Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1869.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

A despatch from London, of the 15th inst., states that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims has been signed by Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, and Earl Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary. This treaty is now on its way to this country, but a copy, or its substance, received by telegraph, was communicated to the Senate at Washington by the State Department. A letter from Washington, making this announcement, says: "In the first place the negotiations have resulted in a complete and most unequivocal retraction by the English Government from its original position; and, finally, every demand made by Mr. Seward has been acceded to—in fact, every point that he claimed when this almost intermidable Alabama correspondence first commenced has been gained, and the United States Government stands to-day in the position of victors in the greatest diplomatic struggle of the age."

The following is given as an abstract of the treaty:

"It embraces eight points or articles, the first of which provides that the two governments hereby agree to the settlement of all claims and differences which have arisen between them since the convention of 1853, all accounts were settled to that date. The second provides that the purpose of this settlment a commission of four persons shall be appointed, to consist of two to be appointed by each power. The third agrees that a majority of the commission shall decide the questions brought before it. The fourth provides that, in case of a disagreement regarding any claim, the commission shall notify the two governments, and shall nominate an umpire, who shall not be qualified to act until the Senate of the United States has agreed to his nomination—or, in other words, ratified it. The fifth article contains some provisions regarding the time in which claims shall be considered by the umpires, and that if they disagree the question of disagreement shall be settled by lot, in the presence of the commission. The sixth article excludes all claims arising from cases which have been adjudicated by our courts of admiralty from the jurisdiction of the commission. Article seven provides that claimants shall prove, first, that they are British subjects, and, second, that they preserve a strict neutrality during the war, and did not aid the rebels. Article eight provides that the commission shall hold its session in Washington."

Two other important treaties have also been negotiated between Mr. Johnson and Lord Clarendon, which settle all points in dispute between the two governments, and as far as now appears, on a basis perfectly satisfactory to our government and people. One of these is the Naturalization treaty, similar to those negotiated with other great European powers by Mr. Bancroft. It gives up the doctrine so strenuously maintained by England, "once a subject always a subject," and places the naturalized American citizen upon exactly the same footing as the native born American citizen. This is a mere protocol, for the reason that its provisions conflict morally with the naturalization laws of Great Britain, and before it can become binding those laws will have to be changed by act of Parliament. For this reason it was impossible that Earl Clarendon could sign a treaty, and consequently it is sent here in the informal shape of a protocol. The third and last treaty finally disposes of the San Juan boundary differences in such a manner that we cannot, at any time, have any dispute with England on that subject.

It will be an occasion of great rejoicing if these matters are settled harmoniously, on a basis so satisfactory and so complimentary to our own country. In regard to the points in dispute we have not had the largest interest at stake. The few millions involved in what are known as the Alabama claims were a mere trifle compared with the danger which the English Government were under of having their own doctrine turned against them, in case they should go to war with any other power whatever. The commerce of England might then be at the mercy of privateers as was ours in the late rebellion. But although we have far less than England to lose in leaving these questions open, should the treaties be ratified substantially every right-minded person in both countries will rejoice that all occasions for misunderstanding and alienation and dispute between the two Governments are at an end; and that we may, as two great Protestant nations, speaking a common language go on to fulfil in perfect concord our common destiny in blessing the world.

☞ Further intelligence from Japan by the steamer *Japan*, just arrived at San Francisco, is received. The Mikado has issued a proclamation announcing that peace reigns throughout the land. There is no Northern army now in the field and the Southerners are disbanding. The Tycoon's brother had arrived from Paris, it is reported on a mission of peace. The financial troubles of the Government were great. Money was freely issued, and the foreign merchants in Yokohama had requested their respective Ministers to protect them against the issue of paper money, unless the Government kept sufficient bullion on hand to redeem it at sight.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW.

The bill introduced by Senator Taylor, of Beaver, in the Senate, will be supported by the Republican members of the Legislature. It embraces nearly all the provisions of the act of last year, but has been well considered but the legal talent of the State, and will undoubtedly pass. The act is exciting much attention, and the Democrats will oppose it.—The substance of the bill is that the election officers of Philadelphia shall meet on the second Thursday preceding the second Tuesday of October and Presidential elections, continue in session from ten in the morning to seven in the evening each secular day till the evening of the following Tuesday. Outside of Philadephia election officers shall meet on the second Monday preceding the regular October and Presidential elections, and continue in session from nine to to seven o'clock of that and the following day.

