

NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

The Toronto papers say that the Fenians will not be hung, but their punishment will be severe. The Union men of Maryland have raised the standard of universal suffrage. A man was flogged \$4 at New Haven, on Saturday last, for trying to pull a bankey horse's tongue, and attempting to kill him along. Speculators are in a bad way in New York. The grain and provisions on hand are declining in prices. It is proposed to indict Gov. Swann, Montgomery Blair, and other Thugs, of Baltimore, for inciting to riot. The Cherokee Legislature has elected Wm. F. Ross Chief of the Cherokee Nation, to succeed the late John Ross. Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Tennessee, choosing twenty-nine members of Congress, are yet to elect. Forty-two arrests were made in Paris, France, last week, supposed to be conspirators against the Government. Fox, the great billiard player, was recently injured very severely by the discharge of a pistol in his pocket. Advertisers from New Orleans give very favorable reports of the cotton crop, and say that all that has been spared by the worm will be gathered. The Scotch papers of Baltimore complain bitterly of Gen. Grant and Gen. Canby, for their sympathy with loyal men. The great and successful Count Bismarck is prostrated by paralysis and will probably die from the effects. A few days ago a cotton manufacturer of St. Louis found a fuse in a bale of cotton, evidently intended to set a mill on fire. The American brig Sabra was boarded by pirates on the coast of China. No date. The captain and two men were killed and several wounded. The Constitutional amendments have been rejected by the Georgia Legislature. Allright, Johnny Rebs, stay out. The Governor of Alabama has appointed the 24th inst. as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. The Georgia Legislature has declared Congress and its legislation unconstitutional. Then it has no power to admit more members to its body. Thomas Kelley, of Boston, has been sent to prison two years for purchasing sailor's pay claims at a discount. The Governor of Texas recommends the extension of all appearance of difference as to the civil rights between the blacks and whites. The Legislature of Mississippi has voted artificial limbs to all Confederate soldiers who need them. Letters from Juarez announce the arrival at Culmubua of sixty American officers, who would be assigned service in the Federal army. Another freedman's school house has been burned near Nashville by the ignorant opponents of intelligence. Messrs. Hudes and Woods, the Old Board of Baltimore Police Commissioners, formally surrendered everything Thursday morning to the new Commissioners, who have fully entered on their duties. Prof. Thomas E. Upham, of Bowdoin College, Maine, has resigned the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, the same to take effect at the close of the current collegiate year. Commissioners appointed by the Georgia Legislature recommend the removal of the State Penitentiary to the Stone Mountain, and that the convicts be not taught mechanical trades. A correspondent writes from Racine, Wis., says Senator Doolittle has offered his residence and other property for sale in that city, with the intention of leaving the State. Three employes on the Illinois Central Railroad were killed on Tuesday last at Laddsville, Warren and Oceano. They each fell from the train while it was in motion. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, now in session at Cincinnati, proposes to erect a monument to Major-General McPherson, who was killed before Atlanta July 22, 1864. The Kearney Herald states that two large herds of cattle which were drafted at Fort Caspar last week, were stamped and driven off by the Cheyennes in full view of the troops. Five white men and one negro were flogged at Richmond, for petit larceny, by order of the Hustings Court. Late advices from Arkansas report great damage to crops in that section, the rains having beaten the stalks which had only undergone one picking into the earth. The second picking in some locations is considered a total loss. It was estimated that the cotton crop of Arkansas would exceed that of any other State. J. R. Lewis, Commissioner of the Tennessee Freedmen's Bureau, reports the cotton crop on one-half an acre; tobacco, over an acre of superior quality; corn, nearly an acre; oats, a full average, wheat less than an average. The grain crop in East Tennessee is much better than usual. The National Woolgrowers' Convention at Cleveland was largely attended from every wool-growing district and nearly every wool-growing State in the North. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of the Tariff Bill as it left the House last Summer. E. D. Slate, of Tompkins County, N. Y., an operator in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Boyd Farm, Penna., was run over by a train on Wednesday night, and so severely injured that he died the next morning. A dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin says that a leading Mexican General has just arrived at Washington from Mexico, where he saw Maximilian. He says that Max has no idea of leaving Mexico for the present. The Health Officers of Cincinnati announced on Tuesday that there were no cases of cholera within the city precincts. Charles Dougherty, a talented young Irishman of Wilkesbarre, has received the appointment of United States Consul at Londonderry, Ireland. Snow fell in the oil regions on the 31st to the depth of six inches. R. H. Berdell, Esq., was lately re-elected President of the Erie Railroad. In the town of Maine (Broome Co., N. Y.) 121 soldiers' votes were cast Election day, all but two of which were for Fenian.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, November 22, 1866.

