NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—The appointment of Beale, as postmaster of Lewisburg, has been revoked, and Mr. Forrest retained.

—A fatal disease is prevailing among the cattle and poultry in Union County. Cattle survive the attack but a few hours.

—The foundation of a new railroad depot is being laid at Northumberland, a few rods west of the old one.

—A drunken man named Duffy stabbed William Thompson, at Blairsville, last week, and Thompson's life is in great jeopardy.

—There are seven Lodges of Good Templars in Mercer county.

—A woman in Green county, named Fitzpatrick, had both her legs broken by falling from a coal bank, as she was going for a bucket of water, last week.

—Hon. Jacob Fry, formerly member of Congress, and Auditor General of the State, died at Norristown on the 28th ult.

—The Canadian authorities have received information of an intended raid on the Old Jail previous to the 13th, for the purpose of attempting the rescue of the Fenian prisoners. Extra precautions have been adopted, and no visitors unless well known to the authorities are admitted.

—Three little girls, who state they were stolen from their homes in Buffalo by gypsies, have asked Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny City, Penn., to rescue them from those who now have them in charge. The gypsies are tarrying near that city.

—Gen. Sedgwick, in command on the Rio Grande, has been removed by Gen. Sheridan, acting under orders from Washington. The occupation of Matamoras by Gen. Sedgwick is supposed to be the cause of this proceeding.

—The reservoir connected with the Hydraulic Press used in the Treasury Printing Department at Washington, burst and fell from its position, shaking the building and involving a loss of $10,000.

—Jerome B. Claflin, a grain operator of Chicago, is missing, and proves a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. He purchased wheat on credit, sold for cash, and decamped.

—An explosion occurred at the receiving house of Clarke, Payne & Co., oil refiners, in Cleveland. One man was killed and four were badly burned.

—Hon. S. B. Turnage, Mayor of Kinston, N. C., died suddenly of rheumatism of the heart, last Saturday.

—The official ceremony of laying the last brick in the Chicago tunnel was performed Friday morning.

—The House of Representatives of Florida have taken up the report of the Committee to whom was referred the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and by a unanimous vote, agreed to that report. The report recommended the rejection of the Amendment.

—The cotton crop accounts frem Georgia are less favorable, though some of the planters are widely at variance in their statements. The majority however, express great disappointment at the result of the yield, which has turned out far less than they anticipated before picking.

—The Committee having charge of the relief fund at Portland, for the sufferers by the great fire, have given notice that all applications for aid in rebuilding must be made before Jan. 1, as the funds then remaining will be finally distributed and the Committee dissolved.

—On Wednesday morning the barn of Willard Moody, near Moody's bridge in Williamstown, Mass., was burnt with all its contents—seven valuable horses, four sets of harness, four tons of hay and a quantity of grain. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the barn.

—The General Synod of the German Reformed Church, in session at Dayton, Ohio, has adjourned. The question upon the adoption of the majority report, recommending the optional use of the revised liturgy, was carried in the affirmative by a vote of 64 to 56.

—The Government has decided to send to the Paris Exhibition a large delegation of the Northwestern Indians. They will take with them their wigwams, war and agricultural implements, and every variety of costume.

—The price of apples have declined some in New-Hampshire. The wholesale price of the first quality of Winter fruit in Concord is from $3 75 to $4 per barrel; the retail price is from $4 to $4 25.

—Fourteen Gloucester vessels and twenty-six men from that town have been lost in the fisheries during the last year. The loss of life is more than double that of the previous year.

—The bill passed by the Georgia House, known as the Stay Law, and which postpones the first payments of debts until January, 1868, has been passed by the Senate.

—Rev. W. E. Armitage, of Detroit, was Thursday consecrated Assistant Bishop of Wisconsin with imposing ceremonies. Twelve Bishops and seventy clergymen were in attendance.

—Miss Charlotte P. Hawes, whose name is familiar to many as an author, died of Consumption in Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, after a lingering illness.

—The Alabama Legislature Friday rejected the Constitutional Amendment. The vote in the Senate was 27 to 2, in the House was 68 to 8.

