

vision of lights. Pojana flew by. At Padua, but nine miles distant, our passengers were to alight. I saw the fireman's face turned upon me in remembrance. I saw his lips move, though I could not hear a word; I saw his expression change suddenly from remembrance to a deadly terror, and then—merciful Heaven! then, for the first time, I saw that he and I were no longer alone upon the engine.

There was a third man,—a man standing on my right hand, as the fireman was standing on my left,—a tall, stalwart man, with short, curling hair, and a flat Scotch cap upon his head. As I fell back in the first shock of surprise, he stepped nearer, took my place at the engine, and turned the steam off. I opened my lips to speak to him; he turned his head slowly, and looked me in the face.

Matthew Price!
I uttered one long wild cry, flung my arms wildly up above my head, and fell as if I had been smitten with an axe.

I am prepared for the objections that may be made to my story. I expect, as a matter of course, to be told that this was an optical illusion, or that I was suffering from pressure on the brain, or even that I labored under an attack of temporary insanity. I have heard all these arguments before, and if I may be forgiven for saying so, I have no desire to hear them again. My own mind has been made up upon this subject for many a year. All that I can say—all that I know is—that Matthew Price came back from the dead to save my soul and the lives of those whom I, in my guilty rage, would have hurried to destruction. I believe this as I believe in the mercy of Heaven and the forgiveness of repentant sinners.

NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—The Government has sent to Admiral Goldsborough to send Surratt at once, by a war vessel, to this country.

—The schooner, L. Ballard, on Lake Ontario, was wrecked on Friday, and all on board (twelve) perished.

—Potomac V. Nasby is about to remove to New York. He is an editor of the Toledo Blade and his name is E. A. Locke.

—The Toronto Globe contradicts the statement reported to have been made to the Senate that Roberts had sent funds to provide for the Fenian prisoners, asserting that none have been received there from such a source.

—M. D. McKerry's paper-mill at Rock- town, Ill., was burned on Monday night. Loss, \$15,000. The Minooka steam-mill at Minooka, Grundy County, Ill., was burned on Saturday evening. Loss, \$15,000.

—A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., reports that many families are emigrating to Texas from Georgia and East Alabama. Several families are also emigrating from Mississippi to Brazil.

—Geo. C. Peterson, an old and esteemed citizen of San Francisco, died at a hotel in that city Monday night from the effects of inhaling gas. He had been engaged in mercantile business there for 17 years.

—Oil has been discovered on Shoal Creek, St. Clair County, Ala., in abundance, at a depth of 900 feet.

—It is stated that only four members of the Virginia Legislature favor the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by the State.

—Secretary Stanton has presented the colored Episcopians of Washington with brick to build a church. The value of the gift is over \$10,000.

—The Georgia Legislature adjourned on the 14th inst., with a sentiment more favorable to a territorial condition than to the acceptance of the constitutional amendment. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House made remarks in their closing speeches which were not peculiar.

—The North Carolina Senate, on the 14th, referred, without debate, resolutions declaring the loyalty of the State, and expressing a desire for harmony, and the reconstruction of the whole country.

—The steamer Indus, from England for Philadelphia, is a total wreck at Westford.

—The French are gaining in Korea, and meet no resistance.

—The civil war in Japan has been suspended, and a truce agreed upon.

—The French army, under the new organization, foots up 1,200,000 men.

—The Prussian government is about to send envoys to Vienna, the desire being to renew commercial relations with Austria.

—The anticipated troubles in Rome from the withdrawal of the French troops have not occurred. The Pope has abandoned the intention of evading the city.

—A third explosion occurred in the Oaks Colliery, at Barnsley, in York county, England. It is estimated that 350 lives have been lost. The mine is now on fire.

—An explosion occurred in a colliery at Falkshill, near Hanly, Staffordshire, England. Two hundred men were in the mine, and only thirteen have been taken out alive.

—Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, has returned to this country.

—About thirty Senators and Representatives have organized a Congressional prayer meeting in Washington, to be held once a week.

—A petition for an increase of military force, signed by nearly every citizen of New Mexico, has been forwarded to Washington.

—General Grant and son arrived in St. Louis Friday.

—A heavy gale is prevailing along the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina.

—A riot between whites and blacks occurred in Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday night.—Three whites were severely injured.

—George W. Bruner, of Philadelphia, committed suicide in Washington last week, by cutting his throat with a razor.

—John and Patrick McCullough have been held in \$1,500 bail, to answer the charge of cheating Uncle Sam by not accounting for all of the whiskey they had distilled, in St. Clair, Schuylkill county.

