NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—A disastrous fire occurred in the suburbs of Philadelphia, Thursday, involving the destruction of the extensive Tacony Print Works of A. S. Lippincott. These works covered an area of two and a half acres, employed three hundred hands, and the loss, including stock, machinery and buildings, is estimated at $2,000,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as during the conflagration a man was caught in the act of firing another mill in the vicinity.

—The Charleston *Courier* gives an account of the decoration of the graves of the rebel dead at Greenville, South Carolinia. It says over a thousand persons participated in the exercises. The order of procession embraced eleven young ladies clad in white, and representing the several Confederate States. Most of the stores of the village were closed, and the bells of the churches were tolled.

—A. C. Robinson and some of his friends, near Oskaloosa, Iowa, indulged in the pastime of hanging a negro whom they suspected of stealing a pair of pants. The negro hung three minutes, when he was rescued by some persons who passed that way, and A. C. Robinson is in jail and with a fair prospect of the State Prison.

—At the recent railroad meeting at Council Bluffs, Iowa, below Omaha City, it was voted to accept the proposition of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company to extend that line to that city, and the amount of money asked for was subscribed on the spot.

—It was reported Thursday at Washington that Leonard Hyck, Cashier of the exploded Merchants' National Bank, and who is also Treasurer of the Washington and Alexandra Railroad Comsany, has overissued stock of that Company to the amount of $150,000.

—Tommy Nelson, an old negro, formerly a servant in the Washington family, died at Suffolk, Va., recently. He was 94 years old. He helped to cut a canal leading from the western margin of the Dismal Swamp to Drummond's Lake, an enterprise projected by Gen. Washington.

—The State Senate of Tennessee Thursday, passed a resolution ratifying a Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 14 to 6. There was no quorum of the house at last advices. It is reported that several absentees have been arrested by order of the House.

—On the 11th of August next, the old folks of St. Louis propose to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the first grant of land covering the site of that city. It is proposed to form an Historical Society, and to secure an authentic history of the city from its first settlement.

—Letters just received at St. Paul from Fort Geary give accounts of a terrible fight which took place in that region June 22, between the Mindesota Sioux and Red Lake Chippewas, in which numerous redskins on either side were killed.

—Dispatches from St. Joseph state that the Indians around Fort Laramie seem but little disposed to conform to any probable treaty that may be agreed upon. They are offended because of the whites encroaching on the Smoky Hill region.

—Charles S. Woodruff, formerly a merchant at Grenada, Miss., has been arrested by telegraphic order of Gen Thomas, on the charges of participation in the assassination of Lieut. Blandre at that place last April.

—The Maine Episcopal Convention has elected Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., of Boston as Bishop of the Diocese.

—The vote of West Virginia on the amendment disfranchising rebels has been officially announced, and gives 6,922 majority in its favor.

—On Monday evening three Catholic priests and two students were drowned in Annapolis Bay. They had started out on a boating excursion, when one of the party, Father Classens, accidentally fell overboard, and in attempting to rescue him the boat was capsized. Only two of the party were saved.

—Seventeen families, numbering eighty persons, lately passed through Cottonwood, Kansas, eastward bound. They were fugitives from the Mormon paradise, and among them was Dr. H. Bates, a prominent Mormon, for some years Clerk of the Twelve Apostles, and one of Brigham Young's Secretaries.

—George A. Mitchell, of Turner, Maine the inventor of the copper tips for children's shoes, and his son, six years of age, were drowned near their residence, on Thursday last. The father was endeavoring to save the life of his son who had got beyond his depth.

—M. L. Armant, a well known citizen of Lexington, Kentucky, was murdered on the street in that place, about dark, recently. No clue has been discovered to the murderer, although people were within fifty yards of him when the murder was committed.

—Gen. Joseph E. Johnson has positively accepted the Presidency of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. He arrived in Selma last week, and will make that his future home.

—It is stated that W. I. Grover, United States District-Attorney at St. Louis, has been removed from his office on account of his share in the prosecutions brought against the Fenians.

—The city government of Portland is taking steps to effect a number of improvements in the way of changing the streets and laying a park in the burnt district.

—Mrs. Mary H. Williams, wife of L. A. Williams, of Taunton, Mass., was drowned on Saturday evening while bathing with her husband at the Weir in that city, She had been married only six weeks.

—Hon. Wm. K. Postern, leader of the bolters from the Tennessee Legislature, died Saturday night.

—The remains of Col. S. W. Black, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed at the commencement of the seven days' fighting in June, 1862, have been recovered. He was a prominent politician, and was appointed governor of Nebraska by Buchanan.

—The second twenty-inch gun for the navy will probably be cast at the Fort Pitt Foundry, at Pittsburgh, Saturday.