—A large delegation of the northwest tribes of Indians are to be sent as a contribution from the United States to the Paris Exposition.

—Sir Frederick Bruce writes to Secretary Seward that the Fenian prisoners in Canada will not be executed on the 13th of December, but the sentences will be reserved for further consideration.

—A Little Rock, Arkansas, dispatch states that a bill has been reported in the Arkansas Legislature bestowing civil rights on colored persons.

—About ten tons of specimens from the Geological Department of Canada are to be sent to the Paris Exhibition this week.

—A citizen of Montreal writes to the Ottawa Herald that he became acquainted with John H. Surratt in the south, and afterwards met him in Italy, serving in the Zouaves. Surrat is reported to have said in conversation that the assassination of President Lincoln was planned at Richmond, and with the assent of Jeff. Davis. The writer of the letter is now on the way to Washington.

—The steamer Sawannee, from New York for Brazos de Santiago, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the republic of Mexico, foundered at sea off Frying Pan Shoals on the 4th inst. Several of the crew are missing. The captain and family and the passengers were saved.

—The depots of arms in Liverpool have all been placed under armed guards, owing to the excited feeling among the Irish population.

—The transports to take home French troops from Mexico are now ready to sail from France.

—The Governor of Alabama has sent a message to the Legislature recommending favorable notice of the constitutional amendment, as that means to be the central principle of reconstruction. A majority of both Houses are opposed to the Amendment, and the message created considerable excitement.

—The new French Minister to the United States sailed for this country on Saturday.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, December 13, 1866.

RECONSTRUCTION.

We regret to see an effort made on the part of some of the republicans, to change the position of the party on the question of reconstruction. We consider this ill-advised and unsafe. As a party, we went before the people on the question of the adoption of the Amendments to the Constitution, proposed by the last Congress; and we not only asked the loyal voters of the nation to sustain these amendments, but we pledged ourselves to stand by them. What right then, have we to abandon them? We have made a compact with the people, and we expect them to fulfill their part of it, and they as certainly expect us to stand by our pledges. If there was any urgent necessity for changing the issue we made on the question of the re-admission of the Rebel States, we could have some excuse to lay before the people, but to abandon our position without this, looks like trifling, looks fickle, and is calculated to destroy confidence in us. No, we have made the issue, we had set down our land-marks, and the people approved them, and let us show our fidelity to principle, by adhering unwaveringly to them. This is the only way to secure the confidence of the nation.

But there is another view of this question which it is important we should not lose sight of, and that is the fact, that the feature of the proposed Amendments to the Constitution, which found most favor with the loyal people, was that which disfranchises the leading rebels. Every man conversant with the loyal sentiment of the nation, knows this to be the fact; and it is more than probable, that the Amendments would not have been sustained at the recent election, has this redeeming feature not been in them; and now, having promised the people that this light punishment for treason shall be inflicted, it will be fatal to change it for general amnesty. If there is one feeling in the nation, stronger than another, on this question of reconstruction, it is a desire to see the base scoundrels, who led this country into the most fearful civil war on record, punished, in some form or other, for their crimes; and if the republican party now changes its base, and agrees, upon any conditions whatever, that these leading rebels shall come back into full franchises and power under the government, it will incur such displeasure as will jeopardize its preponderance in the future.

And then, who is it that is so vociferously calling out for a change of base, for an abandonment of the Amendments to the Constitution, and substituting therefor, General Amnesty, and Universal Suffrage? The New York *Tribune*, to be sure, one of the most fickle, and unreliable political journals in the land. In saying this, we do not overlook the great ability, and great influence of that paper; but while admitting this, no republican will deny its wavering, unsteady political purposes; and for a party to attempt to follow it, in its vagaries, and through the obloquy its blind dances call down, would be folly, and sure to bring ruin in its train. No, the New York *Tribune* is a great commercial newspaper, and a very reliable journal, and so is the *Herald*, but to take either as a guide, in statesmanship, or a straight forward course, would be like depending on Mr. Richardson's kites for the dissemination of knowledge through the world.

