NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—The two brass cannon over the main entrance to the War Department were taken from over the door of the reception-room of the royal palaces in the city of Mexico, when that city was entered by Gen. Scott. The same palatial residence is now occupied by the Emperor Maximilian.

—About $80,000 worth of defaced and mutilated currency is destroyed by burning, per day, and $50,000 worth printed. Arrangements are nearly completed to make the amount of the latter equal to that of the former.

—The Kentucky Fenian State Convention repudiated O'Mahony and indorses Roberts and the Senate, while the Philadelphia Circle supports O'Mahony, and sends delegates to the approaching Congress.

—The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing bills, in conformity with his recommendations to Congress, which he will soon send to the Ways and Means Committee for their consideration.

—Under the supervision of Major Gardner, U. S. A., the batteries at Belfast, Me., and at other points on the coast of Maine, are being dismantled. The guns have been carried to Fort Knox.

—A family of six persons was poisoned in Philadelphia by the drugging of coffee with laudanum. The father and one daughter barely escaped with their lives.

—A distillery at Dubuque, Iowa, was blown to atoms by the explosion of the boiler. The employes all escaped, save one fireman, who was killed.

—Constant fighting is going on in Arizona between the white settlers and the Apache Indians. Twenty-eight soldiers, recently sent out, are missing.

—By direction of the Secretary of War, the headquarters of the Department of Tennessee has been transferred from Knoxville to Memphis.

—The flouring mill of Jasper & Co., of Hannibal, Mo., was burned on Thursday last.—Loss $50,000, which is insured $20,000.

—Mrs. C. C. Clay has had an interview with the President with a view of obtaining her husband's speedy release or trial.

—The attending physician upon Gov. Curtin in Cuba writes that the Governor is rapidly recovering his health. His malady was a distressing pain in the spine. That pain has ceased, and the Governor has recovered the use of his limbs. It is supposed that he will return some time in January.

—The newly elected Senators from Colorado are on the way to Washington. They look for the early admission of the new State, its Legislature having complied with all essential requirements of the enabling act.

—The Baton Rogue Gazette makes the somewhat doubtful statement that a dispatch received from President Johnson states that the United States will rebuild the Mississippi levees.

—Capt. Geo. W. Cutler, well-known as a poet, died on Monday week, in Washington city. He served with distinction in the Mexican war.

—Semmes, the pirate, whose arrest at Mobile we have recorded, is now on a gunboat en route to Washington, where he will be tried by naval court-martial.

—The funeral of Gov. Corwin took place at Lebanon, Ohio, on Christmas Day, and was attended by delegates from all parts of the State.

—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State, was on Christmas Day presented with an elegant gold watch by the clerks in his department at Albany.

—The Express, a semi-weekly newspaper, formerly published at Cartersville, Ga., is about to be revived on a loyal basis.

—A freedman was convicted of a petty offence in North Carolina a few days ago, and was sold into slavery for a term of years by order of the Judge.

—The vacancy in the U. S. District Judgeship, caused by the death of Judge Catron, is not likely to be filled for some time, as the appointment belongs to the South.

—An important trial is going on in Savannah, Ga. In 1864 seven Union soldiers, who had joined the Rebel army to escape starvation in Southern prisons and afterward deserted, were shot by order of Gen. Mercur, for which he is now on trial for murder. He puts in his parole by Sherman in defence.

—The circulation of the National Banks is now nearly $234,000,000.

—The Secretary of the Treasury and other prominent officials are said to favor the abolition of the income tax.

—The wealth of the British Islands is estimated at $36,000,000,000.

—John Minor Botts is in Washington. He opposes the admission to Congress of any man who took part in the Rebellion.

—The Southern Members elect held a caucus in Washington on Dec. 21, and decided to return home, leaving one from each State to represent them before the Joint Committee of Congress.

—President Johnson has relieved Provisional-Gov. Holden of North Carolina and directed the assumption of the Executive functions by the Governor elect, Jonathan Worth. Five Southern States have now had their regular Governments restored—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and North and South Corolina.

—Gov. Orr of South Carolina, in a recent dispatch to Secretary Seward, declared his "unalterable purpose to uphold the supremacy of the laws of the United States."