The revising board shall have due discretion as to the strike off of the names of the dead act. Naturalized voters at the election may be questioned as to all facts on oath. On petition of fifty voters of the county, or five in the dsitrict, the Court may appoint two officers of opposite party as inspectors, and if unlawfully interfered with, and the election be contested, the votes shall be rejected. A majority of the Return Judges may reject the returns. If there be fraudulent naturalization in open Court, the naturalization code provides that the Prothonotary shall b deprived of office for negligence. All special acts are repealed. This act will undoubtedly be passed, supported by the Republican members. It is argued as not conflicting with the Constitution.

☞ The body of another clerk of Messrs. CALDWELL & Co., of Philadelphia, who was burned to death in the recent disastrous fire in that city, has been found among the ruins. His name is J. Fountaine Polk. He was in the twenty-third year of his age, and was from Winchester, Va. His mother was in the city at the time of his sad death, she having arrivad on a visit the night of the fire.

☞ Congress should have credit for its good works when done. The SUE MURREY claim was virtually defeated in the Senate on Friday, while the House, on the same day, dismissed the twelve million job, known as the Niagara Ship Canal bill, from any further consideration at this session. We hope to see the same disposal made of all the rest of the long catalogue of "grabs" which the lobby are trying to push into legislation.

☞ Tuesday, Jan. 19th, was a very good day for making United States Senators. There were six chosen then, by five Legislatures, and notwithstanding the alleged disruption of the Republican party, with which the Democrats have been strengthening their courage for some eight or ten years back, four of the six chosen were Republicans. Hon. John Scott was chosen in Pennsylvania; Hon. Hannibal Hamlin in Maine; ex-Governor Fenton in New York; General Schurz in Missouri, and Hons. James A. Bayard and T. F. Bayard, father and son, in Delaware. The former will only serve until March. The latter holds office for the full term of six years.

Previously, Senators Stewart, of Nevada, Edmunds, of Vermont, and Sprague, of Rhode Island, all Republicans, had been re-elected to the Senate. Mr. Gilbert had succeeded Welch from Florida—both Republicans, and Hamilton, Democrat, Whyte, the appointee in place of Reverdy Johnson, from Maryland. The Democrats elected Casserly in place of Conness, from California, and Truman, vice Wade, in Ohio; but the compliment was returned by sending Buckingham, Republican, to succeed Dixon, Democrat, in Connecticut, and Brownlow, vice Patterson, in Tennessee. Further than this, it is pretty safe to reckon on the re-election of Chandler, from Michigan, he having been renominated. Ramsey, Republican, renominated in Minnesota; Cumback, Republican, nominated to succeed Hendricks, Democrat, in Indiana, and Sumner, to succeed himself in Massachusetts. John P. Stockton is likely to follow Frelinghysen, Republican, in New Jersey.—There are four nominations made to succeed Van Winkle, from West Virginia, and Wisconsin is about to nominate. Messrs. Carpenter and Washburn (C. C.) are most prominently named.

☞ Buenos Ayres correspondence, dated Dec. 13, contains details of intended reforms by President SARMIENTO, gives the latest news from the seat of war, and states that the American fleet had not yet reported its success in obtaining permission to pass the Allied squadron. Although it was supposed that the required authority would eventually be obtained, it was expected that LOPEZ would accede to any demand for reparation in the case of the men arrested on the premises occupied by the United States Legation.

☞ The trial of ALVAH BLAISDELL, JOHN J. ECKLE, and JOHN MCLAREN, in the United States District Court, for defrauding the Government by means of certain illict transactions in whisky, having been concluded, Judge BLATCHFORD Thursday charged the jury, and they retired early in the afternoon for deliberation. In the evening, a verdict of "guilty" of some of the counts, in the indictment was rendered, and the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1869.