UNITED STATES SENATOR. One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature of this Commonwealth, soon to assemble at Harrisburg, will be the election of a Senator in the U. S. Congress to represent this State for six years from the Fourth of March next, in place of Hon. Enoch Cowan. The selection of a man to fill this important and responsible station, always of the highest moment, becomes doubly so, from the recency and faithfulness of the present Senator, who has been false to his professions and a traitor to the principles of the party, whose servants elevated him to power. With such a glaring instance of recreancy as a warning and guide, the people look with unusual interest to the pending election, and demand of their Representatives that the choice shall fall upon some statesman of well-tried probity, whose character and antecedents shall be a guarantee that he will be faithful in the Senate to those great principles which have so lately received the popular approval. Fortunately, amongst the many names already mentioned for the high honor of Senator from this noble Commonwealth, there is no difficulty in making such a selection as will at once inspire public confidence, and give to that body a member who will act with the radical majority, on all the measures which are likely to arise touching the reconstruction of the Southern States, and all other matters of public policy. It is easy enough to select from the score of names already before the public, some one, who in the past has no doubtful or obscure record, who has withstood the blandishments of patronage, the denunciations of power, and proved himself a true and reliable friend of progress and human rights. Such a man, uniting familiarity with our national affairs, with a broad and comprehensive regard for the interests and wants of the Commonwealth, should by all means be selected, regardless of the clamor of partisans, and the schemes of politicians. It is not our purpose to go into a review of the merits and demerits of the candidates. The friends of the several candidates are already engaged in advancing the prospects of their favorites, in some cases it seems to us, in an intemperate and unjustifiable manner. If the North could name the Senator, we presume that there would be entire unanimity in presenting the name of Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, as her first choice. His reputation needs no bolstering from over-zealous friends. He has been identified with the rise and progress and final success of the cause of Freedom, in such a manner, as should give him the confidence of every patriot. There can be no question but that in the U. S. Senate he would take a front rank as a statesman, while his fidelity would not admit of a doubt. The State of Pennsylvania will be honored when Mr. Grow takes his seat as her representative in the United States Senate—an occurrence to which his friends look with the utmost confidence. But there is no concealing the fact that the Senatorial question in the next Legislature, seems at present to be narrowed to a choice between two distinguished gentlemen—Gov. CURTIN and Hon. SIMON CAMERON. Aside from our preference for Mr. Grow, we certainly have a choice between these candidates—a choice based upon the occurrences of the past five years—which invests the struggle, in our judgment, with the greatest interest to every truly loyal man, and sincere Republican. The outbreak of the Great Rebellion found Gov. CURTIN in the gubernatorial chair of the Commonwealth. He justly deserves the credit of having strengthened the hands of the National Administration in raising men to vigorously prosecute the war, of having faithfully guarded the interests of the soldiers, of having endeavored to promote their comfort in the camp and the hospital. His position as Governor gave him great opportunities for gaining commendation for his zeal, while the more arduous and self-sacrificing labors of many a private man went unheralded and unacknowledged. For this, the people re-elected him in 1863, testifying their appreciation of his services, but more particularly to show the country that loyal men in whatever stations were to be sustained and upheld in their loyalty. That many men favored the re-nomination and re-election of Gov. CURTIN, at that time, who under other circumstances would not have supported it, we have reason to know, for there was then a deep-seated and widespread feeling amongst the radical men in the State that the State Administration was not in sympathy with those, who looking upon the war as the natural result of slavery, expected and desired that the cause should be utterly exterminated in the struggle. There was, in fact, a general feeling, that the