—A horse railway has just been completed in Springfield, Ill., from the Capitol-square to the tomb of Lincoln at Oak Hill.

—The Memphis and Ohio Railroad is so nearly completed that trains will be run through to Louisville on the 14th.

—The Nebraska Legislature have elected Major-Gen. John M. Thayer and F. W. Tipton to the United States Senate—both Republicans.

—The burnt district in Portland was accurately surveyed on Monday, and found to cover an area of three hundred and twenty-seven acres.

—The result of the City Surveyor's investigations shows that a district of 327 acres was burned over in the late conflagration at Portland.

—The National Plasters' Convention meets at Philadelphia to-day.

—Silas D. Childs, a prominent citizen of Utica died suddenly in that city yesterday morning.

—Arrangements by which S. P. Luse, late of the Lafayette (Indiana) *Journal*, was to take charge of the Chicago *Republican* have exploded and Mr. Luse returns to lafayette.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, July 19, 1866.

Union State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

A JOHNSON CONVENTION.

A somewhat singular clique of old politicians recently held a Convention in Philadelphia, to which we briefly alluded last week, and which deserves a more extended notice.

This Convention was called a Johnson Convention, and was called together for the purpose of expounding "my policy," and taking steps to support it. Most of the managers, as far at least, as we know them, were formerly Whigs, who have had no regular abiding place since the organization of the Republican party.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, who was formerly a democrat, was elected Governor of the State, by the Whigs, and remained with that organization while it lasted. Not much, however was heard of him in politics until the scheme to defeat LINCOLN'S second election, was developed. At the Convention which nominated JOHN C. FREMONT for the Presidency, Mr. JOHNSON took an active part; and in his speech to that body, he took strong ground against Mr. LINCOLN and his administration, denouncing it as corrupt, and *as opposed to the freedom of the slaves.* Now we find this same man leadings off in meetings gotten up expressly to advance "my policy which is *against the freedom of the slaves*, and against those *who support their freedom!* The tergiversation of this man, is, however, accounted for in the fact, that he has been appointed Revenue collector of the Allegheny district.—Time was when he would not thus expose his inconsistency, and sacrifice his manhood for so small a consideration. But bad company, and bad habits have brought him low, as they have done many another. He sustained "my policy" because of the office he holds, and this he holds against the expressed will of nine-tenths of the Republicans of Allegheny; and he knows this, yet he calls himself Republican, and holds on to the office; indeed, he secured this by truckling.

Bradford county was honored, if honor it can be called, with the Presidency of this Convention of *patriotic* and *disinterested* citizens, in the person of the Hon. H. W. TRACY. This gentleman does not hold an office under ANDY JOHNSON, but that is not Mr. T.'s fault. We are much mistaken if he has not tried full as hard, but has been less successful; and he still fully expects an appointment by subserviency to "my policy." It is very questionable whether ex-governor JOHNSON, or Mr. TRACY voted for Mr. LINCOLN, or any other Republican since that time, still, they are striving hard to make people believe they are simon-pure republicans. TRACY, like ex-Governor JOHNSON, was a ranting Abolitionist for a while, but finding no sale for his services in that line, he turned on the abolition leaders of Congress, trusting, that by berating them right well, he might make himself useful enough to "my policy" to secure a Consulship to the Hottentots, or Deputy-Surveyor of public lands among the Mormons. This man TRACY, was paraded out before the public, by this Johnson Convention, as one of great influence, character, ond brains, yet it is doubtful whether he can control a vote besides his own in the State. Certain it is, that he can not control a Republican vote; and neither the Republicans of his township, or county, would elect him to any office. The reason of this is obvious. In 1862, in the darkest hour of the Rebellion, and when the public attention was absorbed in the desperate struggle, he was elected to Congress by the Democrats of this District, and while in Congress voting against many of the important measures of the government. Since permission was given him to retire to private life, he has been playing upon two strings. One was to persuade the Democrats to take him up for Congress again, and the other was to get an appointment out of the President. He has not yet succeeded with either; but he is persevering and may win.

JOSEPH R. FLANIGAN, Publisher of the Philadelphia *Daily News*, is also one of the *great* men, and chief operators in this Johnson meeting, and a more truckling, mercenary politician, and more despicable publisher, there is not in the State. During the whole war he pretended to be loyal, but used the columns of his paper daily in berating and abusing other loyal Journals, and in publishing the letters of Copperhead army correspondents. His Commercial editor during the entire war, did his utmost to bring discredit on the financial schemes of the Government. His twaddle however, and such in truth it was, had no effect; but the will for injury was very settled. Of late this man FLANIGAN has became an applicant for an office in the Philadelphia Custom House, and has been, of course, a very great admirer of ANDY JOHNSON; and it was expected he would figure largely in this Convention. To this we have no objection. He had a right to figure there—he was of the right stripe for the motely crew, but he is not a republican, has no claims to one, and we object to his being so sat down.