—The landlords, indicted at Easton, Pa., last week, for selling liquor on the Sabbath, all pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and ten days imprisonment.

—P. Frazer Smith, Esq., of Westchester, has been appointed, by Gov. Curtin, Reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The appointment is not popular with the Bar of the State.

—Hon. C. V. Culver was taken before Judge Frank, of Franklin, last week, on *habere corpus*. The Judge refused to discharge him from arrest on his Congressional privilege.

—Benjamin Brocius, of Mahanoy township, Schuylkill county, was robbed by three Irishmen, near Minersville, a few days ago. They have all been arrested.

—In Hollidaysburg, last week, two ladies, named Jones and Stevens, had a quarrel. Stevens threw a piece of iron at Jones, striking him on the temple, and causing death in a few hours. Stevens was arrested.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, December 20, 1866.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Senate bill for Impartial Suffrage in the District of Columbia, passed the House on Thursday last, by the decisive vote of 118 yeas to 46 nays; The bill reads as follows:

That, from and after the passage of this act, each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily left the District of Columbia to give aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who is a citizen of the U. S. and who shall have resided in said District for a period of six months previous to any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said District without any distinction on account of color or race.

By the terms of this bill, it will be observed that no distinction is made in conferring the right to vote, as regards color, and the only persons disfranchised, are the rebels who voluntarily left the District of Columbia, to give aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion. The President will undoubtedly return the bill, with his objections, but as it passed both branches by more than the requisite vote of two-thirds, it will speedily become a law.

The adoption of this measure will be hailed by the country with much gratification. The District of Columbia contains the most pestilent body of rebels of any section of the country. At the breaking out of the rebellion loyalty was the exception, in a city which has been built up and fostered by government patronage. Under the very shadow of the National Capitol the most treasonable schemes were concocted, and during the war the rebels obtained from the disloyal citizens of Washington, systematically, the most valuable information. Treason pervaded the entire District, and extended even to those who were living upon the bounty of the government. The rebel army was largely recruited from its citizens, and where patriotism was professed it was hollow-hearted and insincere. The end of the war brought back a horde of rebel soldiers, who uniting with the disloyal element, have controlled the municipal elections. Since the defection of the President, the tone of popular feeling has found expression in almost as disloyal and aggravated a shape as during the most worst days of pro-slavery domination.

The friends of slavery can thank their own base and inconsiderate action for bringing about the passage of this bill making the possession of the right of elective franchise impartial. Ten years ago the social character and political enfranchisement of the black man was regarded as a reform which must travel from the North Southward. It was confidently asserted that the free States must prove the capacity of the negro for self-government—must take the responsibility of the risks for his improvement, and must experiment with him politically to test his powers of intelligence before the people of the South would think of conceding a social right or a political franchise to the black man. We believe that such would have been the case—we believe that the enfranchisement of the black man would have started in the North and the reform traveled Southward had the people of the South been true to the Government under which they had their political being. But the great majority of the white people of the South proved traitors to the National Government, while all the black men of the same region were loyal. The Government now feels a duty to make itself strong with its friends. There is no reliance to be placed in the white man who fought to destroy the Union. The white resident population of Washington city, for instance, is nine-tenths of it disloyal, ready at any moment to attack the Government. Hence, Congress feels it its duty to place political power in the hands of the blacks, whom it can trust, who are faithful to the Government. And thus the recognition of impartial suffrage in the South is one of the just punishments of treason. It seems righteous that the men who have so long been bought and sold as slaves should be put at once on a political equality with those who originated and carried on a rebellion for the overthrow of the Government. It seems right, too, that the elevation of the negro should at once begin where he has been degraded. And it is very certain that it will not be as dangerous to the Government to educate and elevate a degraded class, as it was to buy and sell human beings by its sanction.

EROTPE.—We have dispatches by Ocean Telegraph to Dec. 16.

A man has been arrested in England who is supposed to be James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, but the proofs of identity are not conclusive.

The Italian Parliament was opened by the King in person on Saturday. In his opening speech Victor Emmanuel declared that Italy and Napoleon were on the most friendly terms, and that he would respect the territory of the Pope, who, he hoped, would remain independent at Rome.

The Pope has received Signor Torelli, the new Italian Envoy, and hopes are entertained that the mission may result in good.

The Emperor of Russia is going to appoint a commission to consider the question of reform for Poland.

An Important question is involved in the case of C. V. Culver, M. C. from the Venango Congressional District. He is a prisoner in a jail at Meadville; and having been brought before the proper authorities of that county, it was decided that his privileges as a Congressman do not exempt him from being held on a civil writ. The House of Representatives has appointed a committee to test this question; so that we will soon be enlightened as to the privileges of a M. C.