State Administration was conservative, and did not sympathize even with the prominent measures of President LINCOLN, much less with those whose views were in advance of that great and lamented man. We have looked in vain, through Gov. CURTIN'S Messages to find one word of support or encouragement for the radical views and measures which have now received the popular approval. We defy his most ardent friend to find one line, or quote one utterance, up to the time of his making his York speech, which indicated his support of radical measures. If we do him injustice by so saying, it is unintentional; for we put out of view as incredible and unworthy of belief, the aspersion that he had just previous to that speech, made a compact with Senator COWAN, to support President JOHNSON'S Policy, in consideration of disposing of the patronage of the general government within the State of Pennsylvania. We shall need some more evidence before we believe that, notwithstanding his quasi endorsement of

President Johnson's measures, in his Message of last Spring. General CAMERON'S record during the war has been such as to gain him the confidence and warmest gratitude of the whole country. Occupying the War Department when treason culminated in open rebellion, he alone, of those at the head of our National affairs, seemed to comprehend the magnitude of the contest in which we were engaged. His long experience in public affairs, his intimate acquaintance with JEFF. DAVIS, and the leaders of the Rebellion, his shrewd perception of their purposes, of their resources, and their determination to "rule or ruin" impressed him with a conception of the danger which threatened the Nation, and the terrible and deadly struggle she should prepare to undergo. The fact that his views were so much broader and in advance of his colleagues, and his active preparations to make ready for the contest, caused his retirement from the Cabinet in 1862. Every day since Gen. CAMERON sailed for Russia, has been a vindication of his sagacity, and a proof of his high integrity in the management of the affairs of the War Department, during the dark and gloomy hours, succeeding the attack upon Fort Sumpter. We shall enter into no attempt at his vindication. President LINCOLN, with that justice and sense of fair-dealing which characterized that good and great man, put his enemies to the blush, in that memorable Message of the 27th of May, 1862, relating to the resolution of censure passed by the House of Representatives, by frankly and boldly accepting the responsibility of all the matters for which Gen. C. had been censured. Since that time he has patiently waited for the inexorable logic of events, to show how wisely and uprightly he acted. And he could well afford to wait; for never has a man come out from under reproach, so completely justified. The Nation now looks to his efforts in the War Department as not only being wise and upright, but can see that had his advice and efforts been properly appreciated and seconded, the Rebellion would have been earlier crushed. Familiar with Southern men, and cognizant of their desires and intentions, from his shrewd estimate of the character of the Southern leaders, Gen. CAMERON early recognized the purposes for which the Rebellion was inaugurated, and saw that the struggle would not be over, until the cause was exterminated. An early and consistent Free-soiler, he had marked the usurpations of the Slave oligarchy, until their arrogance had ended in the treason that struck a deadly blow at our free institutions. His sagacious mind early recognized the fact that their property in man was the weakness or strength of the Rebellion, as it was treated by the Loyal nation. He was the earliest advocate, amongst public men, of the policy and justice of arming the blacks. His report, as Secretary of War, in December, 1861, in favor of that measure, stands a prominent monument to his sense of justice, to his patriotism, his far-sighted sagacity, and his boldness, than could have been erected by other hands. The Nation owes him a debt of gratitude for that Report, which can never be adequately discharged. For that bold act of justice and statesmanship, he was obliged to retire from President LINCOLN'S cabinet, borne down by the outcry, from the timid, time-serving Conservatives of the country, leaving behind him such men as SEWARD, WELLES and BLAIR, whose names have since become offensive to the people. The state of Pennsylvania owes it as a simple act of justice to SIMON CAMERON, that he should be honored by some signal proof of the confidence and gratitude of her people. He has earned it, by arduous and wisely-directed efforts to put down the Rebellion. He deserves it, from his ample experience in public affairs, from his familiarity with the needs of the Nation, and from his devotedness to the interests of the Commonwealth. CONVENTION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—At Harrisburg, on the 4th of December next, at two o'clock P. M., will be convened a meeting of the County Superintendents of the Public Schools of Pennsylvania, to continue in session three days, under the authority of Mr. J. F. Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Schools. Arrangements have been made to accommodate delegates with lodgings at the State Capitol Hotel, at \$2 per day, being two-thirds of the regular charge. A number of reports will be presented on various topics of education, discussions thereupon will follow and during consecutive sessions, a number of important subjects will be considered. Andrew Brockman, one of the victims of the Indian massacre at New-Ulm Mountain, in 1863, has arrived at St. Louis. He experienced the tortures of seeing his wife and four children murdered, and was then horribly mutilated; his tongue cut, his hands severed, his fingers cut, his hands maimed, his scalp torn recking from his head, which had previously been perforated with three bullets; but despite these wounds the unfortunate man survived, and was carried to Salt Lake City, where he remained in hospital for three years. Chief-Justice Chase and Gen. Grant are among the influential men who have been recently in consultation with the President, (says the Tribune) urging him, it is understood, to come to some agreement with Congress upon the subject of reconstruction. The mere fact of consultation is encouraging, and we cheerfully believe, indicates the falseness of those rumors that Mr. Johnson intended to act against the will of the people. A New-Orleans dispatch of Saturday gives a report that Maximilian, having reached Cordova, was prevented from proceeding further until he should abdicate in favor of the person named by Bazaine. It is stated that he offered to abdicate in favor of Iturbide, but this was not accepted and he returned to Mexico, declining to abdicate in favor of any one else.

The Northern Tier Gazette, of the 8th inst., contains an able and sensible article on the subject of United States Senator, from which we take the following paragraphs: From this mere glimpse it is evident that the United States Senate is not a shell whereon dextrously to lay worn out politicians; 'tis not a crypt for modern unguished magistrates, nor is it a mere sinecure with which to reward public men however true they may have shown themselves in other honorable service. For the honor of our State, and the good of the Union, we trust the incoming Senator will be a man of energy, extensive experience, and lofty self-ship. The eloquence to move Senators differs vastly from what may win students from popular assemblies. Several worthy gentlemen have been named for the position. The veteran Stevens pending "the re-construction" holds a prominence in the House from which it would be unwise to remove him. Grow, who ably represented this District in Congress, we are glad to see named, because it will keep him before the public mind for elevated station which with enlarged experience hereafter fill. It is a cruel kindness that urges these worthy acts of Senatorship upon Gov. Curtin immediately after the exhausting management of the complicated affairs of the Commonwealth for a double term during a period of great public trial and danger. Weighed down by those arduous labors as he has been, it would be as unjust to the full fame of Gov. Curtin himself as it would be perilous to immense senatorial interests requiring vigorous attention, to tax him with them. Unhappily honored, greatly superior, are in store and will attend our model Governor upon his recuperation from ill health caused by the crushing cares of the Commonwealth during the war. Nor can there be any call for his service senatorial at this time. For, beyond all question, in Simon Cameron, now in the full vigor of his age, meet numerous and rare qualifications, admirably fitting him to fill the position. It was in the hearts of many to give him the Presidency when God placed over the nation Abraham Lincoln. In Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, the capacity Mr. Cameron had already evinced in the Senate for the ready mastering of vast combinations in their endless detail, intuitively grasped the aggregated complexity in the coil of affairs of that tumultuous time, and led him early in the war to advocate the very measures which afterwards caused victory to perch upon our banners, and insure success to the Union. It is due Mr. Cameron as the representative man and our favorite son of Pennsylvania, that place