It would make this article too long to follow up any further *illustrious* characters who figured in this JOHNSON Convention in Philadelphia. Suffice it to say, that judging from those we know, who are sustaining President JOHNSON, he is in a fair way rivaling Captain TYLERS' fame.

The speeches of H. W. TRACY and W. F. JOHNSON made at our Metropolis, are like all the speeches, only more so, made on that side. Weak and puerile denunciations of a tyranical Congress for denying political franchise to the sinless, innocent denizens of the South. The murderers of our children, brothers, husbands and fathers, are now only known among these, speckled hybred politicians, as people robbed of their Constitutional rights! As if robbers, plunderers, pirates and murderers, had any rights under any Government. Out upon such whining deception, falsehood, and treachery.

THE PRESIDENT VETOING AND VETOED.—The President, on Monday last, sent into the House, his veto of the Bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau. Whereupon it was immediately passed over his veto, by both branches, by votes largely in excess of the required two-thirds. The vote in the Senate was yeas 33, nays 12; in the House, yeas 104, nays 33.

☞ We invite attention to the Letter of our Washington Correspondent, which will be found an able *expose* of the plan of those who would disorganize and destroy the Republican party by means of the august Convention at Philadelphia. The writer has the very best opportunity for observing the leaders of the new movement, and for understanding the purposes they have in view.

CONGRESS has agreed to adjourn on Monday next, but there appears to be some doubt as the ability to do so; on account of unfinished business.

CABINET RESIGNATION.—Postmaster-General Dennison has tendered to the President the resignation of his office. This was done in writing, July 11th. The reason for this course, as stated by Mr. Dennison himself, is a difference of political views. It will be recollected that he was the President of the Union Republican convention which re-nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency at Baltimore, never intending otherwise than to adhere to the party whose principles it represented; and as the call for the Philadelphia Convention is in antagonism to that organization, there was no other course left to him than to retire from the Cabinet.—While his personal relations with the President are undisturbed and friendly the separation is entirely because of a conflict of political views.

The truth about the whole matter amounts to about this; that Mr. Dennison has no idea of being transferred to the Copperhead party by Mr. President Johnson, Mr. Seward or any other traitor to the party that elected them.

☞ A special dispatch from Washington has been received at Nashville to the effect that "forty members of Congress have signed a letter addressed to Gov. BROWNLOW, asking him to convene the Legislature for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, which finally passed the House on last Wednesday." The dispatch adds: "If Tennessee ratifies the amendment there is no doubt that her delegation will be promptly admitted before the close of the present session."

☞ The Agricultural Department has received information showing that the crops throughout the country are in a better condition than had been anticipated, as the weather during the Spring was very unfavorable. The present appearance of the corn crops is promising, and the oat crop throughout the whole country is unsurpassed. All cereals promise a large yield, and it is expected that the crops will be unusually heavy.

☞ A Kansas corespondent of the Springfield *Republican* says that the section of the Pacific Railroad from Kansas City to Lawrence is a sham and a fraud upon the public and the Government. It is not half built, and upon so low a grade that every rain sweeps off its bridges and disables it. It was evidently built to obtain the Government lands ostensibly to aid in its construction, rather than for public use and convenience. If it is continued in the same way across the plains, it will benefit only the contractors. So far there has been fearful cheating in this great national enterprise.

☞ The twenty-second annual meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association will be held at Geneva, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, July 31. The session will continue until Thursday evening. The exercises will include addresses by Hon. J. C. FOLGER, Prof. ARGY, President JACKSON and others; discussions, essays, vocal music, sociable, &c. The hotel charge for gentlemen is not to exceed $2 per day, and ladies will be entertained free by citizens. An excursion on Seneca Lake is proposed for Friday, and a visit to Freer's Glen, at Watkins.

☞ Gen. Geary, by reason of his services in the Army, was assigned a prominent position in the great procession at Philadelphia, on the 4th of July. He was every where received with the greatest demonstrations of applause. The friends of Mr. Clymer think he was slighted in not having been assigned to some conspicuous post. We cannot imagine why these men should be put on the same platform when the battle-flags were to be returned to the State for preservation. Gen. Geary had followed these flags in all the war, at every battle field; he was was identified with their safety and glory; and Mr. Clymer and many of his friends were in no wise identified with them except as idle spectators, or as very doubtful friends. In the parade of veterans on the 4th of July, Gen. Geary at the head of a division only occupied such a position as his military rank and services entitled him to.