The fortieth Congress is rapidly approaching its close. It will have but thirty-three more working days before it will terminate its constitutional limitation. Many measures of great national importance are pending, upon which some progress has been made; and among are some, the passage of which, can hardly be dispensed with. The bill now pending, upon the subject of naturalization, and for the prevention of frauds at Elections, is a measure which is rendered absolutely necessary for the protection of the ballot box. The select committee, appointed by Congress to investigate the election frauds committed at the late election in the city of New York, is nearly ready to make a final report. They have, as I learn from a member of the committee, gone to the bottom of the corruption practiced by the democracy of New York city, in carrying elections, and their report will present some fifteen hundred pages of manuscript evidence, disclosing a state of rascality, and lawlessness, that will shock the moral sense of every honorable citizen. We have heard much, of the corrupt, organized schemes, resorted to by the democracy of New York and elsewhere for the purpose of defeating the lawfully expressed will of the majority of the people at the ballot box, but the half has never been told; the truth as disclosed by this evidence, is tenfold worse than we had supposed, under what is known as the "Repeater" system, it is in evidence that as many as forty-nine votes were polled by one man, at the late election, and hundreds of men polled from five to twenty votes each, under as many different names, and in this way the tremendous democratic majority in the city of New York was made up, and the State claimed to have been carried for Hoffman for Governor, and for the Seymour and Blair Electors. The conclusion arrived at by the committee, is that the State was honestly carried for Grant and Colfax by twenty thousand or more, throwing out the fraudulent vote of New York city. The question of the legality of Hoffman's election as Governor, not being within the jurisdiction of the committee, they do not touch that subject, but there can be no question, that the honest vote of the State of New York, elects John A. Griswold, the Republican candidate, Governor, and that Hoffman is wrongfully exercising the Executive functions of the State at Albany.

The democracy of Philadelphia under the leadership of Wm. A. Wallace of "Coffee Pot" notoriety, chairman of the democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, are striving to excel their more experienced brethren of New York in political wickedness.

In a contested case pending in the legislature of Pennsylvania, in which Mr. Bunn, Republican, contests the right of Mr. Withams, Democrat, to a seat in the lower House. Mr. Henry Mitchell testifies, and is corroborated by Mr. Fields, in substance, that of a gang of ten democratic "Repeaters," five of them during the day of the last State election, cast twenty votes each, and five others ten votes each, making one hundred and fifty votes cast by ten men.

It is to be hoped that some method may be devised, to put an effectual stop to these frauds. If they cannot be stopped, elections are a farce, and we may well despair of the safety of the Republic.

The bill for the erection of a postal Telegraph line, by the government, from Washington to New York, and also the bill for an air-line government Railway from this city to New York, are still pending, but with doubtful prospects of success at this session.

The House on Saturday had under consideration the bill, "To secure equal privileges and immunities to citizens of the United States, and to enforce the provisions of article fourteen of the amendments of the Constitution." The first section provides, that no State shall abridge or deny the right of any citizen of the United States to vote for electors of President and Vice President, or for Representatives in Congress, or for members of the Legislature of the State in which he may reside, by reason of race or color, or previous condition of slavery.

The second Section, imposes penalties upon officers of registration, and of elections for wilful violation of the provisions of the first section.

The third Section, imposes a penalty for wilfull hindering or obstructing, or attempting to hinder or obstruct, any citizen on account of race, or color, or the previous condition of slavery of such citizen, in the exercise of his right to vote for the officers named in the first section of the act.

The fourth Section imposes penalties upon any person disqualified by Section 3, or Article 14, of the amendments of the constitution, from whom such disability shall not have been removed by act of Congress, who shall exercise, or attempt to exercise, the powers and duties therein specified, and provides that an indictment for the same may be found at any time within ten years from the commission of the offence.

The fifth and last Section provides that the District Courts of U. S. within their respective districts, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offences committed against this act.

No decisive action was arrived at upon the bill, but it will come up in order again soon, when it will be brought to a vote, and from present indications will pass the House.

The right of Congress, under the Constitution as it now stands, to regulate suffrage in the several States, so far as it relates to the electors of President and Vice President, and members of the National Legislature, is unquestioned; but whether Congress can fix the qualification of electors or members of State Legislatures, is a mooted question. The right to do so, is predicated upon the fact that the Senators in the Senate of the United States, are elected by the Legislatures of the several States.

To cover the whole ground, a Joint Resolution has been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, entitled "Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States" as follows:

ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be desired or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of race, or color, or previous condition of slavery, of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have powar to enforce by appropriate Legislation the provisions of this article.

That the foregoing resolution will be passed during the present session, there is little doubt, and thus the amendment will be submitted to the present Legislatures of the several States, for ratification or rejection. It is made a special order in the Senate on Thursday next.

The proposed Inauguration Ball, to be held at the Capitol upon the occasion of the Inauguration of General Grant, on the 4th of March, has been abandonsd. With his usual good sense, Gen. Grant addressed a note to the committee having the subject in charge, expressing a wish that no such public display should take place.

