## NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—Gen. Grant has sent a check for twenty-six thousand dollars to a real estate man, at St. Louis, to be used in the purchase of the old farm owned by his father-in-law, on the Goose road, ten miles from the city, as a final homestead for himself and family.

—N. P. Willis, is in his sixty-first year, but will hardly ever reach his sixty-second. He is now lying in a critical condition from paralysis, has no desire to recover, and has arranged all his earthly affairs in view of his early entry into eternity.

—On the 9th of January the citizens of Morgantown, West Virginia, are to have a direct vote upon the question of a municipal subscription of $20,000 to aid in extending the Monongahela slack water navigation up to that town.

—The Congressional Committee, consisting of Messrs. Elliott, of Massachusetts, Shellabarger, of Ohio, and McCullough, of Maryland, appointed to investigate the New Orleans riot, departed yesterday to perform that duty.

—The Philadelphia *Press* affirms that the Republican members of Congress from Pennsylvania, except three, prefer to see Mr. Stevens elected to the Senate rather than either of his competitors.

—The colored people of the District of Columbia proposed to hold a sort of jubilee in commemoration of the passage of the suffrage bill.—This amount of exuberance is pardonable.

—The Female school teachers of Philadelphia are out upon a strike. As a general thing school teachers—particularly the ladies—are not half paid for their laborious labors.

—Cincinnatti must be a dark hole of iniquity. I contains no less than one hundred and eight notorious houses of prostitution, and fifteen gambling hells.

—Four hundred shares of Dunkard Oil Company stock, sold at two centh per share at a Philadelphia sale; somewhat of a decline.

—Gov. Curtin has signed what is known as the "Susquehanna Boom Bill," which was passed at the last session of Legislature.

—The National Guard Regiment of Philadelphia will be in attendance at the inauguration of Gen. Geary.

—Charles Ruh, a Democratic member of the last New Jersey Legislature from Hudson county, charged with bribery, has been sentenced, in the Mercer County Court, to hard labor in the State prison for one year, and to be for ver after disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust in the State.

—Hon. E. Joy Morris, United states Minister to Turkey, announces to the State Department the reappearance of the cholera in Constantinople.

—The new Bowery Theatre, in New York, was burned Wednesday.

—The residents of Sweetsburg, Canada, were excited Thursday about a report that the Fenians were approaching for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners. The wole volunteer force was sent out to meet the enemy.

—The conference of the northern German States has commenced its sessions at Berlin.

—No Pennsylvania Republican voted against he Negro Suffrage bill for the District of Columbia.

—The dispute between General King and the Pope of Rome has been settled by Cardinal Antonelli.

—The delegation from British North America now in London had agreed upon a co federation bill, which ill be presented to Parliament as soon as perfected.

—A man escaped from the Union county jail on Thursday night last week.

—The Council of Columbia have inaugurated measures for rebuilding the bridge destroyed during the rebel invasion.

—On Wednesday night of last week, the store of J. I. Morris, of Belfonte, was robbed of $1200 worth of dry goods and clothing.

—John Lemmón of Butler twp., Butler Co., fell dead at the stable of Mr. Graham, in the same twp., one day last week, while ngaged in trading horses.

—Wm. Dorman, of Bloomsburg, fell from the bridge across the Mahoning, at Danville, last week, and was fatally injured.

—Mr. David Fisher, one of the Commissioners of Schuylkill County, died on Saturday week. Before he was buried, there were twenty-seven applicants for the vacated position.

—In Danville, last week, a child 20 months old, accidentally swallowed a solution of concentrated lye, from the effects of which it died in a short time.

—Hurlet Riddle, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor, for the murder of Dennis Haggerty, at Mount Carbon, has been pardoned by Gov. Curtin.

—Annie Manahan, a young girl employed in the store of Madame Leon, Ashland, was so seriously burned on Saturday night last by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, that she is not expected to recover.

—Isaac Redfield, of Boston, formerly Chief Justice of Vermont, has accepted the position of counsel for the Government, to look after the cases now pending in Europe, growing out of the seizure of property alleged to have belonged to the rebel Government.

