News from all Nations.

—The Diocesan Convention to elect a successor to Bishop Hopkins, meets at St. Paul's Church, in Burlington, Vt., on the 11th of March.

—The National Peace Convention held a meeting in Washington. Dr. Love, of Philadelphia, President, and Miss Craig Secretary.

—Young Mackey, son of the President of the South Carolina Convention has been arrested for assaulting a reporter.

—A Quincy heiress, forced to marry against her will, has run away from her husband, and been found dancing in a ballet at Nashville, Tenn.

—Ben. Mower, of Minonk, Ill., tried to hang himself, but was cut down by his wife, who then gave him a terrible beating.

—A man declaring that he was tired of life, applied at a drug store in Galesburg, Ill., for a dose of strychnine. The obliging clerk mixed him one of arrowroot.

—The girl who attempted to poison her parents, brother and sisters, in Chicago, has been bound over in the immense sum of four hundred dollars to keep the peace.

—Gen. McClellan's delay in returning home from Europe is said to be due to his inability (as yet) to decide by which of the competing steamship lines he shall return.

—As about 300 people were crossing the Missouri, on the ice, at St. Louis, it broke loose from both shores and floated down about ten squares when it lodged. A great scare but nobody hurt.

—The reporter of a new daily paper—the *Carolinian*—has been expelled from the Constitutional Convention for using the word "nigger" in his reports.

—Commissioner Rollins has recommended the removal of Gen. Steadman, Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, who stands charged with connivance in the whisky frauds.

—By the breaking of a deerick beam on the new railway bridge across the Lehigh, at Easton, on Mondoy, William Device was precipitated into the river, 75 feet below, and having struck the trestle work was killed. Six other men were seriously injured.

—Joseph Rundle, of Baltimore, after retiring to bed, became so frightened from the effects of a dream that he left his couch, and going to a front window in the third story of the dwelling, jumped out.—Recovery doubtful.

—A store and dwelling was burned in Carbondale, last week, by the bursting of a kerosene lamp.

—The fishermen are doing a thriving business in the dams of the Susquehanna.

—The Copperhead Convention of Blair county instructed for Hancock, the renegade, for President.

—A movement is on foot to place a chime of bells in the steeple of Christ church, Reading.

—A hotel was burned at Pittsfield, Warren county, on the night of the 18th ult., the inmates escaping in their night-clothes.

—The Copperhead Convention of Huntingdon county have instructed their delegates to vote for A. J. Cresswell for Surveyor General.

—A man and woman have been sent to jail in Harrisburg as impostors.—They were begging alms and spent their money for liquor.

—Three persons were recently poisoned at Selinsgrove by eating rhubarb pie, which had been preserved in tin cans. The parties recovered.

—A man and horse were frozen to death on the Allegheny Mountains, near Phillipsburg, Centre county, on Friday of last week. The man left Phillipsburg drunk. His name was Yocum.

—Some benevolent person in Mifflinburg is poisoning all the dogs by distributing meat in strychnine. At last accounts there were about twenty victims.

—George Colby, and family, of Fayetteville, Franklin county, were recently poisoned by eating apricots that had been preserved in cans. None of them died.

—As sheriff Nichols, of West Chester, was taking a prisoner from the court house to the jail—after a sentence of four years—the fellow struck the sheriff with a piece of round iron, and ran. He was captured and another year added to his sentence.

—The ice in the Susquehanna is piling up at Big Island, just above Owego. A sudden thaw would make a great freshet.

—Elijah Doty, who was run over by the cars at Owego the other day, it seems, was not killed after all, but is still living. One foot has been amputated.

—Gurney, the New York photographer, has cleared $10,000 from the sale of Dickens' photograph.

—Weston, the pedestrian, is announced to lecture in several towns in New York State.

—Western millers are mixing white corn meal with their flour.

—George Brand recently hung himself in Baltimore, using his neck-tie for a rope.

—The Mulberry Cotton Mills have reduced the wages of their operators 15 per cent.

—Charges against the Mayor of Savannah, are to be investigated by a military commission.

—The Italian government has sent a naval force to the Rio de la Platte, South America.

—The trial of John H. Surratt will take place in Washington on the 24th inst.

—A spiritual revival is in progress at Ashtabula county, Ohio.

—Gen. Hancock has been to Texas and returned to New Orleans.

—The Tennessee Legislature has passed an act allowing negroes to hold office and set on juries.

—Ireland sent us three thousand less emigrants last year than during the year previous.

