NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—News from the Rio Grande to the 2d inst., is received. Nothing of importance has transpired since the previous dates. The examination of the Bagdad affair and the arrests of parties implicated continues. It was reported that Cortinas had been appointed by President Juarez as general-in-chief of the Liberal army. A French man-of-war had arrived at the mouth of the river, and two thousand French troops were expected.

—Counterfeit $20 bills on the First National Bank of Indianapolis have been detected in New Orleans. In the signature of the President, the writing resembles that of a man palsied, and is badly executed, and the numbers of the bills are put on by hand, and not by machinery or figure types, as in the genuine. The two vignettes, on the right and left, are much coarser than those on the good bills, and the lines and figures on the back are also coarse.

—A heavy defalcation has been brought to light in the office of the United States Sub-Treasurer in San Francisco, committed early in January by William Macy, cashier of the office. So far as discovered the defalcation amounts to about $80,000, of which $9,000 is in currency and the balance in gold. The defaulter has absconded to parts unknown.

—The work on the railroad bridge at Albany has progressed so far that the first train over it is designed to start on Tuesday next. We understand that the Company intends celebrating the affair, and for this purpose have invited nearly all the prominent railroad men between New-York and St. Louis.

—The iron manufacturers of Pittsburg have been compelled, as stated by them, to reduce the wages of journeymen an account of the great decrease of business. Many of the workmen have refused to work on the lower wages, and some of the mills have temporarily stopped.

—A fire occurred at Hilton Head on the 7th inst., destroying a large amount of grain and forage belonging to the Government, together with the adjoining buildings. A heavy rain storm prevailed at the time, probably saving the town from entire destruction.

—Eight United States soldiers at Nashville, Tenn., convicted on the 8th inst., of robbery and assault, were drummed out of service, to serve their various terms of imprisonment, ranging from five to seven years.

—The Maryland Legislature adjourned on the 8th. The attempts to amend or repeal the registration laws, were not successful. In the Senate the House bill to allow colored persons to testify in courts of justice, was laid upon the table.

—Reports from Indianapolis, Mo., say that quite a number of bushwackers have threatened to attack the jail and release one of their number confined there. It is said that troops have been sent from Fort Leavenworth to preserve peace.

—The Nebraska Legislature have framed a State Constitution to be submitted to the people on the 2d of June next. An election for State officers is to take place at the same time.

—All the negro troops stationed at Macon have been mustered out, and the Telegraph states that many of them have contracted to work for the year on the plantations in the vicinity.

—From St Marys, C. W., a dispatch is received stating that Mr. Phelps, agent of the American Express Company, has absconded taking twelve thousand dollars.

—Hon. Charles S. Bradley was elected Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

—The steamer St. Nicholas, with 500 bales of cotton, was sunk in the Tombigbee River on the 5th inst.

—A large tobacco warehouse in New London, Conn., containing some $20,000 worth of tobacco, was destroyed by fire on the 8th inst.

—Communication between Augusta and Savannah, Ga., by railroad, was opened on the 26th ult., and the cars were running.

—Major-Gen. Sherman visited Detroit on Wednesday last, and was enthusiastically received by the citizens and municipal authorities.

—We learn from Japan that Hioga, the chief port of the inland sea, has been opened to foreign commerce. Mikado, the spiritual Emperor, had ratified the treaties entered into between the Tycoon and Foreign Governments. The effect of this was to reconcile the Japanese to the presence of foreigners in their country, and to put an end to internal dissensions.

—The Wisconsin producers have made a flank movement upon the railroads in the State by seeking legislative action in reference to their alleged grievances, and a bill has been introduced regulating the reception and delivery of freight and establishing the rates of charges.

The Virginia Legislature has just framed a series of resolutions in approval of the policy of President Johnson, and expressive of the loyal sentiment and purposes of the people of the State. A joint committee has been sent to Washington to present the resolutions.

—A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, portends trouble between the holders of land warrants from the Pacific Railroad and the squatters. The latter have sent the former a threatening order to vacate by a certain day.

—An entertainment was given at Fortress Monroe on the 1st inst., by the Greble Lodge of Odd Fellows, on the occasion of the celebration of their first anniversary.

—The steamer Norwich, loaded with cotton, was burned at New Orlean on the 8th inst. Most of the cotton was thrown overboard and saved.