☞ Advices from Havana to the 7th inst. are received. The reported revolution proves a canard, originating in an affray between the soldiers and residents of Puerto Principle, wholly local in its cause, and without political significance.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1866.

The grand treble political combination, the natural out-growth of the policy of Andrew Johnson, is made up, and the contracting parties have their work assigned them. Truthfully and rightly analyzed, the combination presents three political elements for the accomplishment of one purpose, to wit: The overthrow of the true loyal sentiment of the country, as a controlling power in the administration of the government, and supplanting in its stead a dangerous political element designed and intended to bring back into power the leaders and abettors of treason throughout the states lately in rebellion.

Every powerful and successful political party, has adhering to its skirts, a set of mere camp-followers, place-hunters, or political fungi, who cling to its organization so long as the spoils of office are in view, and then abandon it to attach themselves as leeches, wherever a prospect is presented of depleting the public treasury, and thrusting themselves into official positions. When it became manifest, after the ascendency through the agency of an assassin of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, that he was about to betray the loyal people of the country, to whom he was indebted for his election to the Vice-Presidency, and cast himself, with the power he controls as the Chief Executive of the nation, into the arms of the leaders of the late rebellion, and their aiders and sympathizers, this political fungi sloughed off from the great loyal union party, relieving it of the dead weight, and attaching itself to the fortunes of Andrew Johnson and his dangerous policy of reconstruction. Then came, first, a call for a Johnson National Convention, eminating from a few powerless and discontented men who claim to have supported the election of Lincoln and Johnson, but who now support "my policy," among which. and upon the call, may be found the Blairs, A. W. Randall, Senators Cowan and Doolittle, and others of like ilk, requesting delegates from all the states to meet in convention in Philadelphia, on the 14th of August next, for the purpose of giving support in an organized form to the President in his policy of reconstruction. Following immediately after, as the second act in the great drama, came a call signed by the democratic Senators and Members of Congress, indorsing the above named call, and as if conscious of the weakness of the once powerful democratic party, in consequence of its political sins, advising the sending of delegates from all the states to the said 14th August convention. Third and last, we find the entire rebel press of the states lately in rebellion, indorsing the call, and urging that delegates be sent to the said convention, and already in some of the southern states, delegates crimsoned with the blood of union soldiers, and who have desecrated the graves of our patriot dead, have been chosen. Here then we have presented the attempted political combination, with an accidental President as its leader, which if successful is to rule the destinies of the nation, and control the political policy of the government. What have the loyal people of the country, "the brave defenders of the rights of man," to expect from such a combination as as this?

Already the fiat of proscription has gone forth from the President, himself the chief head and centre of the combination. Its instruments and agents are set at work in all sections of the country, to debauch political sentiment, by the proffer of official positions, and the proscription of loyal men holding positions under the government, who will not surrender their manhood and become the instruments of promoting and building up this nefarious scheme for the overthrow of loyalty.

Against this association of wickedness and wicked men, stands out in bold relief, with an untarnished record, the great loyal Union Party of the country, who have sustained and upheld the Government, and carried it triumphantly through the fierce struggle with traitors in arms, and by the force and prowess of its armies in the field, have compelled the cohorts of treason to lay down their arms and retire from the contest. This is the party of progress, for the promotion and protection of true and enlightened republicanism, and to it the loyal people look with earnest solicitation for protection, against all combinations seeking to bring back into political power those dangerous men who carried eleven of the states of this union into rebellion, for the purpose of destroying the union and establishing a confederacy based upon slavery. Overpowered by the force of union arms, but not humbled in spirit, this same disloyal element, stimulated by the aid of Andrew Johnson, seeks to overawe union sentiment, and by a combination such as I have shown to exist, to become the defiant dictators of the political policy which shall rule the Government. The consequences which are to follow such a combined attempt, if successful, need not be enumerated. It will restore the leading rebels to seats in Congress, and to controlling positions in every department of the Government. It becomes then the solemn duty of every true patriot in the land to exert his personal influence, actively and zealously, in favor of the success of the party which represents the true loyal sentiment of the country, against the combined elements of treason and its abettors and sympathizers.