—The emigration to this country from Germany was ten thousand more last year than in 1866.

—Ossipee, N. H., has a printing office in which all the labor is performed by a lady and her daughter.

—Water is so scarce in St. Albans, Vt., that ice is hauled three miles for laundry purposes.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday Feb. 13, 1868.

Union Republican State Convention.

The annual Union Republican State Convention will meet in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of MARCH, 1868, at ten o'clock, a. m., to make nominations for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and also to form an Electoral Ticket, and to choose four delegates at large to represent the State in a National Convention to be held at Chicago on the 20th of May, next, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, it being understood that each Congressional district will choose two delegates to said National Convention.

As heretofore, the State Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the Union Republican State Committee.

F. JORDAN, *Chairman.*

Geo. W. Hammerly, J. Robley Dunglison, } *Secretaries.*

Harrisburg, Jan. 24, 1868.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

It relates to organization for the opening campaign. Let it be prompt, thorough and so efficient. To organize in every election district is another, and not less important work. Let us see what work is to be done.

Whatever the unprincipled demagogues of the opposition may declare, or trump up as issues upon which the parties are to join in the approaching campaign, the true issue is this: Shall the government remain in the hands of its friends, or shall it pass into the hands of enemies? That is the question; and every man who goes to the polls next October and November, and deposits his ballot, must unquestionably put in his response to that serious question. We may know beforehand that our unscrupulous opponents dare not go before the people on this naked question; for there is too keen a recollection of the great sacrifice of life and treasure made necessary by the miscule of this striving party to render the experiment a safe one to be made. The people recollect that the Democratic party controlled the government for thirty years ending in 1861, and that before the 4th of March of that year, ten States had more or less formally and in fact repudiated that Constitution, of the inviolability of which its organs and orators have now so much to say.—The pretext for this repudiation was the loss of power by the full and overwhelming decision of the people.—The cause of it was the demoralization of the party by slavery, ambition and too much plunder. Long rule had begotten reckless administration of a high public trust. The then President now a weak and despised dotard, fumbled over the Constitution for authority to rescue it from destruction. He found that its framers had neglected to provide, in so many words for the contingency that has arisen. True, it declared itself supreme as law, and it bound him on his oath to uphold and maintain it, and execute the laws framed in pursuance thereof.—But it did not declare that a repudiation of the compact by a State should be put down by force. The President searched long and diligently for the word "coercion," but it was not to be found in the instrument. He handed the instrument over to his plastic Attorney General, Jeremiah Black, and that functionary sought high and low for the necessary word. It was not there. Therefore, there was no power granted by the constitution to coerce a State. So the evil work of disintegration went on, until Abraham Lincoln delivered his inaugural, and was installed President of a family of States, of which ten officially refused allegiance. Mr. Lincoln pledged his utmost effort to restore order and supremacy of the organic law.—He pledged this in the name of the party which elected him. Just as this pledge was about to be redeemed he fell by the hand of an assassin.—A drunken traitor, by one of those unaccountable accidents which afflict the best ordered families sometimes, dropped into the dead patriot's place. But the pledge of Lincoln must be redeemed by the party which honored him in life and mourn him in death.

We know that it is an often repeated story, but we must repeat it again and again, and so long as repetition is made necessary by the ostentatious hypocrisy of our opponents. Did the Democratic party rally to the support of the Constitution when the patriot Lincoln appealed from the imbecility of Buchanan and the villainy of Black to the common sense of the people? None have forgotten how that appeal was met by the party which now rallies around Andrew Johnson. None will ever while reason endures, how the leaders of the party denounced the proposition to meet force with force as destructive of the Constitution which ten States had even then repudiated. None will ever forget how, later in the struggle, Democratic judges ruled the currency of the country, made necessary by the stress of war, as so much waste paper.

None will forget how the Democratic orators and editors counseled the people not to lend the nation the money to carry on the war and take 7-30's and 5-20's as security for its repayment. Nor will any one forget how these orators and editors counseled desertion from the army and avoidance of the draft; and exhorted the skulking crew to resist the Provost Marshal. This is a brief summary of the measures instituted by this party, now clamoring for admission to its ancient right to rule, to prevent the punishment of men who had deliberately repudiated the Constitution. They now, as ever, demand the keys to the treasury, and freedom to bring their native hell above ground.