and scope be afforded him in the United States Senate to complete his glorious record upon the great principles of emancipation and human rights, in carrying forward which, and because he was in advance of his contemporaries, he was displaced. Who so fit to take prominent part in the final adjustment of the vexed questions of State, as he who so early, in his high place, advocated and urged the plans and principles which have conserved the Nation and made that adjustment practicable and about to be accomplished. Simon Cameron, with a fair record as a Senator, familiar with the details of statesmanship—himself a part of the war, and intimate with all its workings—standing square on the slavery question, prompt for the arming of negroes; the honored member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet; of unquestioned loyalty to the Union and to Pennsylvania, both in her general and in her local and agricultural concerns; with large personal, landed and proprietary interests in the industrial pursuits of the State; with long time experience in public and corporate business; and possessing as he does the confidence of the people, he is preeminently fit for Senator, and he will stand in that body with none his superior in wisdom and sagacity, prudence and public spirit. ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.—Thomas A. Bault, Esq., secretary and treasurer of the Anti-etam Cemetery Association, gives the following information in relation thereto: A burial corps has been sent to the Cemetery by the Government, with a train of wagons, &c. The men of this corps disinter the bodies from the many trenches and graves around the neighborhood of the battlefield, place them in coffins, and deliver them to Dr. Biggs, superintendent of the cemetery. Dr. Biggs has trenches excavated in the division of the cemetery set apart from each State, and as the bodies are received, they are interred in their respective trenches. The coffins are numbered, and the number is set down in a book, opposite the name of the soldier, if known. The coffins are placed exactly eight inches apart in the trenches, and it can thus be ascertained by measurement, when the trenches are filled up, exactly where the body bearing each name and number is interred. These are trenches excavated for sixteen months, and the remains are brought up there are taken to the trench to which they belong. Thus bodies can be identified to a certainty. Nothing now remains of most of the bodies but the bones. In some cases the flesh has not decayed, but appears to have dried. After all the bodies around the battlefield are appropriately interred, the burial corps will proceed to gather and transport to the cemetery those lying at different points in the county, Keedysville, Boonsboro, Funkstown, Hagerstown, and other places, together with those who fell at South Mountain, on the 30th of September. The masonry of the cemetery wall is complete, including the foundation for the iron fence on the turnpike front. This fence will be delivered and put up during the fall and winter. The coping stones, of Keedysville marble, are about being placed on the walls on the other three sides. Some of them are sixteen feet long. There are 2,700 linear feet of these stones, and the cost is about \$3 per foot, placed in proper position. EUROPE.—We have advices to Monday evening by Atlantic telegraph. Disasters have occurred in several countries of England, causing the loss of many lives. Large numbers of Fenians are said to be arriving in Ireland, and the British Government has an eye upon them. Baron Ricasoli has issued a circular on the Roman Questions. He discountenances agitation, and advises the Italians to wait for events. The Princess Dagmar is seriously ill, and festivities have, in consequence, been suspended in Russia. Count Bismarck is soon to resume the active duties of his office. A New-Orleans dispatch of Saturday gives a report that Maximilian, having reached Cordova, was prevented from proceeding further until he should abdicate in favor of the person named by Bazaine. It is stated that he offered to abdicate in favor of Iturbide, but this was not accepted and he returned to Mexico, declining to abdicate in favor of any one else.