Being myself a citizen of your own county and district, and having been heretofore somewhat identified with past political struggles, which divided to some extent, upon purely local issues, the union party of our county and district, I naturally feel some solicitude for a perfect and harmonious union of all who have heretofore stood by the administration of the lamented Lincoln. I know that attempts are being made by appeals to the prejudices engendered by our late local strifes, by certain men who have been assigned the work of distracting the union sentiment of our county and district, to divide the union party and divert a sufficient portion of it to the support of the candidates of the new combination, to insure their success, but they cannot succeed. Mr. Robert F. Clark, lately appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for our district, and his successful competitor for Congress in the fall of 1862, Hon. H. W. Tracy, are the active agents for the combination in our district, and have entered with what subordinates they can command (fortunately very few) actively upon their work. For these men, personally, I have a high regard, and in the contest of 1862, because of my convictions of right upon the local question which made up the issue in that canvass, I gave to Mr. Tracy, as an independent republican candidate, my cordial support against Mr. Clark, who was then the republican nominee, and upon that issue solely and alone, Mr. Tracy was successful. I am truly sorry that these gentlemen, enemies before, but united now for this work, can find any pretext or excuse (reasons they cannot have,) for abandoning the cause of the union party, and becoming the instruments of a wicked and dangerous combination for the proscription and persecution of those who have carried the country safely through the rebellion. I allude to my own case, not from any imaginary importance that attaches to my position personally, but from a sense of duty, and for the purpose of appealing to those republicans in our district who stood where I then stood, to forget and overlook the prejudices engendered by that contest, and stand as a unit firmly by the cause of the union in support of the reconstruction policy so unanimously and firmly maintained by Congress, which looks to making such changes in the organic law as will be a sure protection against secession in the future, and against the power of treason, now and hereafter.

There can be no doubt, of which every candid, honest man can satisfy himself, of the design of the new combination, to plant itself upon the old dangerous theory of States Rights, which carried the country into the war, and if successful in getting control, another war more sanguinary than that through which we have just past must soon follow; and as one evidence in support of this, I quote from a letter of Thomas F. Bowie, of Prince George's County, Maryland, written under date of June 18, 1866, to a newspaper called *The Prince Georgian*, announcing himself as a candidate for Congress: "As a disciple of Thomas Jefferson, I shall continue to advocate the rights of States and the people, *regardless of all consequences.* You are right in saying that Andrew Johnson will find *in me* a warm friend and advocate. I look upon him as the only hope of a ruined and distracted country. *He shall be my candidate for the next Presidency, and in this I shall have the entire South and an unbroken Democracy everywhere.*"

For my own part, I feel that vastly more importance attaches to the coming elections, than to any in the past. The importance of administering a signal rebuke to the attempted usurpation of the President as the controlling power in the combination alluded to, and sustaining the reconstruction policy of Congress, cannot be overestimated.

I am confident the true friends of the union will not desert to the ranks of the rebellion after the battle has been fought and won. The difference between Union and Secession, is the difference between life and death, it is irreconcilable. There can be but once choice for union men, between the supporters of the Government and the Union, and those whose sympathies were with them who would destroy both. I cannot, and will not, under any pretext, be an instrument in the hands of any man, or set of men, of promoting organized disloyalty, which seeks to keep alive the embers of rebellious sentiment, and bringing it again into a consuming flame, to devour the loyal sentiment of the country. I am yours truly,

COMBE.

The War in Europe!

The Austrians Defeated at Sudowa

The *Nova Scotia* at Father Point brings the highly important intelligence that a great battle took place on the 3d inst. near Sudowa, which resulted in the complete and decisive defeat of the Austrian army. In consequence of this disaster, following so close upon previous reverses, Gen. Benedek sent a flag of truce to the Prussian headquarters, requesting an armistice. It is stated that Austria has offered to cede Venetia to Napoleon, and that the French Emperor has undertaken the work of mediation.

AUSTRIA PROPOSES AN ARMISTICE—PEACE REGARDED AS VIRTUALLY CONCLUDED.

The latest by the Nova Scotia contains the following highly important news:

LONDON, July 6.—*The Prussian and Italian* reply to the preposed armistice *has not yet transpired. There are rumors that the Prussian reply is not favorable.*

The Morning Post thinks that a Congress will shortly assemble, and that the French Government will propose a general disarmament.

In the commercial circle of London peace is regarded as virtually concluded.

GREAT BATTLE AT SUDOWA—DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS—14,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—Evening.—*A great battle took place on the 3d near Sudowa, resulting in the Prussians obtaining a great and complete victory. The Prussians took* 14,000 *prisoners.* There were great losses in killed and wounded, but no estimate is given of the numbers. The Austrians sent in a flag of truce.

The Prussians were commanded by the King in person. They met the Austrians under Benedek between Horitz and Koniggratz. The battle lasted twelve hours.—Until 10 o'clock a. m., the battle was favorable to the Austrians, but after that hour the advantages were with the Prussians.

At two o'clock p. m., after an obstinate defense, the Prussians carried by storm the strong position of the Austrians were quickly driven out of other positions, and by seven o'clock p. m. the Austrians were in full retreat to Koniggratz, pursued by the Prussian cavalry.