HORACE GREELEY—GENERAL AMNESTY.

A few weeks ago the election of HORACE GREELEY to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of New York, seemed a moral certainty, and to-day, the moral certainty is that he will not now be elected a United States Senator; and simply because he came out, a few weeks ago, in a manifesto to the republicans of the country, declaring himself in favor of abandoning the Amendments to the Constitution, proposed by Congress at its last session, and in favor of a General Amnesty, or pardon, to all rebels. We say this is right. Such a changing, whiffling character, is not fit to be the representative of a party in the United States Senate, because he is not safe, and can never be trusted. Why, the probabilities are, that if HORACE GREELEY was in the Senate, he would be with the South in less than a year, on some wild plea of humanity, or magnanimity.

We trust that the republicans of the State of New York, will stand by their pledged faith to the Amendments to the Constitution. It is their only safety as a party, not only because the loyal masses want to see treason punished and made odious, but because a steadfast purpose in adhering to principles, is the only safety in politics, as indeed, it is in any other pursuit of life. As a political organization, we supported the Amendments for the reason that we thought them right—intrinsicly right—and we approved of the punishment of traitors, for the reason that justice, and future safety required it; and we have seen no reason since for a change on these points. Indeed, the Memphis and New Orleans riots, and other rebel exhibitions of unfitness and unsainess for citizenship, have gone far to prove that we were right in insisting that treason required punishment.

NEW EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.—Pennsylvania now contains two Protestant Episcopal Dioceses—one west of the Allegheny mountains, with Pittsburgh as its centre, of which Bishop Kerfoot is the head; and the other east of that boundary, presided over by Bishop Stevens. At the last annual Convention, held in Philadelphia, it was proposed to subdivide the eastern Diocese, and a committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration. This committee met in the rectory of Christ Church, in the city of Reading, on the 20th ult., when the following members were present: Rev. Dr. Howe, of Philadelphia, Chairman; Messrs. Lightner, of Danville; Leacock, of Harrisburg; Cummins, of Reading; Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia; Judge Parry, of Pottsville; Mr. Russel, of Towanda; Dr. Atlee, of Lancaster, and Mr. Gunn, of Honesdale. The need of more Episcopal supervision over the Diocese was generally admitted and lines of division were proposed, which we understand, are to include all that portion of the State, east of the Allegheny mountains, and north of Philadelphia, York, Lancaster, Chester and Bucks counties.

The County Superintendents, in their recent Convention at Harrisburg, recommended the adoption of a law fixing six months, instead of four, as the minimum term in the common schools of Pennsylvania; and also, that the school directors should be authorized to purchase school books and apparatus at the expense of their respective districts.

Raymond, the "little villain" of the New York Times, and member of the House of Representatives, upon asking pardon for his wigwag performances of last summer, was admitted to the Republican caucus upon the reassembling of Congress.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 19.—The following address by the Central Club of the Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania has just been issued from their headquarters in this city to their companions in arms throughout the State: To the Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania:—We, the undersigned committee appointed by the Boys in Blue of Harrisburg, at a special meeting held at their hall on Thursday evening, December 6, 1866, to consider the expediency of having a grand display of the Boys in Blue on the occasion of the inauguration of the Governor elect, Major General John W. Geary, would beg leave to suggest the propriety and at the same time extend to their brethren throughout the State a cordial invitation to be present on that occasion.

Shoulder to shoulder we fought the battles of the Union on many a well contested field, and when the conflict of arms was over and when we had returned to our homes to enjoy the fruits of our victory, under the leadership of General Geary, we marched in solid column to the ballot box and there thwarted the machinations of those at home who would destroy those glorious results which we strove so hard to bring about. It is, therefore, fitting, that we assemble ourselves together at the State Capitol at the time above specified, and ratify by our presence the political victory we have lately won and make stronger and brighter those links which bind us together in the circle of a sacred companionship. All those organizations of associations who may see fit and proper to attend on the occasion specified will please correspond with the committee at as early a date as is convenient.

L. S. HARR.
R. A. MCCOY.
A. B. SIMMONS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF JUDGE BREWSTER.—In Philadelphia on Monday last week, as Judge F. Carroll Brewster was listening to the arguments in a case of equity, he leaned forward for a moment to receive some information from an officer of the court, who stood in front of the bench. The movement saved his life, for instantly without the slightest premonitory warning, a circular iron ventilator, weighing some eighty pounds, which occupied a position in the ceiling directly above, fell with tremendous force upon the back of the chair, crushing it to pieces as though it were made of the most brittle material. Not only the back of the chair, but even the hindmost legs were broken. Had it not been for his momentary change of position this immense weight would have fallen upon the Judge's head, crushing it as it did the chair. Certainly, a most miraculous escape.