—Ex-Gov. Graham, United States Senator elect from North Carolina, is out in a letter favoring negro evidence.

—The Maryland Legislature has enfranchised the sixteen members disqualified to vote under the operation of the Registration Law.

—The Southern editors are to hold a Convention on the 14th inst. at Montgomery, Ala.

—A fire alarm and police telegraph has been completed and put into operation in Cincinnati.

—At a rental of pews in the First Unitarian Church in San Francisco, Jan. 15, the sum of $8,500 (gold) was realized in preniums.

—John Emperor, the Corning (N. Y.) murderer, was captured on the 8th instant at Hamilton Station, on the Buffalo Division, Erie Railway.

—A lad named Day, seven years of age, was accidentally shot dead at Clintonville, N. Y., Jan. 26th, while a pistol was being loaded by his uncle.

—A Methodist Centenary Celebration took place in Trenton, New Jersy, on Thursday evening last, addresses being given by the Hon. George T. Cobb, Bishop Janes and the Rev. Dr. Matteson.

—Prof. Hough, of the Dudley Observatory, speaking of the comparetive changes of the barometer and thermometer during the cold snap of last month, says that in January the barometer attained the greatest elevation ever known in the United States.

—In Boon County, Ky., returned rebel soldiers are murdering negroes, and have ordered the departure of the Government officials. A military force has been sent to quell the disturbance.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, Febuary 15, 1866.

RECONSTRUCTION.

In the controversy going on about the readmission of the seceded States, their political relations alone seem to be considered, and this does not cover more than half the ground. To be sure, the act of bringing these States back, is purely a political one, but should we not know what manner of person it is that we incorporate into this body politic? When individuals offer themselves as members of a community, certain restrictions are laid upon them, before they can participate in the franchises and immunities pertaining to citizenship; and if these are not complied with citizenship is denied. This holds good of all persons who have committed no crimes against the laws of society. Persons however, charged with crimes are by law forbidden citizenship, and this because the safety of society requires it. Here the social condition of the parties offering themselves as members of a community, is taken cognizance of, from the very necessity of the case; and, if this social element of the character, is so important in individual cases, why should it be overlooked in the admission of whole communities? Individuals, in themselves, are, comparatively speaking, harmless for evil in a community, yet what special pains are taken to guard it from injury in this quarter. No good citizens has ever complained of these restrictions, and no community has offered to remove them, so that the presumptions are strong that all acquiesce in them.

And why should not the same principle prevail in re-admitting the rebel States into the Union? Here are whole communities charged with having committed the gravest crimes against society, and the government, and who are still able to inflict the severest injury (and show a disposition too, to do it) asking to be incorporated into the body politic, without any amendments for the past, or security for the future. In the light we have presented this matter, does it not seem strange that any body should think of granting this favor?

It is not denied that many of the rebels still abuse the whole North without measure. Editors, preachers and women lead off in the tirade. If any one doubts it, let him read Southern newspapers. He will there find enough malicious hate, and low vituperation of the North, to satisfy him. For we think we were never more soundly berated, and vilified, than we now are by the rebel press. Of course, this does not constitute the whole Southern population, but it does represent the sentiments of the large majority. And if these people are restored to all their former rights while they are thus abusing us, what will they not do afterwards? The presumption is, that as they desire restoration, they are now under some restraint; and how long will peace last after such a restoration? We must not forget that it was this gross misrepresentation and abuse of the North that prepared the Southern people for the desperate fight we have just ended; and can any one doubt but that those who are now using this weapon against us, purpose mischief? The means are the same, and the end sought after is the same. Is it wise to expose ourselves to this danger? It looks to us like the height of folly.

Besides, what is the need of haste in this restoration? No harm can come of delay. The rebels went out of their own accord, and they made calculations to stay out, so they must be best fitted for this. If they are left out in the cold until their temper is cooled, reason may resume its sway, and the profits of peace, amity and homogeneousness may become visible to their mental visions; and then they will become a better people, and the possibility of another civil war between the North and South will be forever removed.

If the social element of the seceded States is not radically changed, no matter what the political arrangements are, there can be no permanent peace between the North and the South. This must be palpable to every reflecting mind; and if we cannot be at peace when together, we had better remain apart until in a condition to insure lasting tranquility.

