

News from all Nations. A large number of emigrants are leaving Quebec, for the United States. An extensive break has occurred in the Erie Canal, near Fort Edward, N. Y. On Monday last, the Emperor Francis Joseph, was crowned King of Hungary, at Pesth. New wheat has commenced arriving at Charleston, S. C. Bread stuff is still on the decline in the great cities. That distinguished democrat, Albert Pike, is rapidly opposed to negro suffrage. The prospect for a large cotton crop in Georgia, is good. Corn also is a good crop in that state. A proposition is on foot for a union of the Unitarians and Universalists in one body. An exploring expedition is about to be sent to Walrusia. Recently, in Houston, Texas, fourteen colored jurors and ten whites were selected on one panel. Germany has co-operative societies, numbering 350,000 members, with yearly returns of large profits. Six persons were stung and their clothes set on fire by a stroke of lightning, at Charleston, last week. There is a large amount of wheat on hand in Iowa. The farmers have been holding it for higher prices. Charles L. Pullman, a Deputy Collector in the Chicago Custom House, is behind about \$5,000 in his account, and is now under arrest. A Utica boy eleven years old, is in prison for incendiarism, has confessed to the setting fire to two buildings, from a desire to see them burn. A man in Connecticut has invented a machine which makes, and counts in bundles of twenty-five, over 6,000 envelopes an hour. In China there are seven grounds of divorce, of which the fourth is talkativeness in woman. A London court is occupied with a will case whose issue involves the disposal of \$3,000,000. A new disease known as the milk fever, has broken out among the cows in Michigan. It attacks them, milch cows and proves fatal in eight hours. Miss Larrowe, of Hammondsport, N. Y., was taken to the Utica Asylum for the Insane, last week, having become insane from religious excitement. It is estimated that one-third of the licenses issued in Ohio are for "forced marriages," the applicants being escorted by constables. Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, says that there are 60,000 colored voters and 40,000 white voters in that State. The Atlanta (Georgia) News, urges southern emigration to that State. Men of means can, it thinks, make excellent investments. Again there are movements by the rebels to procure the removal of Gen. Sheridan. The President is anxious to comply but a little fearful. A young lady was recently mobbed in Georgetown, Del., and driven out of town, for teaching a colored school. Conductor, Negus, of train 19, was somewhat injured the other day, while attempting to jump on his train at Alfred Station. The kins of one Tom Kelly, who died recently at Dubuque, Iowa, have found beneath the hat in which he lived, about \$5,000 in gold, and are still digging. It has been officially reported to the Chicago Council that about seven per cent of the meat sold in that city is unfit for food, and three per cent, actually diseased. A boy in Greensburg, has been arrested for throwing stones at railroad trains as they pass. Gen. Grant will visit Gettysburg on the 19th inst. The price of coal in New York and Philadelphia, still tends downward. A Lodge of Good Templars has been organized at Laporte, Sullivan county. The Cameron Coal Company have discovered on their property an extensive vein of black band iron ore. A child of Samuel Wagner's, 3 years old, of Lebanon county, fell down a fifty foot well the other day, and received no serious injury. The house of Joseph Smith, on Duncan's Island, was robbed of over \$2,000, on Saturday, of last week. A man has been held to bail in Harrisburg, in the sum of \$300, on a charge of receiving two stolen bears, knowing them to be stolen. A man named Morphy, of Cass township, Schuylkill county, was gored to death by a bull, one day last week. Rev. Charles Philip Krauth, senior Professor of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, died in Gettysburg on the 30th ult., in his 71st year. Jacob Cupwell, of Stroban township, Adams county, was instantly killed, on the 30th ult., by the accidental discharge of his gun. Danville is prohibiting all public assemblies, schools, &c., on account of the prevalence of the Smallpox. The speakers at the Copperhead Convention, in Schuylkill county, last week, strongly intimated that repudiation of the national debt would be the "denominational" watchword here long.