EXTENSION OF THE OHENANGO CANAL.

The Chenango Canal, leading from Utica to Binghamton, a distance of ninety-seven miles, has proved to be an unprofitable investment for the State, so far as revenues are concerned. The work was authorized in 1833, and completed in 1836, at a cost for construction of about two millions and a half. The friends of the measure have always urged that the reason why the Canal run the State in debt was, that its Southern terminus failed to reach the market contemplated when the enterprise was projected. It was claimed that if the Canal should be extended to the Pennsylvania State line, so as to make a connection with Coal fields of that State by water, the business of the route would not be largely increased, but that great benefits would accrue to the people of the State from the consequent cheapening of the price of coal in all the markets accessible by water communication.

These statements were urged upon the attention of the Legislature from time to time, and in 1859 an appropriation was made to defray the expense of a survey of the proposed line. State Engineer Richmond confided this task to Hon. O. W. Childs, one of the ablest Engineers in the country, and a gentleman entirely conversant with our Canal policy from long years of patient study and service, and the result of his labors was communicated to the Senate in 1860. He estimated the cost of the Extension at \$2,250,000, and his report demonstrated to the Legislature that the project was feasible, and that the additional tonnage the route would bring to the Canals already in existence, would render its construction desirable. These considerations, together with the fact that it would tend to destroy the formation of Coal monopolies by individuals or companies, induced the State to authorize the commencement of the work.

Canal Commissioner Wright favored the work on the ground that the Chenango Canal was in an unfinished state until it was extended to reach the Coal mines, and Commissioner Bruce, his successor, has been among its warmest advocates from the start. The route laid down by Mr. Childs was substantially adopted by State Engineer Taylor, and an appropriation was made for the commencement of the work.

The Extension is forty miles in length, and runs along the south bank of the Susquehanna river from Binghamton to the Pennsylvania State line at Athens. At that point a connection will be made with the North Branch Canal, a channel that now leads into the heart of the Coal mines of Pennsylvania. When the work is completed boats may land at the mines, and travel without transshipment to any point now accessible by means of our admirable system of internal water communication. About three-quarters of the work is now under contract, and is being rapidly pushed forward to completion. What remains to be done will probably be placed under contract the present winter, and we are informed by BYRON M. HANKS, Esq., the Resident Engineer in charge, that the whole enterprise can be completed, and the Canal open for business by the first of May, 1868.

The high prices of labor and material will increase the original estimated cost of the work. The sum of \$500,000 has already been appropriated, \$500,000 of which has been expended.

Thus it will be seen, that while the State of New York has contributed hundreds of millions of dollars to the National Treasury, and has incurred an immense State debt in aid of the War, she is at the same time pushing forward her system of internal improvements, and opening up new facilities for the cheap transportation of the staple articles of consumption.—*Albany Argus.*

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13th, 1866.

SENATE.—Thursday, after the introduction of several resolutions on various subjects, a bill was offered and referred amending the act of July 25, 1866, providing for the safety of passengers on board of steam vessels. A bill requiring the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause to be surveyed certain public land in Alabama for the benefit of the Mobile Harbor and Railroad Company; which was also referred. A bill providing for the publication of amendments to the Constitution, which was referred. The bill regulating suffrage in the District was taken up; the question recurring on the final passage of the bill, it was passed by a vote of 32 to 13.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced providing for the appointment of United States assessors and collectors. A bill reorganizing the Department of Agriculture. A bill reestablishing civil government in North Carolina. A bill providing for the erection of a light-house in the harbor of Mendota, Michigan. A bill repealing part of the act protecting the revenue; which was referred. A bill incorporating the District Canal and Sewerage Company. After several amendments in committee of the Whole, the House passed the appropriation bill.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.

SENATE.—The deficiency bill from the House was concurred in with amendments. A report was made favoring the printing of the Land Commissioner's report in French, Swedish and German for distribution at the Paris Exposition. A resolution directing the payment of the salary due Senators Foot and Collamer, deceased, to their families, was referred. A communication was read from the Secretary of the Senate inquiring whether the Senators from Tennessee are to be paid from the beginning of the session, or from the time they took their seats. A bill providing that agricultural and other college scrip should be received in payment for pre-empted lands was referred. A bill was introduced authorizing the establishment of a library in Washington for the use of department clerks and other persons. A motion was made to take up the bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State, which was discussed at length, and then was laid over to take up the resolution providing for the holiday recess, which was concurred in. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced for the construction of a telegraph line from Washington to Boston, to be under the control of the Post-Office Department. Another bill was introduced, for the construction of a Government telegraph from Washington to New York. Both were referred to the Post-Office Committee. A bill was introduced providing territorial governments for the districts lately in rebellion. It confers suffrage without respect to color, and disfranchises those engaged in the rebellion. The Senate amendments to the deficiency bill were concurred in. The Senate bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was passed under the operation of the previous question—yeas 118, nays 46. The Pension Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the pension laws that the death of a United States soldier in a rebel prison be deemed evidence of his having died of disease contracted in the line of duty. The House adjourned until Monday.

