News from all Nations.

—The average human life is 33 years.

—There is but one licensed hotel in Tioga county.

—Coney Island is to have but one policeman this season.

—There are great opposition to side shows near the Coliseum.

—Mr. Peabody has expended in gifts seven million dollars.

—One-eighth of the whole population of the globe is military.

—President Tyler's daughter is to be married next month.

—A Lady in Muscatine, Iowa, has a tumor as large as a cocoanut.

—The Cincinnati expressmen have organized a life insurance company.

—Miss Susan Denin is said to be married to a wealthy English nobleman.

—Arkansas is again threatened with martial law.

—New Hampshire has 36,655 enrolled militia.

—Indiana will pay off one-third of her debt in July.

—Mr. Beecher's income return was $21,000 this year.

—Some of the towns in Oxford, Me., are troubled with bears.

—A New York barber fears a Spanish editor will take his life.

—Fulton county, Illinois, is troubled by a very large panther.

—Troy, N. Y., is to have a public celebration of the Fourth of July.

—Harrisburg is complaining of the filthy condition of its streets.

—The question in Boston now is, what shall we do with the Coliseum.

—Voltaire's snuff-box has been sold for two hundred and ninety francs.

—The Sultan has, in two years, learned to speak French very fluently.

—The apple crop of this State is expected to be the largest for many years.

—People in Atlanta, Georgia, are eating watermelons at four dollars apiece.

—John H. Surratt has gone into business in Baltimore.

—It is proposed to make two counties of Monroe in N. Y.

—The Prince of Prussia wears paper collars when he appears in civilian's dress.

—The Valley National Bank of Lebanon will hereafter pay interest on all deposits.

—Nearly one-half the type-setting on the Paris literary papers is done by women.

—Ten pair of twins have been born in Clay county, Mo., during the past fortnight.

—The ancient leprosy is making havoc among the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands.

—A Hartford, Conn., lady received a $7000 watch, which was sent to her by express.

—A frog 3½ feet high and weighing 23 pounds, has been captured in Tennessee.

—The Italian Senate has passed a law making the clergy liable to conscription.

—A New London liquor dealer announces "choice brands of poor liquors."

—The cotton worm has appeared in the plantations of South Carolina, Florida and Georgia.

—A hotel is to be erected at Galesburg, Ill., to cost $100,000, of which amount $45,000 is already subscribed.

—Lord Brougham's villa at Cannes, France, was wholly destroyed by fire last month.

—A cargo of oranges from Tahiti for the Chicago market has been received at San Francisco.

—Mr. George Peabody writes that his health is not so good as when he arrived in America, a few days ago.

—A new Jewish synagogue is building in London to which Baron Rothschild contributes $120,000.

—The dispossessed Italian princes propose to sue Victor Emanuel for the restoration of their confiscated estates.

—All the bands in Connecticut propose having an aggregate musical festival at Bridgeport in that State at an early day.

—Gov. Randolph of New Jersey, is said, will probably succeed A. G. Cattell as United States Senator from that State.

—The British Post-office Department has completed arrangments for purchasing all the telegraph lines in the kingdom.

—The New York journeymen barbers have held meetings to reduce the time of labor.

—Hartford is to have a rink of 200 feet by 60, it will cover 16,000 square feet of ground and hold 6000 people. It is to accommodate 800 skaters and 3000 spectators. The cost will be $20,000.

—Ex-Attorney-General Black is recovering from the effects of the recent railroad accident. His arm will not be amputated.

—Gen. Sam Cary announces that he is the workingmen's candidate for Governor of Ohio, and is sure of the nomination unless—some other man gets it.

—Two young women recently fought a duel in Puebla to decide their claim to the possession of a male Mexican's love and person. One of the combatants was killed.

—Father Claret, the confessor of Queen Isabella, is in Rome intriegting for the restoration of his royal mistress, and for the recall of Papal Nuncio Franchi from Madrid.

—Lacroma, the only wooded island of the Adriatic, and the favorite retreat of the late Maximilian of Mexico, has been sold with all the furniture, books, and memories belonging to the unfortunate prince.

—An Austrian baron has been condemned at Venice to two months' imprisonment and 600 francos fine for an article published in the *Ragione*, in which he attacked the sacraments of the eucharist and baptism.

—The English journals announce the arrival from South Africa of two cases of diamonds. Among them was the famous 83-carat diamond, which was insured on the passage at a valuation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

—A fly, called the milk weevil, has done partial damage to the wheat in Clarke county, Va.

—Sturgeons caught in the Delaware are sent to New York and canned for export as Kennebeck salmon.