It is for the masses of American citizens to reply to this impudent demand. Two men are soon to be placed in the field, each representing, not personal considerations, but certain principles. To all Republicans and friends of law, order, and stable peace, the nominee of the Convention to be held in Chicago, in May next, will look for support. He will represent the principle announced by Congress—"Loyal men must rule the Republic." To the demoralized and ignorant, to open rebels and sympathizing Copperheads, the nominee of the Convention to be held by our opponents will turn for support. He will represent the principle announced by Andrew Johnson and Jeremiah Black—"A white scoundrel is better than an upright soul encased in a dark skin." To this proposition not only Mr. Black, and Mr. Pendleton assent, but likewise every white scoundrel in America. And the issue of the contest must be, in some sort, a victory of the law-abiding over the law-breaking, or contrariwise.

Friends, are you prepared for the struggle? Have you a fixed and unalterable determination to maintain the rightful supremacy of law everywhere in the republic, by peaceable means if possible, by forcible means if necessary? Are you doing your duty in the matter of organization? Have you selected, subscribed and paid for the best Republican newspapers in your own locality and State?

A FAIR illustration of the reactionary spirit prevailing among the rebels is furnished by the fact that one of the Senators from Kentucky gravely argued in the Senate, a few days ago, that the constitutional amendment, prohibiting slavery, sanctioned not only by every Northern, but nearly every Southren State, is not legally binding, because the Congress which proposed it did not embrace members from the rebel States. This logic, carried a step further, would reinstate Jefferson Davis at Richmond the moment our armies are withdrawn from rebeldom, and prove that the Government of the South, should be reestablished, as well as that the freedmen should be remanded back to their old masters.

THAT Stanton has no idea of resigning seems to be settled now beyond doubt. In answer to a question from Senator Wade as to whether he did entertain any notion of resigning, Stanton remarked: "Sir, I would as soon think of turning over the War Department to the rebels during the war as of surrendering my trust now into the hands of Andrew Johnson."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1868.

Special Correspondence of the REPORTER.

Since my last letter, the bill of the House, "An act to suspend the reduction of the currency," which was sent to the President on the 23d ult., for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House where it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution, has become a law.

The bill of the House, "An act to provide for the exemption of Cotton from internal tax," and the Joint Resolution of the House, "to provide for a commission to examine and report on meters for distilled spirits," were approved by the President on the 31st ult.

The Joint Resolution of the Senate, "limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies in the Executive Departments to one year," was approved by the President on the 11th ult. This is a measure of reform and will save thousands of dollars annually to the government.

An act was passed by the 39th Congress providing for the erection of a new Jail for the District of Columbia, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, upon some portion of the reserved lands of the Government within the limits of the city of Washington, and the work was put under contract last summer and the building commenced; the money having been appropriated to defray the expenses, in the general appropriation bill of last Congress. Since the meeting of the present Congress, rumors of gross frauds in contracting for the building of the jail aforesaid has reached the ears of Congress, and in consequence, a Joint Resolution first introduced into the Senate, has passed both House, and was approved by the President on the 11th of January, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to suspend all work on said building, and directing the Treasurer of the United States to withhold the payment of any money appropriated for the erection thereof for the period of forty days. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have had the matter under investigation for several days, and I learn that proofs uncovering frauds of an astonishing character have been presented before the Committee, but as it would be improper in advance of the report of the Committee to refer to them in detail, I cannot give them now, but will do so in the future, fixing the responsibility where it belongs. I refer to the case as evidence that this Congress is in earnest in the work of retrenchment and reform.

The supplementary reconstruction bill, of which I gave a synopsis in my last letter, passed the House on Tuesday, the 21st ult., but is still pending in the Senate, where it has elicited an animated and able discussion. The charges of violations of the Constitution so constantly fulminated against the republican majority here, by the party who would bring back the rebels to power, has been most ably met. The party who could find no power in the Constitution to coerce a State seeking to rebel and secede from the Union, into submission, in the preparatory stages of the rebellion, and who protested against striking the shivling traitors at Fort Sumter relief, because it would be regarded as a declaration of war by the rebel chivalry, and being then the controlling party in power, permitted the governments of eleven states of this Union to be overthrown, and which were organized and held by the rebels during four years of fearful war, as a separate Confederacy under the so-called Presidency of Jefferson Davis, now object to recognizing the destruction of all civil governments in those States, which was made a fixed fact by their own action, and most vehemently denounce as unconstitutional all legislation looking to the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their proper practical relations in the Union, unless the rebels who destroyed the civil governments in those States are recognized as having a right to control and shape all measures of civil governments therein. They use the charge of violating the Constitution as a sort of drag-net to be thrown out on all occasions, to catch up every one who is not sufficiently established in his understanding of the Constitution to defend his own judgment. In the discussion of this subject upon this bill, these charges have been fearlessly and ably met, the enemy is fairly overthrown, and the record is before the country for the judgment of the people.