If leading rebels were punished for their crimes, so that odium and punishment would attach to traitors, as a matter of certainty, and all political rights withheld from those of the rank and file, who voluntarily took up arms against the government, there would soon be a change in the tone of Southern arrogance, and spite, and sure indications of lasting peace would come up.—Very often men must be punished before they will learn that crime cannot be tolerated.

There is no graver error than to suppose that mild treatment will tame the turbulent, and cure the quarrelsome character. The man who asserts this, has yet to learn the first lesson in the controlment of crime. If it be so, that forgiveness, and an entire overlooking of wrong doing, and offences, has a tendency to cure these evils, why have we courts of law to punish the thief, the house-burner, the robber, and murderer? Is it not for the purpose of arresting crime that we punish for its commission? And is this principle of criminal jurisprudence all wrong? Are the moral ethics which govern the civilized world on the questions of crime against society, all wrong? Who believes it?

Then, if we restore to the rebels, without any punnishment, their former civil rights, they will come back, *believing that they did no wrong in rebelling:* and they will come back too, with all their hatred, and their willingness to fight us, or injure us in any possible way. Is this right, or is it safe? With their sentiments unchanged, and their feelings only aggravated by defeat, the rebels will join our enemies *anywhere, and at any time,* in order to do us harm, or break up the Government. If this can not be done by an alliance with the copperheads of the North, an alliance will be sought with England, or France, or both, to accomplish our ruin. Is this doubted? Did they not try this over and over again during the continuance of the war? And are they not showing us, in every possible way, that their temper, and sentiments are not changed? Nay more, that they are intensified. Oh, shall we commit such a folly as to throw the government into their hands again, that the precious blood and treasure which have been so lavishly expended in its defense, shall all be for naught.

☞ A severe accident occurred on the Flemington Railroad, New-Jersey on Wednesday evening. The accommodation line which leaves Trenton for Lambertville and Flemington at 7 o'clock ran off the track, owing to the breaking of a rail between Copper Hill and Flemington. The locomotive was crossing a bridge at the time, and was precipitated over the side and demolished, an explosion of the boiler taking place. The engineer was killed and the fireman was very severely scalded. Fortunately the coupling between the locomotive and the forward car broke, which saved the train from being thrown over the embankment.

☞ The House of the Maryland Legislature has passed the bill to authorize colored witnesses to testify in the several Courts of the State. The resolutions offered some time since by Mr. Speaker FRAZIER indorsing the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON, condemning colored suffrage, complimenting the foreign policy of Secretary SEWARD, and approving of the Monroe Doctrine, led to an exciting debate. The resolution complimentary to Secretary SEWARD was stricken out by a vote of 37 to 35, and then, as amended, adopted—year 47, nays 24.

☞ The late murder of Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, in Herkimer County, near Utica, proves to have been committed by four or five drunken rowdies, who were annoyed because he declined to give them liquor. Mr. CAMPBELL was the proprietor of the Willson tavern, and was just starting with his wife in a sleigh to attend a donation party, when the desperadoes arrived and demanded a drink. Five of the party are in jail.

☞ A gentleman who has just returned to Mobile from a trip among the planters in in the river counties in Central Alabama, reports that since the 1st of January negroes have been anxious to contract, and have been taken by planters at fair prices, and that the demand for labor is so great through that section that he did not see or hear of a single unemployed freedman during his trip. Numbers of negroes have voluntarily left Mobile for the purpose of going to work upon plantations in the cotton-raising districts of the State.

☞ The Chicago *Republican* says that Miss ELLEN O'MAHONEY, Head Centress of the Fenian Sisterhood, is not, as is generally supposed, the wife, daughter, or sister of the Irish Chief, JOHN O'MAHONEY. For many years she was the Principal of the High School at Quincy, and added to her reputation as a teacher by her essays and other productions presented to the Teachers' State Conventions. In 1863 she went to Chicago, and was made an assistant of the Kinzie School.

☞ A disturbance recently occurred at Pontotoc, Miss., resulting in the death of an officer in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in that place. From reports it appears that a large party in Pontotoc became incensed against the bureau and engaged in riotous proceedings. It is said the agent of the bureau was murdered in his bed and that his assaillants declared their animosity against the United States, saying they had not had war enough and still wanted to fight the Government.