—It is rumored in Boston that Gilmore is insane, and that the Peace Jubilee was a freak of a madman.

—At Carthage, near Cincinnatti, a woman drowned herself in a cistern while her husband was at church.

—The restoration of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome is to be attempted at an expense of 300,000 livres.

—A scientific expedition for the purpose of exploring the northern seas is being definitely organized in London.

—An elephant on exhibition at Lyons, N. Y., the other day got angry and picked up a mule hurling it some twenty feet against a cage.

—Ex-Senator Wade, Senator Roscoe Conkling and party, arrived in San Francisco in a Pullman palace car on Monday.

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Thursday, July 1, 1869.

☞ In accordance with a custom which has become almost universal among publishers, we shall not publish the REPORTER next week. The next issue will be dated July 15.

OUR CANDIDATES.

The late State Convention discharged its duties quickly, and performed them well. The result of its deliberations had been anticipated by the people, and nothing remained except to give shape and voice to the popular will. This was expressed by the nomination of Hon. JOHN. W. GEARY, as the candidate of the Republican party for Governor, by the almost unanimous vote of 122 to 11. The few votes not cast for him, being given as a compliment to other deserving men. This action of the convention will be hailed with approval by the voters, and will be endorsed and ratified at the polls. Whatever there may have been of political differences or jealousies, or dissensions, when the members of the convention came together it was so evident the people desired to endorse the Governor by a re-election, that all differences and all prejudices gave way, and all opposition ceased, and the candidate of the party goes before the people with a unanimous nomination.

In thus placing in nomination for a second time the present worthy executive of the State, the Republican party has done itself infinite honor, and shown a disposition to sustain a Governor whose military career has entitled him to respect, and above all whose administration of the affairs of the commonwealth has been distinguished by integrity and a determination to protect the honor and credit of the State, and to enforce and secure an economical and upright administration of public affairs. During the time JOHN W. GEARY has been in the Executive chair, no one has dared to whisper a suspicion against his integrity, while he has stood firm as a wall of adamant against the schemes of the corruptionists.

The prosperity of the Commonwealth, in all its great interests, the financial credit of the State, the lightened taxes, the decrease of the public debt, the high and radical ground taken on all national questions, the rigid enforcement of measures of retrenchment and economy, so ably and efficiently advocated by the present State administration, has secured for Gov. GEARY the respect and confidence of the tax-payers, and people of the Commonwealth, who have no aims and no desires except for the honor and prosperity of the State, and no sympathy with the low schemes and sordid plans of meusing politicians. The voters would be blind to their own welfare, and guilty of the basest ingratitude could they overlook the fidelity with which their interests have been guarded, and the credit and honor of the State upheld. Every Republican who has at heart the great principles of the party, will not fail to remember with pride, that Gov. GEARY has been the faithful and fearless exponent of those principles, and that he has never failed boldly to advance our standard into the very thickest of the fray. There has never been in him any hesitation or evasion. He has met all the issues as they were presented—and in his messages has promptly and plainly enunciated and endorsed all the great measures of the party. It has been this frankness and boldness which has placed the party in the State, in its present advanced and honorable position, and given it success at home, and prestige abroad.

Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS of Pittsburg, was unanimously placed in nomination for the highest judicial honors of the State. Mr. W. was the candidate of the party when coffee-colored naturalization papers defeated the honest will of the people. We add what the *Press* appropriately and truthfully says of him:

"To all acquainted with the feeling and the prospects of the hour, it has been for sometime apparent that this distinguished jurist was the first choice of the Republicans of the State, and, in yielding deference to their professed judgment, the loyal people of the Commonwealth but followed their own inclination and an instinctive sense of justice. It was felt everywhere that the great insult to the honor of the Commonwealth and the purity of the ballot-box, perpetrated two years ago, demanded the renomination of the man in whose person the highest right of every good citizen so sorely suffered.

As a lawyer Judge Williams enjoys the most exalted reputation for ability and acumen. He had already in a local field won high judicial honors. His unquestioned reputation for integrity and honesty while presiding in the District Court of Alleghany county may be inferred from the fact that when his first term expired there was no organized opposition offered to his re-election. His course on the Supreme bench, under appointment is yet fresh in the minds of all. Suffice it to say here that the laurels earned in the courts of Alleghany county have not withered in the severer trial of the Supreme tribunal of the State.

Judge Williams is yet a young man—but forty-seven—in the full bloom of intellectual vigor, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of firm political convictions, distinguished for steadfast devotion to and love of country, and possessed of the moral courage that will make him a bulwark of popular liberty should it ever be assailed during his term of office. His high moral worth, and great personal popularity render him a selection in every way desirable. We heartily congratulate the party and the State on his auspicious nomination."