Towanda, Thursday, June 20, 1867. MEXICO. Poor Mexico has just ended another strife, one of those political contests for official power, which have disgraced her history and cursed her people, without cessation, for the last thirty years. Never at peace among themselves, and ever ready to follow the fortunes of any desperate leader and adventurer who offers to gratify their lust for plunder, the Mexican people manage to be one of the worst governed nations on the earth. Their country is really one of the finest on the globe, and in natural productiveness shames our northern states. In the hands of our population, and with our industry applied to it, in a few years, its prosperity, pleasantness and beauty, could not be equalled. In truth, the half of our usual labor hours, properly devoted to business there, produce great gains, and bring competence and even riches in a short time so that people have little to do except to enjoy themselves; and this is probably the bane of the country. The climate begets lassitude, and laziness in the business of the Mexicans, and fighting, and warring, and plundering, their pastime. With such a people, a regular, firm, orderly government, is out of the question, as the history of miserable Mexico but too clearly establishes. We pity the adverse fortunes of Maximilian, who, we believe, made an honest effort, marked by decided ability, to establish a good government; and we do not feel, as some of our contemporaries seem to do, like seeing him suffer and shot, for his rash invasion of a free government, for the purpose of destroying its liberties, and gratifying his ambition by the erection of a monarchy. That he was unwise in accepting the proffered throne, none will question; but that he was criminal in so doing, is not true, as a mere glance at the facts will clearly show. When Maximilian was approached on the subject of reigning over Mexico, the country was torn assunder between contending factions, as it had been for a long period before. Prosperity was destroyed, life and property everywhere insecure, and all was at the mercy of rival military leaders, who were like most of their predecessors, unmitigated scamps. In this state of things, one party, and there is reason to believe that it was no worse than the rest, concluded that the Mexican people must be tired of their unsuccessful attempt to establish a republic, having had little else than anarchy for the thirty years of trial, which they had. That these friends to a monarchy had selfish motives in this new enterprise, cannot be doubted; and that they expected to figure as the nobility of the new empire, is equally patent. But, on the other hand, was plain truth, that a well established and properly ordered monarchy, would be better than the worse than chaos which prevailed. Indeed any government was better; and the hope which this new scheme begat, drew a large portion of the Mexican people on its side, and especially that class which longed for peace, and had the real good of the country at heart. This monarchy, however could not be established without foreign help. Their parties were too equally balanced; and as the Mexicans are Catholics, and Napoleon being the strongest, ablest, and most enterprising of that faith, he was appealed to for assistance. Cunning and unprincipled as the head of the French nation unquestionably is, there was some excuse for the part he took in the measure. It will be remembered, that at the time the Mexican Commissioners went to Paris to hunt a king for Mexico, the southern rebellion was in full blast, and by its early successes had created the belief, throughout Europe, that it would be a success, and that the Republic of the United States of America was forever doomed. Slightly able, and the most crafty of all the rebels, was at the French Capital, striving to cajole Napoleon into a recognition of the rebel confederacy, offering to make of it an empire subject to his direction. It was even offered, by the combined commissioners of Mexico and the rebel confederacy, that the two should be joined, in order to build up a great and over-ruling Kingdom here; that would, for the future, ignore all republican governments. This was a grand scheme for the ambitious, freedom-hating monarch of France, and that which added infinitely to the zest of the project, was, that at that time, it looked not only plausible, but, in reality, probable. The wildest fancy of last for ruling, could not have conjured up a more tempting bait; and when Napoleon was only dreaming of one day ruling an empire, and training an eagle to light on his head, when he first set foot on the soil of France, could have had no reveries so brilliant in all its aspects, and is it any wonder that he fell in with it? Indeed, it would have been wonderful had he not. In this emergency, a prince must be found, and Maximilian, the most talented and accomplished young man