But it is urged, that the rebel states rejected the Amendments, and that we must abandon them because we cannot carry them. While we admit that the rebel states have, for the present, rejected the Amendments, we contend, that it does not follow that they will continue to do so. New Jersey rejected an Amendment, and afterwards adopted it, and so may the Southern States, if we adhere firmly to our purpose. When the Amendments were first proposed, it was not expected that they would meet with favor in the Southern Confederacy; but it was believed that a firm reliance on their correctness would carry them through; and this belief, and reason, are as cogent now as then. The rebels may expect to drive us from our purpose, by rejecting our propositions; and is it good policy, to give way when they do reject our overtures! Surely not. This would place us at their mercy. For, all they have to do, in order to change our purpose, is to reject our propositions. This would not only be weak, but ridiculously foolish; and would expose us to scorn and ruin. If, on the other hand, we are firm and unyielding, we drive them to our terms. For, every one knows, that if the rebels can get no better terms, they will adopt the Amendments; and many of the leading rebels, seeing no hope of change in our offers, are commending the Amendments to adoption.

And then, if we abandon the Amendments, can we get Universal Suffrage? The last measure is as objectionable in the South as the first; and the South will only adopt it when she must; but will she adopt it if we abandon the Amendments? Why no. She will reject it as she does the Amendments, in the hope of driving us to terms. So that, by abandoning the Amendments, we lose Universal Suffrage, and thereby all.

Now, our only safety is, in a firm adherence to our doctrines, as embodied in the Amendments. We have given the best evidence in the world, that we can keep up the Government without the aid of the rebel states. Why then, need we be in a hurry for their return? The longer they stay out, the better for them, and the better for us, inasmuch as their perverse sentiments, and disposition to injure us and the government, will all the while be growing less. The longer they stay out, the better union men they will be; and will this not be better for them and us both?

Again, if they come back under the Amendments, they will give the black man the right to vote. Their pride as States, and the ambition of their leading characters, will prompt this. Indeed, it will become a necessity, in order to secure numerical strength and political power. There is no shadow of doubt about this. All we have to do then, is to adhere firmly to the Amendments, and Universal Suffrage will follow as a necessity.

It is all idle gammon, and that of the most truthless kind, to say that the people are tired of the agitation of the re-construction question. This is one of the blind arguments of the Johnson bread-and-butter-brigade, and a more miserable falsehood never was uttered. The people know very well, that just soon as the rebels are re-admitted into positions under the government, there will be serious agitations, from which the nation is comparatively free, so long as they are out; and the longer they are out therefore, the better it suits the loyal people. If the honest convictions of the masses were canvassed, it would be found that they prefer that the rebels be permanently excluded from all future fellowship in the government; but are willing to concede civil privileges to the common people, inasmuch as they were misled. No concession however of this kind will they agree for the leaders. They hold that treason is a crime, and should be made odious. Justice, and future safety demand this; and let the republican party not commit the folly of disregarding this settled conviction of the masses.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

There is a class of newspapers throughout the State, that is noted for never having any decided opinions upon subject. They doubt, and hesitate, when any great measure of progress is proposed, and watch the signs of popular opinion, to determine whether shall sustain or oppose. This class of newspapers just now is deprecating the discussion of the merits of the prominent candidates for U. S. Senator. In our judgment, much good is likely to come of the full and free investigation of the position and capacity of the men who are brought forward in connection with that high office. If any of the candidates cannot stand the test demanded by public opinion, their friends, in kindness to them, should withdraw them from public notice.

No one doubts but that the people would be satisfied with the election of Mr. Forney, Mr. Grow, Gen Cameron, and many of the other gentlemen whose names are less prominent, so far as their position upon public questions is concerned. If there are those who do not like Gov. Curtin's present position and past conduct, upon these same questions, we see no harm to result from a fair and free expression of their doubts. It appears to us, that this is a fair and correct test; and that those who do not come up to the popular demands, should not be pressed for the position.