In the convention Mr. Williams was brought forward and supported, not by the delegates from any particular section, but as the free and first choice of all the people. In placing his name by acclamation on the ticket, the convention but recorded the already unequivocally-expressed will of the sovereign people. *In his person the dearest right of citizenship was violated—in his person it must be vindicated!* This is the keynote of the campaign and once struck it will arouse an enthusiasm throughout the State unparalleled in our political history, save by the fierce blaze of 1861."

MR. MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Diplomacy, as generally understood and practiced, in treating international questions and arbitrating disputed points between nations, is the science of How Not to Do It; in illustration of which we can cite the Northeastern Boundary and the Oregon controversies, which took years to settle. The slow approaches by which diplomats come at the points at issue, is amusing. All the formality and etiquette of the "high contracting powers" is exhausted, before the subject-matter is reached, in a mass of correspondence upon unimportant and trivial affairs, covering reams of paper and wasting years of precious time. We do not hope that the settlement of our difficulties with England will be any exception to the rule. In the meantime, sufferers by the depredations of the Alabama and her kindred piratical consorts, must wait in patience, fortunate, indeed, if their descendants to the third or fourth generation shall reap the fruits of tardy justice.

The conflicting statements regarding Minister MOTLEY's instructions leave us in doubt as to what his demands upon the British Government will be. We were in hope that the plain, straightforward manner in which President GRANT is disposed to meet all important questions would rule in this case, and that diplomacy would for once be ignored, and a demand made of England, which tho' courteous in its terms, would be explicit and unmistakeable in its tenor. Mr. MOTLEY's first business, of course, will be to explain the the rejection of the treaty made by Mr. JOHNSON, because it was not comprehensive enough, and while professing to settle all issues at variance between the two countries, it really left untouched the great question, to wit: it did not provide for a settlement of the great underlying principles included in the belligerent-rights question and the responsibility of the British Government in allowing a piratical vessel to to be built under its protection for the avowed purpose of preying on American commerce. That treaty placed the whole matter upon a money basis; whereas principles should controll the settlement.

It is asserted that Mr. MOTLEY is instructed not to press the immediate settlement of the question, as the present excited state of the public mind in England, and the general condition of affairs is unfavorable. Or that having explained the action of the Senate in rejecting the treaty he is to wait the action of the English government, as to the opening of future negotiations. Another point in his instructions, it is said, in effect is that the mere proclamation declaring the rebels entitled to beligerent rights is not in itself cause for demanding damages, or a separate ground for complaint, but this, taken in connection with subsequent acts, was unfriendly, and showed a spirit of hostility against the United States during the late war, resulting in losses which require reparation.

This last proposition, covers the whole question. Whether international law is definite and ascertained sufficiently to meet the particular acts of omission and commission of the English government, during the rebellion, as affects this country, the fact is patent to every one, that the unfriendly disposition manifested led to acts which were disastrous in their effects upon our commerce, and served to prolong the war with all its miseries for years. It may take years of diplomatic wrangling and shilly-shallying to bring England to a confession of what every inelligent man knows to be the truth; but the people of the United States will never be satisfied until a proper acknowledgment is made is made, and restitution for the injuries our citizens have suffered.

Public sentiment is firmly fixed in this direction, and will not be content that the question shall be evaded or shuffled off, by diplomatic delays or complimentary evasions. There is, and doubtless will be, an endeavor on the part of the English government to envelope the whole matter in the fog of technicalities, and procrastinate until time has stripped the discussion of all of its interest. Years of exchanging notes between the two governments will weary the patience of the people, until they lose all hope of ever seeing the end, and the whole affair looks to the uninitiated like a huge farce. Such a procedure should not be allowed by this Government. The question should be pressed home to the British government. Delay is not what is wanted, but a speedy settlement—peaceful, if possible. If a peaceable solution is not possible, then the brave men who felt the effects of England's injustice and unfriendliness, claim the right to have something to do in effecting such a settlement as shall teach proud Albion a lesson she will not soon forget.

HON. G. A. GROW.

The judicious and efficient manner in which the duties of the Chairman of the State Central Committee have been performed during the past year, promoted success in the campaign of last fall, and secured the triumph of the Republican cause. Mr. GROW gave all his time and his energies to the organization of the Republican forces, and marshalled them for the victory which rested upon our banners. The late State Convention, recognizing the value of his labors, very properly expressed the feeling of the Republicans of the State when it unanimously

Resolved, That Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, in the discharge of his duties as Chairman of the State Central Committee, and for his untiring labors in behalf of Republican ideas and principles, is entitled to the gratitude of the Republican party.

