News from all Nations.

—On Wednesday of last week, an old working of Sharp's Mountain Colliery caved in, taking a stable with it, which, with one horse and three mules sank into the earth sixty feet. The horse was taken out alive, but the mules were all dead.

—The loafers of Pottsville congregate on the streets and spit tobacco juice on ladies dresses as they pass.

—Highwaymen still represent the Ku Klux in Schuylkill county. Theodore Petdorf was recently fired at by assassins hid in the pines near Newtown, in that county.

—Harrison Triebly, of Pottsville, who recently swallowed a dental plate, while in his sleep, died from the effects last week.

—An old lady named Lieby was garroted in Tamaqua last week, and robbed of a small sum of money.

—Parties charged with the murder of Mr. Rea, are on trial in Bloomsburg.

—At the auction sales of Scranton coal last week, there was a decline of about 25 cents per ton.

—The Columbia *Spy* accuses Mr. Griest, the late Treasurer of Lancaster county, of having loaned county funds to a banking house, and of receiving therefor $600 interest, which he kept himself, instead of paying it over to the county.

—Just as a grocery was being closed by a young man in Philadelphia, two men rushed in, one holding the lad by the throat, while the other robbed the money drawer. They were caught by the owner who entered the store during the transaction.

—Senator Lowry is recovering from his recent illness.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad lost $200,000 by burning of the car shops at Altoona, and 400 men were thrown out of employment.

—St. Louis is taking action against wildcat insurance companies.

—The New England Agricultural Society has elected Mr. George B. Loring, President, and Daniel Needham Secretary.

—The British Ministry, in their forthcoming budget, will reduce the army and navy estimates one million sterling each.

—Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, has declined to interfere with the sentence of the courts, in the case of Lewis Davis, condemned to be hanged on Friday next.

—Gen. Davis has had trouble with the Sitka Indians, and seven of them have been shot. The collision came of a soldier's quarrel with an Indian.

—Miss Sophia Howe, daughter of A. B. Howe, a prominent citizen of Springfield, Mass., has been missing since the 30th ult. A reward is offered.

—Sir John Young was escorted to the Montreal Court House Thursday morning, by a grand military turn out. Having been sworn in as Governor-General of the Dominion, he received addresses.

—The militia ordered out by the proclamation of Gov. Brownlow is slowly organizing. But sixty men, armed and equipped, have arrived at Nashville, the general rendezvous.

—The remains of Capt. Louis McLean Hamilton, who was killed in Gen. Custer's battle with the Indians, passed through St. Louis on Monday en route for Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—Dennis McCarthy, Michael Moran, and Patrick Fitzgerald were arrested in Greenfield, Mass., recently, for setting the fire which destroyed the railroad bridge over Deerfield river, at Cheapside, Jan. 17, 1863.

—Wm. Noe, steward on the Memphis steamer Caldwell, was shot through the head and instantly killed Thursday morning by Arthur Cartwright, waiter on the same boat. The difficulty grew out of their admiration for a chambermaid.

—It is reported that a Brazilian force has gone to Asuncion to establish a Provisional Government.

—Governor Palmer will veto Fuller's bill to regulate railroad fares in Illinois.

—The Georgia House refused Friday to refer the eligibility of negroes to the Judiciary Committee.

—Still later despatches from Athens, announce the probable adherence of Greece to the protocal of the Paris Conference.

—Lieut.-Col. Edmund Henderson has been appointed Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police, vice Sir Richard Mayne, deceased.

—A delegation of influential women from St. Louis presented a petition to the Legislature in Jefferson City, recently, for woman suffrage.

—Miss Frances M. Caulkins, the distinguished authoress of New London, died on Wednesday morning, 3d inst., after a very short illness.

—The Appaches and Wallabays are preparing for vigorous raids on the roads, leading from Prescott to the Colorado River.

—Capt. John P. Hale, superintendent of the Scott Foundry in Reading, Pa., died of typhoid pneumonia, Thursday last. Capt. Hale was a son of Judge Hale of Centre county, and a brother-in-law of Secretary Welles.

—The Missouri House has passed a bill which provides that any joint stock company or association from another State, transacting business in Missouri, may sue or be sued in the courts of Missouri.

—The Central Pacific Railroad has been completed 510 miles east of Sacramento, 151 miles from the head of Salt Lake, leaving 240 miles of trans-continental road to be built.

—The Maine House of Representatives, after an animated discussion Thursday, refused, by a majority of four, to pass an act to legalize any rate of interest that may be agreed upon.

—In the Illinois Legislature, Wednesday, a joint resolution was passed submitting to the people an amendment to the State Constitution, in effect that the Legislature shall have no power to release the Illinois Central Railroad from the payment of any tax on gross receipts.