The democratic legislature lately convened in the State of Ohio, made almost their first act, the rescinding of the resolution of a former republican legislature, ratifying the amendment proposed as the 14th Article of the Constitution of the United States, and the people passed judgment upon their action by giving an increased republican majority of about six hundred, for the republican candidate for Congress in the 8th District, over the vote for Governor last fall, electing Gen. Beatty in place of C. S. Hamilton, deceased.

The democratic majority in the New Jersey legislature, have under consideration a resolution of the same nature, offered in the Senate by Mr. Jones, who it is alleged, was a rebel Colonel during the war in the army under the rebel General Price, and upon his return to New Jersey, was elected last fall by the democracy to a seat in the Senate, where having a majority, they refused all attempts at investigating his case. These are facts as related by an honorable and high-minded gentleman, a citizen of New Jersey conversant with all the circumstances of the case.

The legislature of Maryland elected after the treacherous General Swan had removed every barrier that prevented the returned rebels from voting, made choice first of the recreant Swan himself, for United States Senator, who from fear that his record would prevent his taking his seat in a loyal Senate, declined to resign his office as Governor and take the risk, when the legislature made choice of Philip F. Thomas, who it will be remembered was a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, at the breaking out of the war, and resigned, assigning as a reason that he was opposed to the use of our navy to save the southern forts from the hands of the rebels, and went home and furnished his own son money to enter the rebel army. The question of his admission to a seat is still undetermined in the Senate.

Is it uncharitable, is it unfair, to judge of a party by its record? How else shall the people determine as to the right or the wrong side in the case? How else can their sympathies be determined?

The Foreign Affairs Committee has reported through their chairman, Gen. Banks a bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens in foreign countries, which denies the right of Great Britain to arrest American citizens landing upon their shores, for any supposed action of such citizen while in this country, against the British Government.

An act for the taxing of shares in National Banks, passed both Houses on the 4th instant, and is in the hands of the President.

The correspondence between the President and General Grant, growing out of an order issued by the President directing Gen. Grant not to recognize any orders coming from Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, laid before Congress on Tuesday last, in pursuance of a resolution of the House, has excited very general interest. The attempt of the President to place Gen. Grant in the attitude of having disobeyed the law has proved a failure. The General talks as he fights, the "fight it out on this line" quality which so predominates in his composition, is manifested in every sentence of his communications to the President. He denies in most emphatic terms the charges of the President as follows: "And here I re-assert the correctness of my statements in that letter, (referring to his letter of the 25th ult.,) anything in yours to the contrary notwithstanding," any closes his communication with the following manly and patriotic paragraph, which reveals a spirit of pure integrity and a steady purpose to pursue the right:

"As now, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier, and integrity as a man, have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter from beginning to end, as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law, for which you hesitate to assume the responsibility, in order thus to destroy my character before the country. I am, in a measure, confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior, and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority, I am to disobey. With assurance, Mr. President, that nothing less than a vindication of my personal honor and character could have induced this correspondence on my part, I have the honor to be," &c.

Who will claim that General Grant is opposed to the reconstruction laws of Congress after this?

C.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8, 1868.

Special Correspondence of the REPORTER.

Aside from Legislative matters, President making is attracting more attention in political circles than any other subject. Perhaps I should say *Vice President* making, for there seems to be more likelihood of the greatest difficulty in the National Conventions of the two parties, arising from the inability of those bodies to select the candidates for the second place on the tickets from among the mass of aspirants, in such a manner as will meet the approbation of the voters of the various States. From present appearances it is believed that the nominations of *Presidential* candidates will be made without any serious opposition from any source. The unanimity with which the Republican press of the country has declared for General Grant, precludes all possibility of any other aspirant having the least show of success. The Copperheads seem to acquiesce in the preference expressed by men of their party in favor of Gen. Hancock—a man who was a good officer, but who seems willing to sacrifice principles in order to secure the favor of Andy, the tailor. There are about as many candidates for Vice President in each party as there are States in the Union. Pennsylvania has several, among whom, as you are aware, the names of Gov. Geary, Hon. Galusha A. Grow and Ex-Gov. Curtin are the most prominent. The Old Keystone is entitled to the next Vice President, and if justice is done her one of the gentlemen named will be nominated. Other States will, however, bring a mighty pressure to bear in favor of their respective aspirants for the Vice Presidency, and unless Pennsylvania's representatives in the National Convention are wide awake to the importance of their duties, our good old Commonwealth will not have the honor of seeing one of her sons chosen for the exalted position referred to.