Messrs. OSTERHOUT of Wyoming, R. M. EVANS of Philadelphia, and Hon. JOHN COVODE added their testimony in appreciation of the fidelity and ability of the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and his sterling worth and integrity. The Republicans of the State owe him a debt of gratitude.

The *Morning Post*, of Philadelpia, adds its approval of the resolution of the State Convention, in the following truthful and appropriate remarks:—

"The Republican Convention aid well in complimenting the Hon. Galusha A. Grow for his services to the party. We know that Mr. Grow worked hard and worked modestly. Throughout the last canvass he devoted himself to bringing out the vote, and did not travel with a band of music to serenade him. Nor did he continue to be dined and wined. His work was all the better that it was done without pretense."

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—The resignatipn of Hon. Adolph E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, which took place on Friday last, was generally unexpected; though some of his friends had known that the state of his health, and the urgent demands of his private affairs had led him to contemplate resigning his post in the Cabinet for some time.

Secretary Borie's successor is George M. Robeson, Esq., of Camden. Mr. Robeson is a lawyer by profession, about forty years of age, and was Attorney General of New Jersey under Governor Ward. Being a radical Republican, he was removed when the Democrats elected Gov. Randolph. He is a member of the Union League of Camden and of Philadelphia; an active politician in New Jersey, and on the right side of politics; a good speaker, good looking and unmarried. General Robeson's appointment will give much satisfaction to his many friends.

☞ The last advices from Mexico show the internal condition of that country to be as bad as at any moment since Maxilian's dethronement. At least eight States are in open, armed revolt against the central government: and more than this, the revolt is in every case growing. A regular war exists in Queretaro, and is drawing in aid from adjacent States. Sonora shipped all of the national officers out of her limits in a body. California is in an uproar so great that the immediate cause cannot be reached. The national government has an empty treasury and no credit, and is trying to put out a disaffection that breaks out as often as suppressed, and seams to increas steadily. All our information from there is hopelessly entangled, and it is not possible to see where there is any hope of improvement.

GETTING USED TO IT.—The announcement that the Great Eastern was one hundred and seventy-four miles at sea, on her way to these shores with a new Atlantic Cable, has probably attracted only a careless glance. But when the same vessel left Ireland ten years ago on a similar errand, the whole world watched her progress with eager curiosity. The laying of the first cable proved that the mechanical problem was easy of solution, and science has demonstrated the rest. What was so lately a novelty and a wonder is now reduced to a common affair, and the paying-out of a new submarine telegraphic line of two thousand miles is regarded as ordinery news, like the cable dispatches which come to us daily from Venetia Bay. Men readily become accustomed to the marvelous.

☞ THE State of Iowa not long ago paid off all of its outstanding debt for which it could induce its creditors to accept the money, and has the cash in hand with which to pay the rest as soon as it matures. Indiana is imitating the same policy. One-third of its debt, amounting to $800,000, is to be cancelled on the 1st of next month, after which it will owe but $1,800,000, against $9,000,000 five years ago. The officers of both States evidently unerstand that there was never a better time to get out of debt than now, while money is plenty and everything else dear. By and by there will come an opposite state of affairs, and then the debtors will suffer.

FROM present indications the excitment in real estate this year will chiefly centre in the west end of Lake Superior, around Superior City and Du Luth. The directors of the State Line Railroad, from Superior City to a point on the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, whose bonds have just been so successfully put in the market, announce that the money for its construction is all raised and that work will begin. This State-Line road, which runs west from Superior, claims to be the first section and Eastern terminus of the great North Pacific.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1869.

EDS. REPORTER: I observe that you publish your issue on the Saturday preceding the date of your paper. This is a very commendable practice, as it by so much lessens the labor of the editor-to-morrow. There is a [illegible] Mr. DOUGLASS has [illegible] Is it probable that he will be [illegible] come, as under the constitution of that organization it requires a majority of two-thirds to elect, and this majority the friends of Mr. DOUGLASS cannot, at the present time, command. Having a small majority, we, at the last meeting of the Union, adopted the majority report of the committee recommending him for membership, declaring him "a fair man and a competent printer," and fully exonerating him from the charges of "rating" preferred against him by his enemies. That he is a fair and competent man there is not the least doubt, and the only objection that can now be made to him, or that really ever has been made, is that of *color*.