—Governor of North Carolina has sent a special message to the Legislature, announcing the success of the Commission to Washington, in procuring the abrogation of Gen. Sickles' order prohibiting infliction of corporal punishment by the Courts of the State.

—The Governor of South Carolina sent a message to the Legislature on the 21st, vetoing the bill chartering a new bank of the State, which was sustained by a very large vote. On the same day the Senate unanimously rejected the Constitutional Amendment.

—In the South Carolinia House of Representatives, the Insolvent Debtors' Bill has been so framed as to secure a homestead of one hundred acres, with the house attached thereto, and in that form it has passed.

—The Government sheds at Brazos, Texas, have been taken down and removed to Brownsville, where they will be turned into Winter quarters for the troops in that locality.

—Mr. Henry, cattle dealer, was robbed on the sleeping-car between Ontario and Suspension Bridge, on Saturday, of his pocket-book, containing $13,000 in greenbacks and $3,000 in Canada bills.

—The unexecuted portion of a sentence of a naval general court-martial in the case of Captain Richard W. Meade has been remitted, and he is placed on waiting orders.

—Some of the pioneer emigrants to Brazil have returned to Texas, declaring that their own homes, after all, were the best for them.

—The Congregational Church in North Glastenbury, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

—A temperance revival is in progress at Poughkeepsie and vicinity. Over 2,000 persons have signed the pledge since September.

—Mrs. Jeff Davis has returned to Fortress Monroe, from her visit to Montreal.

—A London despatch says the Fenian troubles in Ireland have entirely abated.


# Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, December 27, 1866.


☞ Extending the Compliments of the Season to our subscribers, we beg their indulgence for the non-appearance of the REPORTER next week. We shall avail ourselves of the usual custom amongst country printers, and omit the publication of the REPORTER for one week. The next issue will therefore be dated January 10, 1867.

### THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

While we do not think that any considerable number of republican members of Congress seriously think of impeaching President JOHNSON, or that any force among the people would justify it, there are still some who are urging this measure upon the attention of both. Now, in our way of thinking, next to abandoning the Constitutional Amendments, and adopting General Amnesty, the impeachment of JOHNSON, for anything he has thus far done, would be the most unfortunate procedure our party could adopt. Aside from the fact that the Executive would use all his power to defend himself, and call into requisition the army in retaliating measures, thus inaugurating another civil war, there is the important consideration, that in such a contest as an impeachment would awaken, Congress would be forced into the adoption of many expedients of doubtful propriety, if not some of positive usurpation and wrong; and who does not see that this would call down on us just censure, and materially weaken us before the country. We must not forget that JOHNSON can not hurt us as a party, either by any thing he can say of us, or do against us. It is only our own mistakes and errors that can injure us. So too, with JOHNSON, he hurts himself most in striking at us.

No one condemns more heartily than we do the miserable betrayal, or been more disgusted with the little, mean, spiteful conduct of the Executive, and under excitement provoked by his perverseness, have at times felt, as if hanging was too good for the miserable ingrate who could, as he has done, torture his benefactors; but sober thought asks: "What do we gain by quarrelling with or retaliating upon JOHNSON his dirty work?" And the answer comes back, "Nothing but loss."

We must not forget that the government is in the hands of the republican Congress, and that the nation expects Congress to attend to the public weal; and if this Congress gets up a fight with the President, (and an impeachment will stir up a desperate one,) how can it attend to the public interests? And to neglect the public interests merely to attend to a quarrel with an officer of the government, will, of itself, carry with it condemnation.