The Austrians were in a complete route. The road was strewn with baggage which they threw away.

The number of killed and wounded on both sides was great, but owing to the extent of the battle-field, it has not yet been ascertained.

The Prussians claim to have captured, up to the evening of the 4th, 14,000 unwounded prisoners, 116 cannon and several flags. Three Austrian Arckdukes are reported wounded. Prince Lichtenstein and Prince Undischgaz were taken prisoners. Gen. Festitus, commander of an Austrian Corps, lost a leg. Gen. Counthume was shot in the head, and Col. Bender and another staff officer were killed.

THE SECRETARY.—The Pittsburg *Commercial* gives the following first rate notice of the Secretary of the Johnson Club of the City of Washington:

"The Rev. J. B. Ferguson is the recording recretary of the Johnson Club, in Washington. He is one of the reconstructed sort. He and Andrew Johnson know one another. They have had business together before. When Govenor of Tennessee, Johnson offered a reward for Ferguson, as an enemy to the country. He first fled to Philadelphia, then to Europe, along with the notorious Davenport brothers—returning, he turns up conspicuously in the new party movement. The thing is perfectly natural, and as easy as rolling off a log!"

Is not this the same Rev. J. B. FERGUSON who was cowhided in the streets of Nashville for his impropper intimacy with a sister of his church? It is not strange that such characters induce the President to appoint, as the New York *Herald* states, *loafers*, to fill important offices.

WHAT IS IN THE PROGRAMME.—Says a Washington despatch to the *Tribune:*

Southern papers received to-day exhibit a very general disposition on the part of the people to respond to the address for the Philadelphia Convention. State and district convention to nominate delegates have been called in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Senator Cowan states that it is in the programme to have the Philadelphia Convention indorse Clymer, in return for the Democratic support of the Convention. He also announces his intention of voting for the Democratic candidate for Congress in his own district.

THE MASK OFF.—The Copperhead members of Congress have issued a circular endorsing the call and the principles of the proposed National Copperjohnson Convention in Philadelphia. This strips the mask from the whole affair, and lays it open to the world as an undisguised copperhead concern. It is a desperate copperhead game to assist the rebels and themselves into power. No true Union man mistakes the class who are sustaining it.

THE PHILADELAHIA CONVENTION.—At the head of the list of signers of the call, stands the name of A. W. Randall, who has won distinction as the author of the rule, that "every man must sustain the President's policy who eats his bread and butter."—Venality in politics was never more pithily or more impudently proclaimed, and the phrase doubtless illustrates the motives of the present movement.—*Utica Herald.*

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

In the Senate, after the transaction of some local business, the tariff Bill came from the House. Mr. FESSENDEN moved to refer it to the Finance Committee. Mr. GRIMES moved to amend the motion by adding "with instructions to report on the second Monday in December," which, after a long debate on the merits of the bill, was adopted—yeas 23, nays 17. Mr. WADE reported a bill to regulate affairs in Utah Territory. It looks to a reduction of the Mormon Hierarchy to the ordinary status of a Territory of the United States, and is aimed particularly at the destruction of polygamy. A joint resolution was passed, granting to the Portland sufferers the use of certain Government property, such as tents, pospital furniture, clothing, &c. The Niagara Ship canal Bill was taken up and amendments adopted no action was reached.

In the House the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill was resumed, when the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations in regard to the amendments was agreed to and a committee of conference asked. Mr. ALLEY reported a bill providing that no lines of telegraph from foreign shores shall be landed upon any coast or shores of the United States without the permission of Congress. The bill was recommitted. The Senate bill authorizing the construction of certain bridges over the Mississippi River was reported back with amendments, but no action taken The Senate joint resolution aurizing the President to place at the disposal of the city authorities of Portland, certain tents camp and hospital furniture and clothing for the use of families made destitute by the late fire was passed.

THE RANDALL-JOHNSON scheme for disrupting the Republican party meets with little favor. In this State it is openly repudiated by every Republican of independence and respectability. Thus far, the "circulars" franked to Pennsylvania by Cowan, asking for responses favorable to this raid on the Republican qarty, have met with the most decided negative replies. The only Republicans who approve are those who are in office. Not a single favorable response has been received from a Republican out of office. The same is the reception given to this call in other States. Pennsylvania repudiates the movement.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to the first day of September next, for furnishing the material and building a Universalist Church in Towanda. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Dr E. H. Mason. Bids may be made for Stone, Brick or Wood. Church to be finished by the first day of August. 1867. By order of the Trustees.