To one who is acquainted with the opposing element, it is not at all surprising that their opposition should be most bitter. The leader and chief advocate of the opposition party is a "first-class" rebel; was in the confederate service and afterwards foreman of the confederate government printing office—positions of which he loves to speak on all occasions, both in and out of meetings of the Union. The original Washingtonian printers are Nasberian democrats—hate the "nigger" and "take their whisky straight"—but who can always find something to admire in the African when it is clearly their policy to do so; hence the support of about ninety of them who hold situations at the Government Printing Office. As to the late resignation of several of these men because they could conscientiously no longer work with a "nigger," of which the democratic press speak so laudingly, they resigned because they were *conscientiously* in daily expectation of the much dreaded "white envelope," and which will ultimately come to those remaining. Had they become a "circulating medium" a year ago, there would have been no occasion for the removal of Mr. DEVRIES and the election of Mr. CLARK.

Colored laborers have been employed for handling "forms," and doing other heavy work in the Document Room of the Government office for years, and no compositor was ever heard to complain or refuse to draw his salary in consequence thereof; and these sudden convictions of disgrace that have lately come over these men, prompting them to resign, may be easily accounted for as stated above.

The opposition to colored artisans in this city is not confined to printers alone, but is manifest throughout the various trades unions, and also professional associations. Two colored physicians were refused admission into the medical society here, notwithstanding they presented diplomas as graduates of medical colleges. The bricklayers also refused to admit colored members, and expelled some of their white members because they showed their good sense and refused to "strike" because negroes were employed.

The spirit of oppression pervades the southern mind, and it would not be confined to the colored men had they power to enforce their dogmas. A few days since a Northern printer was refused admission into the Richmond Union *because he had been a Union soldier!* The same thing would be repeated here had they the power. These sons of——*Rimmon* need reconstructing badly.

There are but few Republican printers in this city outside of the Government office; hence there is a constant antagonism between the employes of that office and the down-town offices. While the Government office is made up of men of liberal views, the city offices are filled with old fogies of narrow minds and contracted ideas, who seem to be totally ignorant that the world *moves*, and who, like Micawber, are waiting for something to "turn up," by which they can at once annihilate both the "nigger" and the Yankee. They will follow this hallucination to the end of the present generation, at least.

TYPO.

ON THE WING.

June 29, 1869.

MR. REPORTER.—I had the honor of addressing you a couple of letters from Philadelphia a few weeks ago, and as business has kept me "on the wing" for the past few days, I have concluded to give you a few "notes of travel."

I left Elmira on Friday evening last at about 9 o'clock, and reached Harrisburg at 5 o'clock next morning, having passed the night with as little fatigue and consciousness, as I should have done in my own bed. Great is the luxury and convenience of sleeping cars, and it has never been my lot to find a cleaner and softer bed on one of these moving sleeping rooms than the one I occupied on this occasion.

At Harrisburg I took the Pennsylvania Central for Philadelphia. This road, as you are aware, traverses one of the richest portions of the old Keystone. The Chester Valley is peculiarly attractive at this time. Field after field of rich ripening grain may be seen on every side, some of them already "white to the harvest." Corn is not as forward as I have sometimes seen it at this season, but is looking very thrifty and is at least ten days ahead of the crop in Bradford. The industrious habits of the farmers there, I have no doubt have quite as much to do with pushing crops ahead, as the climate has. After we left Harrisburg (at 5 o'clock a. m.) I noticed men at work either in the hay fields or cultivating the corn.

I think I never saw Philadelphia so quiet as at present. Business men tell me that there is nothing doing, but they all hope that September will witness a revival of trade. The only lively place I have noticed is the "Continental," which is never without plenty of guests, as it is so pleasant a place to stay that people cannot avoid going there whether they have business or not. (N. B.—This is not a "puff," as I always pay for my "fiddler" and "finid" when I stop there; but I give this information *pro bono publico*.)

The route from Philadelphia to Washington is not particularly interesting although it gives one a view of some fine country, and one or two quite pretty towns before reaching Baltimore. I reached Washington at about 10 o'clock p. m., and found as little stir in the metropolis as can be observed any evening in Towanda. The streets and hotels were all deserted, the gas in the street lamps turned off, and even the drinking saloons which I passed on my way to the hotel were empty. Washington has always been an old fogy town, but I am pleased to notice some signs of improvement under the new order of things. The city government is now thoroughly Republican and many innovations on the customs and practices of the Southern chivalry are being made. Among the changes may be noticed the establishment of free schools, on the same basis that northern schools are conducted, where all the children of proper ages, no difference what their color, are educated; the erection of public school buildings, and the enactment of laws dignifying labor and granting to the poor and oppressed their natural rights. I trust a few years more will make the city a fitting place for the capitol of a great nation. I desire to give my testimony as to the gentlemanly and obliging character of a large majority of the public officers in Washington. Business has brought me in contact with many of them, and I have universally found them gentlemen. To J. M. MCGREW, chief clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office I am indebted for many favors, as also to Mr. HAMILTON, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and his assistants, and also to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and his clerks.—Such men are an honor to the nation, and I hope may long be continued in the employment of the government.