Aside from this, we aver that is no tangible ground on which to found an impeachment. The President's bad faith with us, his vulgarity, his profanity, his occasional drunkenness, and shameful abuse of Congress, are really not impeachable; and his gross, lawless usurpations in the appointment of Provisional Governors for the rebel states, and other acts of their recognition as states, together with the villainous abuse of the appointing power, during the recess of Congress, can all be justified on the ground of precedent. No impeachment, therefore, can rest on any of these acts. To sustain an impeachment legally, and before the country, there must be no trumped up charges, but a bold and clearly defined crime; and when this is found, we will not only sustain an impeachment, but will insist upon the institution of immediate process. In the present condition of affairs however, we as positively insist that there shall be no thought of such a thing as a party measure, and this because our safety as a party depends upon forbearance and moderation with the President. He is a co-ordinate branch of the government, and our duty calls for consideration, because its responsibilities rests upon us; and if it suffers in any of its interests, because we are intractable, will we not be the losers? No, the sentiment of the republicans is, everywhere, that Congress is in the right, and it has the approval of the people, and can therefore, afford to be abused, and be unresentful, and even magnanimous.

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* gives a summary of the last report on the Girard estate. The estimated gross revenues for 1867-'68 are $330,000, an increase from last year of over fifty per cent. The value of the real estate is constantly increasing, and as it cannot be sold, or leased for a longer period than five years, it must always furnish a large and steady revenue. The trust owns nearly two hundred properties in Philadelphia, consisting of stores, dwellings, wharfs, lots and farms, besides valuable coal and timber lands in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties. Some of the rents have been doubled, others trebled. It is hoped that the fund will soon be able to support twelve hundred orphans.

☞ It is alleged that the recent attempts to cultivate tea in Georgia have been highly successful. The soil and climate of portions of all the States south of Virginia are adapted to its growth; and, according to the estimates made some years ago, it can, by the aid of a little simple machinery for rolling the leaves, be produced at a cost of from five to eight cents per pound.

☞ On Friday evening last as the train from Richmond reached Petersburgh a small boy jumped from the truck under a car, covered with frozen mud from head to foot. An inquiry revealed that he had slipped under the train when it started from Richmond, and getting upon the rod to which the brakes are attached had placed his arms through the track, and in this position rode the whole distance.

### THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Is not calculated, according to our judgment, to advance the financial interests of the nation; and its crudeness, on some, indeed, on the chief production of wealth, is not flattering to its author, and if the inevitable laws which regulate productions and trade, could be influenced by the Secretary's opinions, they might prove disastrous. But fortunately, the proverbial folly of financial scribblers, and their name is legion, has no more effect on the silent workings and positive results, growing out of a nation's industry, or idleness, than the Ptolemaic system of astronomy had on the rotary motions of the earth.

Take for example, the assertion of the Secretary in this last report of his, where he says, *it is necessary to curtail our redundant currency in order to increase labor!*—Now, a greater fallacy was never uttered indeed, its falsity is almost self-evident. We have only to look to our experience as a nation, during the continuance of the rebellion, to show this. Notwistanding the withdrawal of five hundred thousand laborers from the free states, there was no diminution, and rather an increase, of productions, in these states during the war. Then what man of experience does not know, that men would rather work for a dollar, than fifty cents a day, even if the dollar does not buy more than the fifty cents?

We suppose the Secretary considers it a sharp trick to fix the period for the redemption of specie payments immediately after his retirement from office, thus throwing the responsibility and censure of its failure on his successor, and judging from this report, the Secretary means, so far as he can hinder resumption, to produce this result. He should remember that men who dig pits for others, some times fall into them themselves.

But the most reprehensible part of this financial report, is the covert attack it makes on Congress for not admitting the rebel states. The astute Secretary appears to think the people do not know that the rebels put themselves out, and keep themselves out. For all they have to do, in order to get back, is to adopt the conditions Congress has prescribed, the most reasonable ever offered to a rebellious people; and so long as they do not comply with these, they are certainly chargeable with their own disfranchisement. The loyal people of the north see this, but Secretary McCULLOCH, and his worthy master, do not.

In apparent triumph, the Secretary asks,

Can the national credit be elevated and the public debt be rapidly reduced unless the Southern States shall largely contribute to the public revenues, and can such contributions be relied upon as long as they remain in their present disfranchised condition? Will the tax-payers of the North continue to be patient, unless their burdens or taxation can be lessened by being equally shared by the people of the South?