New Advertisements. SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. TOPANDA, BRADFORD CO., PA. JOHN D. HEWITT, A. B., Professor of Mathematics, Mental and Natural Science. F. W. BARTLETT, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages. Miss ALICE KNOTTON, Preceptor. Miss HATTIE THOMAS, Primary Teacher. Mrs. SUSAN DHEWITT, Teacher of Instrumental Music. Mr. JOHN WILSON, Steward. The Winter Term commences MONDAY, NOV. 25, and will continue 11 weeks. [Payable invariably in advance. Fuel and contingencies included.] Preparatory—first class, \$7 00; second class, \$5 00; Higher, 1st and 2nd year, per term, 9 00; Higher, 3d year, per term, 10 00; College, per term, 12 00. N. B. Pupils will be classed by the most advanced branch they respectively pursue. Pupils using scholarships are charged \$2 per term for fuel and contingents. EXTRA EXPENSES: French, \$3 00; Grammar, \$3 00; Drawing, \$3 00; Board in Institute per week, \$2 00; Washing, per dozen, \$1 00; Use of Furniture in rooms, per term, \$1 00. The Collegiate year is divided into four terms of 11 weeks each. The Anniversary exercises will be held at the close of the Summer term. No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted illness of over two weeks. Pupils will be furnished with fuel and light, but in all cases, arrangements can be made with the Steward to furnish them. Where bedding is not furnished by pupils themselves, they will be charged \$2 75 per term. Normal Department—Special exercises are arranged without extra charge for those preparing themselves as Teachers of Common Schools. No pains will be spared, on the part of the Faculty and Trustees in sustaining the high reputation the institution has heretofore enjoyed, and in rendering it more worthy of future patronage and support. Nov. 20, '66. BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES. Y. M. C. A. PROF. M. B. ANDERSON, Of the Rochester University, will Lecture before the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, At the Court House, THURSDAY EVENING NOVEMBER 22, 1866. SUBJECT: "TRACKS OF TRADE". Doors open at 7 1/2. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 20 cts. for sale at the News Room. AUCTION SALE.—The subscriber having sold his farm, will sell at Auction at his residence near the State Road, in Wyom., on FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1866, commencing at 10 A. M., the following property to wit: One pair Horses, a Cow, 1 pair of yearling Steers, 3 Shaws, 1 Lumber Wagon, 1 two-horse Spring Wagon, 1 set Double Harness, 2 Plows, 1 Drag, Horse Rake, Log Chains, Iron Wedges, 1 Iron Kettle, 1 Cooking Stove, 1 Loom, Also Washing Machine and Churn, Milk Pans, and Pails, Cheese Tub and Hoops, and Dairy Fixtures. Household Furniture consisting of a Bedstead, Chair, Tables, Bureau, Writing desk, and Bookcase, Glass, and numerous other articles. TERMS—All sums of \$10 or under cash, over \$10 six months credit with interest, and approved security. E. A. BURT, Auctioneer. B. PORTER, Auctioneer. Nov. 20, '66. 23. ESTRAY.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Warren township, Oct. 14, 1866, seven old Sheep. The owner is requested to come forward with proof, and take the same away, or they will be disposed of according to law. LEVI DUGHAM, Warren Centre, Nov. 12, 1866. FOR SALE.—One Dwelling House, one Bay Horse, one mated span of wares Colts, one red Cow, one top Baggy, one Democrat Wagon, one Skeleton Wagon, one Lumber Wagon, two set single Harness, Equipage of a Horse, &c. &c. W. A. HOOKER, Towanda, Nov. 20, 1866. A GREAT SECRET REVEALED! Yielded at last to the wishes of friends. Time and again has the following proposal been made; but never exposed until the present. FRIEND NELSON:—First, I would say, according to the best calculation, in the Borough of Towanda, there is sold yearly one hundred thousand dollars worth of Boots and Shoes, and the people generally are sick of it. And now make it neat and commodious, and keep a good stock of Boots and Shoes; and you shall be sustained. Most of the boots and shoes are made in England, and are sold at a profit. We do not ask to make your goods if it is not convenient. The facilities in some other localities, where a better class of stock and workmen can be had, may be still better. And you have always been in the business, and better acquainted with it than any other branch of the Merchant's art, than those that deal in Silks and Muslins, and they, I believe, would be glad to let the business go where it belongs; that they have done it heretofore to accommodate the people; I do believe if you would open a first-class Store where the people would go to buy Boots and Shoes, you would sell more than they would to the Store for Days. I am sure you would, if you would. I have not any other right to sell what I please. It may be, but not in justice it is right in a large place as this, where practical men are, and where the business is. It has been given up in every other place, and according to custom it will be here. Two thousand five hundred propositions made from customers, is, to bring more of the same kind of Boots and Shoes you brought with you when you came in town seven years ago. I have never seen a good Store