanda.

Sept. 8, 1865.—2m

FARM FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM consisting of 135 acres of land handsomely located on the river, about nine miles from Towanda, in a good state of cultivation, with house, barn and convenient outbuildings, and well watered, offered for sale on favorable terms. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, at the Banking House of R. S. Mason & Co.

R. S. MASON.

Towanda, Sept. 25, 1865.

Fruit Trees, &c.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW IN HIS

TOWANDA NURSERIES

ready for immediate orchard planting,

FIFTEEN THOUSAND CHOICE APPLE TREES,

comprising the following leading and choice varieties: *King of Tompkins County, Wagener, Baldwin, Talman Sweeting, Rexbury Russet, Rhode Island Greenings, &c.*, and all the desirable sorts for Summer and Fall use.

Also, a fine assortment of select Cherries, Plums, Pears, and a fine assortment of Bearing Grapevines.

The proprietor having removed to Wilkes-Barre, has established his nursery business there, and will offer for him to close out at an early day his Towanda nursery Stock.

He now offers this choice stock of superior trees at greatly reduced prices—selling at from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than other nursery-men of established reputation.

N. B.—We wish it to be particularly understood that these Fruit Trees, are of very superior quality, are of unusually fine size, of healthy growth, and entirely free from all disease.

☞ We prefer that those wishing to purchase should visit the nurseries and to select their own trees, but they will find reliable men to wait upon them at all times.

Price of No. 1, Apple Trees, in lots of 50 and upwards, $20 per hundred. (Second Class, $15 per hundred, sold only to those who come after them.) No. 1 Trees, in lots less than 50, 25 cents each.

Price of Cherry, Pear and Plum Trees, and Vines in proportion.

DANIEL HARKINS, Towanda.

All orders should be addressed to the Towanda office, and will be promptly attended to. Hardware at Marsh Brothers' Hardware Store.

R. M. WELLES, Agent.

Towanda, Sept. 20, 1865.

GOOD FRUIT! LUSCIOUS GRAPES!

The subscriber and his assistants, while engaged in taking orders for the choice Apple, Cherry and Pear trees in the Towanda Nurseries, can at the same time, take orders for Fruit and Ornamental trees, such as that most be procured from elsewhere to fill such orders.

SUPERIOR GRAPE VINES.

Much attention is being paid throughout the country to the propagation and cultivation of fine and productive grapes. Wonderful improvements in this direction have been made. The fine Foreign grapes, however, have failed in open air culture in this climate. It is a well known fact that, until within a few years, we have had no native American Grapes equal to the Foreign. Such is the fact no longer. The Catawba and Iona, particularly, have no superior. Every man who has room enough to set a vine, can raise and enjoy his good grapes as his wealthy neighbor who has a hot-house grapery.

SPURIOUS VINES.

Many persons in Bradford have been sadly deceived in vines—though purchased as Isabellas, Catawbas, &c., of various varieties, they proved to be common sor