—Charles M. Dupuy, professor of the French language in Baltimore, died suddenly Thursday, of an over-dose of chloroform administered by himself. He was at one time the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Md.

—A Baltimore woman lost $10,000 in a street car on Thursday last.

—Messrs. Rickey, Sharp & Co., of Philadelphia, have failed for $500,000.

—The Texas Convention Thursday engrossed the ordinance submitting the Constitution to the people.

—The President has pardoned Carlo Latryga and Francis Martinetti, counterfeiters.

—The Canadian railroads are under an embargo of snow. The Montreal mails are 36 hours behind time.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1869.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The counting of the votes cast by the Presidential Electors of the different States took place in accordance with the law, on Wednesday the 10th inst. We have as yet no account of the ceremony, and the following will be interesting to our readers, as indicating the probable method of proceeding. The two Houses of Congress will meet together for the purpose at one o'clock in the afternoon. The President of the Senate will open the sealed envelops containing the votes, and read them aloud. They will be recorded by three tellers, one of whom will be chosen by the Senate and two by the House.

Before the vote of any State is recorded, any Senator or Representative may object to it. Thereupon, the Senate will go back to its own chamber, and the two Houses will vote separately, and without debate, on the question raised by the objecting member. That done, the Senate will return to the House, and the result of the vote just taken will be announced. If it shall be found that both Houses have agreed to receive the vote of the State objected to, it will be counted of course; but if one House decides to reject, even though the other is willing to receive, we presume that the vote of the State will thereby be excluded. The question be determined by the two Houses will be whether the work of reconstruction has been fully accomplished according to law. The condition of every one of the rebel States is, *prima facie*, that its right to vote for President is suspended until it shall be entirely reconstructed; and unless the two Houses of Congress join in the declaration that reconstruction is complete, and the right thereby revived, that right cannot be exercised.

The States whose votes will not be counted are the four whose reconstruction has not been consummated. These are Texas, Mississippi, Virginia, and Georgia. The only one of the four about which any difference of opinion is probable in Congress is Georgia. Indeed, the other three chose no Electors, and have sent up no votes to be acted upon. The Representatives of Georgia have, however, been recognized in the lower House, while in the Senate they are not yet admitted, on the ground that the process of reconstruction in that State has been marked by violations of the Reconstruction law. If this view should prevail in the House also, when the point is raised on counting the Electoral votes, it will leave the House in the attitude of contradicting its own former action, and of retaining in its membership six gentlemen whom, on second thoughts, it does not regard as rightfully entitled to that distinction. But as the vote of Georgia will be equally excluded whether the House adopts that view or not, it is possible that the two branches of Congress may be found in opposition to each other upon the question regarding that State. The vote of Louisiana may also be objected to on account of the general terrorism which prevailed there at the time of the election; but it is doubtful whether it will be thought necessary to press that point.

After the result of the election has been officially proclaimed by the President of the Senate in his capacity as presiding officer of the joint meeting of the two Houses, a committee of members of the two will be appointed for the purpose of formally communicating to Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax the fact, which they are pretty well aware of already, that the one has been elected President and the other Vice-President of the United States. In 1860 when the votes were counted that elected Lincoln and Hamlin, the arch traitor Breckenridge presided over the joint Convention of the two Houses. Those who (like ourself) had the pleasure of witnessing the ceremony will remember with what evident disrelish he performed his part, and announced the result. The presiding officer now is Ben Wade, who will be heartily in sympathy with the vote, and whose announcement of the election of Grant and Colfax will be given with evident satisfaction.

Pacific Railroads.—The plan for the Pacific railroad lines agreed upon recently by the Senate Committee provides for a Northern Pacific railroad and an Atlantic and Pacific railroad, the latter extending from Little Rock, on the thirty-fifth degree of latitude to the southern border of California, there to join the Southern Pacific railroad line as established by a California charter to San Francisco. The bill will provide for a branch from Portland, Oregon, southwest to a connection with the main trunk line of the Union Pacific railroad on Humbolt river; these companies to issue bonds, respectively, as twenty mile sections may be completed, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars per mile, bearing six per cent. interest, payable in greenbacks, running thirty years. To secure payment of interest by these companies, all dues from the Government to them for transportation are retained, and the title to public lands to remain in the Government until the latter shall offer them for sale in the usual manner. Each company is required to pay to the Treasury ten per cent. of the gross receipts as further security for the payment of interest. The branch road from the Northern Pacific to Portland is excluded from the above aid, as is also the eastern division in Kansas.