G. F. MASON, President.

Towanda, July 19, 1866.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bradford County, the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Philetus Vandyke, dec'd., late of said county, will sell at the Central Hotel, in the Borough of Canton, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, 1866, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following property situate in Canton twp., Beginning at the north-east corner of the farm on which Aaron Coons lives, thence north 4° east 18 prs. along the line of Ephriam —— land to a stake and stones, thence north 65° west 16 prs. to a stake and stones, thence north 34° west 7 prs. to stake and stones, thence north 66° west 9 prs. to a stake and stones, thence north 1½° east 14 prs. to stake and stones, thence south 60° west 11 6-10 prs. to stake and stones to Maunly Road, thence south 11° west 37 prs. along the said Coons line, thence south 87½° east 45 prs. along said Coons line to the place of beginning. Containing seven acres and 15 perches, more or less. Said lot has a good mill seat and water privilege.

ALSO—All that piece of land lying in Canton twp., beginning in centre of Mountain Road leading from steam mill in Canton borough to Ward twp., in Tioga county, Pa., in the line of unimproved lands in the warrantee name of William Freeston, and formerly owned by Brown and Rockwell, thence north 31° west 74 prs. to a road, thence 47½° east 94 prs. to a stake and stones thence south 9° west 98 prs. to the said road, thence north 48° west 58 prs. along centre of said highway to the place of beginning. Containing 40 acres and 136 perches, more or less. Said lot is heavily covered with valuable timber, 1¼ miles from Canton Station of N. C. Railroad, one mile from good steam saw mill, and three quarters of a mile from a good water mill.

TERMS.—$50 to be paid on the day of sale on each lot and half of the balance at the confirmation, and the balance in three months thereafter with interest.

PHEBE VANDYKE,

July 19, 1866. Administratrix.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned having purchased a portion of the Thomas J. Berry farm, lying just outside of the borough of Tioga, north and west of Crooked creek and Tioga river, desires to sell about eighty acres of it, on reasonable terms It is some of the best land in Tioga valley;—and for its quality and proximity to the railroad, and a good home market, is one of the most desirable farms for a home in the county of Tioga. The price will depend somewhat upon the amount of money the purchaser can pay at time of sale; yet if necessary time will be given for a portion, secured by bond and mortgage.

Also for sale a number of pleasant building lots, cheap,

C. H. SEYMOUR,

July 19, 1866.—8t. Tioga, Pa.

MITCHELL'S EXTRACTS.—The finest extracts for flavoring in use. For sale wholesale and retail at FOX'S.

"STRATTON'S YEAST COMPOUND" is the best yeast ever sold. I am agent for the manufacturer. For sale at wholesale or retail.

E. T. FOX.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

JOHN MERIDETH,

Main st., first door south of Rail Road House, Towanda, has just received a large addition to his stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at the very lowest rates.

Farmer's Produce of all kinds bought and sold.

The public attention is respectfully invited to my stock, which will be found to be Fresh, bought at low prices and will be sold at correspondingly low rates.

Towanda, July 17, 1866.

WYALUSING ACADEMY.

WYALUSING, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

WM. H. BROWN, Principal.
MISS MARY E BROWN, Preceptress.

The Fall Term will commence on Monday, August 20, 1866, and continue 14 weeks. Rate of tuition as follows:

Reading, Spelling, Primary Arithmetic and Geography $4 00. English Grammar, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic to Cube Root, $5,00. Single-Entry Book Keeping, Botany, Rhetoric, Anatomy and Physiology, Astronomy, Latin, Greek, Higher Arithmetic and Algebra through Qadratic Equations $6,00. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Double Entry Book-Keeping, Higher Algebra, Geometry, Trignometry and Surveying $7,00. Tuition invariably payable by the middle of the term. No deductions on account of absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Wyalusing, July 10; 1866.—8w.

WHOLESALE MUSIC DEPOT.

L. B. POWELL, Scranton, Pa., Dealer in Chickering's Pianos, Decker's Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, Treat Lindsley & Co's Melodeons, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music and Music Books. Orders from Dealers and Teachers especially solicited. Address

L. B. POWELL,
116, Pennsylvania Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

June 11, 1866.—yl.

HEALTH IS THE GREAT NEED OF THE AGE.

A NEW SYSTEM OF THE HEALING ART.

N. J. COGSWELL, M. D.,

HYGIENIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

May be consulted in person or by letter, at his residence, East Spring Hill, Bradford county, Pa.

An intelligent community require a medical doctrine grounded upon right reason, in harmony with and avouched by the unerring laws of Nature and of the vital organism, and authenticated by successful results. Hence we solicit an examination of our system. Claiming that all diseases can be successfully treated with truly Hygienic Agencies.

No Drug poisons will be given. As a graduate of the only College in the world where health is taught, we shall take especial pains to explain to the patients the nature of the diserse. The laws of life and health, why it it is unnecessary and dangerous to take drugs, and how to preserve health and long life. Will visit patients, and give directions for home treatment, when desired.