Gov. Curtin, during the past five years, has occupied a position, in which he might have wielded a powerful influence to forward the cause of Freedom. He has been Governor of this Commonwealth, during all the time, in which the great questions of Emancipation and Reconstruction have arisen, and have filled the popular heart and mind. How much he might have done to help along the good cause, when to be a Radical, required some courage, we will leave others to say. During all this time, he has persistently and avowedly abstained from supporting and encouraging those measures which the people now demand shall receive practical shape by the legislation of Congress. Having refused to take part in the discussion of these measures, we submit that he has no right to ask to be selected as a U. S. Senator, to settle them. If he performed his whole duty as Governor, his friends must recollect that he confined his whole duty and action to the mere matter of prosecuting the war to a successful end, refusing pointedly to commit himself to the support of political questions arising from the rebellion, and which now remain to be decided. The people have re-elected him Governor, to testify their appreciation of his loyalty and war-record. They now demand that a man shall be chosen Senator who has been identified with these great questions, and who has no doubtful record.

Gov. Curtin in this respect, falls far short of the popular requirements. His steady neglect to speak out, so strangely and remarkably in contrast with the course of the Governors of all the loyal States, has raised a doubt in the minds of many if he has at heart the great principles and measures which have received the popular approval. It is not enough for a candidate for U. S. Senator that he now acquiesces in the popular requirements. He should have been the early and constant and earnest supporter of the great measures which are now denominated Radical, the success of which are necessary for the future peace and prosperity of the country.

☞ Governor Pierrepont, of Virginia, in his late message recommends the adoption of the constitutional amendment, but it is scarcely probable that the Legislature will be wise and just enough to follow his advice. He predicts that if the South stubbornly refuses to adopt it, "Congress will be asked to set aside the State organizations created by the President, and place these States under the control of loyal men, who will accept such conditions as may be imposed by Congress." This remedy is constantly gaining advocates.

The Arrest of Serratt.—The correspondence Mondey transmitted to Congress exonerates the executive and the State Department from all blame in connection with the arrest of John H. Surratt. The charge has been that Mr. Seward, while aware of the pressence of Surratt at Rome, took no steps to secure his arrest. The correspondence shows that, on learning of his whereabouts Mr. Seward recommended to Mr. Stanton immediate proceedings. The delay in consumating the arrest arose from circumstanstances beyond the control of our Government.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

We copy below, extracts from several of the most reliable papers of the North, showing that our views are generally held, by the radical papers of this section.

One of the important duties devolving upon the Legislature of this State this winter, is the election of a United States Senator to succeed the apostate and renegade, Edgar Cowan. From the fact that this Representative and Senatorial districts are represented by Democrats, we at one time had concluded to take no part in the contest. But since attempts are being made to *manufacture a public sentiment* in favor of a certain candidate, we feel it to be our right as a Republican and our duty as a Radical journalist to give expression to our preference and our reasons therefor.

It is no secret among those who know us that our choice is Hon. Simon Cameron. We have so expressed ourselves on all occasions both privately and in public. Our reasons are:

Simon Cameron *has been tried* and proved true. He has no doubtful record. He has had large experience in public affairs. He has always been faithful to Pennsylvania and her interests. He is emphatically the representative man of our State. He never violates his pledges. He can always be relied on.

Again, as a statesman he has few superiors. He is sagacious, and has always shown himself able to grapple with every issue. No man worked more arduously to put down the pro-slavery rebellion. He at once saw his magnitude. He intuitively grasped the aggregate complexedness of treason's coils, and to him is the nation indebted for the very measures which caused victory to perch upon our banners and made the Confederacy bite the dust.