☞ The National Wool Grower's Association assembled in Pittsburgh on the 18th inst., and a permanent organization was effected. About two hundred delegates were present, representing a capital of at least $1,000,000. Dr. JULIUS F. LEMOYNE, of Washington County, was chosen President. The object of the Association is to advance the wool-growing interests of the United States, to harmonize the interests of the producing and manufacturing interests of the United States, so as to advance the prosperity of our common country.

☞ A party just arrived at St. Louis from the plains report that, on the 26th ult., a small party of troops were attacked by about one hundred Indians, near Fort Fletcher, on the Platte. Two of them were killed and four wounded. Only one of them escaped uninjured. The Atchison *Free Press* says the men were walking thoughtlessly, with their guns in the wagon and their catridges in their sacks. Had it not been for a boy, who discovered the Indians and gave the alarm, all would probably have been killed.

SOUTHERN PEOPLE.—There is no better evidence of the disposition of the great masses of the Southern people to disobey the laws of the nation than the exhibition of their utter contempt for the loyalists of that section, and their general treatment of the freed race. The history of the slave population has not been forgotten. The riches accumulated by slave labor have been sacrificed by mad ambition, in the attempt to prove our republican form of government a failure, and for the purpose of establising a confederacy having in its constitution the reproachable word *"slave."* Baffled and defeated in their unholy schemes with the wrecks of fortunes alone remaining, it is natural, after having been vanquished by foemen who knew no defeat, that they should revenge themselves upon the freedmen, and inflict untold cruelties, unparaleled even by the recollections of the palmiest days of slavery. Reports received at the freedmen's bureau unite in the statement that the freedmen conduct themselves with propriety and toil incessantly where fair wages are paid. Notwithstanding these facts the late slaveholders are not satisfied, and but for the presence of the military and the prompt enforcement of the laws, the lives of the freedmen would be imperiled.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, FEB. 8, 1866.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to amend our judiciary system, prescribing an oath, &c. The credentials of JOHN POOL, Senator from North Carolina, were offered and laid upon the table. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to protect citizens of the United States in the Territory of Utah in their civil rights. It was voted that the Colorado Senators be admitted to the floor. A bill to repeal the act authorizing the settlement of Claims against the United States for property used or destroyed by the army or navy in the late rebellious States, was referred to the Military Committee. The Constitutional Amendment to regulate the basis of representation was called up, and Mr. LANE, of Indiana, made a long speech thereon.

In the House, the bill for the disposal of public lands for homesteads for actual settlement in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, was adopted by 112 to 29. The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up in Committee. The item of 28,000 for Officers' quarters at the Pensacola Navy-yard was stricken out. After some trifling amendments the bill was laid aside. The bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was taken up, and Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, made an elaborate speech.

Friday, Feb. 9, 1866.

In the Senate, Friday, after the presentation of one or two petitions, the credentials of GEORGE HOUSTON, Senator-elect from Alabama, were presented and ordered to lie upon the table. A resolution was offered for a committee to investigate charges against the cotton agents of the Treasury Department. The resolution was debated at some length, and before action was taken the morning hour expired, and the joint resolution to amend the Constitution was taken up. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, spoke at length against the resolution. At 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House over an hour was spent in the consideration of private bills. A memorial was introduced for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, in reply to a resolution heretofore adopted, stating that it would be incompitable with the public interests to communicate the record or report of the Judge Advocate-General in relation to the charges pending against JEFFERSON DAVIS and other rebel leaders, the evidence being merely *ex parte,* and intended for the President alone. The House then took up the Senate's amendments to the bill amendatory of the act to establish the Freedmen's Bureau, and concurred in the amendments. The Naval Appropriation Bill was then taken up and passed. A bill to extend the benefits of the Army Appropriation Bill to officers of volunteers, was referred to the Military Committee.

Saturday, Feb 10.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

In the House, speeches on Reconstruction were delivered by Messrs. Ward, Delano, and Williams, with elucidations by Messrs. Shellabarger and Stephens. Mr. Rogers gave notice that he would introduce bills to exempt Government securities from Federal and State taxation and to equalize bounties. At five the House adjourned.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL CEREMONIES.