Next month the political campaign will be fairly opened in our State,—the Democratic Convention being appointed for the 4th, and to be held in this city, and that of the Republicans to take place in Philadelphia on the 11th, a week later. There will be no contest whatever, in the latter. Gen. Hartranft, our present Auditor General, and Col. Campbell, our Surveyor General, will undoubtedly be re-nominated for the positions they now hold. The Copperheads intend to give Col. Davis, of Doylestown, another opportunity to be defeated by the people, and he seems willing to accept a second nomination for Auditor General.—The candidate for Surveyor General will probably be John M. Cooper, of Chambersburg.

The Legislature is busily engaged in the consideration of important bills of a general nature. This week several—among them the free railroad act and the proposed amendments to the Constitution—have received special attention. There is a disposition manifested to have business transacted as speedily as possible, in order to effect an early adjournment. It is possible that the session will close between the 10th and 15th of March, but of this there is no certainty.

The passage of the Free Railroad law is a matter of great importance to the people of the Commonwealth, who have been subjected too long already to the great railroad monopolies that have been demanding and receiving extravagant passenger rates and freight charges of the most outrageous character. The new law authorizes any nine citizens of the State to form a company, the capital stock of which shall not be less than ten thousand dollars per mile of road to be built. The restoration of the Connellsville railroad charter is looked upon by the public as one of the most important acts of the present session, inasmuch as it will afford a new outlet for the produce of the Western portion of the Commonwealth.

The necessity for erecting another Lunatic Hospital in the State is becoming more pressing as each year rolls by. From the report of the Superintendent of the Asylum at Harrisburg, it appears that at the opening of the New year there were three hundred and forty insane persons—185 males and 155 females—in that institution. Dr. Curwin, the Superintendent, remarks that "it is earnestly to be hoped that the Legislature will see the wisdom, the propriety, and the necessity of making, promptly, the most ample provision for the large number of insane who claim the fostering care of the Commonwealth, and who, more than any other class, need that care and treatment which are due to the most afflicted class of her citizens." The section of country in which Bradford county is situated should make an effort to secure the location there of the Asylum that must be built within a very few years. Your enterprising citizens should make an effort to have Towanda or its vicinity chosen as the site for the institution.

The proposed Amendments to the State Constitution have caused considerable animated discussion in the Legislature. It is scarcely probable that either amendment will be passed by the Legislature.

Mr. LANDON has presented in place a bill to incorporate the Wyoming Valley and Ontario Railroad Company. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

Affairs at the Capital are somewhat dull at present, but it is believed there will be quite a revival in business at an early day.

REX.

SAD DEATH.—About four o'clock, on Friday afternoon last, the next to the young st child of Sheriff Albright, of Lewisburg, was left in a room with a stove, and in a few moments came running down stairs, screaming, his clothes all on fire, his flesh in places burned brown. He lingered in great distress, constantly demanding water, until about 2½ o'clock the next morning, when death cam to his relief.—His name was Eugene Hubley Albright—age, 2 years, 10 months.—While at dinner on Friday, he had sung of heaven where we trust he awaits the coming of his deeply afflited parents. It is supposed, from what he said, that he attempted to rake the fire, which was communicated to his clothing.—*Lew. Chronicle.*

New Advertisements.

F. B. FORD—*Licensed Auctioneer*, TOWANDA, PA., Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Charges moderate. Feb. 13, 1868.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE Situated one-and-a-half miles from Monroe Borough. Containing 96 acres, under good improvement. Good house and barn. Large quantity of Pine Timber. Price $2,0 . Enquire of M. B. McKEAN, Towanda, Pa., or A. H. MOE, on the premises. Feb. 13, 1868.

TANNING & HARNESS MAKING The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership to be known as the firm of MAGEE & FULLER, for the purpose of carrying on the above business. Harness making and repairing done to order and all work warranted. Cash paid for hides. GRIFFIN MAGEE. EDGAR S. FULLER. Camptown, Jan. 28, 1868.