In these perilous times we need just such men as Gen. Cameron in the Senate. Characterized, as he ever has been, by wisdom and sagacity, prudence and an enlarged public spirit, he is just now needed to take a part in the adjustment of the vexed questions demanding final settlement. The plans and principles urged from the start, by Secretary Cameron conserved the nation, and the final adjustment must be based upon these principles. Let him be sent to the Senate to aid in having the work done well and wisely.—*Columbia Co. Republican.*

We do not wish to be understood by this as saying that Gov. Curtin is not true, yet we do say that up to September last, during the Gubernatorial contest in this State, he declined to define his position, and the friends of freedom awaited with the greatest anxiety the development of the studied course of our State Executive. Not until his speech at york could it be fully determined where to find him—whether a representative of the policy of Andrew Johnson or an exponent of the great principles of Freedom so fondly cherished by the loyal people. As it has been said by an able cotemporary, you will look in vain for a single sentence in all his messages and speeches up to September last, in which he unequivocally endorsed the action of Congress As Governor, he has done well, and the people have fully discharged their debt of gratitude by electing him to the office successively as long as he could hold it under the Constitution.

If there ever was a time in the political history of the country when we needed tried and true men in the Senate of the United States, that time is now. The exigencies of the times will not admit of farther experiment—we have not demonstrated in Johnson, Cowan, Doolittle, Randall, and others, and our only safe plan is to elect none but men who have been identified in the great struggle, and who have always been true to the principles involved. Hon. G. A. Grow would certainly represent the Union party with fidelity and ability, and is the first choice of the party in the Northern part of the State, but as Mr. Grow can hardly be considered a candidate at the present time, and the contest being narrowed down between Gov. Curtin and Hon. Simon Cameron taking the record of the two men during the past five years—we consider that Mr. Cameron has the preference, by far. From the beginning of the war his course has been in unison with that of the great Progressive Union party of the country. He was considered too radical in 1861, and in consequence retired from the Cabinet, but long before the close of the war the measures he advocated were incorporated into and became the cardinal principles of the great Union party. He has always been found one to the great principles of Human Liberty and his far-seeing and profound Statesmanship qualities that were considered in advance of the age five years ago, are now fully verified and are wining him golden opinions throughout the nation.

Gen. Cameron is emphatically a progressive Statesman—a man who has always been first and foremost to take position in the front rank of progress, and with him in the United States Senate, the Union party will be sure of a true representative and an able advocate.—*Athens Republican.*

United States Senator.—We can see grave objections to Gov. Curtin as a candidate; and with no desire to do him an injustice, will state them. It was some months after the breach between Andrew Johnson and Congress became manifest before Gov. Curtin found out on which side of the high dividing fence he belonged. So late as the middle of last March, being in Harrisburg, we were unable to learn where he stood on the clearly defined issues of that stirring time. We regarded him as occupying a very equivocal position; especially so, since most people had at that time recognized the difference between Congress and the President as no less than an attempt by the latter to usurp the law-making prerogative of the former. We believe that Gov. Curtin arrived at the same conclusion some time in the month of June or July following; but not until the entire Copperhead press had repeatedly claimed him as a Johnson man, without eliciting from him or his friends the decisive disclaimer which the Republican press awaited with an anxiety that we shall not soon forget.

We submit that the present is not the time to prefer men of uncertain convictions. It is morally certain that emergencies as grave as that which placed the President in opposition to the legislative power last winter will again arise—in which case the new Senator must be a man whose ability to take position on the right side must enable him to decide at once. Such a man we do not regard Gov. Curtin to be, and we should be guilty of a serious neglect of duty not to say so now. No man who found occasion equivocate last spring can be fully trusted to represent this great Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States during the Administration of Andrew Johnson.

The contest will lie between Simon Cameron and Andrew G. Curtin, but Col. Forney will, apparently, make an unlooked for show of strength. With either Cameron or Forney in the Senate the common interest would be safe. Both have unwaveringly sustained the cause of the people in the darkest hour of the Republic, and neither equivocated when the President undertook to betray the trust reposed in him. But the former will, according to present indications, bring most strength to the contest.—*Tioga Agitator.*

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday, Dec. 6, 1866.