The north wing of the Treasury building, which has been in course of erection for the past eight years, is now nearly completed, and makes the building a most magnificent structure—I think altogether the finest one in the city. The new cash-room, in point of splendor and convenience has no equal in the world.

The clerks from Bradford, employed in the the different departments, are an intelligent and sober set of men, and conduct themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves and honorable to your member of Congress, who retains their places, and furnishes them an excellent example.

Having completed my business I left Washington on the 9 p. m. train, and arrived in Baltimore at 10:15—pretty fast time, considering the distance, 45 miles, and that the train makes several stoppages, and were it not for the fact that I have my life well insured, should not care to ride at such speed. I arrived at Waverly just a few minutes after the Towanda train had started, and should have been compelled to spend several hours in Waverly had not Mr. HENRY GUMBLE, the gentlemanly and obliging engineer on the coal train given me a ride. Mr. G. is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and does not feel puffed up because invested "with a little brief authority." I shall long remember his courtesy, and trust I may be able to do him a "good turn" [illegible]

P. S.—I had almost forgotten [illegible] that ex-rebel MAJOR, of the [illegible] affair [illegible] He was [illegible] looking [illegible] of there [illegible] engaging [illegible] than the [illegible] was very quiet during the journey, scarcely speaking to any one.

BEMBLER.

☞ Iowa is ahead on the subject of Woman's Rights. At a recent term of the District Court held in Mt. Pleasant, Mrs. Bell A. Mansfield, A. B., of that city, was admitted to the bar and authorized to practice in the Courts of the State. Mrs. M., is a young married lady, about twenty-four years of age, is a graduate of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and a lady of strong mind. Her husband, Prof. J. M. Mansfield, was also admitted at the same time. The Examining Committee appointed by the Court certify that Mrs. Mansfield passed a most eminently satisfactory examination, giving the very best evidence of long and carful study, of excellent application, and a thorough acquaintance with the elementary principles of law.

THE penalty for wantonly or cruelly ill-treating, over-loading, or otherwise abusing any horse or other domestic animal, under the act passed by the Legislature, is a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars for the first offence, and not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for the second and every subsequent offense. One half the fine goes to the informant, and the other half to the county wherein the act was committed. In case of a refusal to pay the fine and costs the offender is to be committed to the county prison, there to remain untill discharged by due course of law.

☞ The Kentucky Democratic Congressmen, Winchester, of the Fifth, and Golladay, of the Fourth Districts, have announced themselves for repudiation of the national debt. The Lexington *Statesman* hears that other Congressmen also favor that policy, and predicts that the Democracy of the State will make it a plank in the platform.

☞ The Republican State Convention of Ohio, organized permanently at 2 o'clock. p. m., June 23, John Sherman, presiding, E. A. Parrott, Secretary, and one Vice President and Secretary from each district. The nominations are: Governor R. B. Hays; Lieutenant Governor, J. C. Lee; Treasurer, S. S. Warren; Supreme Judge, Luther Day; Attorney General, Colonel F. B. Pond, of Morgan; Board of Public Works, Richard R. Porter, of Stark.

☞ Time makes many changes. Toombs who once boasted that he would call the roll of his slaves at Bunker Hill, now has to call on a negro Postmaster at Macon, Georgia, for his letters.

☞ Gen. Carey is pushing for the Democratic nomination for Governor in Onio. He opposes negro suffrage and the payment of the national debt in greenbacks.

☞ The police have succeeded in recovering six hundred thousand dollars of the money stolen from the Ocean Bank a few days since.

The Irish Republican Association.

A meeting of the Irish Republican Association of Philadelphia was held on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., at the Assembly Building, John M. Moriarty, Esq., president, in the chair.