The newly elected Republican Senator, Hon. John Scott, who takes the place of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Democrat from Pennsylvania, in the United States Senate, on the fourth of March next, has been spending a few days here, and was greeted by a most cordial welcome by the Republican delegation in Congress from Pennsylvania, as well as by all Pennsylvania Republicans in Washington. He comes bearing the confidence and good will of the Republicans of his State, and it is to be hoped that the course of himself, and his colleague Gen. Cameron, who has won new laurels since his last election to the Senate, may be such as to strengthen and unite the Republican sentiment of Pennsylvania, and enable them to maintain the proper political position which the State now holds under Republican rule.

All who know the Hon. John Scott accord to him eminent ability and fitness, to do honor in the Senate, to the great State of which he is in part the representative.

COMM.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 23, 1869.

PHILADELPHIA RECEIVER OF TAXES.

The most exciting legislation of the past week has been in reference to a bill extending the term of Richard Peltz, receiver of taxes of Philadelphia, until the contested election in the case is decided. Mr. Melloy, the Democratic candidate, was returned as elected, and in case his sureties are approved, will take possession of the office on Monday next, unless this bill is passed. The House has passed the bill, by a party vote, one Republican, Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, voting with the Democrats. Under the rules the bill was to come up in the Senate on Friday morning. But when the Senate was called to order only fifteen members, two less than a quorum, were found present, every Democrat having remained away. Of course the only thing the Senate could do was to adjourn over until to-day. There are one or two Republicans that will probably remain away with the Democrats, and thus prevent the bill being passed until after Malloy is sworn into office.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The joint committee to try the contested election case in reference to the office of President Judge for Philadelphia, reported to the Legislature, on Thursday, that they had received a letter from Mr. Hirst, the Democratic candidate and contestant, withdrawing from a contest which he said had always been distasteful to him, and requesting that the election of Mr. Hare might be affirmed, as he was satisfied there were sixty majority in the Fifteenth ward in addition to what had been returned. The committee were therefore unanimous in reporting that Judge Hare is entitled to his seat, and were discharged from further consideration of the matter.

In the case of Bunn *vs.* Witham, in which the latter was returned as elected from the XIth district of Philadelphia, to a seat in the House, by a majority of twenty-five, the evidence on the part of the contestant was presented on Tuesday last. Two witnesses, Michael Slavan and Christian Lamb, each testified to having voted the Democratic ticket twenty times, usually under assumed names. Another witness testified to voting the Democratic ticket ten times on the same day. Two other witnesses stated that they had followed a party of men on election day and saw them vote a number of times at different precincts. It is not expected that Mr. Witham will attempt much of a defense, and there seems to be but little doubt of the committee awarding the seat to Mr. Bunn.

INTERESTED PARTIES AS WITNESSES.

Mr. Osterhout has introduced into the Senate a bill providing that no interest, nor policy of law, shall exclude a party from being a witness in any civil proceedings, except in the cases of husband and wife, counsel and client, and where one party is dead the other shall not testify to any admissions made by the former. This law, substantially, is now in force in the States of Maine, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Michigan, and perhaps others. The same rule obtains in the English Courts, and also in the District Courts of the United States. The law has been found to work well in most cases, and among the best legal minds of the cohntry there seems to be a growing sentiment in favor of such a rule. A similar bill has been before the Legislature nearly every session for a number of years past, but there now appears more probability of its becoming a law than ever before.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The formal ballot for U. S. Senator was had in each House on Tuesday. The aggregate vote stood for John Scott 78, for William A. Wallace 51, for Heister Clymer 1—that of Senator Wallace. Senator White, Republican, and Senator M'Candless and representative Nelson, Democrats, were absent at the time the ballott was taken. Mr. Scott arrived here on the day of the election accompanied by about a hundred of his immediate constituents. He was warmly greeted by members of both parties, and received many congratulations upon his success in attaining to his present position.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed fixing the number and the salaries of the officers of the Legislature. At the opening of the present session it was found that there were a large number of persons here who had been promised positions, and no offices for them to fill. The House thereupon passed a joint resolution to authorize them to employ twenty-seven additional officers. In this resolution the Senate refused to concur. Thereupon the House passed a simple resolution authorizing the appointment of this additional number of officers. In the discussion of this question on Monday evening, the point was raised that the House had no right to pass such a resolution in conflict with an act of Assembly. Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, being in the chair at the time, ruled that as the Constitution provides that each House shall choose its officers the resolution was in order, the Constitution being higher than a mere act of Assembly. This is a matter that the Democratic press throughout the State are attempting to use for political capital. The facts however are that with this addition the number of officers is considerable less than it has been for some years past; nor is it as great as under a Democratic administration, when there was not half the work there now is to be done.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

