News from all Nations.

—Moodna, Ct., has a female tailor.

—Wilkie Collins will winter in Paris.

—Brigham Young, Jr. advocates female suffrage.

—Vermont is the richest State, per capital in the Union.

—Fashionable Paris has quit mesmerizing.

—Charlotte Cushman is worth $200,000.

—There are 424,355 Freemasons in the United States.

—Washington groomsmen are called "roferschoes."

—Boiled eggs in Denver city costs twenty-five cents each.

—Four prominent English magazines are edited by ladies.

—Strauss, the waltz writer, is bankrupt and broken down.

—The Boston public library numbers 155,000 volumes.

—London was draped in mourning for the death of Geo. Peabody.

—Missouri farmers are feeding their stock to their cattle.

—Dexter is eleven years old and Lady Thorne thirteen years.

—Coal dealers in Chicago have raised the price of hard coal to $12.

—A Belgian newspaper publishes all its scandals in a supplement in Latin.

—A Buffalonian has invented a mosquito trap, and wants a patent for it.

—Black tongue is causing a scarcity of deer in Washington county, Missouri.

—There is neither bank, insurance office nor public library in the city of Mexico.

—Prussia talked of purchasing California over 30 years ago.

—The latest, for gents, is little jackets with mirrors in the centre.

—A perfectly white otter was lately caught in Penobscot county, Me.

—An eight-ounce diamond, worth, $50,000,000, was lately found in Australia.

—Michigan lost a $1,000,000 worth of apples by the late cold snap.

—James Fisk's carriage and equipage is the wonder and admiration of Boston.

—Ten thousand dollars worth of smuggled hair has been seized at New York.

—The annual term of the New England female medical college commenced on Wednesday.

—Ex-Head Centre Stephens is giving lessons in English, in Paris. He is in great poverty.

—A hunter on Rahway river shot thirty-nine snipe, killing all but four of the flock. Sharp-shooting?

—California ships bales of chapparal leaves to China, where they are boxed up and sent back as tea.

—Rock county, Wisconsin, owns a goose over fifty years old. It has furnished feathers for twenty-five beds.

—A manufacturer in Maine has received an order for one thousand grindstone frames from a firm in London.

—The New York shoemakers lend their customers shoes while the old ones are being repaired.

—A Swede has bought 12,500 acres of land in Missouri, for the purpose of forming a cotton raising colony.

—Fourteen hundred and seventy-three barrels of spirits have been distilled in Montgomery county since January 1.

—Bishop Potter has confirmed 41,000 persons, ordained 400, and has traveled 120,000 miles during his episcopate.

—The South American States are rejoicing in a temporary cessation of earthquakes.

—It is estimated that there are three thousand men employed in quarrying white marble in Vermont.

—The Kamschatkans get tight on toadstools. They sometimes give $25 worth of furs for a single fungus.

—Eleven divorce suits a day is the way they do business in the St. Louis courts. Can Chicago make as good a show?

—The students of Northfield College, Minnesota, decline beginning their studies until the threshing season is over."

—An Indian saddle and bridle, of antique and exquisite workmanship, have lately been found in a small cave near Iowa City, Iowa.

—The old settlers of Milwaukee are about forming a pioneer club. All settlers of 1840 or previous are eligible to membership.

—A man in New Jersey has his marriage ceremony repeated every year; presenting his wife with a new dress and his friends with a dinner.

—A man in Connecticut has patented an instrument which consists of an envelop opener paper cutter, ink and lead eraser, nail cleaner and watch key.

—A bust of Mme. Adelia Patti, with the coronet of a marquis on the pedestal, has just been placed in the saloon of the Italian opera house, Paris.

—A policeman in Elizabeth, N. J., has just come into possession of $18,000, a gift from a lady he had formerly served in some heroic manner.

—The Castle Garden Labor Exchange, New York, furnished situations for 1274 males and 354 females during the two weeks ending on the 31st of October.

—In Abington, Vt., there is a piece of twist tobacco forty-four years old. It is in good condition, and possesses all the properties of the goods, well-cured.

—The English Princess Royal of Prussia charged at the head of a regiment of cavalry in a sham fight at Stargard, and the troops gave her a "sword of honor."