Mr. Moriarty stated that the object of the meeting was to endorse the selection of delegates to the Irish Republican Nation Convention, which is to be held in Chicago on the 4th of July next, and also to ratify the nominations of Governor Geary and Judge Williams. He then made an address on the issues of the day, arguing that the Democratic party is not worthy of support on account of its free trade policy, and its opposition to the colored race.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party, which has always claimed the support of our countrymen, is now in open and avowed collision with the British Government in an endeavor to establish the policy of free trade, and thereby degrade American workmen to the pauper laborer of Europe; and

Whereas, Such a policy is fraught with evil, not only to America, but also to the native land of millions of American citizens, when it enables the British Government to keep on foot a large standing army for the suppression of native rule; and

Whereas, The collision has been further manifested by the course of the Democratic party in relation to the Alabama question; showing conclusively that it is not fit to be trusted with the settlement of questions in which American honor is at stake; and

Whereas, The policy thus indicated can only result in forging new fetters for the oppressed of foreign lands, strengthening monarchy in Europe and degrading the cause of honest industry in America, which is the last hope of freedom; and

Whereas, The Republican party is opposed to the wicked policy, and is proving itself to be the true exponent of American principles, as manifested by its conduct in its rejection of the Johnson Clarendon treaty, and its endeavors to befriend the cause of the oppressed, without respect to color, creed or clime; therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of the policy of the general Goverment and of the Republican party as worthy of our support, and that of our countrymen everywhere who would sustain Republican principles and hasten the downfall of monarchy.

Resolved, That we give our hearty support to the candidates of the Republican party, Major John W. Geary and Hon. Henry W. Williams, in the approaching October election, and that we will use our influence with our own countrymen to do so in a like manner.

New Advertisement.

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RECEIVING NEW GOODS DAILY

Splendid Assortment

Fresh and fine quality of Groceries as can be bought.

PRICES RANGE LOW FOR THE MARKET.

All kinds of

NATIONAL FIRE WORKS!

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants will do well to call. Our prices shall be, "with the reasonable," satisfactory.

CALL AND SEE US.

CASH PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Goods shown with pleasure. We shall pay strict attention to all parts of our trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Accept our thanks for past favors.

Towanda, June 16, 1869.

L. AND K.

CORNER MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS, TOWANDA, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, Feed and Meal, WOOD, WILLOW and STONE WARE!

We would call special attention to our stock of

FLOUR, SUGAR, TEA & COFFEE,

Which we WARRANT to give satisfaction in

QUALITY AND PRICE.

CASH paid for desirable Country Produce.

M. J. LONG. G. L. KEELER.

Tapioca, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Sago, Pearl Barley and Rolled Oats. Oakley's, Taylor's, and Ford's Family Soaps, Holman's, Talmadge, and Royal Baking Powder. "Burnett's" Standard Extracts. Hecker's Farina. Hops. Cox's Gelatine. "The Gem" Fruit Jar. Baker's Chocolate, Cocoa and Broma. "Titus" Cream, Lemon and Extra Soda Crackers. "Grant's" Wafer, Milk, Boston, Egg and Butter Crackers.

LONG & KEELER.

Towanda, June 22, 1869.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF TOWANDA.

CAPITAL.....$125,000.
SURPLUS FUND..... 40,000.

This Bank offers UNUSUAL FACILITIES for the transaction of a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS ACCORDING TO AGREEMENT.

SPECIAL CARE GIVEN TO THE COLLECTION OF NOTES AND CHECKS.

Parties wishing to SEND MONEY to any part of the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, or the principal cities and towns of Europe, can here procure drafts for that purpose.

PASSAGE TICKETS

To or from the old country, by best steamer or sailing lines, always on hand.

FAMILIES BROUGHT OVER AT REDUCED RATES.

Highest Price paid for U.S Bonds, Gold and Silver.

E. H. SMITH, President. N. N. BETTS, Jr., Cashier.
Towanda, June 24, 1869.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.—FOR SALE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY.—One hundred acres of land, 40 acres improved, two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings, saw mill, new, with 2½ feet head and fall, 30 acres of pond, and can cut from 200,000 to 500,000 a year; 50 acres of heavy timber land, with a portion of choice pine, lying about 4 miles south of Smithboro', with a very easy grade. The above property will be sold low, and payments made easy. Good reasons given for selling. Enquire of the undersigned on the property. S. S. BRADLEY.

Windham Summit, June 29, 1869—3w*.

ORDINANCE.—BE IT ORDAINED, and it is hereby ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Towanda: That hereafter no building shall be erected or removed within the limits of said Borough, without application first made to the Burgess in writing, stating the kind of building, materials to be used in its construction and its locality, and a permit granted by the Burgess of said Borough, in pursuance of said application; also, that no wooden building or wooden addition shall be erected within the following limits, to wit: On Bridge Street, within one hundred feet of either side of said street, from the river to Main Street. On Main St., within one hundred and twenty feet of either side of said street, from Franklin Street to Weston Street; and that hereafter no wooden building shall be removed within said limits from any place without the same, and any wooden building or wooden addition erected upon or removed into said limits in violation of this ordinance shall be deemed a nuisance, and the person so erecting or removing such building shall be punished accordingly.