Why yes, Mr. Secretary, the national debt is now being reduced beyond your estimates, with the rebel states included, and they still disfranchised; and the loyal people will gladly continue to contribute to this reduction, *upon condition that the rebels are not enfranchised.* And the northern tax-payers will patiently bear the burdens of taxation, if traitors are punished, and treason is made odious; but upon no other conditions. Let those who are laboring so assidously for representation to a criminal people, bear this in mind.

EUROPE.—By Atlantic Telegraph we learn that the farewell dinner to Minister Bigelow, at Paris, on the 10th, was considered a manifestation of friendly relations between the United States and France.

Some of the Paris newspapers are very severe in their comments on President Johnson's Message.

An extension of time has been granted to the United States to prepare for carrying on their suit against Priolean in the British Admiralty Court.

Arms and ammunition continue to be seized in Ireland. The whereabouts of Stephens are said to be known to the British Government.

The Prussian House of Deputies has passed a bill to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein with the Kingdom of Prussia.

The Pope is said to be satisfied with the tone of Victor Emmanuel's speech on opening the Italian Parliament.

☞ A branch railroad from the Great Western Railway to the oil wells at Petrolia, in Canada West, has been opened.—There are now upward of 150 producing wells in Enniskillen Township, Canada W., ranging from eight barrels a day to upward. Most of the wells are pumping wells, but recently large flowing wells have been struck of great magnitude. The latest event of this kind was the striking of a large flowing well, the capacity of which is over 600 barrels of oil per day. This well is now under control, after thousands of barrels have flown to waste, and it is now kept down to 250 barrels per day till sufficient tankage accommodation is prepared.

☞ The *National Republican* learns that Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will, under the recent decision of that tribunal against the right of military commissions to try citizens not in the military or naval service, issue a writ by which Dr. Mudd, one of the assassin conspirators, will be removed from confinement at the Dry Tortugas, and brought before a civil tribunal for trial. A late dispatch, however, says that the writ will not be granted. The recent decisions relative to military commissions does not apply in these cases.

☞ From the Santa Fe (New Mexico) *Gazette* it appears that in the northern part of that Territory our authorities are feeding the Ute and Jicarilla Apache Indians (who threatened to become hostile), instead of fighting them. During the month of November 600 of the former and 800 of the latter were furnished with half a pound of beef and half a pound of flour per day. This plan is probably less expensive, and certainly more humane, than a bloody and exterminating war.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.—The Oil City *Register* of a recent date contains the following interesting facts in regard to the John W. Steel farm, near that place: We noticed in brief, in yesterday's paper, the sale of the John W. Steel, more familiarly known as the Widow McClintock, farm, by the United States deputy collector, W. L. Groves, to satisfy the claim of the Government for taxes due. It was bid in by the Government to secure the claim, amounting to $11,600. At a previous sale, by the sheriff of this county, $74,000 was bid for the property, but the sale was stopped, the Government proving prior claim. The claims against the property are heavy. A brief history of this farm may not prove uninteresting to a large class of our readers. The Widow McClintock farm, consisting of about 100 acres, is immediately opposite the flourishing town of Rouseville, on Oil Creek. It was one of the first among the oil producing farms of the valley. The Van Slyke well, on this farm, struck early in 1863, produced for some time at the rate of 2,500 barrels of oil per day. The Hammond well struck some time after, produced at the rate of 600 barrels per day. In 1864, Mrs. McClintock died. Her death was caused by being badly burned, while kindling a fire with crude oil. After her death, it was found by her will that the farm and all her possessions were left entire to her adopted son, John W. Steel, a youth of nineteen or twenty. The daily income of the farm, accruing to the land interest at the time of her death, averaged about $2,000. In the iron safe where Mrs. McClintock kept her money, was found $40,000 in gold and $100,000 in greenbacks. All this fell to Mr. Steel as heir. He was a young man of fair average principles, but uneducated. No sooner had he obtained possession of his property, than he was surrounded with parasites. He proved an easy victim to these sharpers, who went with him all the time, and he gave no heed to the counsels of those who were his best friends. To finish the history, we will merely state that Mr. Steel is now reduced to poverty, and is shunned by those who fawned upon him in his day of prosperity.