—Cloth, Submitted to the action of moderately strong sulphuric acid from one to two minutes, and then thoroughly washed and dried, becomes thoroughly waterproof.

—A poor fellow in San Francisco, unable to get work, wrote a note stating that he was going to "make application for a place as fireman to the devil," and took arsenic.

—In the late freshet the postmaster at Norway, Me., hailed the post-office to a large elm, but the flood came and broke the rope, and landed his office in the town of Hanover.

—A story comes from Kentucky that on the eve of a battle in 1863 the colonel of one of the regiment of that State resigned "because the boys of his regiment were too young for him."

—A Providence critic thinks it "almost a sin" to put notices of Carlotta Patti's concerts under the head of amusements.

—It is stated that fully one-fifth of the men composing the United States troops now stationed in the South are ex-Confederate soldiers.

—A bronze statue of Gen. Grant, cast from the cannon captured by himself, to cost $55,000, is to be erected in Washington near the Treasury building.

—There are trees so tall in Missouri that it takes two men and a boy to lock at the top of them. One looks till he gets tired and another commences where he left off.

—A young woman, evidently of culture and education, who refuses to give any account of he family, was found running wild and homeless in the woods of Kent county, Del., last week, and taken to the county poor house.

—Missouri has produced an arithmetical phenomenon named Fields, who, without the slightest knowledge of letters or figures, solves any mathematical problem from twice two to the calculation of the eclipse in three minutes.

—Poor whiskey is called the "Fifteenth Amendment" in the South, because it's hard to swallow.

—Massachusetts now indulges in "charitable horse trots," for the benefit of benevolent societies.

—A sister of Father Hyacinthe, (which, you see, makes her Aunt Hyacinthe) formerly a nun, is a great friend of Vinnie Ream.

—Postmaster-General Cresswell in his annual report will recommend the abolition of the franking privilege.

—George H. Pendleton, the defeated candidate for Governor in Ohio, has become disgusted with politics and is going on a trip to Europe.

—An American invention of ventilated boots and shoes has been patented in France, and will soon be used by the gendarmerie.

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:

R. O. GOODRICH. S. W. [illegible]

Towanda, Thursday, Nov. 11, 18[illegible]

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The results of the late election in the State of New York have been disastrous to the Republican party. Although success was not anticipated yet such an overwhelming defeat is unexpected. The Democracy have elected their State ticket by a large majority, and have secured both branches of the Legislature. The State government will be wholly and unreservedly in their hands. This result, though humiliating in the extreme, should not be without its lesson to the Republicans of other States of the Union, and some of the causes which have brought it about can be profitably considered.

We have no doubt but that the State of New York, on a full and fair vote is largely Republican. In 1860 the majority for LINCOLN was 50,136; in 1863 the majority for the Republican State ticket about 30,000, and in 1864 LINCOLN'S majority was 6749. The decrease in the popular vote has contributed to the Republican overthrow this fall; and in the large cities a fraudulent vote has been cast, in the aggregate exceeding the Democratic majorities, but that does not wholly explain the loss of both branches of the legislature, chosen under an apportionment favorable to the Republicans.

The disasters in New York are attributable to the selfishness of the self-constituted leaders, and to the teachers of the Republican party. In the city of New York, where reside all the leaders, and where the Democracy rule with absolute sway, there has been nothing but division and contention amongst the Republicans. They are hopelessly divided into cliques, each fragment of the party more bitterly opposed to the other, than to the common enemy, and each endeavoring, not to subserve the great interests of the organization, but to control public patronage. A more corrupt, selfish and venal set of politicians does not exist in the world than those who hail from New York city, and the Republicans are not much in advance of their Democratic neighbors. Indeed, the two find no difficulty in affiliating when their interests join, and combine with the utmost facility when they scent plunder. The effect of this division and contention in New York city, has been steadily and surely to increase the Democratic majority there, and to decrease the Republican majorities in the country, until the former, thro' fraud and other causes, gives such a tremendous majority that the voters of the rural districts cannot overbalance it.