The United States senate, received from General Jeff. C. Davis, and others, a petition for increasing the pay to army officers. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably the House bill to repeal the act giving the President power to grant amnesty to rebels.—Laid over. The resolutions of the Vermont Legislature in favor of protection to American industry, and also resolutions in favor of impartial suffrage, were presented. Mr. Poland gave notice that he would call up the Bankrupt bill on Monday. Mr. Wilson gave notice that next week he would call up the resolution to prohibit military organizations in the late rebel States. Two bills relative to the payment of owners of enlisted slaves were introduced. A bill to provide for the defence of the northeastern frontier was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Several amendments to the bill to regulate the selection of jurors in Utah were offered. Adjourned until Monday.

The House of Representatives instructed the Post-office Committee to inquire into the expediency of conferring on the Post-office Department the same jurisdiction over telegraph lines that is now exercising over post-office and post roads. The bill to regulate appointments to and removals from office was postponed until Monday. A resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the facts relative to the murder of three soldiers in South Carolina, on October 5, 1865, and the subsequent transfer of the murderers to Fort Delaware, and their release upon habeas corpus, was adopted. A bill fixing the first Monday in November as the day for the election of members of Congress was introduced, and was referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Miller introduced a bill granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812. Mr. Eliot proposed the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the New Orleans riots. Agreed to. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to provide more perfectly for the punishment of bribery at elections, and to make any person ineligible to office who shall be found guilty of purchasing votes. Several resolutions of instruction to committees were adopted. Mr. Myers offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate the name of all persons reappointed by him after rejection by the Senate, etc., adopted. Mr. Schenck's bill fixing the time for the regular meetings of Congress was taken up, and was debated by Messrs. Schenck, Bingham, Morrill, Dawes, Garfield, LeBlond, and others. Several amendments were offered, but were not finally acted upon. Adjourned until Monday.

New Advertisements.

A GOOD THING

MAY BE SEEN

AT WOOD & HARDING'S

GALLERY OF ART,

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

We take pleasure in informing our old friends and the public, that we have procured one of the best large Solar Cameras now in use, and are prepared to furnish to all our patrons, better Photographs, from miniature to life sizes, than ever offered in this county, at very prices. We are still making the neat Gem Ferrotypes mounted on cards, as well as all kinds of Case Pictures such as Melainotypes and Ambrotypes. We are also making beautiful Card Photographs of all the best styles, and having secured the best, and a plenty of help, we can insure sittings to all that may favor us with their patronage. We shall in future give our strict attention to all sittings, in order to secure the most favorable positions, and as little inconvenience as possible to our customers.

In regard to copying, our present facilities enable us to make on short notice, the most artistic pictures from very poor old Daguerrotypes, Melanotypes or Ambrotypes, the increasing demand for that kind of work has lead us to give our attention particularly to that branch of the business.

We are making large additions to our stock of Gilt, Rosewood and Walnut Frames.

Geo. H. Wood. DELA HARDING.

Dec. 10, 1866.

FOR SALE.—A valuable and well established Hotel Property, on Main Street, Towanda. Enquire of G. D. MONTANYE.

Towanda, Dec. 11, 1866.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

My Goodrich Seedling Potatoes, *grown from the original stock*, and hence all true to name, are now ready for delivery to those who have already engaged them; and also a supply to whoever may wish to secure these choice potatoes for the ensuing spring.

From trial of the above potatoes by those who were so fortunate as to secure some seed from me last spring—most farmers have become aware of their vast superiority over all others. They are unrivalled in their immense yield; exceedingly excellent for table use, and very hardy—nearly free from rot or disease. All persons wishing them, had better apply now or early as possible, and bring their bags to Dr. Porter's Drug Store.

Early Goodrich, best early,	$3 00 per Bushel.
Calico, beautiful and delicate,	3 00 "
Gleason, fine for winter use,	3 00 "
Rusty Coat, superior yielders and good	2 00 "
Cuzco, enormously fruitful,	2 00 "
Garnet Chili, at about the market price.	

Dec. 10, 1866. Dr. H. C. PORTER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of CASPER GERNET, late of Columbia twp., dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY ANN GERNET,
STEPHEN G. GERNET,
Administrators.