The Birthday memorial ceremonies of our martyred President LINCOLN, took place at Washington on Monday last. At 10 o'clock the doors leading to the rotunda of the Capitol were opened to those to whom invitations had been extended by the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress, and to those holding tickets of admission to the galleries issued by the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Arrangements. The hall of the House of Representatives was opened for the admission of Representatives and those to whom invitations had been extended, who were conducted to the seats assigned to them.

The President of the United States was seated in front of the Speaker's table. The Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the United States occupied seats next to the President, on the right of the Speaker's table. The heads of Departments, with the Diplomatic Corps, occupied seats next to the President on the left of the Speaker's table. Officers of the army, who by name have received the thanks of Congress, occupied seats next to the Supreme Court, on the right of the Speaker's table. Representatives occupied seats on either side of the hall, in the rear of those invited. Four rows of seats, on either side of the main aisles, for Senators, in addition to those above mentioned, were occupied by assistant heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, the Chief-Justices and Judges of the Court of Claims, and the Chief-Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the heads of Bureaus in the Departments, and other.

When Lieut.-Gen. Grant entered the gallery, with ladies, he was greeted with applause.

The army and navy officers were in uniform. The Diplomatic Corps appeared in citizen's dress.

Major-Gen B. F. Butler, on entering the hall, was applauded by his friends.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Speaker, who, after a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Boynton, laid before them a letter from Secretary Seward, addressed to the Speakers, making his acknowledgments for the invitation to be present on this occasion, but seriously regretting that the state of his health forbids his attendance on the interesting national ceremonies.

The Cabinet, excepting Mr. Seward, were present.

Senator Doolittle conducted the orator of the day to a seat at the table of the Clerk of the House. When the Senators, the President and his Cabinet and the Supreme Court entered the hall, those on the floor rose to their feet, and stood until the former were all seated.

Every seat in the hall was occupied, from the fact that here were represented all branches of the General and State Governments, together with ministers from foreign governments—these and thousands of others uniting in paying their tributes to the memory of the illustrious dead.

The Marine band, in the rear of the reporters' gallery, performed a solemn air from the opera of La Trovatore, when the Rev. Dr. Boynton, the Chaplain of the House, delivered a prayer.

The Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, President of the Senate *pro tem,* called the House to order, and, in a few pertinent remarks, introduced the Hon. George Bancroft, who delivered the memorial address.

SENATOR COWAN.—This gentleman who by some hocus-pocus was some years ago chosen one of the Senators from this State, proves, as we have more than once said before to be a southern abstractionist and a pro-slavery advocate in all its phases. He votes with the southern sympathizers against every measure calculated to benefit the poor, emancipated negro, without regard to its character. He is generally the only man in the Senate, elected as a Union man, who votes in this way. The other day when the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill was under debate, he delivered the following statesmanlike view on the question: "It was now proposed, after having freed the negro, to give him the right of suffrage. What would that do? Simply increase his chances for getting his head broken at the polls by a stronger race." Are we to infer that Mr. Cowan stays away from the polls from fear of coming in contact with a stronger head than his own?—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The Christian Commission held its annual and closing anniversary in the Hall of Representatives Sunday evening. Speaker Colfax presided, and addresses were made by its Chairman, Mr. George H. Stewart, the Hon. Charles Demond, Admiral Davis, and Gen. Augur. Gen. Grant was present, as were Cabinet Ministers and all the leading public men in military, naval, political and civil life now in Washington. It is estimated that 5,000 people crowded the hall and galleries, while many thousands more left the building, unable to gain entrance. The closing address was made by Bishop Simpson. Philip Philips of Cincinnatti and the Hutchinson family sang several appropriate airs to the great delight of the audience. The total value of the donations and facilities of the Commission reached the vast sum of $6,264,607 68.

New Advertisements.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property is situated in Rome township, ½ mile from Rome borough, on Wysox creek. The farm consists of 226 acres; 180 acres improved; two large fruit orchards, good "sugar bush,", buildings, &c. The Saw Mill has just been thoroughly repaired; is in fine running order, with good stock of logs in the yard.

If the above property is not sold by the 10th of March, it will be for rent. For further information inquire of the undersigned on the premises, or of J. N. Cahil, Towanda, Pa. JAMES M'CABE.