The Legislature has been lost to the Republicans through disaffection and division in districts which should have been secure, and through the almost general defeat of our candidates in the close districts. For this the candidates and the country may hold the *New York Tribune* responsible. That paper has contributed more to the result in the State, than any other cause, not through treachery or a deliberate design to injure the Republican cause, but by a course of conduct which for consummate imbecility and foolishness exceed anything in the history of politics. The teachings of that paper are fully illustrated and exemplified by the political situation in New York. The same advice followed in any other State would lead to the same inevitable results. As an expounder of doctrines of political economy, GREELEY is able and efficient. He has done more than any other man to advance and sustain the cause of Human Freedom. We concede him ability, industry and honesty. But when he attempts to step outside of theory to control political action, he is the greatest blunderer and block-head in the land. If he had full sway, he would enlighten the public upon great questions, and then advise them to vote in such a way as to defeat the success of the measures he had so zealously advocated. His incongruities and inconsistencies have had just enough influence and weight in New York to bring about the state of things now existing there.

The *Tribune* annually advocates "bolting" as the inherent right and duty of the voter; and regularly every year holds up some Republican nominee as not worthy of support, and advises Republican voters to cast their ballots against him. The motives that prompt this extraordinary and culpable course may be honest and sincere, but the result is disastrous to the party and to the State. There are uncharitable people who intimate that the *Tribune* has a strange faculty for scenting corruption at a distance, whilst it is profoundly insensible to the bad smells in its immediate vicinity. Be that as it may, that public mentor, annually discovers that the Republican party has nominated some man in the Rural districts, who is repugnant to its keen sense and exalted idea of morality, and the voters are not [illegible] to vote against him. We are sa[illegible] to say, that this bad advice has had much effect, and the great State of New York is now irretrievably given over to Democratic [illegible]. Every branch of its governm[illegible] after the 1st of January, will p[illegible] into the hands of that party, an[illegible] *Tribune* will have a first rate op[illegible]tunity to observe the effects of its advice, in its consequences upon the Republican party, and the cause of political morality and honesty.

But if the Republicans of New York are to experience the evil effects of the advice of the *Tribune*, the lesson may be of service in other States. We do not advocate a blind adherence to party—we would not set up [illegible] measures which are essential to the welfare of the country. Three-fourths of the voters may believe in certain measures, and desire their application, yet if they have no means of expressing their desires, and procuring their application, their wishes may be disregarded. To give shape and force to their views, they organize in political organizations, and elect certain men to procure the enactment of laws and measures in consonance with their feelings. It is only by concentration and organization that the popular will becomes manifest and powerful. A political party, in some measure, resembles an army, which without discipline, would become a tumultuous mob, harmless to the enemy. The great secret of the vitality and power of the Democratic party has been its perfect discipline. That has preserved it int[illegible] thro' all the disasters and changes of the past few years. We could never hope for such discipline in the Republican party, because it contains all the reformers and free-thinkers of the day, but we do contend that it is the duty of every Republican to insist upon and advocate fealty to the Republican organization as the only means by which the interests of the country can be advanced.

In order to make the Republican party useful, it must be successful. And to ensure its success, its candidates must be zealously and cheerfully supported. We do not desire to incorporate the dogma of the infallibility of nominating conventions, but we do assume that a Republican must be very bad when his election is not preferable to that of a Democrat. We have had occasion heretofore to say that wherever a Republican becomes corrupt by yielding to temptation, he assumes the normal condition of a Democrat. No man living can point to an instance where the Republican party was purified, the interests of public morality advanced, or any other good achieved, by defeating a Republican candidate and electing a Democrat.

The evil consequences arising from applying the "bolting" privilege in the State of New York are not only political, but they strike at religion, morality and good government generally. The abominable corruptions and profligacy of the city government will be extended throughout the State. All the checks enacted by the Legislature to relieve the city from the control of the vilest men in it, will be removed. The State will be given up to the plundering "rings" that feed and fatten off the city treasury. If the prospect is agreeable to the *Tribune* and its followers, who think "bolting" a right and a privilege, they are welcome to it. We should prefer to live under Republican government, though some of our rulers might not be immaculate.