THE MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of Alexander Wiley for the murder of Alice McIlwaine, which occupied the court of Oyer and Terminer for about three days last week, was concluded on Thursday evening last by the jury returning a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The Court room was crowded during the trial, and intense interest was manifested by the community throughout the trial. Dr. Harry Hakes and H. W. Palmer, Esq., the counsel of the accused, have moved a new trial, which will be argued at the next argument Court, during the latter end of this month.—*Luzerne Union.*

New Advertisements.

A GOOD THING MAY BE SEEN AT WOOD & HARDING'S GALLERY OF ART.

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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 amateurs, from the most simple to the most elaborate, the most perfect and reliable apparatus for the purpose. We are still making the best Gem Perrotypes mounted cards, as well as all kinds of Case Pictures such as Melanotypes and Ambrotypes. We are also making beautiful Card Photographs of all the best style, and having secured the most reliable and favorable positions, and as little inconvenience as possible to our customers.

FOR SALE.—A valuable and well established Hotel Property, on Main Street, Towanda, Pa. Enquire of G. D. MONTAGNE, 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 to supply to whoever may wish to secure these choice potatoes for the ensuing spring.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. FAIRM, TAVERN STAND AND STAGE ROUTE.

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WATCH MAKER and Dealer in Gents and Ladies Watches Chains and Finger Rings, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Watches, Spectacles, Silver ware, Plated ware, Hollow ware, Trunk Sewing Machines, and other goods belonging to the Watchmaking and Jewelry Business.

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.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF PRAYER BOOKS at the NEWS ROOM.

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 3 and 5 p. m., for a President, Six Managers and a Treasurer, to serve the ensuing year.

HARMAN'S SAFETY BRIDLE AND LINES.—Patented November 7, 1865.—This most improved invention presents all accidents by its use. With it, the running away of a horse is utterly impossible. A most valuable article for all who drive heavy loads. Approved for March, 1866. Becomes a law of the land. *Spirit of the Times*; Boston of the New York Ledger; the Editor of the Field, *Twif and Elm*, and many other celebrated horsemen.

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Treats all Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

THE EYE.—He will operate upon Cataract, Artificial Pupils, Cross Eyes, Lachrymal Fistula, Pterygium, Entropion, (turning in of the eye-lid) and treats all forms of SORE EYES, such as Granulated Lids, Purulent Ophthalmia, Opacities of the Cornea, scrofulous diseases of the Eye, and all diseases to which the Eyes is subject.

THE EAR.—Treats successfully Discharges from the Ear, Noise in the Ear, Difficulty of Hearing, Deafness, (even when the Drum is entirely destroyed), will insert an artificial one, answering nearly all the purposes of the natural.

THE THROAT.—Ulcerated Throat, Enlarged Tonsils, together with CATARRH in all its forms, permanently cured.

GENERAL SURGERY.—He will operate upon Club Feet, Hare Lip, Cleft Palate, Tumors, Cancers, Morbid Growth, Deformities from Burns and Heriatic, and performs PLASTIC OPERATIONS.—Where the Nose, Lips or any portion of the face is destroyed through disease or otherwise, by healing them on anew.

Will attend to the Amputation of Limbs, and General Surgery in all its branches.

INSURERS ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Giving them all the motion and expression of the natural, acting, detection, they are inserted without removing the old one or producing pain.

The Doctor's collection of instruments comprises all the latest improvements, and is the largest in the State, the superior advantages he has had in perfecting himself in all that is new and valuable in Surgery, warrants him in saying that everything within the bounds of the profession may be expected of him.

The Institute has been greatly enlarged, so that we can now accommodate an increased number of patients from a distance, comfortable Boarding Houses attached to the establishment.

No incurable cases received for Treatment or Operations. It is safe, honorable he will be so informed. Institute on Water street, opposite the Broadway House Elmira, N. Y. Feb. 2, 1865.

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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 THAT WILL WEAR.

GOODS THAT WILL WEAR.

ENOUGH FOR EVERYBODY.

ENOUGH FOR EVERYBODY.

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