—The Mexican Congress adjourned on the 21st of January.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8th, 1869.

The Internal Revenue Bill, which was reported to the House during the last session of Congress, was passed through the House in Committee of the whole on Thursday evening last, and will come up on final passage to-morrow, in the regular order, when it will be passed and sent to the Senate. The bill contains 289 sections, and its great length precludes the possibility of my giving your readers even an abstract of its provisions.

The House during the last week passed and sent to the Senate the Indian appropriation bill, and also the Consular and Deplomatic appropriation bill.

The Joint Resolution, annulling the contract entered into by the Secretary of the Interior, with Messrs. Dempsey and O'Toole, for the furnishing of the Stationery for the Interior Department, on account of gross frauds on the part of the contractors, passed finally on Friday last.

Congress is pursuing with a firm hand its opposition to all subsidies to railroads, and every project of this kind which has come to a vote thus far this session, has been most effectually squelched.

The Niagara Ship-Canal bill, for about the fifth time, met the same fate. It will be well if the incoming Congress is as prompt to lay its hands upon all the schemes of the land-grabbers, and treasury-plunderers, as the present has been.

A novel feature will be presented in public affairs at the Capitol, on the fourth of March, is the fact, that the 40th Congress expires at 12 o'clock noon, and the 41st Congress, in pursuance of law, will immediately be organized, and the Speaker of the present Congress, having been elected Vice-President of the United States, will be required to be in attendance in the Senate upon the Inauguration ceremonies of the President and Vice-President, which take place at the same hour, or as nearly so as may be. The law creating the extra session of Congress on the fourth of March, will make the day a busy one, at the Capitol, on the approaching fourth of March, and will present features of unusual interest.

In the organization of the next Congress, present appearances indicate the choice of Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, for Speaker; the re-election of Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, for Clerk; the election of Hon. Henry D. Washburne, of Indiana, for Sergeant-At-Arms; the re-election of Otis S. Buxton, of New York, for Doorkeeper; and probably of W. S. King, of Minnesota, for Postmaster, of the House.

As an item of gossip floating here, it is said that General Grant informs the Committee who have charge of arranging for the inauguration ceremonies, that he will not conform to the usual practice, of the outgoing and the incoming President riding in the same carriage together to the Capitol on inauguration day. That he does not feel compelled by common usage to ride in the same carriage with the man who undertook officially to impeach his character for truth and veracity. That the law, as he understands it, requires him to be present, and be mustered in, but he don't know of any law requiring Andrew Johnson to be present and mustered out.

Nothing definite as to the new cabinet.

Comb.

Department of Agriculture.—The Commissioner of Agriculture is overwhelmed with applications from all sections of the country for seeds, vines, plants, &c., the result of an erroneous impression that the former system of general and miscellaneous distribution of common garden seeds would be continued. It would be well for the public to be correctly informed upon this subject at once.—Owing to the very small sum of money appropriated by the last Congress "for the purchase and distribution of seeds, cereals," &c., (being less than *one-fifth* of the amount appropriated by the preceding Congress,) it will be impossible to make any general distribution as heretofore. The very limited amount of seeds purchased has been selected in Europe with special care as to new variety and superior quality, and will be distributed through members of Congress, State and county agricultural organizations, and monthly statistical correspondents of the department, and not through miscellaneous and unknown channels. It is therefore useless to apply individually to the department.

General Hancock.—In reference to the statements which have appeared in the papers during the last few days, to the effect that General Hancock's name has been mentioned by a portion of the press of Pennsylvanir as a candidate for Governor of that State at the next election, the *Washington Chronicle* says it may be stated that it has been well known here for several months that General Hancock has persistently refused to become a candidate for that office, or interfere with the local politics of his State as long as he may remain in the army.

Currency Redemption.—The amount of mutilated fractional currency and United States notes now being received at the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department for exchange is greater than ever before, and requires the force employed on that division to be at work until a much later hour than usual. Since the 20th of last month the daily amounts received for redemption from all quarters has been very heavy, and seem to be increasing daily. Seven hundred thousand dollars were received on Tuesday, and a larger amount on Monday. The large sums returned for redemption indicate that the original issues of United States currency are worn to an extent that interferes with its circulation.

☞ Dispatches from Cuba represent the insurrection there as quite formidable. Subscriptions were being raised among the merchants of Havana for the purpose of equipping the three months volunteers so that they might take the field at once. It was reported that several cargoes of arms for the rebels had been landed, and also that a commission had been secretly dispatched to this country for the purpose of enlisting the sympathy of the American Government in behalf of the rebels. Portions of the cargo of the wrecked steamer *Star of the Union* had arrived at Havana, and it was thought that nearly the whole would be saved.