SILVER MINES IN ALLEGANY COUNTY.—The Angelica Reporter, states that a Mr. Otis Marsh, residing on Crawford Creek, about four miles from Oramel, has discovered a silver mine on his premises. It says: "Mr Marsh was first led to the belief of the presence of some kind of mineral by finding a spring which emitted a tarnish appearing water. The first impression was that the water flowed over copper, but on excavating a few feet, he came to the sulphate of silver, and when he had penetrated forty feet below the surface, he came to a rich strata of silver quartz, (a bluish rock filled with particles of silver) and on digging a few feet deeper, he discovered the pure metal—a vein the thickness of a case knife blade, and about three feet wide. Mr. Marsh has had some specimens of the quartz assayed by a New York chemist, who valued them at from $1,500 to $1,800 per ton. He can quarry several tuns a day."

☞ THE Brutal Treatment of the freedmen, practiced by their former masters, has at length attracted the deserved attention of Congress. A bill has been introduced in the Senate, to put a stop to the outrages in the shape of corporeal punishment now practiced in the South. We have long been aware that the whipping post, the lash and the raw hide were as much in requisition in the once slave States as when slavery itself ruled supreme. Men and women are horribly beaten for the most trivial offienses. In the remote agricultural districts of the revolted States, where neither civil law is respected or military occupations recognized, the most fiendish brutalities are inflicted on the freedmen. They are whipped until the flesh literally falls from their backs. They are tortured with a refinement of cruelty which far excels the revolting brutalities of the inquisition. Every traitor's hand is against the freedman. He is assailed by men who show their hate of the government by striking at him; and therefore it is the duty of the authorities to protect its friends against its enemies.

☞ MUDD, SPANGLER, and the other assassination conspirators now at the Dry Tortugas, have friends at court. The people of Baltimore, that is, those who stoned Union troops as they passed through that city to defend the national capital, have sent two lawyers to the President to plead the cause of Lincoln's murderers, and insist on their unconditional release. Had two damsels been employed to secure this release, there might have been some fear entertained that the murders would be set free; and even as the case is represented, if it can be proven that the prisoners hate Congress and glorify Johnson, their pardon is sure.

THE CRETAN WAR.—The rising of the Christians of Crete against their Turkish oppressors bids fair to be a formidable insurrection. Up to the latest date, the Turks seem to have been successful in crushing out the insurgents, but by the very latest advices, the aid and comfort extended to them by Greece have enabled them to fight another great battle against their common enemy with success. The Turkish troops are now conducting the war with great ferocity, and unless the great powers interfere, the war bids fair to result in the extermination of one party or the other. The sympathies of Greece are almost ready to involve that country as an ally of the Cretans. The warning advice of France and England alone deters her from open hostilities, and at the best, may possibly yet overstep the bounds of neutrality, and become the active enemy of Turkey.

☞ General Sheridan explains that he arrested Ortega "on the same principle that the Fenians were arrested in attempting to violate our laws by the invasion of Canada." He charges that Ortega was in league with parties in New York and Brownsville to make an armed demonstration at Matamoras, and that, under these circumstances, he was guilty of an infringement of our neutrality laws when he attempted to enter his native country from our soil.

☞ There are now in various schools of Pennsylvania, receiving care and education at the expense of the Commonwealth, between three and four thousand little boys and girls, orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors who perished in the war for the Union.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.—By a vote of 127 to 30, the House of Representatives passed a bill calling the Fortieth Congress together on the 4th of March. Its passage in the Senate by a vote of more than two-thirds is certain. There is a creditable feature in this bill, which is this, that the members of the present Congress who were re-elected to the next, will not be entitled to mileage by the immediate transfer from the Thirty-ninth to the Fortieth.

Had such a law as this been on the statute book on the 3d of March, 1865, the course of Andrew Johnson and his "policy" could have been arrested before he did so much mischief by usurping the legislative power of the Government.