A committee of the medical society of Pennsylvania have presented to the Legislature a memorial urging the propriety of enacting a law which shall so determine the relation of the insane as to protect the medical profession in giving certificates of insanity, the insane from improper influences, and the community generally from injustice and oppression. In the memorial a history is given of the mode in which patients are admitted into hospitals for the insane, and the whole subject thoroughly discussed, showing how difficult it is in many cases to secure the admission of proper subjects. There is also accompanying the memorial a bill designed to cover the defects in the present system, and to secure in future a more speedy and sure asylum for those thus unfortunate. This is a subject which demands the most careful attention from our legislators, and should incite the co-operation of every person who has the least spark of sympathy for those less fortunate than himself.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

Both Houses met in joint convention on Tuesday, to open and count the official returns of the October election for Auditor General and Surveyor General. The returns as read gave for Auditor General, John F. Hartranft 331,410, and Charles E. Boyle 321,911 votes—majority for Hartranft, 9,499. For Surveyor General, Jacob M. Campbell received 331,126, and Wellington H. Ent 321,937 votes—majority for Campbell, 9,189.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are showing an interest in regard to their next candidate for Governor, and some of those who are anxious to "run the machine" are beginning to pull the wires. Several candidates are "developing," and their respective friends are looking around for delegates. Asa Packer, the millionaire, has his friends. His long and heavy purse, they feel confident, would warm up Democratic enthusiasm in the canvass. Mr. Packer was a candidate for the Presidency. If he consents to accept of Governor it will show that if he cannot reach the highest office he would aspire to, he will take the best one he can get, which proves him to be a "philosopher" of the office hunting grade. Senator Wm. McCandless, of Philadelphia, will not deny his friends the use of his name; indeed, we learn that out of regard to said "friends," he is actually co-operating with them to promote his nomination. He was in the army, and is esteemed above the ordinary level of his party. The Lebanon county Democracy will be divided in their preferences between him and Mr. Packer—that is, the few of them who have any preferences not imbibed from their leaders. Mr. Cass, of Pittsburg, President of the Fort Wayne Railroad, is also in the field, as he has been for many years. We presume his usual luck will attend him, and that he will be free to attend to his railroad. He is also understood to possess the "spondulicks" to make a lively Democratic campaign. Gen. Hancock, it is intimated, might be prevailed upon to reduce his political aspirations from the Presidency to the Governorship, and some of the Democracy think he would be a trump card in relieving them, through the campaign, of some of their Copperhead odium. Hiester Clymer understands politics much better than any of the gentlemen named, and the prospects of Democratic success are too blue to allow him to accept the trouble and expense of a campaign, and he wisely declines to run for the mere glory of being beat. If the other gentlemen named were equally well posted, wise and experienced, they would follow his example, and not allow themselves, like Seymour was, to be nominated into "a sea of trouble."

☞ The paper which has been drawn up and signed by a large number of Republican Congressmen, requesting the Senate not to confirm any more appointments has not been transmitted to the Senate as yet. Many Congressmen have not seen the paper and consequently could not sign it.

☞ The evidence in the contested election case of Myers (Rep.) against Moffat (Dem.), in the Third Congressional District (Philadelphia), is said to have already developed an amazing amount of fraud. Five hundred illegal votes, which were counted for Moffat, have been discovered, and the proofs placed upon record. For present appearances Mr. Myers will have little difficulty in obtaining his seat in Congress.

CUBA.—The reports concerning the progress of the revolution in Cuba are contradictory; but that it has not yet been put down, or seriously checked, is evident from the fact that Captain General Dulce has called for four thousand more troops from Spain. He *thinks* that with such an additional force he can suppress it.