The interference of the *Tribune* in the Legislative districts of the State, advising against the nomination of candidates or their defeat at the polls, is at once impertinent and mischievous. The people of a district are the best possible judges of the honesty and capacity of a candidate. If the nomination is made against the advice of the *Tribune*, it gives the disaffected and disappointed an excuse for exercising the privilige of "bolting," and creates trouble and division, where it would not otherwise be thought of. The application of the *Tribune's* advice has been made—does it congratulate itself upon its achievement?

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.—The western people have been more or less agitated for some time about removing the national capitol from Washington to some point that they call nearer the centre of population. A convention has been called to meet at St. Louis to obtain a formal expression of opinion. A letter from General Sherman asserts that when the capital is moved it will go to some point on the Mississippi several hundred miles above St. Louis. As a citizen of St. Louis, he opposes its location there on the ground that the people would be unwilling to cede jurisdiction to the United States, and that it would be detrimental to its commercial interests. In these changing times, and in view of the rapid filling up of the Far West, it might be well to wait twenty-five or fifty years and see where the centre of population will be then. One change ought to be enough for all time.

☞ Treasurer Spinner in his forthcoming report, it is promised, will take a step that will advance him in favor with the workers for woman's rights. He says that in his bureau, there is a certain class of work in which the women clerks far exceed the men clerks; for instance, counting coupons, calculating interest, copying, and preparing mutilated currency for destruction. He thinks that where a woman clerk does twice the work of a man clerk she should receive at least an equal compensation. He thinks that all clerks should be paid according to the work they accomplish. This would give the women an equal opportunity with the men, and he thinks if such a rule were established the women would make the most money. The women, he says, are especially expert in detecting counterfeits, and that during the past week two women clerks in his office detected several counterfeit coupons after the engravers and the men clerks had passed them as genuine. These counterfeit coupons were sent to the Department from Germany.

DEATH OF GEORGE PEABODY.

The cable informs us that GEORGE PEABODY, the eminent American financier, died in London near midnight of the [illegible] He was a native of Danvers, Massachusetts, where he was born Feb. 18, 1795. His parents were so poor that he was denied all but the rudiments of education, and was early placed in a grocery store. He held the same position in other New England towns and in Georgetown, D. C., where he became a partner of Elisha Riggs in 1814. In 1815 the house was removed to Baltimore, with branches in Philadelphia and New York. Mr. PEABODY visited Europe frequently until 1837, when he took up his residence there, and in 1843 founded his own firm. This he managed with consummate skill, and rapidly amassed an enormous property. He began his benefactions to this country in 1852 with a gift of $20,000 to the town of Danvers; soon it increased to $70,000. He gave $18,000 to the first Grinnell expedition to the North Pole, and in 1856-7 $300,000 to the city of Baltimore to found an Institute. During the rebellion in this country he gave a million or more to erect buildings for the poor in London, under such restrictions and with such qualifications that his generosity has been credited in London as one of the most judicious in the annals of the city. He followed that by a donation for educational purposes in the south of more than equal amount, from which the happiest results are expected. He returned to England the current season on purposes of business and for the sake of his health, that had long been doubtful. His life has terminated more suddenly than was expected. Its great features and those that will give him exceptional distinction consist in the rare skill with which he, single-handed, created a colossal fortune, in competition with the ablest men of business, having capital, education and association to back them, in England, and the greatness of his bequests to philanthropic and national ends. It has been urged that his patriotism would have been more highly esteemed had he refrained from intercourse with rebel agents and allies in England pending the rebellion here. Since that closed he has certainly manifested a desire to attach his name permanently to the national history, and sought to accomplish this by means of gifts that rank in amount with those of Tours, Cornell, Astor and others, who have contributed freely to similar ends. He was a worthy representative of the country in business, and leaves behind him a reputation for probity that is not secured by all who amass even smaller fortunes. His donations secured for him the rare honor of a portrait of Queen Victoria, presented by herself. History will hardly fail to give him a line in the records of a period more than usually pregnant with great and stirring deeds, and active, if not illustrious, men.

CHEAP OCEAN POSTAGE.—From late intelligence received through Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, it appears that her Majesty's Government is prepared to reduce the single rate of postage for prepaid letters between the United States and the United Kingdom to three pence.