Feb. 14, 1866.—4t Rome, Pa.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I, Levi Bennett, of the township of Tuscarora, County of Bradford, State of Pennsylvania, for and in consideration of the sum of Fifty Dollars paid to me by Robert E. Bennett, in current money of the U. S., do bargain and sell, and by these presents convey to him his time, he being under 21 years of age, being of the town and County and St te aforesaid, that he may do all lawful acts, the same as men of lawful acts may of right do, also sanctioning all contracts done by him in past time.

Done this 7th day of February, 1866. LEVI BENNETT.

OFFICE NORTH BRANCH CANAL CO., ATHENS, Pa., Feb. 9, 1866.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at No. 412 Walnut St., Philadelphia, on Thursday, March 1, 1866, for the purpose of organizing under the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the North Branch Canal Co. to change their name, style and title to the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, and to construct a Railroad along and upon the towing path or berme bank of the Canal," approved the 20th day of March, 1865, and electing a President and Directors for said Company.—Also to see whether the Stockholders will authorize the Directors to increase the capital stock of the Company or to issue Bonds and execute a mortgage of the property and franchises of the Company to secure the same, for the purpose of raising money to construct said railroad or such portion thereof as may be deemed expedient. Also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

C. F. WELLES, Jr., President.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREby cautioned against purchasing a Note given by Alexander Keefe and H. L. Park to H. D. Rockwell or bearer, dated Feb. 3, 1866, for $100, payable one year after date. We have not received any consideration for said note, and shall not pay the same unless compelled by law, of which all persons will take notice.

ALEXANDER KEEFE, Orwell, Feb. 9, 1866. H. L. PARK.

MISS H. C. HUNT

Will open the Third Term of her School, on Second Street, on Monday, Feb. 12, 1866.

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, Feb. 10, 1866.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned till Monday, Feb. 28, 1866, for the building of a new Church edifice, of wood, 40x60, well proportioned. The building is to be built substantially, and in an attractive yet inexpensive style, after a special plan, avoiding all unnecessary angles and curves.

Particulars can be ascertained from the undersigned, Chairman of the Building Committee.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Feb. 29, and builders are requested to be present at 10 a. m., at the Church.

HENRY LOSCH Cha'n Bld'g Com.

Potterville, Bradford Co Pa., Feb. 12, 1866.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS MY WIFE MARGARET has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Ulster, Feb. 5, 1866. JERRY SULLIVAN.

FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED

OVER SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS!

C. S. RUSSELL, *Agent,*

FOR THE FOLLOWING NAMED RELIABLE COMPANYS:

GIRARD FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, *Philadelphia,* Capital and surplus, over	$350,000
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of New-York.* Capital and surplus, over	$3,750,000
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, *Philadelphia.* Capital and surplus, over	$1,700,000
MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of New-York.* Capital and surplus, over	$900,000
ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of Philadelphia.* Capital and surplus, over	$350,000
ARTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of New-York.* Capital and surplus, over	$750,000
PUTNAM INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of Hartford, Conn.* Capital and surplus, over	$704,000
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of New-York.* Capital and surplus, over	$8,000,000
TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of Hartford, Conn.* Capital and surplus, over	$600,000

Risks taken on all kinds of Property, at as low rates as by any other reliable Companies.

☞ Policies issued and Losses, if any, adjusted at this Agency, thereby saving the trouble and expense of going elsewhere for settlement.

☞ Office at the Hardware Store of Codding & Russell C. S. RUSSELL.

Towanda, Feb. 7, 1866.—tf

DOMESTIC GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES!

☞ CALL AND SEE, AT

MONTANYE'S.

Feb. 5, 1866.

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

AT MONROETON.

The subscribers have leased the Grist & Plaster Mills, or S. S. Hinman's interest in them, for a term of years, and they would inform the public that they will grind all grists entrusted to them in a workmanlike manner and that they have constantly on hand all kinds of Flour, Feed, Corn-meal, and fine ground Plaster for sale.

J. L. ROCKWELL, H. W. WELLS.

Feb. 8, 1866.—1m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

The Partnership existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

☞ *ALL DEBTS DUE THE LATE FIRM MUST BE PAID IMMEDIATELY.* ☜

C. B. PATCH & CO.

Towanda, Feb. 3, 1866.

COFFEE AND SPICES, WHOLE AND ground, and a prime quality of Ground Java Coffee at FOX'S.