THE WIDOW LINCOLN.—Senator Morton has introduced a bill granting a pension (the amount left blank) to the widow of the late President Lincoln. The ground taken in favor of the grant is that the late President was killed during the war, while he was commander-in-chief of the army.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—One thousand miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are now finished and in operation. The Central Pacific Railroad Company having built five hundred miles, but two hundred and sixty seven miles, remain to be built.—There is now no doubt that the entire line to the Pacific will be opened early this season. The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the year 1868, are officially reported at $5,066,051 61.

A firm near Utica is about to manufacture velocipedes and sell them at twenty-five dollars each.

California produced in 1866 five million gallons of wine and three hundred thousand gallons of brandy.

A man named McDonald has been arrested at Lachine, Canada, charged with committing a forgery in Connecticut last November.

Out of 20,000 deaths in New Yark during nine months of the year, 11,571 were in tenement houses.

Thurlow Weed, it is stated, has sold out his interest in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and arranged his affairs in anticipation of death.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.—The subscriber being desirous of reducing his present stock to make room for the Spring importations will offer the same

AT AUCTION FOR ONE DAY ONLY,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 1st,

afternoon and evening, at his ware rooms, on Main St., Towanda. And there will also be sold at the same time and place by

A. R. MOE, Assignee and Auctioneer.

A quantity of very

DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.

Parties who desire to supply themselves with either Furniture or Dry Goods cheap will do well to attend this sale.

J. O. FROST.

Towanda, Pa., Jan. 25, 1869.—1t

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his farm, situated in LeRoy twp., about one mile from LeRoy corners, containing about 70 acres of good land, partially improved, well watered, and a good dwelling house and outbuildings thereon. For particulars inquire on the premises.

RUSSELL LINDLEY.

LeRoy, Jan. 25, 1869.—4t*

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—That on the 5th day of January A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Geo. H. Schell, of the Borough of Troy, in the County of Bradford, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of the Register in the Borough of Towanda, Pa., before EDWARD OVERTON, Jr., Register, on the 20th day of Feb., A. D., 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS R. ROWLEY
U. S. Marshal.
By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the following very desirable properties:

Two acres of choice land in Athens, Bradford county, with a very promising young orchard, and a large framed house, and barn, and blacksmith's shop thereon. Payments to suit purchasers. If not sold at private sale, will be sold at Auction, March 17, 1869. For particulars apply to Timothy Hiveen.

ALSO—Forty acres of improved land in Ridgbury township, with two dwelling houses, a good store house, two framed barns, and well of water thereon. Apply to James McArdle.

Jan. 12, 1869.—tf.

LICENSES—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the following application for Licenses for Taverns, Eating Houses and Merchant Dealers, have been filed in this office, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Monday, February 1, 1869, for the consideration of said Court:

TAVERN.

P D Wilcox, Albany twp.
Reuben Stiles, East Troy.
Allen McKean, Towanda borough.
A K Smith, " "
Cyrus T Smith, " "
Shubel Bowman, Terry township.
Caleb E Coe, South Creek twp.
J L Pitt, " "
Seth Peck, Burlington Boro.
Abraham G Reynolds, Smithfield twp.
Peter Landmesser, Standing Stone, "
P M Jacobus, " "

EATING HOUSE.

Thomas Whalen, Towanda borough.
Geo W Coon, " "
Geo W McFitt, " "
John Fitzgerald, " "
Robert F Holley, Troy Boro,
Corbin & Platt, Wyalusing twp.
Jeremiah Blachman, Monroe.

MERCHANT DEALER.

H W Nobles, Towanda borough.
Colwell & Whitman, Canton,
Mitchell, Parsons & Co., Troy borough.

Jan. 11, 1869. W. A. THOMAS, Clerk

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—That on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Andrew S Collom, of Falls twp., in the County of Wyoming, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of the Register in the Boro. of Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa., before EDWARD OVERTON, Jr., Register, on the 20 day of February, A. D., 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. POWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
Jan. 14. By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION. The matter of the Incorporation of the Terrytown Cemetery Association, have been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county, praying for incorporation and such incorporation will be granted on Monday, Feb. 1, 1869, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

W. A. THOMAS,
Jan. 12, 1869. Prothonotary.

OFFICE OF WICKHAM & BLACK

TOWANDA, PA.,

Having cleared our shelves of our Holiday Goods and replaced them with House Keeping Goods of all kinds, we are now ready again to fit out any one going to House Keeping We have the largest stock, and best quality of Crockery and Glass Ware ever opened in Towanda.