Ded. 10, 1866.*

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bradford County, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Sally Olmstead, late of said county, deceased, will sell on the premises, on January 3, 1867, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Ulster twp., bounded on the east by the public highway leading from Towanda to Athens on the north by lot of William Bowman, west by lands formerly belonging to Wm. Gibson, now in possession of C. Rockwell & Co., south by the school house lot. Containing about one-fourth of an acre, more or less, one framed house and shed and a few fruit trees thereon.

TERMS—$50 to be paid on the day of sale and the balance on final confirmation.

GEORGE MORLEY,
Dec. 10, 1866, Administrator.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FARM, TAVERN STAND AND STAGE ROUTE.

The subscriber offers for sale the above enumerated property at a Bargain, the whole or either, to suit purchaser. Said farm contains one hundred and fifty acres, of which one hundred and ten acres are under improvement, and well adapted to grazing or grains, has two well built barns, one good frame house with a never failing stream of spring water in close proximity. The farm is well watered and timbered, together with good fruit and sugar orchards thereon, and is as desirably located as any farm in Eastern Bradford, being about equi-distant from the markets north and south, lying in Orwell Township 1½ miles east from Orwell Hill where he has a Licensed Hotel, pleasantly located midway on the regularly established stage route from Nichols, N. Y., to Camptown, Pa., and back, tri-weekly. The Stock on the route is all in good running order. TERMS—About $2,000 down, the balance in instalments, for the farm.

Orwell, Nov. 1, 1866.—4t* WM. H. DARLING.

FOR SALE.—A House and Lot on Main Street in Towanda. For terms inquire of J. G. Patton, or the subscriber. W. PATTON.

Towanda, Dec. 3, 1866.—4t.

D. D. KNAPP,

Watch Maker and Dealer in Gents and Ladies Watches Chains and Finger Rings, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Silver ware, Plated ware, Hollow ware, Thimbles, Sewing Machines, and other goods belonging to a Jewelry Store.

Perticular attention paid to Repairing, at his old place near the Post Office, Waverly, N. Y.

Dec. 3, 1866.—tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Towanda, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, in Towanda, Tuesday, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

N. N. BETTS, Jr.,
Dec. 4, 1866. Cashier.

SHAVING AND TOILET SOAPS, FOR sale cheap at the NEWS ROOM.

Humphrey Brothers' Column.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR'S BILLS!

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR FEET DRY!

BUY GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES.

HOW TO SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

Buy your Boots and Shoes where you can get the

BEST GOODS

For the

LEAST MONEY!

THE PLACE TO BUY

AT

HUMPHREY BROTHERS!

Where can be found the

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES
BOOTS AND SHOES
BOOTS AND SHOES

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

GOODS OF THE BEST QUALITY,
GOODS OF THE BEST QUALITY.
GOODS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

GOODS OF THE LATEST STYLES.
GOODS OF THE LATEST STYLES.
GOODS OF THE LATEST STYLES.

GOODS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE
GOODS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE
GOODS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

GOODS OF OTHER FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURERS.
GOODS OF OTHER FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURERS.
GOODS OF OTHER FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

GOODS THAT *WILL* WEAR.
GOODS TAAT *WILL* WEAR.
GOODS THAT *WILL* WEAR.

GOODS THAT WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
GOODS THAT WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
GOODS THAT WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

ENOUGH FOR EVERYBODY.
ENOUGH FOR EVERYBODY.
ENOUGH FOR EVERYBODY.

Will be sold at prices which

CAN'T BE BEAT.
CAN'T BE BEAT.
CAN'T BE BEAT.

ALSO,

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

HARDWARE,

TRUNKS AND VALISES,

BUFFALO ROBES AND HORSE BLANKETS.

All work of our own manufacture

WARRANTED.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HARNESS,

Made to order.

HUMPHREY BROTHERS.

Towanda, Dec 10, 1866.

Merchandize.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR CASH,

HENRY MERCUR & Co.

TOWANDA, PA.,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

DOMESTICS,

WOOLENS,

HOSIERY

AND

NOTIONS,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CROCKERY, &C.

Nov. 5, 1866.