A WANT SUPPLIED! Every shoemaker can cut his own patterns by the aid of BURT'S NEW CHART for daughting all kinds of boots, shoes and gaiters. Send for a circular. J. B. BURT, Towanda, Pa. Feb. 5, 1868.—3m.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF MERCHANDIZE! The subscribers being desirous of changing their business would announce to the people of Eastern Bradford, that they will offer their entire stock of Merchandise at Auction. Consisting of a large and well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Ready Made Clothing, YANKEE NOTIONS, Crockery, Drugs, GLOVES AND MITTENS, Groceries, &c., &c., Commencing on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1868, At 10 o'clock, a. m., and continue each day and evening until the entire stock is sold. TERMS—All sums under $10 cash; $10 and up to $25 60 days, and all sums of $25 and over four months credit with approved notes. KIMBALL & ELLSWORTH. A. H. MOE, Auctioneer. Pottsville, Feb. 13, 1868.

New Advertisements.

COLLINGWOOD & STRANG! 147 Water Street, Elmira, N. Y. WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, Successors to the old house of W. P. YATES, Established in 1841 are WHOLESALE DEALERS In SILVER PLATED WARE, From all first class manufacturers including Gorham Manufacturing Company, Meriden Britannia Company, Rogers, Smith & Co., Rogers Brothers, Reed & Barton, &c. As we buy in large quantities, we are prepared to sell at the very LOWEST RATES! Both to retail customers and also to dealers at WHOLESALE! We are also prepared to do RE-PLATING Of old ware promptly, and at the rates charged at the last twenty-five years, making it look as good as new. COLLINGWOOD & STRANG. 147 Water Street, Elmira, N. Y. Feb. 5, 1868.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES! 730 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR Was conferred on the representative of the GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINES, at the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, 1867; thus attesting THEIR GREAT SUPERIORITY Over all other sewing-machines. An assortment of these celebrated machines constantly on hand and for sale by W. A. CHAMBERLIN, TOWANDA, PA. Feb. 6, 1868.—6m.

LOOK OUT FOR HOLIDAYS! NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! W. A. CHAMBERLIN Has enlarged his store and has just received a large stock of Gold and Silver AMERICAN WATCHES! And a well selected assortment of SWISS WATCHES, all warranted to run well or the money refunded. He keeps on hand a large assortment of the celebrated SETH THOMAS CLOCK Also an elegant assortment of the latest style Gold JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE. In the plated line he has Rogers Brother FORKS AND SPOONS! Heavily plated *Breakfast & Dinner Castors*, Elegant treble plate double wall ICE PITCHERS! Handsome Cake Baskets, *BUTTER & BERRY DISHES*, Pickle Stands, Tea Bells, &c., &c., &c. CHAMBERLIN is now keeping the GROVER & BAKER'S *Family Sewing Machines.* These Machines are superior to all others for family use, for the following reasons: They sew with two threads taken from the spools, and require no rewinding. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement, than other machines. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is wrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed, and ironed, until they are worn out. The structure of the seam is such, that, tho' it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, ravel, nor unravel, but remains firm and durable. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work. You can get Sewing Machine Needles, and all articles pertaining to the machine business. WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING, Done in the best manner, as usual, at low rates. Towanda, July 18, 1867.

AND HE PLAYED ON A HARP OF A THOUSAND STRINGS, AT DITTRICH & CO'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC! For sale the celebrated Mathushek Grand, and the beautiful little Colibri Pianos. Pianos of 210 Strings. Pianos of one third more power. Pianos that exhibit more skill in structure. Pianos that are better made in every respect, and will stand in tune longer than any now in use in this country and Europe. These Pianos differ in construction in the inside from all others, the strings cross the iron frame in all directions, distributing the immense pressure equally to all sides of the plate. Besides other improvements peculiar to their construction they combine all the improvements of every other manufacture. Send for illustrated circulars where everything is explained to satisfaction. Also constantly on hand a full assortment of Haines Brother's Pianos; Organs and Melodeons of the best of various styles for the church and parlor. Parlor and Melodeon Covers, Piano and Melodeon Stools, Instruction Books for Melodeon and Piano. New and old sheet music on hand and ordered if desired.—Also for sale, Prof. Van Rensselaer and Pierson's Piano, Furniture and Carriage Polish.—Piano tuning done on short notice. Liberal discount to ministers, churches and teachers. Also agents for the DECKER BROTHERS UNEQUALLED PATENT PIANO FORTES! W. A. CHAMBERLIN. W. DITTRICH. Towanda, Feb. 13, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY notifies all indebted to him that they must call and settle their accounts immediately.—Would also say that no more time on Book will be given or on Due Bills longer than fifteen days. Experience has taught him that goods sold at cash prices cannot be sold on time, and he is determined to adopt the ready pay system. Thankful for past patronage so liberally bestowed upon him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. He offers for sale his store, dwelling house, lot and entire stock of goods. C. B. LAPPERITY. Camptown, Feb. 6, 1868.—3m*

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A House and Lot on Main Street. A valuable business stand. Appl. to MONTANYE & WARD. Towanda, Jan. 29, 1868.