In addition to these Goods we have a full line of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Lamps, &c. By importing our main stock direct from the Pottery in Europe, and getting our Lamps and Glass-ware from the Manufactory, we are able to offer greater inducements than ever offered in this section before. It is worth your while to call and examine Goods and prices, before purchasing.

Most Respectfully Yours,
WICKHAM & BLACK.

CONFECTIONERY, TOYS, NUTS AND FRUITS.

A. HART,

Calls the attention of the public to the fact that he manufactures and sells at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

All kinds of Confectionaries, Foreign and Domestic Nuts, &c. Dealers in the country wishing anything in his line will do well to send their orders to him, and they will be promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Store in south side of Mercur's New Block, Towanda, Pa.

Feb. 24, 1868.—tf.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

WICKHAM & FROST,

Would call the attention of the citizens of Rome and vicinity, that they have opened with

A New Stock of Goods!

At the old stand of L. L. Moody, where with close attention to the wants of the community they will keep a good assortment of goods, which they will

SELL AS LOW AS THE LOWEST,

And at prices that will induce every one to buy of them. We shall at all times have a good assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Embracing all the latest styles of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

DELAINES, ALPACAS, PRINTS, GLOVES,

GINGHAMS, HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, FANCY GOODS, UMBRELLAS,

Family Groceries, Hardware,

CROCKERY, MIRRORS,

LADIES TRAVELLING BAGS!

WOOD AND TIN-WARE.

Drugs, Furniture, &c., &c.,

The above gives but a slight idea of the

GOODS WE HAVE IN STORE,

And we only say to our numerous friends and the public generally, call and see us, test the merits of our pretensions, and if convinced,

BUY AND MAKE YOURSELVES RICH

By saving money in your purchases. We intend to

GIVE GREATER BARGAINS THAN

EVER BEFORE HEARD OF!

We know we can please you, so give us a call. All kinds of

FARMERS PRODUCE

Taken in exchange for goods.

WICKHAM & FROST,
Successors to L. L. Moody.

O. D. WICKHAM, ED. FROST.
Rome, Pa., Nov. 12, 1868

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED AT

MONTANYE'S STORE!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods!

AT THE PRESENT

Depression of the Market!

WHICH will be sold accordly at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

Also, direct from Liverpool,

FIVE CRATES OF CROCKERY!

Towanda, Oct. 5, 1868.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

Just received new line Stoves at

THE METROPOLITAN HARDWARE STORE,

ORWELL, PA.

Are attracting much attention An immense variety of Stoves

ALWAYS ON HAND!

Stoves, coal or wood, that will suit you for

PARLOR, OFFICE, STORE, SCHOOL, SHOP,

CHURCH, BOAT, or COOKING STOVES

Come and see the new patterns—at least.

ONE LOOK BEFORE BUYING!

We keep all leading first-class Stoves for the opulent, or cheaper variety Stoves for the humblest. Examine for yourselves, your own interest.

S. N. BRONSON.

Oswell, Pa., Oct. 21, 1868.

GO TO THE

BAKERY

FOR A

GOOD MEAL,

AT ALL HOURS.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND,

IN THEIR SEASON.

BREAD, TOYS, &C. FRUIT,
PIES, CANDY,
CAKES, NUTS,

SCOTT & BUFFINGTON.

Towanda, Dec. 15, 1868.

LOOK!

NEW JEWELRY,
AT WARNER'S.
GOLD WATCHES,
AT WARNER'S.
ELGIN WATCHES,
AT WARNER'S.
WALTHAM WATCHES,
AT WARNER'S.
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
AT WARNER'S.
ALL KINDS OF CLOCKS,
AT WARNER'S.

Spectacles, and lots of things too numerous to mention, at WARNER'S.

Call and see him, you will save ten'y per cent. in your purchases.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired, and Warranted. Patton's Block.

A. M. WARNER.

Towanda, Dec. 1, 1868.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

MRS. E. J. PIERCE,

Presents herself to the ladies of Towanda with a very choice selection of goods, and is entirely confident of being able to meet the justly discriminating taste of such as may do her the honor of an examination of her stock. Thanking her former patrons for their favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. Plaiting done beautifully and on the shortest notice. Rooms over Cohen & Rosenfield's, Main Street.

Towanda, Oct. 5, 1868.