Meeting of the State Central Committee.—In pursuance of the call of the chairman, the Union Republican State Central Committee assembled at the Lochiel Hotel, Harrisburg, on Thursday, February 4, 1869, there being a very large attendance of the members.

After a full interchange of opinions the following resolutions were adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the next Union Republican State Convention shall be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 23d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That this committee earnestly recommend the adoption of the Metropolitan Police bill, and request the Republican members of the Legislature to give to the measure an earnest and vigorous support.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Crawford, and Mr. Billingfelt, of Lancaster, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, viz :

Whereas, Vigorous economy has been made a cardinal principle of the Republican party ; therefore,

Resolved, That we do sincerely desire that all persons occupying an official position shall have a due respect for the same in all their actions, believing that the future success of our party depends largely upon the strict observance of that principle.

G. A. Grow, Chairman.
Geo. W. Hamersly, Sec

☞ The cable announces a bloody battle between the Turks and Montenegrins, without details or mention of the cause or result. The occasion is undoubtedly transmitted through the unsuccessful attack made upon Montengro by Turkey in 1853, from an earlier date. Montengro is now, as it long has been, substantially a Russian dependency. The annual tribute of $20,000 to the Sultan is always paid by the Czar, whose will is supreme, acting through a nominally republican form of government. The whole country is only about one-third the size of Rhode Island, and has a tenth of the population of Philadelphia. But the Greek religion prevails, and binds the people to the Patriarch of that Church, while inducing a perpetual dispute with the disciples of Mahomet. The country lies between Austrian and Turkish Albania, and has had frequent conflicts with both. The youth of the chief families are educated at St. Petersburg, and thus the hatred of Turkey is kept alive. The Turkish rule has always been more nominal than real, but at times, when it was intended to make the government felt, the methods adopted have been severe. It is every way probable that the reported battle had some Russian instigation, and it may have been only the late delivery of a blow intended for the moment when Greece, professing the same religion, was involved with the common foe. The battle may amount to nothing, or it may lead to serious difficulties.

Complimentary.—The *Presbyterian*, an ably conducted newspaper, published at Philadelphia, in alluding to the election of Hon. John Scott as United States Senator, pays him the following handsome compliment ; "He is not unknown to the Presbyte-"rians of the interior of this State. "He is an elder in the Presbyterian "church of Huntingdon, the town in "which he has resided for many years, "and has always been an honored "and useful member of the Church. "We hope that in the wide sphere to "which he has been transferred, he "will maintain his profession with "honor to the great King he serves, "and keep himself 'unspotted from "the world.' "

Connecticut State Convention.—The Republican State Convention met at New Haven, on the 3d inst., and nominated for Governor Marshall Jewell ; for Lieutenant Governor, Francis Maynard.

Resolutions were passed declaring the confidence of the country in General Grant, and pledging him their support. They ask full freedom and citizenship for all citizens, and that the conditions of suffrage should apply impartially to all men. They condemn repudiation and corruption, and demand the payment of the public debt in gold, except where the original contract otherwise provides. They call for the strictest economy in the management of the Government, oppose all subsidies and appropriations for enterprises outside of the machinery of the Government.—They ask an impartial collection of taxes and the honest application of funds so collected to the payment of the national debt. Also, they ask the resumption of specie payments, a uniform currency, and the removal of taxation from labor and the necessaries of life.

Affairs in the South.—Generals Porter and Babcock, of General Grant's staff, have returned from their tour of inspection through the Southern States. They visited every military post in the country through which they traveled, and will make an extended written report to General Grant. They represent North Carolina as in the best condition ; and next to that State is Alabama. The worst state of affairs exists in Georgia, and some legislation by Congress to secure the rights of the loyal people in that State will be recommended. They say the negroes were in the right during the Ogechee troubles and they should be protected. Notwithstanding the militia troubles in Arkansas the State is in a flourishing condition.

The General Porter mentioned above, is a son of the late Gov. Porter of this State. He is said to be a young man of more than ordinary promise, inheriting the talents and shrewdness of his father.

ECONOMY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The following remarks were made by Mr. Webb, upon the proposition to increase the number of officers of the House. The position taken by him (in which he is cordially sustained by Mr. Chamberlin) cannot fail to meet the approbation of the people of this district. The creation of new and useless offices about the Legislature, has long been going on, until a small army of pensioners adds largely to the expenses of the Commonwealth. For several years past, men have been on the pay-roll, and received salaries, who rendered no equivalent therefor. It is high time the abuse was corrected. The Republican members of the Legislature owe it to the reputation of the party, that they reform all such evils wherever and whenever they exist.