—A joint resolution has been unanimously adopted by the Georgia Legislature, declaring that President Johnson has been magnanimous toward the people of that State.

—A female-suffrage amendment to the State Constitution has been introduced in the Indiana Legislature.

—The Indiana Republicans have called their State Convention for Feb. 22, and the Democrats for March 1.

—The Indiana Legislature adjourned Dec. 22, just before which a resolution in favor of the immediate hanging of Jeff Davis was introduced. It was tabled.

—Gen. Logan having declined the Mexican mission, the President has nominated the Hon. Lewis Campbell of Ohio for that position. Mr. Campbell is not an ardent admirer of the Monroe Doctrine.

—President Johnson has nominated Gen. Van-Valkenburg as Minister to Japan.

—Heavy snows have fallen on the Western Plains. More than 20 trains are snow bound at different points, and many animals are dying from starvation and cold.

—There are now left only two Revolutionary pensioners—William Hutchins of Penobscot, Me., and Samuel Cook of Clarendon. Orleans County, N. Y.

—Old army officers, who have served on the Plains and have been much in contact with the Mormons, are urging the President to employ the military against the Latter-Day Saints.

—Gen. Grant is soon to visit the Rio Grande frontier. He goes in the flagship of the Gulf Squadron.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, January, 4, 1866.

CURRENCY.

The President in his Annual Message, while treating of the Currency, says that:

"Five years ago the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions; now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of our restraining that expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disasterous calamities; and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the government."

It is doubtless true that there is a great difference between the circulating medium at present, and that five years ago; but it is not exactly fair to compare the bank-note circulation five years ago, with the present currency. Then we had a large specie circulation, which, with the bank-note circulation, made up the currency, the two making together over two hundred and fifty millions. Besides, most of the two hundred millions of legal-tender Treasury notes, and the compound interest notes of over an hundred millions, are locked up in the banks, saving banks, trust and insurance companies, and the Controller of the Currency actually estimates the entire circulation of currency at less than *four hundred and sixty-one millions*, thus making it nearly *three hundred millions* LESS than the amount stated by the President, a vast difference—not very far from one-half.

But there is another consideration which should have great weight in reducing our present currency, for that it should be reduced no one will deny; but the extent of the reduction is the question.

It is well known that five years ago the business of the entire country was at a stand-still point. Every where the cry of stagnation in business went up. The price of labor was fast approaching the European standard, and many of the workmen of the country were out of employment. These are stubborn facts; and this is the healthy condition of the country which is sought after. The truth is, that five years ago the circulating medium of the country, was one-third short of its real wants, and we depreciate the idea of returning to that standard. If people have forgotten the crushing influence of the insufficient currency, which weighed upon the country five years ago, they have only to look at the effects which our present surplus currency produces on business. Everything is stimulated, too much, to be sure, but a moderate, or sound stimulation, would be produced by a moderate increase of our circulating medium.

One great mistake which most of our currency writers make in applying the rules of political economy to our country, grows out of the fact that these rules, or laws, arose out of the experience of old countries, which are not always applicable to new ones. In the one, every thing is developed, in the other, almost all is yet to be developed. In the one, there is a surplus of labor, and it is consequently cheap, and makes every thing else cheap. In the other, labor is high, and other commodities are high in proportion, consequently, more capital is required to perform the same amount of labor, or to manufacture the same article.—Hence it follows, that we have, in this new, undeveloped country of ours, need of more capital, or circulating medium, in proportion to the amount of business done, than in an older one. Again, labor makes all capital, and as the real wealth of the nation increases, the price of labor decreases, so that there is not often any need for increasing the circulating medium for an old and fully developed community; but this will not hold good in a new one. There the constant demand for capital to make new developments, makes a constant demand for an increasing circulating medium. If therefore, redundant currency could be left undisturbed, without any additions, or material reductions, it would in five years, be a redeemable currency, adapted to the business wants of the country, so rapidly does the increasing demands for capital absolve any surplus with us. We have before asserted, and now repeat, that the present high rates of commodities, is not all attributable to the redundancy of the currency. Scarcity of labor has had its full share in producing this result, and so soon as labor falls, commodities must fall. We have no capital only as labor creates it, and it regulates it as well. If a farmer raises one hundred bushels of wheat, and wheat is worth one dollar per bushel, that farmer has created one hundred dollars in capital. A carpenter who builds a house with one thousand dollars, creates a thousand dollars, and so on, through all the multifarious processess of labor, capital is created. When therefore, the war withdrew one million of this wealth creating power of the nation, it was at once supposed that pecuniary ruin must follow. But it did not, and why? Because, that number of laborers were out of employment when the war broke out, and were not creating capital. This is clearly demonstrated in the fact, that after the army had absolved a million of our laboring men, the products of the Northern States, were nearly equal to any previous year; and it is this consideration which has made all the calculations of our financial *quidnuncs*, miscarry.