of his class in Europe, who consented to a throne, was fixed upon. He was fully indoctrinated by education and association, with the conviction that the monarchical form of government was the only one which could govern a people, and that, if the people were to be governed, they must be governed by a monarch. He was a young man, who believed he was born to rule, and yet did not rule a nation, do but accept the proffered throne? He was made to believe that all the Mexican people wanted, was a fixed, steady, and good government; and the evidence are, that if ever a young man started out with an honest intention of serving a people, to do them good, by bringing them a good government, according to his notion of that article, that man was Maximilian. And was he criminal for doing this? Certainly not. Acts of cruelty, in shooting down in cold blood, prisoners taken in open war, are charged upon him, but we doubt them, and for the reason, that if ever the truth about any faction, came from Mexico, it was the result of mere accident; and is it likely, that a man who went to a country to establish himself in it; by getting the good will of the people, would perpetrate such political folly, not to say crime? Hardly. That he relied too much on French men and money, and was extravagant in consequence, we readily believe; but this was excusable. The French exchequer was ample, Napoleon's promises more so still, and glowing accounts of the riches, and resources of the country over which he was called to rule, were lavished into his young mind. Who could be saving at such a time, and especially so, when a corrupt people had to be humored? No, the great error of Maximilian was, that he supposed he could govern a people that every one else, who had tried, failed to govern. We cannot see how any man, who knew the past history of Mexico—and no man is excusable for ignorance, on this score of a country he was asked to rule over—could hope for success, unless indeed, French soldiers and money were promised, and expected to do it. Some have gone so far as to allege that a strong resemblance exists between the respective positions and criminality of Jefferson Davis and Maximilian, and yet nothing is farther from the truth. The one was an old politician, a leader and instigator of great influence, and who was made chief of the rebellion because he was supposed to be the ablest, and the boldest of the conspirators. As a man of experience, he sought his position, and was instrumental in misleading thousands, while the other was a young man, sought out for the express purpose of being made a dupe of by world-famed knaves, who were skilled in all the arts of diplomatic tricks, and sly and plausible in the use of the most crafty and base instrumentalities of the unprincipled and successful politicians, who knew no right, and regarded no wrong, only as either ministered to their selfish ends; and is it any wonder that Maximilian was led by them? It would have been the marvel of the age if he had not been. He was an unfledged nestling, whom the charmers surrounded and captured, and the hollow deceiver of which they were the subjects, has made a confirmed maniac of the young, beautiful, innocent victim of Maximilian. Surely the twin deserve our pity.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—The China mail steamship Colorado has arrived at San Francisco in twenty days from Japan, and brings Hong Kong dates of May 15, Shanghai of May 19, and Yokohama, of May 25. The political intelligence from Japan is interesting and important. The visit of the foreign Ministers to Osaka was concluded on the 20th of May, and those functionaries had returned to Yokohama. The treatment of the foreigners by the Tycoon was princely. Houses had been prepared for them, filled with European furniture, French cooks and European servants were provided—wines and liquors were without stint—and everything they wanted during their stay was furnished in abundance and free of expense. Each representative and suite was granted a private audience and dinner with the Tycoon several days before the official visits took place. After the usual common-places, the Tycoon expressed to Minister Van Valkenberg his gratification at the establishment of the new steamship line. Japanese Tommy acted as interpreter for the American Legation throughout the visit. Subsequently the Tycoon met the Ministers at Higo eleven miles across the bay, and laid out the foreign settlement there, where a tract a mile in width, extending three or four miles back, has been appropriated under the same arrangements as in other parts of Japan. The encourage is good.