CANAL BOATS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale FIVE CANAL BOATS. Four of which are second hand and one new, and all in good repair. These boats can be used on the Chenango Canal. Also, FOUR YOUNG MULES. Terms made to suit purchasers. WM. RIDALL. Athens, Jan. 29, 1868.—3m*

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between E. Stone and H. A. Ross, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on hereafter in the mills by E. B. Stone & Bro., and in the store by H. A. Ross. Hoping by strict attention to business to merit our share of public patronage. Cash paid for all kinds of grain. E. B. STONE. H. A. ROSS. Stevensville, Oct. 20, 1867.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN DENTISTRY. J. S. SMITH, M. D., would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Bradford County that he is permanently located in Towanda, Pa. He would say that from his long and successful practice of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS duration he is familiar with all the different styles of work done in any and all Dental Establishments in city or country, and is better prepared than any other Dental operator in the vicinity to do work the best adapted to the many and different cases that present themselves oftentimes to the Dentist, as he understands the art of making his own artificial teeth, and has facilities for doing the same. To those requiring under sets of teeth he would call attention to his new kind of work which consists of porcelain for both plate and teeth, and forming a continuous gum. It is more durable, more natural in appearance, and much better adapted to the gum than any other kind of work. Those in need of the same are invited to call and examine specimens. Teeth filled to last for years and oftentimes for life.—Chloroform, Ether, and "Nitrous Oxide" administered with perfect safety, as over four hundred patients within the last four years can testify. Office in Patton's Block. Jan. 23, 1868.

PROCLAMATION BY COHEN & ROSENFIELD, TOWANDA, PA. WHEREAS, It seems to have pleased the inhabitants of Towanda, and vicinity, to recognize our fair way of dealing; AND WHEREAS, We owe our sincere thanks to the community for extending to us so liberal a patronage until now; AND WHEREAS, We deem it our duty to reciprocate all the favors bestowed upon us thus far; We do hereby publicly PROCLAIM that our great STOCK OF OVERCOATS, As also of all kinds of the latest kinds of CLOTHING! Is now ready to be disposed of at such REDUCED PRICES! That will astonish the community, as we want to make room for our SPRING STOCK! We are determined to sell our present stock at a sacrifice. The best way to convince yourselves is to call at COHEN & ROSENFIELD. Next door to Fox, Stevens, Mercur & Co. Towanda, Jan. 23, 1868.

SOMETHING NEW! J. O. FROST, Would call attention to the fact that he has started a FURNITURE MANUFACTORY In Towanda. In which he has the latest improved Machinery driven by Steam Power, and is now prepared to offer greater inducements to the public than ever to purchase their furniture of him. I have also added another LARGE WARE-ROOM. To my store and am now exhibiting the largest and best stock of Furniture to be found in this region, which I am happy to say I can sell at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! To the Farmer I would say I can sell you more Furniture for a load of Oats, or Wheat, or a tub of Butter, than you could buy with the same before the War. In my new Ware-room will be found line LIBRARY AND PARLOR SUITES! In hair, cloth or reps, also in muslin, to be covered to order. I have also CHAMBER SETS! In walnut, Chestnut, &c., such as the most common, Bed Packers, Dressers, and Balls, Spring Beds, Spring Mattresses, Husk Sea Grass, Moss, Hair and Sponge Mattresses, Pillows, Comforters, Quilts, Blankets, Table Spreads, &c. Also Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Breakfast, Dining and Extension Tables, Marble Top Center Tables, Sofas, Tete-a-tetes, Rockers, Loo Chairs, Piano Stools, Book Racks, What Nots, Children's Carriages, Children's Cradles and Gilt Looking Glasses, Looking-glass Plates, Picture Frames, Photograph Ovals, Steel Engravings, Cards and Tassels, &c., in fact a full assortment of everything in the line. All of which will be sold cheap for cash. Country Dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices. The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Store on Main Street, 2 doors south of Montanyes. I also keep on hand, a large assortment of READY MADE COFFINS, From the most common to the finest Mahogany or Rosewood, which will be furnished with or without Attendance with Hearse, at as low a price as the *same quality* can be purchased elsewhere. Dec. 1867.—yr.