SECRETARY SEWARD GOING TO THE WEST INDIES.—Secretary SEWARD, with his daughter, Miss FANNY SEWARD, and his son FREDERICK and his wife, Washington, on Friday, in a steamer for the West Indies. He goes first to Santa Cruz, and will be absent three or four weeks. His object is mainly relaxation and the more complete restoration of his health. Mr. HUNTER will be acting Secretary during his absence. As usual, rumor has this afternoon attributed all sorts of objects to the trip, even to the landing of the honorable Secretary upon Mexican soil in search of JUAREZ and his government, but it positively has no other object than the one stated.

CONGRESS.

Nothing has happened since the surrender of Lee which has given such genuine satisfaction to the truly loyal people of the country, as the unanimity with which Congress rejected the representatives from the late rebellious States, in its organization. Reflecting men anticipated trouble in the organization of the new Congress. The encouragement which the President had given the insurgents, and the eagerness with which they pressed their claims to seats, could not but beget apprehensions about a satisfactory adjustment of this difficulty. But the harmonious sentiments of the Northern members in looking only to the law, and their duty, in the premises, resulted in the satisfactory triumph already adverted to. And if our people in the Northern States could have witnessed the precipitate eagerness of the Southern Congressmen elect, to get seats *before* the organization of the House, to see them elbowing loyal members about, the swaggering insolence exercised in their demands, and then know the power, and influence that was brought to bear in their favor, they would find additional cause for rejoicing over the united action of the loyal Congressmen. It is very probable that our people would not have been satisfied with any other decision than that made, and had there been any hesitancy, or division, trouble would have ensued, and a less satisfactory result attained. It was firmness in the determination to consider the rebel States as no part of the Government, that saved all; and the Clerk's conduct, was throughout, worthy of all praise, and such as was expected of him, truly loyal man as he is.

The presumptuous bearing, the insolent haste, and the shameless arrogance which characterises the conduct of the representatives who came from the Southern Confederacy to claim seats in the present Congress, has the smack and smell of the old slave-holders, and the peculiar training that institution gave its votaries. They seem to have learned nothing from the ruin which their bad conduct involved all. No shame at having only a few years ago abandoned the seats they now claim, with disgust and traitorous purposes, reviling the Government that made them all they were, and breaking sacred oaths made to protect it. No moderation from the stupendous folly which their mad acts have raised to their memory, and which must stare them in the face at every turn they make. No reason do they seem to learn from buried hopes, lost kindred, devastated fields, ruined homes, and ruined States. Nor do they come with the olive branch of peace, but with "my rights;" and they act as if they thought it high presumption in the House of loyal members, that did not take them back to their embrace at the first opportunity.—Many of the hands of these members of Congress, as they claim, from the late Confederacy, are still reeking with the blood of murdered Union men, who stood up in defense of the nationality; but this, and their other crimes they do not disguise; and they even make a parade of the word "Traitor" which hangs all over them. These men want to be instantly installed as members of the United States Congress; and did Congress ever do a wiser thing, than to make them stand back, for a time at least?

That which adds to the enormity of this outrage upon Northern sentiment and feeling, is the fact, that not one in ten of these would-be Congressmen, can take the oath prescribed by law for admission to a seat in the national assembly. They cannot swear "that they have not levied war against the United States," or "adhered to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," yet they insist upon coming in. Well, they did not come in, and it is to be hoped that their attendance in the lobbies, will have a tendency to chasten their arrogance, and learn them to praise the blessings this government bestows upon its citizens.