before nor since, in the language of them all at the same time. Raise these few cents And think it queer I'm in the old Store and I sold them. Should want them a year. I now yield to the above propositions, and have prepared to sell Twenty-five Thousand Dollars worth of his Boots and Shoes, and will make them as good as those I have here seven years ago, and the answer is I will! I will! Well friends, your proposition made And I've consented to the trade. So I will sell you Shoes both strong and neat, To please the taste and suit the feet. I have Ladies' Misses' Boys' and Men's, From fancy goods to coarse hoggans. Come one and all, do as you agree. And say your Boots and Shoes of me. Come! Come! I say, where you can find Boots exactly as you would like them. A d if you was in the very Store. You'd find it was the very Store. Come Ladies, Gents, I have goods for all, Buy your Boots and Shoes here, and And when Spring comes I will cry, "At L. C. NELSON'S I will buy!" There is one thing more I'll say to you, I'm in the old Store and I sold them, and if I may read, and stand the shock. My place you'll find just as it was. GENTS' CALF BOOTS AT BARGAINS. MINERS' BOOTS AND SHOES. Gents and Boys Metallic Corrugated Perforated Plates. A great saving. Terms—Cash, no credit. Small profits for money is the motto. L. C. NELSON, Towanda, Nov. 20, 1866. CAUTION.—All persons are hereby forbidden harboring or employing a bound boy, named William C. Coley, who has absconded from his master, and is charged with the crime of being a runaway. M. J. SMITH, Burlington, N. Y. 12, 1866. 34. FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale several American Merino Bucks, recently brought from the State of New York, of the stock of Miles G. Batake, unsurpassed for quality of wool and weight of fleece in Eastern Bradford. Those wishing to improve their stock will do well to examine these fine purchases. Also one ROBE of the Chester Co. stock, held for service at the farm of the subscriber in Orwell. N. T. DICKINSON, Nov. 15, 1866. 34. ROY'S CHOLERA DROPS, A SURE, SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR Diarrhoea, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Spasmodica, Griping Pains in the Bowels, and the best antidote for CHOLERA. THE GREAT External Remedy of the Age. A certain cure for Neuralgia, Quinsy, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Spinal Irritation, Swelling, Pleurisy, Crick in the Back, Spasms, Stomachic, Numbness of the Limbs, Chills, Ringworm, and the best external application for Dysphasia. For sale by dealers in medicine. Orders directed to J. A. Roy, Wellboro, Pa., or W. D. Tettel, Corning, N. Y., will receive prompt attention. Sold in Towanda, by W. H. B. GORR, Sept. 29, 1866. FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber of containing about 45 acres, situated in Burlington Borough, and is well improved. Good framed barn and young apple orchard thereon. N. T. DICKINSON, Burlington, Nov. 12, 1866. 41. NEW FISH AND OYSTER DEPOT, BRIDGE STREET, TOWANDA, PA. C. M. & O. D. GOODENOUGH, Prop'rs. Hotels, Families, Saloons, &c., supplied with fresh and salt water Fish, splendid Baltimore Oysters, Clams, &c., and all the delicacies of the season. Also OYSTER SALOON and FARMER'S LUNCH. Everything first class. Patronage respectfully solicited. Towanda, Nov. 15, 1866. 41.

New Advertisements. HENRY MERCUR & CO. TOWANDA, PA., DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, DOMESTICS, WOOLENS, HOSEIERY AND NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, & C. Nov. 5, 1866. FULL VALUE FOR CASH! SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CAN GET THE BEST RETURNS. TRACY & MOORE, FANCY DRESS GOODS, MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINS, PLAIN AND FIGURED ALL-WOOL DELAINES, of all colors. TRACY & MOORE, Are now offering at reduced prices ALPACAS, PAREMETTAS, AND FANCY PLAIDS, a full line. TRACY & MOORE, OUR STOCK OF WHITE GOODS will be found complete. BARRED MUSLIN, BUCK AND STRIPE SANBORN'S, VICTORINE AND BISHOP LAUNDS. TRACY & MOORE, SONTAGS, HOODS, SCARFS, BREAKFAST CAPES, at prices that defy competition. A full line of DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVET RIBBONS, GLOVES & HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, TRACY & MOORE'S. BEAVER CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND JEANS, A large assortment. TRACY & MOORE. TRACY & MOORE'S. We are now receiving the largest and best assortment of Boots & Shoes, Which will be sold at bargain rates. Our stock of GROCERIES and GLASSWARE, will be found complete, being the largest stock ever brought to this place, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see them. TRACY & MOORE, Towanda, Nov. 1, 1866.