THE Stockholders of the Towanda Bridge Company are hereby notified that an election will be held at the First National Bank, Towanda, Pa., Wednesday, January 2, 1867, between the hours of 1 and 3, p. m., for a President, Six Managers and a Treasurer, to serve the ensuing year.

N. N. BETTS, Jr.,
Dec. 3, 1866. Secretary.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—Miss Stella Hall would inform the public that she proposes giving instruction upon the Piano, and that having paid especial attention to the principles of Music, she feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in the advancement in musical attainments of any who may be placed under her charge. Terms—24 lessons and use of instrument $12; without use of instrument $10. Residence two doors north of Dr. Ladd's.

Towanda, Dec. 3, 1866.—tf.

ERIE RAILWAY.

On and after Monday Nov. 19th, 1866, Trains will leave Waverly, at about the following hours, viz:

GOING WEST.

5:20 a. m., Night Express, Mondays excepted, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, making direct connections with trains of the Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points West; also at Elmira for Canandaigua.

*5:58 a. m., Lightning Express, Daily, for Rochester Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and the West, connecting as above.

8:28 a. m., Mail Train, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo and Dunkirk, connecting at Elmira for Canandaigua.

2:57 p. m., Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

3:37 p. m., Elmira Accommodation, Sundays excepted.

6:05 p. m., Day Express, Sundays excepted, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and the West. Connects at Elmira for Canandaigua; at Salamanca with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and at Buffalo with the Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points West or South.

10:33 p. m., Express Mail, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, connecting with trains for the West.

8 40 Way Freight, Sundays excepted.

*Stops at Waverly on Mondays only.

GOING EAST.

5:11 a. m., Cincinnati Express, Mondays excepted, connecting at Owego for Ithaca; at Binghamton for Syracuse; at Great Bend for Scranton and Philadelphia; at Lackawaxen for Hawley, and at Graycourt for Newburg and Warwick.

1:43 p. m., Accommodation train, daily.

*8:53 a. m., Binghamton Accommodation, Sundays excepted.

11:57 a. m., Day Express, Sundays excepted, connecting at Binghamton for Syracuse; at Gt. Bend for Scranton; at Lackawaxen for Hawley; and at Jersey City with midnight express train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

6:15 p. m., New York and Baltimore Mail, Sundays excepted.

8:28 p. m., Lightning Express, Sundays excepted, connecting at Jersey City with morning express train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and Washington, and at New York with morning express trains for Boston and the East.

1:38 a. m., Night Express, Daily, connecting at Graycourt for Warwick; and at New York with afternoon trains and steamers for Boston and New England cities.

4.38 Way Freight, Sundays excepted.

WM. H. BARR, Gen'l Pass Ag't, New-York. H. RIDDLE Gen'l. Sup't.

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND!

GUION & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM OR TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.

Williams & Guion's old "Black Star Line" of Liverpool Packets, sailing every week.

Swallow-tail Line of Packets from or to London, sailing twice a month.

Remittances to England, Ireland and Scotland, payable on demand.

For further particulars, apply to Williams & Guion, 29 Broadway, New-York, or

G. F. MASON & CO., Bankers.
Oct. 1, 1866. Towanda, Pa.

CAUTION.—Whereas, my wife Phoebe has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. T. H. SHAW.

Ulster, Nov. 23, 1866—4w.*

DOCTOR CHAS. F. PAINE.—Office in Gore's Drug Store, Towanda, Pa. Calls promptly attended to at all hours. Nov. 28, '66.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of DAVID SHORES, late of Wysox twp., dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. M. SHORES,
URBAN SHORES,
Nov. 28, 1866. Administrators.

J. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

WYALUSING, PA.,

successor to R. M. & E. Welles, general Warehouse business. Also keeps on hand a general assortment of hard and soft coal, ground plaster, Lime, Salt, and Farming Implements. Cooking Stoves of various patterns; Parlour Stoves, &c., all of which will be sold at reasonable rates, for ready pay. Cash paid for grain.

Wyalusing, Pa. Oct. 9th, 1866-3m*