☞ The Troy *Whig* states that the measles has been raging in that city to an unprecedented extent for several weeks past, but the disease is now somewhat abating. One physician has been called in over three hundred cases, but has had the good fortune to lose only one or two patients. There has been nearly one thousand cases in Troy within a month.

## New Advertisements.

A GOOD THING

MAY BE SEEN

AT WOOD & HARDING'S

GALLERY OF ART,

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

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

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

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

GEO. H. WOOD. DELA HARDING.

Dec. 10, 1866.

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

Towanda, Dec. 11, 1866.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FARM, TAVERN STAND AND STAGE ROUTE.

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

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

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

Towanda, Dec. 3, 1866.—4t.

D. D. KNAPP,

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

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

Dec 3, 1866.—tf.

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

N. N. BETTS, Jr.,

Dec. 4, 1866. Cashier.

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

N. N. BETTS, Jr.,

Dec. 3, 1866. Secretary.

HARTMAN'S SAFETY BRIDLE AND LINES.—Patented November 7, 1865.—This most novel invention prevents all accidents by horses. With it, the running away, or kicking of a horse, is utterly impossible. A most valuable article for all who drive horses. See *Agriculturist* for March, 1866. Recommended by Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*; Bonner of the New York *Ledger*, the Editor of the *Field, Turf and Farm*, and many other celebrated horsemen.

The subscriber owns the patent for Tioga, Susquehanna and Bradford counties. Individual or township rights for sale, on favorable terms

Harness makers who wish to make the lines for their customers who buy individual rights, will be dealt with liberally.

By a slight alteration, the safety lines may be attached to almost any bridle.

All persons are cautioned against making or using the bridle or lines, in the counties aforesaid, without authority from the undersigned.

ROBERT C. SIMPSON.

Wellsboro, Sept. 5, 1866.—tf.

MUSIC, OR ANY OTHER ARTICLE in our line, ordered at short notice, by calling at the NEWS ROOM.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST quality Perfumery at the NEWS ROOM.

POCKET CUTTLERY LOWER THAN at any other establishment in town, at the NEWS ROOM.

NEW FISH AND OYSTER DEPOT

BRIDGE STREET, TOWANDA, PA.

C. M. & O. D. GOODENOUGH, PROP'RS.

Hotels, Families, Saloons, &c., supplied with fresh and salt water Fish, splendid Baltimore Oysters, Clams, &c. cheaper than any other place in the country.

Also OYSTER SALOON and FARMER'S LUNCH. Everything first class. Patronage respectfully solicited.

Towanda, Nov. 15, 1866.—wtf.

EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE.

DR. UP DE GRAFF,

*Oculist, Aurist and General Surgeon, Elmira, N. Y.*

*Treats all Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.*

THE EYE.—He will operate upon Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, Lachrymal Fistula, Pterygium, Entropion, (inversion 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, Noises 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 Growths, Deformities from Burns, and Hernia, 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.

INSERTS ARTIFICIAL EYES—Giving them all the motion and expression of the natural, defying 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.* If a case is incurable he will be so informed.

Institute on Water street, opposite the Brainard House Elmira, N. Y. Feb 2 1865.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS OF ALL sizes and styles, at the NEWS ROOM.

## Humphrey Brothers' Column.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR'S BILLS!

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR FEET DRY!

BUY GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES.

HOW TO SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

Buy your Boots and Shoes where you can get the

BEST GOODS

For the

LEAST MONEY!

THE PLACE TO BUY

AT

HUMPHREY BROTHERS!

Where can be found the

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

BOOTS AND SHOES

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Will be sold at prices which

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

ALSO,

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

HARDWARE,

TRUNKS AND VALISES,

BUFFALO ROBES AND HORSE BLANKETS.

All work of our own manufacture

WARRANTED.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HARNESS,

Made to order.

HUMPHREY BROTHERS.

Towanda, Dec. 10, 1866.

## Miscellaneous.

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

Towanda, Dec. 3, 1866.—tf.

ERIE RAILWAY.

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

GOING WEST.

5:29 a. m., Night Express, Mondays excepted, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, making direct connections with trains of the Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points West; also at Elmira for Canandaigua.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8 40 Way Freight, Sundays excepted.