Attest: C. S. RUSSELL, Burgess.
G. D. MONTANYE, Secretary.
Towanda, June 19, 1869—3t.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of SOLYMON M. LEONARD, Bankrupt, Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Solymon M. Leonard, of the County of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged a Bankrupt by petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Towanda, Pa., in said District, on the sixth day of August, A.D. 1869, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the office of Edward Overton, Jr., Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

A. MURDOCH,
U.S. Marshal for said District.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 14, 1869.—june 24-2t.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of ACKLEY & VAUGHN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the late firm must be settled and paid to S. W. ACKLEY, who is hereby authorized to receive and collect the same.

ACKLEY & VAUGHN.

P.S.—Having bought out the interest of Vaughn in the Steam Grist Mill, I will continue to carry on the same in the most satisfactory manner to all of my customers. I will pay the market price for all kinds of Grain at the mill. Flour, Feed and Meal for sale at the lowest cash price. S. W. ACKLEY.
Standing Stone, June 1, 1869. june 24—tf.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

The undersigned hereby announces to the public that he keeps constantly on hand at his KILN in BROWNTOWN, Pa., a full supply of fresh burned NEW YORK LIME, which he will sell as cheap as it can be bought at any point along the Canal.

May 1, 1869—tf. DAVID BROWN.

ALL KINDS GROCERIES AND Provisions, at wholesale and retail, at

MAY 18, 1869. C. B. FATCH'S.

ALL KINDS SPICES, COFFEE, roasted, ready ground, or ground to order, put up in 2, 3, 4, or 5-pound boxes.

McCABE & MIX.

FRESH FIGS, TAMARIND PRESERVES, and Jellies of all kinds.

COWELL & MYER.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale all his real estate in this Borough, consisting of a Dwelling House and Lot and Grocery Store, on the north side of Lombard Street, and two vacant lots on the south side of said street, together with material enough for the construction of three houses. The property will be sold at a bargain.

Towanda, May 20, 1869. D. W. HUGHES.

TO THE WORKING CLASS:—I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cents. Address E. C. ALLEN,
May 19, 1869. Augusta, Me.

NEW STOCK, COFFEES AND Spices, at

C. B. FATCH'S.

A FULL STOCK OF WOODEN Ware, at

C. B. FATCH'S.

DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

McCABE & MIX.

New Advertisements.

FORTY YEARS IN TRADE

Owing to the fair dealing and public appreciation of the firm of

MONTANYES,

CORNER OF MAIN ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, TOWANDA, PA.

Full stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

An elegant assortment of

WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.

Special Line of GILT WALL PAPER.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

In all styles—own importation.

Full line of

GROCERIES.

SHELF AND SADDLERY HARDWARE,

GLASS AND NAILS.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH AND MATTINGS.

An extra stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES;

All kinds of LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS,

Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags,

OILS AND PAINTS, quality guaranteed, and prices below the general market.

Just received, 100 dozen

PATENT "GEM" FRUIT JAR,

All glass, self sealing, at manufacturer's prices.

In fine, a stock of Goods in extent and variety unequaled this side of New York city. The public are cordially invited to call and examine goods and prices.

July 1, 1869. MONTANYES.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

TEAS GIVEN AWAY

AT THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA STORE,

No. 1 GRIFFITH & PATTON'S NEW BLOCK, BRIDGE STREET, TOWANDA, PA.,

At the sign of the

AMERICAN FLAG!

And the

RED, WHITE AND BLUE STORE!

Samples of Teas GIVEN AWAY FREELY, to satisfy the people that this is the place to save money.

PRICES LOW AS THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Fresh Ground Coffee received daily from New York, or ground to order. Also whole Coffee, green and roasted, all styles, whole and ground Spices, Dried Fruits, &c., at equally low prices.

The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him while in the Grocery business in this place, and respectfully solicits a trial in his new enterprise. The business will be conducted strictly on the

CASH SYSTEM!

So you will not have to pay extra prices to make up for the losses of a credit business.

If you can't spare the money to pay for a pound, buy an ounce and pay for it. Be independent—then you will be worthy to walk under the

AMERICAN FLAG

Into the

American Tea Store!

And buy your Goods cheap. ☞ Rem