The report below is taken from the *Legislative Record*, of January 18th :—

Mr. STRANG offered the following resolution, which was twice read ;

Resolved, That the Speaker and Clerk are hereby authorized to appoint a sufficient number of additional officers to conduct the business of this House, not exceeding twenty seven in number.

Mr WEBB. I desire to say a few words upon this question. Like the gentleman who has just taken his seat, I voted for this bill last winter, but I did not help to report it. I voted for it because I believed it was right. I did not vote for it as the gentleman on the other side of the House said a few moments ago, for buncombe. I believed it was right then, and I believe it is right now. Never, until the learned gentleman of Tioga [Mr. Strang], took the floor, did I hear any man say that it was necessary to increase this number of officers. I supposed, Mr. Speaker, that it was done for the purpose of taking care of our friends, and not because it is necessary

Let us meet this question fairly, squarely and honestly. I do not believe that increased force is necessary here at all, and although I voted for it—although I voted for the joint resolution—for reasons, which I could give, if I saw proper. I am not disposed now to vote for it, and I am glad the Senate exercised their prerogative, which I think they had the legal right to exercise, to defeat this bill, and I trust they will stand by it. If it is necessary to increase the force of this House, then let us vote to increase it, but until the remarks that I listened to this evening, I never suspected that any man thought it was necessary to increase this force.

Go into the paste room, and out of the twelve men that ought to be there, three are not there, and you may go through and take the several departments and you will not find all the men where they should be. You bring out the force that is provided, and it is able and capable of doing all that it is necessary to do.

The gentleman from Tioga [Mr. Strang] said that this *Record*, if it was worth any thing, (and he said that two or three times over), ought to be put up and got ready for mailing in three hours and a half. I do not think much of the *Record*. In my opinion, it is not worth very much.

Mr. WILSON. I would ask if the gentleman did not vote for this increase the other day ?

Mr. WEBB. I said that I did, for reasons which I did not explain.

Mr. STRANG. I would like to ask the gentleman if he is willing to have his speech kept out of the *Record*.

Mr. WEBB. Yes, sir, I am ; and I think if it was not for the buncombe that the gentleman desires to create at home and elsewhere, his remarks ought to be kept out. I am perfectly willing my speech should be left out of the *Record*. We two gentlemen occupy different grounds. I am one of the men whose "man" is out. [Laughter.] I have got no man. I would like to bring twenty down here, and give them six hundred dollars a year for doing nothing, but if I could bring every man that asks me to come, I would have to disappoint nineteen out of twenty men, and I think we might as well disappoint the whole twenty men and dispose of this question, and appropriate this fifteen or thirty thousand dollars, whatever the sum may be, to some other purpose—for education, or for some charitable purpose, or something of that kind. There is, in this whole amount of pasting and folding, a sum of more than fifteen thousand dollars expended. I believe twenty seven multiplied by six hundred would make sixteen thousand two hundred, which we propose to increase, and without benefiting the people of this State, or our constituents, anybody, except a few persons whom we desire to bring here and give places for the purpose of taking care of this sixteen thousand dollars, in order to treat our friends. That is stating the thing just as it is ; but, for one, I propose to go back upon this thing.

☞ A bold attempt was made to rob the passengers on the morning express train, which left New York on the Hudson river at eight o'clock Tuesday morning. Soon after the train left the station, and while running slow up the avenue, a mob of thieves entered the last car, one of them singing out, "Through passengers, take the forward cars." All started to go forward, when the thieves obstructed the doorway and commenced their work. Mr. Brisbane, doing business at 42 Dey street, New York city, was robbed of his wallet. Another man was robbed of his watch. All the thieves made their escape.

—Some weeks since Edward H. King, Jr., agent of the Virginia Express Compana, in Norfolk, reported that he was robbed of $10,000, collected by him as agent for a bank in Petersburg. He was arrested on suspicion, and has now made a full confession of the robbery, restored part of the money, and said that the balance of it was in the hands of his father, E. H. King, Sr., of Richmond. The latter has been arrested.

—The failure of Rickey, Sharp & Co., one of the largest dry-goods houses in Philadelphia, is announced. The amount involved in the failure is put down at about half a million of dollars. A compromise with creditors is talked of at seventy-five cents to the dollar.

—A serious riot occurred in the town of Bejucal, Cuba, a day or two since, between Cubans and Spaniards, during which several persons were wounded. No further disturbances have occurred in Havana.

News of the Week

—An insane man, named Hoefer, living near Hannibal, Mo., on Saturday strangled his daughter, aged 16 years, and then cut her body in two. He said he offered her as a sacrifice to Christ.