☞ A very destructive fire occured at Groten, Conn., early Friday morning. It first broke out in the railroad depot at the dock, and the flames rapidly spread to the steamer *Commonwealth*, which, on account of the low tide, could not be got off in time to save her. She was burned to the water's edge with the heavy load of freight she had on board. In and adjoining the depot where thirty-four freight cars, which were destroyed. The steamer was valued at about six hundred thousand dollars, and the total loss is thought to be about a million and a half.

☞ On Christmas day an affray occurred between some negro soldiers and white citizens at Clarksville, Tenn. The dispatch says "drunken soldiers," but it is questionable whether this apology should be denied the white assailants, who were led by NICK CORADI, a notorious guerrilla. The row is said to have originated in some way with an attempted arrest of a colored soldier by a policeman. No one was killed, but two or three were seriously wounded. Major BOND, agent of the freedmen, was quickly on hand at the scene of action, and soon restored quiet.

☞ An abominable outrage was committed on Christmas Day, at the Twelve-mile Switch on the Louisville, New albany and Chicago Railroad. As the train passed the station, three men were seen near the track, who, without the slightest provocation, fired into the ladies' car with revolvers. Fortunately no one was hurt, but this was not owing to the scoundrels who did the shooting. One of them was soon arrested, and the others were being closely pursued.

☞ The reports from the South continue to furnish evidence of the peaceable behavior of the colored people on Christmas Day. At Savannah no accident occurred, nor did a single unpleasant thing occur to mar the beauty and holiness of the day. The churches were open in the morning, and were exceedingly well attended.—In the evening there were fine displays of fireworks.

☞ The St. Louis papers report that the bushwhackers of Cass County are renewing their old diabolical and murderous practices. On the 26th inst., as the train from Kansas City to St. Louis was leaving Lee's Summit station, twenty-five or thirty shots were fired into two of the cars, containing about sixty passengers. A bullet passed through a gentleman's coat sleeve, and a number of the windows were perforated, but fortunately nobody was hurt. Gen. BLUNT and several members of his staff were on the train. The shots were fired from revolvers and were fired in the dark, the marksmen standing close to the track. The conductor put spurs to his iron horse and did not wait for a repetition of the unwelcome salute

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

Gen. Grant has demonstrated his fitness to deal with military questions. In the range of his profession there is no man to whose judgment the people of the United States defer more implicitly. His capacity for solving political problems remains to be established.

Recently, at the request of the President, he made a hasty trip, occupying a few days, through the Southern country. He visited four cities, to wit: Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston and Savannah. Of course, he encountered individuals of more or less intelligence on the road between these points.

While he was on his progress the telegraphic and other accounts all concurred in representing that the receptions accorded to him were cold and repulsive. Indeed that they avoided intercourse with him.

On his return to Washington he made a report of his observation to the President, and the President laid it before the two Houses of Congress, accompanied by a special message. The design of the trip is now appparent. It was to array the great influence of General GRANT on the side of the Restorationists, and against the majority in the two Houses; to make the collossal reputation of one man overballance the deliberate judgement of the representatives of the States and the people. As a piece of bold political strategy the scheme may be commended; but it does not preclude the privilage or duty of subjecting General GRANT's opinions or conclusions to the same searching analysis and review which would be given to the ideas and decisions of any other eminent citizen. What does Gen. GRANT say?

I. That he found the leading men whom he met disposed to accept the situation in which they find themselves. That may be. But the President himself has not found it so, if we may judge from the earnest and tart dispatches he has been compelled to send every day or two, to some one or other of his Provisional Governors. He has not found it easy, by a long shot, to bring the various State Conventions up to his own mark as to what is absolutely needful. Now we hold that on these political questions the judgement of the President is worth full as much as the judgement of the Lieutenant General. The ink on the President's dispatches rebuking the leading official people of the South for not accepting the situation is hardly dry. We take it he has not been making a fool of himself on this point.