News of the Week. A prize fight between Barney Aaron and Sam Collyer, for the championship of the light weights, took place at Aquia Creek, Va., Thursday morning. Sixty seven rounds were fought, when Collyer, being unable to respond to the call of the referee, was declared the winner. The fight was over two hours. A large crowd of spectators was present, consisting of thieves and ruffians from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The usual disgusting scenes characterized the exhibition, and the thieves prosecuted their depredateions without hindrance. Another fight occurred at Fort Lee between two prize-fighters of low notoriety, and was also witnessed by a crowd of rowdies. Bermuda papers of May 29 give the particulars of the opening of the Colonial Parliament. His Excellency Sir F. E. Chapman, K. C. B. R. E., the newly-appointed Governor, formally opened the Legislature. In his speech he recommended the repeal of the act relative to martial law, and expressed the hope that the subject of popular education would receive due consideration. He promised to promote to the utmost of his ability the prosperity of the colony, and the happiness of all classes of its inhabitants; to administer justice, to encourage industry and to promote education to do it. Mexican news from Matamorras, by way of New-Orleans, announces the death of Miramon by fever. Gens. Mejia, Castillo and other prisoners of war have been shot. The fate of Maximilian is unknown, and the most profound secrecy is observed in regard to him. The glowing proclamation said to have been made by him, which was published a few days since, is denounced as a forgery by the Imperial papers at Matamorras. In Louisville, Ky., a negro named Milton has filed a petition in the United States Court praying for a writ of habeas corpus, requiring a white man named Gilden to produce the body of his daughter, Bertha Milton, who, he alleges, is held in slavery by Gilden. The case will be tried at the present term of Court. The wife and daughter of James L. Willis, of Mendon, Vt., were struck by lightning Thursday and instantly killed. The ladies were standing in front of their residence at the time. Three persons standing near and two children in the house were prostrated by the stroke. A freedman lately fished up a torpedo below Charleston, S. C., and trying to open with a hatchet, it exploded, blowing him to atoms. Two other negroes were blown into the river and killed, and two more mortally wounded. The Hon. J. K. Moorhead announced at the Republican County Convention at Pittsburg, that he would not consent again to be a candidate for Congress. He has represented the Twenty-second District, which includes Pittsburg, for several months of the term, for the practice of his profession, and is prepared at all times to perform all operations belonging to dentistry. The Louisiana State Convention, living in Natchitoches parish, was recently murdered by three brothers, who were politically opposed to him. The Sheriff's posse, in attempting to arrest the murderers, were attacked and the Sheriff wounded. A school teacher in a Texas town was grossly insulted by a man, who told her at the same time that she had any friends to avenge the insult she could send them to him. The lady replied that she was able to protect herself, and drawing a pistol, shot the man, killing him on the spot. At Springfield, Mass., last Friday night, two young ladies, Miss Eliza Taylor and Miss Eliza Thompson, had retired to their room, when a person jumped on a table near them, exploded with a loud report, scattering the burning oil over Miss Taylor, and burning her in a most shocking manner. Miss Thompson escaped with several severe burns. Miss Taylor died next morning. The Freedmen's Bureau reports for the last month are generally encouraging. From them can be partially seen what the Government is doing for the rehabilitation and uplifting of the South. The Republican party is the true friend of the South, just as it is the best friend of the North and West, because it is the party of the whole country. The people are beginning to feel this, and they acknowledged it by the sweeping majorities of the last few years—majorities which we look to see improved on this fall. The most encouraging sign of the times is the rich promise of abundant crops of corn, wheat and cotton in the West and South. The extravagant prices of the necessities of life which have prevailed during the last few years are unprecedented and unjustifiable in a country so richly endowed with agricultural resources as the United States. The evil is evidently about to correct itself, and an opportunity of obtaining cheap food and cheap clothing will soon be presented to the American people.

Some wealthy Southern boys raised a purse of fifty thousand dollars for Mr. Davis, that he may live in the style of a nabob. At the same time we have daily appeals to public charity for those at the South who are suffering because of this war. The Freedmen's Commissioners, who are about to begin their work, have purchased the captured rebel man Stonehill, will be taken with them. They paid \$40,000 to the United States for the vessel, which is to be fitted up as their hospital.

POWELL & CO., THE INCREASING SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES. HUMBREY BROTHERS. STOCK OF GOODS. SUMMER TRADE. IN PRICE! MUCH BELOW REGULAR MARKET RATES. NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! NEW GROCERIES! W. A. ROCKWELL'S. CANED FRUITS. PINE APPLES, PEACHES, PLUMS. AND CANNED OYSTERS. DRIED APPLES. PEACHES, PRUNES, CHERRIES. TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS. MOLASSES, COFFEE, SPICES. GROCERY BINE! FLOUR, FEED, BRAND, POTATOES. BUTTER, LARD, EGGS, AND EVERY VARIETY OF FARMERS' PRODUCE. DRY GOODS OF ALL VARIETIES. LOWEST POINT IN THE MARKET. CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST! TO THE FARMERS. CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE. W. A. ROCKWELL. GREAT INDUCTIONS TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS. The Merchants Union Express Co. Having made arrangements with the New York and Erie Railway to do Express Business on their road, are now receiving all kinds of freight and merchandise for all parts of the United States, North, South, East, West, the Canada, Europe, West India. Goods sent direct to any part of California, all with the quickest dispatch. Shippers and Merchants generally know that enormous rates they have been paying for quick transportation. Now this Company is made up exclusively of Bankers, Merchants and Shippers, to break up the monopoly which the old Companies had formed, and to offer fair rates to the business community. All goods or packages weighing 40 lbs. and upwards, are shipped by actual weight. The way that brings them down. Particular care and attention given to money and valuable packages, Collections, &c. Collections made and returns forwarded by quickest dispatch. R. B. GILFORD, Dir. Sup't. All Packages to be forwarded from Towanda and vicinity by leaving them at the Stage Office of John Homan, will be forwarded to the Western Office of the Company every day by the Erie and West. Towanda, June 6, 1867.