—At the burning of the International Hotel at St. Paul, on Wednesday night, a number of the guests were rescued only after great difficulty. Two State Senators and their wives were taken from the third floor by means of ladders. A Mr. Holyoke became bewildered in the halls and nearly stifled by smoke, but was rescued by a lady, against whose door he fell.

—Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, has reprieved Clifton Harris, the Auburn murderer, until March 12.

—A few evenings since Mr. John Thompson, City Marshal of Covington, Ky., arrested a man for highway robbery committed in the suburbs of the city a few hours before. The man surrendered quietly, but while on the way to jail suddenly drew a revolver and shot the Marshal in the abdomen and made his escape. Mr. Thompson's wound is considered a very dangerous one.

—Capt. Rosseau, of the Arkansas militia, against whom numberless charges have been preferred by the citizens of Woodruff county for outraging, blackmailing, &c., has been arrested and lodged in the penitentiary at Little Rock.

—Michael Kauffman shot and killed a boy named Edward Miller, in Pittsburg, Penn., on Saturday last. The boy was looking into the barber's window, and did not go away when told to do so. Kauffman fired at him through the window with a revolver, killing him instantly. It was with difficulty the officers prevented the crowd from lynching Kauffman.

—The Albany *Journal* says that Ketchum has not been pardoned; that he is now in Sing Sing Prison, where he has been steadlly since his incarceration; and that "one of the last official acts" of Gov. Fenton was to write a letter in which he reiterated his determination not to interfere with the operations of law in the case, notwithstanding the most tremendous pressure from social, political and financial circles was brought to bear upon him in behalf of the convict.

—The town of Seybo, in St. Domingo, is reported to be in open revolt against the Government of Baez.

—On Wednesday a fire occurred at Franklin, N. Y., destroying property valued at $100,000. There is no fire company or engine in the town.

—Two old ladies living near Unionport, Ohio, on a piece of land which they owned, were taken suddenly sick last week, and one of them died. Examination showed that they had been poisoned. The man who managed their farm is suspected of having committed the murder.

—Fifteen inches of snow fell at St. Paul, Minn., on Tuesday. Thursday morning the International Hotel, in that city, was destroyed by fire. The guests escaped, but lost all their clothing. The total loss is estimated at $100,000. The proprietors were making arrangements to enlarge the building in the Spring.

—Two colored men named Donati have brought suit against the authorities of the Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, for $15,000 damages, claimed in consequence of the destruction of their paper, the St. Landry *Progress*, and other property, by an alleged armed mob in September, 1868, and in consequence of their being compelled to leave their home in Opelousas, in St. Landry.

—Reports are current in Springfield and Quincy, Ill., that Hon. John N. Morris, of the latter city, has been tendered the portfolio of the Interior Department.—The Illinois *State Register* credits the rumor.

—Five hundred dollars reward is offered for the recovery of Miss Howe, of Springfield, Mass., who disappeared a few days since while temporarily insane.

—A locomotive ran into a horse-car near Cohoes, N. Y., on Thursday, and knocked it off the track. There were ten passengers in the car at the time, three of whom were ladies, were seriously injured.

—John McVey, James Brown and Michael McNamara, who were convicted in Philadelphia of distilling whisky illicitly, and sentenced on the 28th of November to fines and imprisonment, have been pardoned by the President.

—Solomon H. Sharp, of the town of Root, N. Y., murdered his father-in-law, John Pulver, aged 73, last week, by breaking his skull with a maul. Sharp had come home late at night with a companion, both drunk. Sharp dragged his wife out of bed and compelled her to wait on them. Pulver objected to this treatment of his daughter. when Sharp seized the maul and beat the old man's brains out. He and his companion were arrested.

—Jay Gould, the President of the Erie Railroad Company, has been before the Railroad Committee of the Legislature to explain the manner in which that road has increased its capital stock, which he claimed to have been legally done under the general railroad law. He also gave the Committee the benefit of his views on a variety of subjects connected with railroads, and especially the danger of allowing Commodore Vanderbilt to get possession of the Erie.

—A young girl named Mary C. Houghtaling died suddenly at Medway, N. Y., last week, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict setting forth that she died from rum and violence administered to her by a man named Jaumons.

—Several persons were seriously injured on Wednesday night by the falling of the roof of St. Patrick's Hall, in Montreal, Canada. A concert and ball were in progress at the time, and about 4,000 people were present. Some one who saw the danger raised the alarm, and the crowd rushed for the door, but some were unable to escape before the roof came crashing down upon them. It is thought no one was killed.