East Springhill, May 1, '66.—1y.p.

TEAS of very fine quality, by the chest or at retail, bought before the recent advance, and for sale cheap at FOX'S.

Miscellaneous.

J. J. NEWELL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa., will promptly attend to all business in his line. Particular attention given to running and establishing old or disputed lines. Also to surveying of all unpattented lands as soon as warrants are obtained.

May 17, 1866.

ROLL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

W. G. LOVELAND & CO.,

Would inform the public in general, that they are prepared with well fitted machinery and a permanent water privilege, to do

ROLL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING,

At the Pail Factory, North Towanda. Special care will be taken to do work in a satisfactory manner; and all who desire good work done on short notice, will do well to give us a call.

W. G. LOVELAND,
WM. BARNES.

N. B. Wool received and delivered semi-weekly at J. Beidleman's, Towanda.

North Towanda, April 23, '66.—tf.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS!

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT STILL IN OPERATION

FELLOWS, CRANDALL & CO.,

Successors to Reynolds, Fellows & Co., are now offering and are prepared to furnish on short notice, Wagons, Carriages and Sleighs, of all descriptions and of the latest and most approved style, and of the best materials at the old stand opposite the Union House, in the central part of Alba Borough, Bradford County, Pa.

The public are assured that the reputation the shop has acquired during the last six years under the superintendence of J. H. Fellows, will be more than maintained, as he will superintend the work as heretofore, having long been and having had much experience as a Carriage and Sleigh Builder would assure the public that no pains will be spared by the above firm to maintain the establishment worthy of their patronage. Thankful as one of the old firm for the patronage thus far extended, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

N. B.—We, the undersigned, being practical mechanics, can manufacture and offer to the public at prices that will defy competition.

JAMES H. FELLOWS,
D. W. C. CRANDALL,
J. G. MERITT.

Alba Borough, April 15, 1866. 1y.

GROCERIES of all kinds are selling cheap at FOX'S

CAUTION.—Whereas, my son Edgar Vroman, has left my house without any just cause, I therefore forbid any person trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

BARNA VROMAN.

Granville, July 14, 1866.

5-20 BONDS.—THE MAY COUPON of the 5-20 Bonds purchased at the highest market price by

B. S. RUSSELL & CO., Bankers.

U. S. Securities of all kinds bought and sold by

B. S. RUSSELL & CO., Bankers.

Petroleum, Venango and Crawford Co. Bank Notes bought by

B. S. RUSSELL & CO., Bankers.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!—In view of the high price of wheat we have been endeavoring to produce an extra quality of Rye Flour for the use of our customers disposed to economise. We now make it so white as to be scarcely distinguishable from good wheat flour. Try some.

Flour from White Winter Wheat, also Buckwheat flour, Corn meal and different kinds of Feed for sale. Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

H. B. INGHAM

Cascade Mills, Camptown, June 11, 1866.

ADMINISTR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Martin Compton, late of Burlington twp., Bradford County, dec'd, are requested to make payment without delay and all having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JESSE B. MCKEAN
Administrator.

July 19, 1866.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS FOR SALE.—Having the agency for the sale of several thousand acres of the choicest Pine Timber Lands in the State of Michigan, I am prepared to offer great inducements to those who wish to invest their money where it will pay. These lands are among the best pine tracts in the Saginaw and Muskegon Valleys, located on good floating streams, and are now needed for lumbering purposes. Business men and capitalists will do well to examine them before investing their means elsewhere. For particulars inquire of or address

HEMAN MOSE,

June 22, 1866. Litchfield, Bradford County, Pa.

JEFF DAVIS ESCAPED!

How many hearts will burn with indignation on reading this announcement. But we counsel you to suppress your feelings of indignation for a future period, for though this arch traitor has escaped being hung or shot the Public are requested to call at

WARNER'S JEWELRY STORE,

And examine his splendid stock of Watches and Jewelry of the latest designs and elaborate finish, which are being sold at

VERY LOW PRICES.

He also keeps the celebrated Seth Thomas Clocks, American and Stop Watches. Other articles usually kept in a store of this kind. Remember the place, Stoughton's Block. N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

A. M. WARNER.

Towanda, June 20, 1866.—6m.p.

PUMP MANUFACTURY!

SILAS BETTS & SO.,

Of Burlington, Bradford County, Pa., are manufacturing the old and well known Wooden Pump with all the latest improvements. Also laying Pump Logs from Springs, &c., All orders promptly attended to.

July 10, 1866.—tf.

FARMERS! HAYING! HAYING!—Look at the Light Hubbard Mower, impro