F. S. M. & CO. GROCERY, GRAIN & PROVISION BUSINESS. WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF OUR BUYERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, TO OUR STOCK OF GOODS PURCHASED UNDER VERY FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES, WHICH WE OFFER FOR CASH OR SHORT TIME, AT PRICES WHICH WE THINK WILL SATISFY OUR FRIENDS, THAT WE CAN FURNISH GOODS AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. One of our firm being constantly in New York, and making purchases for a large Jobbing house there, as well as for us. We hope by giving special attention to our business, keeping a full assortment at all times, and liberal dealing with our customers, to merit the confidence and patronage of the community. Special attention given to Merchants and others who buy goods by the package. Cash paid for all kinds of Grain and Country Produce. FOX, STEVENS, MERCUR & CO. Towanda, April 1, 1867. We have a large stock of CHOICE TEAS, selected with great care which will be sold by the box at New York Wholesale prices. SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUP, RICE, Coffee, Tobacco, Soap, S. Serratus, Starch, Candles, Crackers, &c. In great variety, cheap by the Package. A LARGE STOCK OF FLOUR on hand in Barrels, Sacks or in Bulk; also Corn Meal cheap—Feed, &c. PORK, HAMS AND LARD, FISH OF ALL KINDS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, Stone Ware, Brooms by the quantity. BUISTS GARDEN SEEDS. CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED. ASHTON'S SALT, The only kind suitable for Dairy use. Agency for the sale of MARVIN & CO. KEROSENE OIL, at Manufacturer's prices. This oil is put up in good sound tight barrels, warranted to be full measure, and we believe the quality to be the best in market. NEW BOOK STORE, NEW BOOK STORE, NEW BOOK STORE, IN TOWANDA. C. F. CROSS & CO. The attention of the public is invited to the large and attractive assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, GOLD PENS, MUSIC, &c., &c. Usually kept in a FIRST CLASS BOOK STORE. Their goods have all been bought with cash, and they feel confident they can view of the quality and price of their goods, satisfy the public. They design to keep constantly on hand all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Such as PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES, CLARINETTS, VIOLINS, MUSIC BONES, &c., &c. Please call and examine. Towanda, May 9, 1867. NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS! R. W. EDDY. Would announce to the citizens of Towanda, and the public generally, that he has in store and daily receiving, new and FRESH GOODS, in his line, suitable to the wants of the people, which he will sell for Currency at former GOLD PRICES! Consisting as usual of good well and reliable CLOTHING! (No Shoddy of any kind) consisting in BUSINESS SUITS, All grades, COATS, VESTS AND PANTS, All Wool, DRESS COATS, PANTS & VESTS, Linen Coats, Dusters and Pants, Overalls and Over Shirts, Linen and Paper Collars, Linen, Cassimere and Flannel Shirts, Stock Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Caps, Leather Bags, Spring Style Suits, Soft and Straw Hats. All first class. Remember that good goods are cheaper at a fair price than poor goods at any price. Call and examine my goods before buying. Next door to Powell & Co. R. W. EDDY. 23,000,000! The new Six Per Cent. PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN! Free from all State, County and Municipal taxes. Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned. J. B. COOK & CO. DREXEL & CO. E. W. CLARK & CO. Bankers, Philadelphia. April 29, 1867.