2. That an early restoration of the South ern States to their normal conditions as members of the Union, is every way desirable. In our comments on the President's message we said that to hold wide stretches of territory and large masses of population, for long periods, under military rule, did not compact with the fundamental idea of representative government. We have not abandoned that view of the case, and are not likely to abandon it. If General GRANT means that, and no more, we are at agreement with him. If he means something different—that it is wise and prudent to allow the reorganization of the Southern States with the political power remaining in the hands of the very men who conspired for thirty years to bring about the rebellion, and then, exhausted all their physical and intelectual resources in prosecuting it then, we do not accept his conclusions. So far as the Southern elections have been held not one of even quasi loyalty has been elected to office to twenty open and avowed traitors. Does that look like accepting the situation? If the Southern people were really prepared to come back with hearty good will, or any thing like it, it seems to us they would select men whose antecedents would be calculated to render them acceptable, in some degree, to the Administration and its supporters.—If it is assummed that the Administration is satisfied with the sort of men elected to the Senate and House of Representatives from the seceding States, we have to say that no evidence of that fact is before us; and if we had such evidence we should only regret the position the Administration had assumed.

The Reorganization of the Southern States is a duty that does not devolve by law on the Lieutenant General. He has of right no more to do with in than we have, or any other citizen. His function is purely military. It devolves preeminently on Congress to decide when and how the revolted States shall be restored. Of course, in this matter, as in all other, the action of the Houses, unless two-thirds concur, must be approved by the Executive. It will be time to infer that these two co-ordinate branches of the government are animated by irreconcilable ideas when that condition of affairs shall really appear. Till then we are inclined to believe, what we earnestly hope, that notwithstanding the ferment inseparable from debate, a basis of adjustment will be found satisfactory to both departments.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

CHOLERA IN THE WEST INDIES.—We have most unwelcome news from Boston, to the effect that letters had been received there, stating that the cholera appeared about the middle of November in the Island of Guadalupe, West Indies, and had committed great ravages; that in one town (Basse Terre) of only 6,000 inhabitants there were 107 fatal cases on the 22d ult. If this report is correct, it behooves us to keep a close watch upon our coasting and West Indian trade. Guadalupe is one of the Windward islands, but a short distance from St. Croix, St. Thomas and Porto Rico, and if the infection reaches the latter island, its leap to our Southern border is almost certain. And in what condition are our seaboard cities—especially New-York—for the visit of this terrible destroyer?

☞ Generals Scott and Longstreet reached New Orleans on the same day, and both stopped at the St. Charles Hotel. The New Orleans *True Delta* of Dec. 15 says: "The recent and severe change in the weather has, we believe, affected Lieutenant General Scott greatly—so much, in fact, that he is determined to leave at once. He stated last evening that he should this morning leave New Grleans for Key West, and there remain until mild weather again sets in, when he would return to this city. We wish him a *bon voyage*.

RECOGNITION OF ALABAMA.—The President, through the Secretary of State, has officially recognized Alabama as a State of the Union, and directed the Provisional Governor to turn over his duties to the Governor elected by the people.

This official recognition by the Executive, is good as far as it goes; but it does not constitute complete recognization. Congress is a power in the Government co-ordinate with the President. Congress is as independent in its sphere as the President is in his. If it is dissatisfied with the action of Alabama, it will refuse that State representation on the floor, and participation in national politics. Thus while the State would be a complete and intact organism, it would still stand outside the Union. If Congress shall concur with the President, and admit the Alabama representatives to seats, the recognization will be perfected. It is just as impossible for the President to coerce Congress in this matter as it is for Congress to coerce the President. We see no conclusive evidence of an attempt at coercion on the part of either; only independent action, where we should be better pleased to see concurrent action through similarity of ideas

NEW RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.—We understand that the Northern Central Railway Company have purchased the Northern Division of the Erie Railway, and during the coming season intend laying the narrow gauge track of the road through to Canandaigua, so as to enable them to send through trains from Baltimore to Niagara Falls. H. B. SMITH will remain for the present as station agent at Elmira; H. D. V. PRATT will be Superintendent of the Northern Division, also Superintendent of the Susquehanna Division, of the Erie Road—*Gazette.*

THE REBEL DEBT PAYERS.—The following are the members of the House, all Democrats, who voted against the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of the Rebel debt:—Brooks of New York; Dennison, of Pennsylvania; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Grider, of Kentucky; Harding, of Kentucky; McCullough, of Maryland; Nicholson, of Delaware; Ritter, of Kentucky; Rogers, of New Jersey; Shanklin, of Kentucky; and Trimble, of Ketucky.