—In the Georgia Senate Thursday a proposition to restore the expelled colored members to their seats was denied a hearing. In the House a resolution to submit to the Courts the question of eligibility of colored members was agreed to.

AGENTS WANTED FOR SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.—A work descriptive of the virtues and vices, the mysteries and crimes of New York city. If you wish to know how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall St.; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how dance halls and concert saloons are managed; how gambling houses and lotteries are conducted; how stock and oil companies originate and how the bubbles burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings; tells all about the mysteries and crimes of New York, and is the spiciest and cheapest work of the kind published. Price only $2.50 per copy. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION.—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.50 per copy. Feb. 10.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTnership existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are at Dr. MASON'S Office, where all indebted to the late firm will do well to settle immediately and save costs.

E. H. MASON.
Towanda, Feb. 10, 1869. H. O. ELY.

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AND THE VERY BEST BRANDS OF
PAINTS & OILS.

LEAD PIPE,
GAS PIPE, BRASS, WOOD AND
IRON PUMPS!

TUCKER'S CHANDELIERS, PARLOR,
HALL AND
TABLE LAMPS!

Corn Shellers, Plows
THRESHERS, AND
FANNING MILLS!

Guns, Revolvers,
POWDER, SHOT, AND
CARTRIDGES.

ORIENTAL
Hot Air Furnaces,
IMPERIAL
FIRE PLACE HEATERS,
AND ALL KINDS
BASE BURNERS!

FAIRBANKS'
PLATFORM
AND
COUNTER SCALES!

KEROSENE OIL,
WINDOW GLASS,
NEWARK VARNISH
DUPONT'S POWDER,
SUN BURNERS AND CHIMNEYS.
ELMIRA IRON
AT WHOLESALE.

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

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

County Statement.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF Bradford County, from January 1, to December 31, 1868.

EXPENDITURES:

Auditors	$ 206 00	Prisoners' support in Eastern Penitentiary	1555 13
Assessors	1666 70	Conveying prisoners to Eastern Penitentiary	362 25
Bridge Contracts	5102 28	Public Printing	428 50
Bounties to Volunteers per Act 1863	25 00	Indexing Judgment Docket	400 00
Bridge Views	41 00	Prothonotary and Clerk of Sessions	383 31
Commonwealth Suits	1316 82	Repairs upon Public Buildings	379 91
Constables for making Returns and attending Court	1156 24	State Lunatic Asylum	65 85
Crier	132 00	Summoning Jurors	131 40
District Attorney	203 00	Teachers' Institute, as per Act of 9th of April, 1867	135 05
Elections	1674 25	Wild Cat Certificates	3 75
Fuel and lights	223 88	Stern McKee, late Commissioner	348 00
Grand Jurors	699 11	William B. Dodge, Commissioner	424 00
Traverse Jurors	2558 96	John A. Moody, "	406 00
Insurance upon Public Buildings	110 25	Ezra Loomis, "	48 00
Counsel to Commissioners	50 00	E. B. Coolbaugh, Clerk of Com'rs	1200 00
Justices' Inquisitions	49 52		
Jury Commissioners and Clerk	119 10		
Office Books and Stationery	257 69		
Prisoners' support in County Jail	1242 00	Sum total	$23104 85

ACCOUNT with the several Collectors of County Tax for the County of Bradford for the year 1868 and previous.