County Finances.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BRADFORD County, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1865, inclusive.

EXPENDITURES.

Auditors	185 00	Prisoners support in County Jail	
Assessors	1499 26	Prisoners support in Penitentiary	559 46
Bridge Contracts	9177 23	Conveying Prisoners to Penitentiary	1147 91
Bridge Views	23 00	Public Printing	520 00
Bounties to Volunteers and support of families	675 30	Prothonotary and Clerk of Sessions	324 16
Commonwealth Suits	1127 99	Repairs upon Public Buildings	427 42
Civil Suits	67 00	State Lunatic Hospital	383 42
Counsel to Commissioners	50 00	Summoning Jurors	422 77
Constables making Returns and attending court	595 30	Twps. schools and town tax on seated lands	115 00
Crier of Court	105 00	Township Line Views	166 75
District Attorney	239 00	Wild Cat Certificates	54 00
Elections	899 14	Borrowed Money paid	12 25
Fuel and Lights	97 87	Josephus Campbell, late Commissioner	6630 22
Grand Jurors	454 86	Wm. B. Dodge, commissioner	270 00
Traverse Jurors	1698 73	John Beardslee "	368 00
Incidental expenses	8 99	Sterne K'Kee, "	350 00
Insurance upon Public Buildings	137 50	E. B. Coolbaugh, Clerk of Commissioners	48 00
Justices Inquisitions	4 12		900 00
Office Books and Stationery	329 59	Sum Total	$30117 65

Account with the several Collectors of County Tax for the County of Bradford for year 1864 and previous years.