F. R. TAYLOR, *Fashionable Hair Dresser*, Ward House, Towanda, Pa., keeps constantly on hand and makes to order all kinds of Hair Work, such as Switches, Curls, Braids, Frisets, Lady's Front Pieces, Wigs, Toupees, Waterfalls, Puffs, False Whiskers and ornamental Hair Work of all descriptions made to suit the customer. Particular attention paid to the Cutting and Dressing of Lady's Hair.—Highest market price paid for Raw Hair.

Towanda, Nov. 26, 1868.

FLOUR.—Wheat Flour of all grades, Buckwheat Flour, Bran, Corn, Meal, Feed, &c., at

Dec. 15. W. A. ROCKWELL'S.

Codding & Russell.

COSMOPOLITAN,
AMERICAN,
EMPIRE,
STERLING,
ORIENTAL,
AMERICAN BASE BURNER,
& LIGHT HOUSE

STOVES,

AT CODDING & RUSSELL'S HARDWARE, IRON AND STOVE STORE, TOWANDA, PA.

TIN WARE,
ROGERS' BROS. & MERIDEN CO.
Silver Plated Ware,
AND
House Furnishing Goods,

SPRINGS, AXLES,
HUBS, RIMS, SPOKES
AND
Carriage Trimmings.

PAINTS & OILS.

LIME, CEMENT, SASH, DOORS,
AND THE VERY BEST BRANDS OF

LEAD PIPE,
TUCKER'S CHANDELIERS, PARLOR,
HALL AND

Corn Shellers, Plows

IRON PUMPS!

GAS PIPE, BRASS, WOOD AND

TABLE LAMPS!

THRESHERS AND

Guns, Revolvers,

FANNING MILLS!

POWDER, SHOT, AND

CARTRIDGES.

ORIENTAL
Hot Air Furnaces,
IMPERIAL
FIRE PLACE HEATERS.
AND ALL KINDS

BASE BURNERS!

FAIRBANKS'
PLATFORM
AND
SCALES!

KEROSENE OIL
WINDOW GLASS.
NEWARK VARNISH
DUPONT'S POWDER,
GUN WADDING AND CRIMPERS.

COUNTER

ELMIRA IRON
AT WHOLESALE

Miscellaneous.

ASPINWALL

is now receiving at his

NEW HARDWARE STORE

No. 129 Main Street,

The most complete

STOCK OF STOVES

Ever brought to this place, among which will be found the following

CELEBRATED ONES,

For which I am

The Only Agent in Towanda

MORNING GLORY,

BATHBONES BRILLIANT,

BALTIMORE HEATER,

Which are, without exception, the best Heating Stoves made.

I am also agent for the Cook Stoves

OUR OLD HOME,

GARDEN CITY,

GOOD BAKER,

And they cannot be Excelled.

I am also agent for

Platform and Counter Scales,

Kerosene Oil, Window Glass, Fash, Doors, Nails

All of which will be sold at

Manufacturers Prices

To the trade.

I also keep constantly on hand a complete

STOCK OF HARDWARE,

Of all kinds, consisting in part of

Springs, Axles, Fellies, Spokes, Iron, Horse Shoes, Nail Rods, Tin Ware, Belting.

And all kinds of Shelf Hardware, which will be sold at the lowest prices. I would say to Merchants that I will at all times meet Elmira prices.

Towanda, Oct. 22 1868.

300 CASES BOOTS & SHOES

AT RETAIL.

HUMPHREY BROTHERS

Offer to their old customers and the general public

NOT ONLY THE LARGEST

BUT BEST

ASSORTMENT GOODS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE!

That can be found in

NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The stock is offered at

THE LOWEST RATES!

And the

WORK GUARRANTEED!

EDWIN C. BURT'S

SHOES FOR LADIES,

MISSES AND CHILDREN,

RECEIVED THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL

Awarded for

Excellence of Manufacture

At the

PARIS EXPOSITION 1867.

JAMES M. BURT'S

GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR,

Either

HEAVY OR LIGHT!

CALF, OPERA NAPOLEON,

Hungarian and other Styles.

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

In full operation and all goods

Made to Order by Experienced Workmen

In the

Saddlery Department!

100 HORSE BLANKETS!

BUFFALO & WOLF ROBES.

Carriage & Team Harness,

TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Towanda, Oct. 31, 1868.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.—Old Papers and Woolen Rags bought by

ALVORD & BARBER.

A NICE STOCK OF CHROMOS and Engravings at FROST'S.