Township.	*Collectors.*	*Yer.*	*Charged.*	*Received.*	*Exon'd*	*Per. Ct.*	*Due.*
Troy boro	A. S. Newman	1867	31 20	25 50	5 70		
Armenia	J. D. Becker	1868	135 04	105 00	2 78	6 61	20 65
Athens township	Abram Snell		1741 36	1638 86	16 25	86 25	
Athens borough	Charles T. Hull		540 99	511 18	2 91	26 90	
Asylum	Isaac Ennis		534 07	500 93	6 77	26 37	
Albany	Alexander English		347 28	309 83	21 14	16 31	
Alba borough	D. J. Manly		97 13	91 43	89	4 81	
Barclay	John Waggot		748 18	705 24	5 75	37 19	
Burlington	P. P. Burns		518 27	489 96	2 52	25 79	
Burlington boro'	A. T. Wheat		138 44	115 00		6 92	16 52
Burlington West	G. A. Compton		445 58	422 78	55	22 25	
Canton twp	C. W. Landon		933 03	882 70	3 87	46 46	
Canton boro'	John W. Griffin		313 60	297 35	60	15 65	
Columbia	J. H. Morgan		1043 59	987 55	4 06	51 98	
Franklin	W. H. Kilborn		356 18	337 45	97	17 76	
Granville	David Sayles		632 32	599 01	1 74	31 57	
Herrick	C. L. Stewart		434 43	410 31	2 52	21 60	
LeRoy	Carpenter Hoagland		524 43	380 00	7 62	25 84	110 97
Litchfield	Geo. W. Morse		657 16	622 12	2 29	32 75	
LeRaysville boro	J. M. Benham		131 30	121 97	2 91	6 42	
Monroe twp	W. A. Kellegg		572 96	541 36	3 11	28 49	
Monroe boro'	John Dougherty		131 95	124 97	1 35	5 53	
Orwell	W. H. Darling		754 35	712 57	4 28	37 50	
Overton	Josiah Rhinebolt		157 20	145 11	4 45	7 64	
Pike	John Keeney		996 08	944 46	1 92	49 70	
Ridgbury	James P. Squires		737 04	697 27	3 07	36 70	
Rome twp	B. L. Smith		550 31	519 64	3 32	27 35	
Rome boro	Christopher Hiney		79 05	74 60	52	3 93	
Smithfield	William B. Forrest		1142 72	1083 68	2 00	57 04	
Springfield	Martin Harkness		978 47	928 19	1 43	48 85	
South Creek	G. H. Thompson		409 81	379 21	10 60	20 00	
Sylvania	N. H. McCollum		106 29	100 98		5 31	
Sheshequin	O. D. Kinney		1015 06	961 42	3 04	50 60	
Standing Stone	Jacob Shackletan		504 66	477 47	2 06	25 12	
Terry	Jonathan Terry		358 92	260 00	3 46	17 78	77 68
Towanda twp	D. D. Maynard		416 62	393 19	2 56	20 87	
Towanda boro'	A. H. Kingsbury		1872 22	1771 02	7 99	93 21	
Towanda North	Geo. B. Mills		331 14	311 36	3 39	16 39	
Troy twp	Ezra Loomis		1030 55	973 20	6 13	51 22	
Troy boro	Chas. F. Sayles		613 50	534 30	5 35	30 41	43 44
Tuscarora	C. H. Newman		535 34	365 00	2 35	26 65	141 34
Ulster	S. C. Hovey		614 45	575 34	8 83	30 28	
Warren	Abram Whitaker		845 34	802 79	30	42 25	
Windham	Andrew Hand		714 16	676 65	1 90	34 61	
Wyalusing	A. C. Stevens		789 41	746 37	3 76	39 28	
Wysox	H. G. Seaman		779 41	737 65	3 38	38 38	
Wells	W. S. Bowman		662 50	622 74	7 02	32 74	
Wilmot	G. H. Morrow		466 71	435 70	8 08	22 93	
	Reassessments		214 55	21 98		1 16	191 41
			28684 35	26472 39	197 69	1412 46	602 01

Dr. CHAS. N. MOREY, Treasurer, in account with the County of Bradford, for 1868. *Cr.*

To amount due upon duplicates for 1867 and previous years	$ 332 17	Amount returned unlollected for 1868 and previous years	$ 767 73
To amount of duplicates for 1868	28438 60	Exonorated to Collectors	227 44
Received from Unseated Lands	870 17	Percentage " "	1412 46
" " Seated "	356 79	Orders redeemed	23105 85
To amount of Re-assessments	108 25	Two per cent. commission on same	462 12
Incidental Receivals	646 51	One " " $28345 86	283 46
In Treasury Jan. 1, 1868	2654 97	Paid State Treasurer	5832 36
		In Treasury, Jan. 1, 1869	1317 04
Total	$33407 46	Total	$33407 46

Dr. County Orders in account with the County of Bradford, for 1868. *Cr.*

To Orders issued in 1868	$23104 85	Orders redeemed in 1868	$23105 85
Outstanding Jan. 1, 1868	6 37	Outstanding, Jan. 1, 1869	5 37
Total	$23111 22	Total	$23111 22

BRADFORD COUNTY, SS.

We the undersigned Commissioners of said County do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the receivals and expenditures of said County from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December (inclusive) A. D. 1868.

Witness our hands and seal of office at Towanda, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1868.

W. B. DODGE,
JOHN A. MOODY, } Com'rs.
EZRA LOOMIS.

Attest—E. B. COOLBAUGH, Clerk.

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,

GIMGHAMS, 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

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 twenty per cent. in your purchases.

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

A. M. WARNER.
Towanda, Dec. 1, 1868.

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

CRANDALL & HILL'S BLOCKS, at ALVORD & BARBER'S.

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

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.

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
Oawell, Pa., Oct. 21, 1868.

CONFECTIONERY, TOYS, NUTS

AND FRUITS.

[illegible] 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.