Miscellaneous. MYPOLICY! Wherein I have just returned from New York with a large stock of New Goods, selected with great care and brought very cheap, consequently an enabled to sell great quantities of those wanting goods. The stock is adapted to the wants of all both old and young. The leading departments are all full. DRY GOODS, GROCERY, BOOT AND SHOE, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BUFFALO ROBES, GENTS FURS, LADIES FURS, CHILDREN'S SETTS, SOLE LEATHER, &c. BEAUTIFUL STYLES DRESS GOODS, WORSTED SHAWLS, NUBIAS, HOODS, &c. All my old friends, and the "rest of mankind," are cordially invited to call and see. No charge for looking goods. Tickets of Admission free. L. H. BROWN, Orwell, Nov. 1, 1866. CLOTHING! 1866. FALL! 1866. SOLOMON & SON, The attention of the public is invited to the large and attractive stock of Goods of every kind. The stock consists of OVER COATS, BUSINESS SUITS, PANTS AND VESTS, O all grades, for men and boys' wear, a fine stock of HATS AND CAPS. Also in store for the trade, a complete stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SUCH AS PLAIN & FANCY CASSIMERE SHIRTS, LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES AND MITTENS, SCARFS, TIES, &c., &c. Call and examine our stock and prices. You will find it to your interest to do so. We are located in the cash and with the advantage of having a larger stock than in the market, we are enabled to supply our friends and customers at the lowest possible rates. Remember the place at SOLOMON & SON, No. 2, Patton's Block, Towanda, Oct. 29, '66. Educational. NEW BOOKS! SANDERS UNION READERS, AND ROBINSON'S MATHEMATICS. Have been adopted by the School Directors of Towanda Borough as Text Books. Other townships desiring to change their Text Books, can be supplied with these books at lower terms than any other publishing house can offer. Read the following testimonials from the County Superintendent and Principals of Schools, who have examined and approved of them. I have examined Sanders' Union Readers, and find them satisfactory. The selections are admirable, well graded, interesting and of high moral tone. These Readers are not excelled by any other series of books. I can cheerfully recommend them for use in the schools of my county. O. J. CHUBBUCK, County Superintendent, Nov. 1866. After a careful examination of Sanders' Union Readers, I find them to be a most excellent series of books. They are well adapted to the needs of our schools, and their illustrations are of high quality. I have no objection to their use in the schools of my county. J. H. KINGSBERRY, Principal High School, Towanda, Pa., Oct. 29, 1866. For further particulars apply to the Book Store of ALFORD & BARBER, Towanda, Pa., Oct. 29, 1866. OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE READERS, AND DEAN'S ARITHMETICS, AND OTHERS. Having been largely adopted in the County of Bradford, we invite the attention of the School Directors and parents generally, to the following testimonials from some of the teachers and principals of schools, who have examined and approved of them. I have examined Osgood's Progressive Readers, and find them to be a most excellent series of books. They are well adapted to the needs of our schools, and their illustrations are of high quality. I have no objection to their use in the schools of my county. W. H. BROWN, Principal of Academy, Oswego, Oct. 21, 1866. J. K. FLEMING—Sir: We have introduced Osgood's series of Readers, Burts Grammar and Dean's Arithmetic into the Monroe High School, and after having tested them for two months, I am prepared to say that they take rank with every book they give entire satisfaction. Yours, &c. HALLACK ARMSTRONG, Principal of Monroe High School, Oswego, Oct. 21, 1866. Mr. J. K. FLEMING—I have examined Osgood's series of Readers, and found them admirably adapted to the wants of our schools. I take pleasure in recommending them to teachers and friends of education generally. My school acquaintances with the books have impressed me so favorably, that I am almost constrained to say with others, "They are emphatically the cheapest and best series now published." Yours, respectfully Mrs. H. G. SALMON, Oswego, Sept. 5, 1866. I cannot express briefly my high appreciation of the good works as well as good readers. I cannot express briefly my high appreciation of the good works, and while I am means degree, I can only say that the series of the good works have been reached by the Osgood Progressive Readers. Yours, &c. Mrs. S. ELIZA GIBSON, Oct. 27, '66. ESTRAY.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber in Burlington township, Sept. 1, 1866, a spotted and white Steer. The owner is requested to come forward with proof, and take the same away, or they will be disposed of according to the law. WESTON RUSSELL, Burlington, Nov. 1, 1866. 41.