*Stops at Waverly on Mondays only.

GOING EAST.

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

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

8:54 a. m., Binghamton Accommodation, Sundays excepted.

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

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

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

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

4.38 Way Freight, Sundays excepted.

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

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED a Banking House in Towanda, under the name of G. F. MASON & CO.

They are prepared to draw Bills of Exchange, and make collections in New York, Philadelphia, and all portions of the United States, as also England, Germany, and France. To Loan money, receive deposits, and to do a general Banking business.

G. F. Mason was one of the late firm of Laporte, Mason & Co., of Towanda, Pa., and his knowledge of the business men of Bradford and adjoining Counties, and having been in the banking business for about fifteen years, make this house a desirable one, through which to make collections.

G. F. MASON, A. G. MASON.

Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866.

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND!

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

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

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

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

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

G. F. MASON & CO., Bankers,

Oct. 1, 1866. Towanda, Pa.

WAVERLY CARRIAGE FACTORY.—The undersigned desire to call the attention of the citizens of Bradford County to our

EXCELSIOR CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Our establishment is so completely fitted up in the departments of Woodwork, Ironing, Painting and Trimming, and so supplied with first class workmen, as to enenable us to furnish all kinds of carriages in the best and most modern style, and always warranted to be of the best material and workmanship. New work of every kind kept constantly on hand, including the best article of Platform Spring Wagons to be found in the country. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Careful attention paid to ordered work, Jobbing and Repairing in each department, especially Painting.

N. KINNEY & CO.

Waverly, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1866.—6m.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ALL THE STANDARD Daily and Weekly Papers, received at the NEWS ROOM.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

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

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

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

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

J. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

WYALUSING, PA.,

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

Wyalusing, Pa. Oct. 9th, 1866—3m*

ESTRAY.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Warren twp., Oct. 14, 1866, seven old Sheep. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

LEVI DUNHAM.

Warren Centre, Nov. 12, 1866.—4t*

FOR SALE.—One Dwelling House, one Bay Horse, one matched span of sorrel Colts, one red Cow, one top Buggy, one Democrat Wagon, one skeleton Wagon, one Lumber Wagon, two sett single Harness. Enquire of W. A. ROCKWELL.

Towanda, Nov. 20, 1866.—4t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby forbid harboring or employing a bound boy, named William C. Coby, who has absconded from my house. I shall not be responsible for any charges made by him.

M. J. SMITH.

Burlington, Nov. 12, 1866.—3t†

FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale several American Merino Bucks, recently brought from Yates county, N. Y., of the stock of Miles G. Rafalee, unsurpassed for quality of wool and weight of fleece in Eastern Bradford. Those wishing to improve their stock will do well to examine them before purchasing. Also one BOAR, of the Chester co. stock, held for service at the farm of the subscriber in Orwell. G. W. BROWN.

Nov. 15, 1866.—3t†

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm, situate in Burlington Boro' containing about 45 acres. Good framed barn and young apple orchard thereon.

N. T. DICKENSON.

Burlington, Nov. 12, 1866.—4t†.

MISS GRIFFIN, has returned from New York with a fine assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods, consisting in part of Rich Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, Straw Goods, Frames, Laces, Velvets, and in fact every article required in the Millinery trade. She has also the largest variety of Ready Made Bonnets ever exhibited in her shop. Call and see.

Towanda, Oct. 24, 1866.

U. S. BONDS.

7 3 10 TREASURY NOTES,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

Bought and sold by

B. S. RUSSELL & CO.

The Treasurer of the United States is now converting the first Series of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes in the 5-20 Bonds of 1865. Holders in this vicinity who wish to have their Notes converted, can do so by calling on us.

B. S. RUSSELL & CO.,

Aug. 20, 1866. Bankers, Towanda, Pa.

STOCK CERTIFCATE LOST.—Notice is hereby given that Certificate No. 67, for Five Hundred (500) Shares of the Capital Stock of the North Branch Canal Company, issued Nov.