NEW STEAM FLOURING MILL IN STANDING STONE! The subscribers having erected a new Steam Flouring Mill, at a heavy outlay, on the site of the old Distillery in Standing Stone Township would inform the people of Bradford County and vicinity, that they are prepared to execute work in all its branches in the most approved manner. Their mill has all the modern improvements, and built by skillful workmen: and one of the firm being a practical miller, they can guarantee their work. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, pledging themselves to render perfect satisfaction to customers. Give us a call. We will keep on hand at all times, Flour and Feed, wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices. The highest cash price paid for Grain. ACKLA & VAUGHAN. Standing Stone, Dec. 26, 1867.—3m.

PLANT FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES AND FLOWERS! Remember that at the TOWANDA HOME NURSERY You can buy ANYTHING you may want in the line of NURSERY TREES, VINES, SHRUBS and FLOWERS. If not on hand leave or give your order, and it will be carefully and satisfactorily filled. I can supply you with THRIFTY APPLE TREES, Splendidly rooted. VERY FINE PEAR TREES, Also, PLUM, CHERRY, QUINCE, SIBERIAN CRAB and PEACH TREES. Also, DWARF PEAR, CHERRY, PEACH and APPLE TREES. GRAPE VINES of all the best varieties, from 1 year to 3 years old. EVERGREENS MOUNTAIN ASHES, HORSE CHESTNUTS, WILLOWS, &c., &c. Come and see, or send your orders. B. M. WELLES. Towanda, Oct. 1, 1867.

Miscellaneous.

CROCKERY! AND FANCY GOODS.

CROCKERY. The largest and best assortment of Crockery yet opened in this County, will be sold cheap. WICKHAM & BLACK.

GLASSWARE. Lamps, Lanterns, Burners, Wicks, Chimneys, Chandeliers, &c. &c. at WICKHAM & BLACK.

FANCY GOODS in China, Lava, Parian Marble, Glass, Wood, &c. just received from Auction. WICKHAM & BLACK.

SILVER Plated Goods of tasty patterns (and every piece warranted), received from the manufacturer. WICKHAM & BLACK.

KNIVES, Forks, Spoons, &c. These lines of goods we either get direct of the importer or manufacturer. WICKHAM & BLACK.

WHEELER & WILSON, AND SINGER SEWING MACHINES, AT WICKHAM & BLACK'S Towanda, Dec. 2, 1867.

THE WELL KNOWN BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT OF TOWANDA has in store a splendid assortment of goods suited to the Winter Trade. Comprising every thing in that line. The stock has been selected with especial reference to durability, and is offered at lowest rates, by HUMPHREY BROTHERS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY Robes, Buffalos and Blankets, are being closed out at very much reduced rates, making it a great inducement to purchase at this season. HUMPHREY BROTHERS.

LARGE STOCK OF SARATOGA, Belgian, Zinc and Common Trunks, Travelling Bags, &c., &c. Best assortment in Northern Pennsylvania—in fact the only place in Towanda where a good stock can be found. HUMPHREY BROTHERS.

FANCY CARRIAGE AND TEAM Harness made to order and kept on hand in our Harness Department. All of the best material and up to the standard. HUMPHREY BROTHERS. Towanda, Feb. 6, 1868.

A CARD.—Dr. VANBUSKIRK has obtained a License, as required, of the Goodyear Vulcanite Company, to Vulcanize Rubber as a base for Artificial Teeth, and has now a good selection of those beautiful carved Block Teeth, and a superior article of Black English Rubber, which will enable him to supply all those in want of sets of teeth, with those unsurpassed for beauty and natural appearance. Filling, Cleaning, Correcting Irregularities, Extracting, and all operations belonging to the Surgical Department skillfully performed. Chloroform administered for the extraction of Teeth when desired, an article being used for the purpose in which he has perfect confidence, having administered it with the most pleasing results during a practice of fourteen years. Being very grateful to the public for their liberal patronage heretofore received, he would say that by strict attention to the wants of his patients, he would continue to merit their confidence and approbation. Office in Beldleman's Block, opposite the Means House, Towanda, Pa. Dec. 20, 1867.—3m.

DRIED FRUIT, Canned Fruit, Fresh Fruit, a splendid stock at *Bramhall & Cowell's Cheap Store.*