☞ The presence of Gen. SCHOFIELD in Paris has excited the French very much. They immagine he has been sent there by our Government on some mission concerning Mexico, and they interpret the mission as a hostile one. The General, it is understood on this side of the water, went abroad on a leave of absence from the army, for his own enjoyment and recreation, and is as full of diplomatic ambition as the French are full of suspicion of every military American they see.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN the Post Office at Towanda, Pa., for the week ending Dec. 30, 1865:

Arnold Jas A	Mann Philip J
Armstrong Jacob 2	Powers J
Brown Caroline	Pike Noah H
Cole Daniel	Reed W T
Cowell George	Robinson W H 3
Cole I D	Smith Chas S
Connors John (foreign)	Sherman G W
Conway Michael	Sharp Mathew B 2
Darharty John	Sergeant Wisner
Disbrow O H P 2	Thompson Ellen
Dickinson P J Miss	Wolf A
Hollenback E H	Wells Edgar W.
Harrington Hannah	Woodruff John
Keating Austin	Wiseburg Lyons
Lewis Benjamin	Wolf Naomi,
McCrackin Mary	

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised," and give the date of the advertisement. S. W. ALVORD, Postmaster.
Jan. 1, 1866.

METROPOLITAN HARDWARE STORE

S. N. BRONSON

Announces to the public that he will sell goods at greatly reduced prices for cash after the 1st of January, 1866. It has cost us thousands of dollars for books and expense of keeping them, and a great amount of mental vigor, and nearly our lives, one-fourth profit for Cash is better with health and longevity, is better than the old routeen although the customer will now pocket the hundreds and we the dollars. Certainly the sharp-sightedness of customers buying on credit at a low figure we have no doubt they will rally with greater energy on the above ratio, where they have brought one customer to our support we have no doubt now there will be ten under the new regime. S. N. BRONSON.
Orwell, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866.—3t

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the First National Bank of Athens, Monday morning, Jan. 1, 1866:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$92,605 80
U.S. Bo'ds dep'ed to secure cir'tion	$70,000 00	
U.S. Bonds & other U.S. Securities on hand	7,000 00	70,700 00
Overdrafts		1,183 91
Due from National Banks	17,531 84	
" " other Banks	50 64	17,581 48
Furniture, &c		1,900 00
Bills of this Bank on hand	15 00	
" " other Banks	3,026 00	
Legal Tender Notes	11,185 00	
Cash Items	1,703 63	15,929 62
		$199,000 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Surplus Profits	1,000 00
Circulation	59,500 00
Deposits	34,577 30
Dividends unpaid	4,000 00
Due National Banks	266 52
Profit and Loss	2,657 00
	$199,000 82

I, E. A. Spalding, Cashier of First National Bank of Athens, do solemnly affirm that the above staement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. SPALDING, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of Jan. 1866. C. W. CLAPP, Notary Public.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS!

From the various Agricultural prints, or other sources, most farmers have become aware of the vast superiority of the *Goodrich Seedling Potatoes*. They are unrivalled in their immense yield, exceedingly excellent for table use or for feeding stock, and free from rot, mildew or disease. Such well known qualities are merits that have won for the Goodrich Seedling Potatoes a better name than any other potato heretofore known. A limited supply can now be obtained by application at Dr. Porter's Drug Store, at the following rates:—

Early Goodrich	$1 00	a peck
Gleason	1 50	"
Calico	1 50	"
Cuzco	1 50	"
Pink Eyed Rusty Coat	1 00	"
Garnet Chili at about the market price.		

The Cuzco has been known to yield 600 bushels to the acre in drills; the early Goodrich 400 bushels; the others between 300 and 400 bushels to the acre. In our soil in Bradford, with proper tillage, they will average over 300 bushels to the acre. Whoever procures and plants any of the above varities, will consider themseles fortunate in having secured the seed at such apparently high prices. DR. H. C. PORTER.
Towanda, Jan. 1, '65.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PENN'A.

JOHN O. WARD

Respectfully informs the public that he has purchased this well-known Hotel, and taken possession of the same. The Ward House will be thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and no labor nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to guests.