Townships & Boroughs.	Names of Collectors.	Y'r	Charged	Received.	Exonor'd.	Per. Cent.	Due.
Athens Borough	M. Terwilliger	1858	6 51				6 51
Smithfield	David McKinney	1860	2 73				2 73
Monroe Borough	R. R. Rockwell		28			28	
Pike	O. W. Northrop	1862	147 19	101 47	6 83	38 89	
Smithfield	J. W. Phelps		130 42	130 42			
Asylum	Wm. M. Decker	1863	1 13	1 13			
Athens Borough	B. S. Powers		24 06	95		23 11	
Burlington Borough	Geo. C. Hill		29 08	25 11		3 97	
Burlington West	Amasa Greeno		94 72	94 72			
Granville	J. R. Vanness		51 34	51 34			
Orwell	W. P. Payson		23 66			23 66	
Towanda Borough	Ira A. Smith		95 49	45 89	6 84	42 76	
SPECIAL COUNTY 1863.							
Athens Borough	B. S. Powers	1863	31 94	8 83		22 11	
Burlington Borough	Geo. C. Hill		29 08	6 33		3 97	18 78
Burlington West	Amasa Greeno		35 58	35 58			
Franklin	D. W. Cokely		20 47	20 47			
Granville	J. R. Vanness		4 14	4 14			
Orwell	W. P. Payson		13 77			13 77	
Towanda Borough	Ira H. Smith		344 88	296 24	5 84	42 80	
COUNTY TAX FOR 1864.							
Athens Borough	Z. B. Spalding	1864	10 00	10 00			
Burlington Township	R. M. Pruyne		195 33	195 33			
Burlington West	E. E. Loomis		357 18	347 78			
Canton Township	J. J. Scudder		855 37	772 88	3 88	58 64	
LeRoy	A. J. Walters		217 12	195 40		21 72	
Monroe Township	Samuel Lyon		132 21	132 21			
Monroe Borough	James Magill		111 21	105 62		5 53	
Sylvania	Finley Furman		10 82		5 17	5 65	
Towanda North	Roderick Granger		105 83	85 81		20 02	
Troy Borough	James Newman		175 69	142 93	6 70	26 06	
Tuscarora	Melville Black		77 78	77 78			
Warren	G. W. Brown		6 17	6 17			
Wyalusing	Clark Brown		189 65	147 04		42 59	
Wilmot	G. H. Morrow		33 80	33 80			
Wysox	E. R. Bishop		27 40	27 40			
STATE AND COUNTY TAX IN FULL FOR 1865.							
Armenia	Nathan Sherman	1865	193 52	181 76	2 19	9 57	
Asylum	Frank Hannan		893 25	821 27	18 23	43 75	
Albany	John Brown		566 99	503 11	37 40	26 48	
Athens twp	Abram Snell Jr		3315 29	3136 05	14 18	165 06	
Athens boro'	R. C. Sensabaugh		1086 81	1026 46	6 32	54 03	
Alba boro'	N. M. Reynolds		107 55	102 17		5 38	
Burlington twp	Willard D. Lane		902 45	852 78	4 78	44 89	
" boro'	Charles D. Ross		218 58	205 56	2 00	10 82	
" West	James A. Compton		808 94	761 78	7 07	40 09	
Canton twp	Wm. S. Jayne		1468 09	1387 58	7 48	73 03	
" boro'	Orrin Brown		312 34	293 27	2 58	16 49	
Columbia	R. F. Knapp		1834 84	1730 58	13 18	81 08	
Franklin	Hiram Fairchild		564 98	532 84	4 09	28 05	
Granville	Samuel Simpkins		1017 76	950 12	17 63	50 01	
Herrick	J. J. Anderson		701 39	660 74	5 87	34 78	
LeRoy	E. C. Vandyke		685 82	650 14	1 46	34 22	
Litchfield	Adelbert Munn		1111 67	1052 88	3 37	55 42	
LeRaysville	Stephen Brink		233 00	216 84	4 75	11 41	
Monroe twp	L. E. Griggs		810 25	748 73	22 11	39 41	
" boro	R. R. Rockwell		167 70	158 79	64	8 26	
Orwell	M. L. Ellsworth		1313 24	1245 64	2 04	65 56	
Overton	James Molyneux		249 95	228 11	9 76	12 08	
Pike	Ransford Brink		1677 96	1566 87	28 52	82 57	
Rome twp	B. L. Smith		969 76	916 42	5 11	48 23	
" boro'	Christopher Hiney		119 27	112 48	87	5 92	
Ridgbury	O. E. Chamberlin		1222 99	1152 19	10 16	60 64	
Springfield	Oscar Harkness		1594 15	1513 41	1 08	79 66	
South Creek	Peter J. Dean		740 07	684 22	19 84	36 01	
Sylvania	Peter Monroe		166 22	151 12	85	8 25	
Smithfield	V. S. Vincent		1887 16	1778 28	15 20	93 58	
Sheshequin	Horace Horton		1678 11	1592 73	1 55	83 38	
Standing Stone	C. S. Taylor		854 73	786 77	6 44	41 51	
Terry	B. S. David		607 33	566 94	10 55	29 84	
Towanda twp	Geo. H. Fox		725 46	686 82	2 49	36 15	
" boro'	W. H. H. Gore		2008 90	1888 85	20 63	99 42	
" North	Roderick Granger		568 94	540 11	40	28 43	
Troy twp	John Grist		1770 55	1677 52	4 74	88 29	
Troy boro'	Eleazer Pomeroy		839 74	778 88	19 86	41 00	
Tuscarora	C. H. Newman		809 95	754 95	15 27	39 73	
Ulster	S. R. Hill		975 80	920 96	6 43	48 47	
Warren	Harrington Whitaker		1505 09	1421 93	9 21	74 95	
Windham	Abel Boardman		1328 32	1257 28	4 76	66 18	
Wyalusing	L. B. Camp		1375 46	1296 83	10 37	68 26	
Wysox	E. R. Bishop		1482 45	1339 04	20 30	73 11	
Wells	A. C. Brink		1112 93	1023 68	36 37	53 88	
Wilmot	Geo. H. Morrow		689 27	638 39	6 75	34 15	
	Reassessments		116 34	57 64			58 70
			$48949 23	$45744 73	$480 15	$2637 63	$85 72

Dr. Stephen D. Harkness, Treasurer, in account with the County of Bradford for 1865. Cr.

To amount due upon duplicates of State and County tax for 1864 and previous	6071 99	By amount returned uncollected for 1865 and previous years	235 66
To amount of duplicates of State and County tax for 1865	45256 88	Exhonorated to Collectors	439 81
To amount received from Reassessments	41 71	Percentage " "	248 49
" " " Incidental receivals	907 55	Orders redeemed	30128 85
" " " Military Fund	237 93	2 per cent commission upon $30128 85	602 58
" in Treasury January 1, 1865	2491 28	" "