The traveling public and persons visiting Towanda, are requested to continue the liberal patronage which the Ward House has hitherto employed. Having had considerable experience in the business, he is confident that with a strong determination to please, and with strict attention to the House, he can satisfy the requirments of those stopping at the House. 20dec65-tf

INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL CRAIGH, by his brother John Craigh, Wilkes-barre Pa. Michael came to this country a few months since, and was last heard from as living with a farmer near Towanda.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 5, 1865.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING AND THE CUTTERS ARE READY.

Those in want of nice Cutters can find them by calling on the subscriber, who is now finishing up a good assortment of them probably the best in the county. Call and see them at his carriage shop in Athens, Bradford Co., Pa. J. A. BRISTOLL.
Dec. 20, 1865.

TEAS OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY are selling at moderate prices at
Sept. 25, 865. FOXS.

New Advertisements.

C. M. CRANDALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

MONTROSE, PA.

FLAX-WHEELS

AT THE

MONTROSE WHEEL FACTORY.

Wholesale and Retail.

GRANDMOTHER HERSELF AGAIN!

We can furnish you with a Wheel which we will warrant to give entire satisfaction and which yourself will say is fit to

GRACE YOUR PARLOR.

FATHER!

If you wish to hear the music of Industry and Economy in your house, remember the best teacher is a

GRANDMOTHER'S PIANO.

MOTHER!

If you wish your daugnter to be useful as well as ornamental, teach her to divide her spare time between the Melodeon and the

LITTLE WHEEL.

BROTHER!

Buy one for your sweetheart, and thus, while making her an "elegant present," convey a polite hint as to what you shall expect of her when you move on that

"NEW FARM."

SISTER!

Ask your father to give you a Wheel; tell him you don't want to be a

"LILY OF THE VALLEY."

LITTE BOY!

Show your mother how your pants "rip" and how the buttons come off when you "slide down hill" because she will use

"STORE THREAD."

LITTLE GIRL!

If your folks get one of Crandall's Flax-Wheels, you can do some of the work, for there is a place fixed on purpose to hold the Spool, so that if you are small you can

DO THE REELING.

EVERYBODY

Ought to buy a Wheel and teach the rising generations to depend on their own resources. Then indeed, as now, shall the American people be a great and independent nation—and may the inheritance of each of our children be ONE FLAG, ONE COUNTRY and

TWO FLAX-WHEELS!

N. B.—Merchants and Dealers wishing to purchase to sell again, will please address by mail when list of prices "*card samples*" &c., will be sent. All goods packed in shipping order; and all orders will receive prompt attention. C. M. CRANDALL.
Montrose, Pa., Dec. 20, 1865.

GO TO THE BAKERY AND SEE THE NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAXS.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CANDY TOYS IN TOWN, at the BAKERY.

GROCERIES VERY CHEAP, AT THE BAKERY.

CHINA TOYS, and CHILDREN'S DISHES IN GREAT VARIETY, at the BAKERY.

HE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF CANDIES in town, at the BAKERY.

STATIONERY—20 PER CENT. CHEAPER Than at any other place in town, at the BAKERY.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, VERY CHEAP, At the BAKERY.

PERFUMERY and HAIR OIL, IN GREAT Variety, and of the best quality, at the BAKERY.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.

J. M. COLLINS,

1st door South of Codding & Russell's, has just received from New York a large and atractive assortment of

NEW WINTER CLOTHING.

Our stock comprises every article worn by men and boys,

PILOT AND BEAVER OVERCOATS, BEST QUALITY BUSINESS SUITS OF ALL STYLES, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, N'K TIES, WRAPPERS, DRAWERS &c.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Of every description.

Especial attention is called to our stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Which we will make up to order on short notice.

A nice line of Fancy Cassimers for Pants and Coats. Latest style Hats and Caps. Gents Fur Collars.

Cutting done to order on short notice.

Bear in mind if you wish to buy Clothing CHEAP, and as good as represented, call at
Terms Cash. COLLINS'
Towanda, Dec. 7, 1865.

STRAYED—From the enclosure of the subscriber, in Overton twp., on the 7th of December, 1865, a Brown Cow, middling size, about 10 years old. One horn broke off at the tip. Any person giving information of her whereabouts will be liberally rewarded JOEL BARNES.
Camp Farm, Overton, Dec 12, 1865.—3t

TIES FOR THE RAILWAY FROM TOWANDA TO STATE LINE.

We wish to contract for ties for this road at once, to be delivered on the line of the road along the Canal, during the winter. We prefer to have them all delivered at and above Towanda, but will buy ties delivered on the Canal at all points north of Meshoppen, Wyoming county, at rates that will equal those paid for delivery along the rail line. We wish all white and rock oak, but we will buy hemlock, and young, free-growing, chestnut ties, all to be 10 feet long, nothing less than 6 inch face in full length. For white and rock oak ties, 8 inches thick, full 6 inch face, we will pay 40 cts. each. For the same wood, 6 inches thick.....35 " "
Hemlock.....8 " " 30 " "
do. .....6 " " 25 " "
Chestnut.....8 " " 35 " "
do. .....6 " " 30 " "
Delivered on bank of Canal above Towanda handy for unloading in parcels of 3,000 each mile, (payment made od the 15th to 20th of each month for all ties delivered up to the first of the month) and placed and piled as directed by our agents who inspect them. We shall also need a quantity of pine of long lengths for bridges, also, oak in various shapes. Wn H Morgan, at Towanda, will contract for ties, and will inspect the same, also, John Rahm, David Rahm, Pat Mahony, of Lacyville; H. C. Smith, of Athens. C. F. WELLES, Jr.
Athens, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE NATIONAL INK CO.'S

SCHOOL AND COUNTING ROOM INKS.

Business office 184 Washington Street, New York.

C. L. VAN ALLEN, Actuary.

This Ink has been in general and constant use for the last 20 years, and is warranted to be all that we assert of it,
1. It is indelible.
2. It will not corrode the pen.
3. It flows with perfect facility, a line never is broken.
4. It will not collect on the pen nor mouth of the stand; all this is warranted. This Writing Fluid is black with a rich and glossy tint of blue.

This Ink is for sale, wholesale and retail, by SOLOMON STEVENS, Herrickville, Bradford County, Pa. Orders filled on short notice.
Oct. 23, 1865.

READY MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE.—C. D. ROSS, respectfully inform the citizens of Burlington and vicinity, that he has just opened at the old stand of F. Whitehead, in Burlington borough, a large and well selected stock of Ready Made Clothing and Gentleman's Furnishing Goods, comprising everything for a complete outfit, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. His goods have been selected with the utmost care, and bought low, and will be sold at extremely low prices. He will also continue the business of Cutting and Making to Order, and will give especial attention to this branch of his business. He is determined by care and attention to customers to merit their patronage. Give him a call, and try what he can do.
Burlington, Dec. 5, 1865. 3m.

$10 REWARD.—A reward of $10 will be paid any person who will give such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person who stole my Oyster Sign, Wednesday night, December 4, 1865. J. S. ALLYN.
Tewanda, Dec. 20, 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 forgetting 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.

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, AC.

on as good terms as they can be had elswhere.
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 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.

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 nothing 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.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS

That valuable property studded with white oak hemlock and other valuable timber on Brown's creek the land when cleared is good for farming purposes. Containing 280 acres, 60 of which is partly cleared. The improvements are: 1 good steam saw mill, also one with little repairs to the dam can run by water, one good 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" situate in Franklin township is for sale. It contains one hundred and thirty-two acres, over one hundred of which are improved. It is one of the best watered farms in the county, and is within seven miles of Towanda. On the same are two good frame dwelling houses, one very large (having been recently improved), the other is well calculated for a tenant house; two framed barns, one 36 by 46 feet, together with cow house, corn and 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 present season, also fruit bearing grape vines. The farm is well adapted to grain and grass.
For further particulars inquire of Adams & Pettis.
WELLINGTON BRAMLEY.
Towanda, Oct. 14, 1865.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a farm situate on Sugar Creek, four miles from Towanda boro'. It contains about 125 acres, 110 of which are in a good state of cultivation. It is well watered and is a first class dairy farm, although portions of it are well adapted to grain. There is upon it, a good dwelling house, large barn (the best in the township) horse barn, corn house, other out buildings and orchard.