It will be remembered that Postmaster General Creswell submitted a proposition to the British Department, some time since, to reduce the letter rate of postage from twelve to six cents, to take effect on and after the 1st of January, 1870, of which two cents would be sea postage, and two cents the inland postage of each country.

There is little doubt therefore, of the early adoption of this measure of postal reform so earnestly desired by the people of the two countries.

☞ The Chicago *Tribune* says the business of beef packing, which has hitherto been a very large and lucrative branch of trade in that city, is declining rapidly in favor of Texas and Colorado. In the year 1860 the number of cattle packed there was 84,624. This number continued to increase rapidly till 1864-5, when it amounted to 92,459. The next year it fell off to 27,172, and for the year 1868-9 was 26,950. The cause of this decadence is owing to the fact that beef can be supplied to the Eastern markets from the South and West more cheaply than it can be sent from Chicago. It is estimated that there was a loss of fully ten per cent. on the average of all the beef sent to New York from Chicago last year, and packers are not likely to try the costly experiment again, on a very extensive scale.

☞ Under a protective tariff the improvements in home manufactures have been so great that many foreign articles have ceased to command any sale. The best silk ribbons, though often sold as foreign, and many dress patterns, are of American make. We import $6,000,000 of raw silk per annum, and make silk goods valued at $60,000,000 a year. The great silk centre is Patterson, New Jersey, where there are sixteen factories; capital invested, $2,000,000. In Philadelphia there are twenty factories, employing four hundred men, and fifteen hundred women and girls, whose annual wages are $250,000; capital invested, $1,500,000. In the city of New York there are seven thousand to eight thousand hands employed in the sme business.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Friday morning at about 5 o'clock, several shocks of earthquake were felt in various sections of the State of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The duration of the shock varied from three to twenty seconds. The motion was from the east to the west.

THE INCREASE IN THE VOTE OF THE COUNTY.

The following figures, which we have taken from the Tribune Almanac, will be interesting as showing the rapid increase in the vote of Bradford since 1840. We doubt if many agricultural counties in the State can show as great an increase in the same time. From the first date we have given, until 1840—eight years—it will be seen that the vote nearly doubled. Since then the increase has not been as rapid, the vote of 1869 being about double that of 1840. The vote this year, however, was not full, probably 1500 voters having failed to deposit their ballots.

The most remarkable vote ever polled in the county followed the memorable Fremont campaign of 1856. We do not believe that on that occasion *twenty* voters failed to deposit their ballots. Those absent came hundreds of miles to vote—the aged and the sick were all animated by a desire to participate, and were carried to the polls. It was nearer a full vote than we shall accomplish again for years:

1832—Jackson	1596	
Opposition	1221	—3819
1836—Van Buren	1662	
Harrison	1521	—3183
1838—Wolf & Muhlenberg	1010	
Ritner	1839	—3249
1838—Porter	2430	
Ritner	2219	—4639
1840—Harrison	2631	
Van Buren	2344	—4975
1844—Clay	3235	
Polk	3398	
Birney	53	—6686
1848—Taylor	3272	
Cass	1895	
Van Buren	1784	—6941
1852—Scott	3526	
Pierce	3930	
Hale	281	—7737
1856—Fremont	6938	
Buchanan	2314	
Fillmore	101	—9353
1860—Lincoln	6091	
Fusion	3188	
Douglas	9	
Bell	22	—9310
1864—Lincoln	6843	
McClellan	3100	—9971
1868—Grant	7708	
Seymour	3538	—11306
1869—Geary	6553	
Packer	3836	—10389

THE PERSBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Reunion Accomplished.

The *Observer* of Thursday says:

More than two thirds of the presbyteries in both branches of the Presbyterian Church having approved the overture sent down by the General Assembly, the work is done! It is the most interesting and important eclesiastical event that has occurred in this country in thirty years. It marks an epoch in the religious history of a leading denomination, and without doubt it will have a powerful influence upon the religious history of the country, and we hope also of the world.

Thirty years ago, when the Disastrous rupture occurred, the Presbyterian Church in the United States included a less number of Presbyteries and Synods, ministers and members, than either of the two divisions now numbers. And from both of them has gone into another body the entire Southern Presbyterian Church so that it may be fairly said that during the separation the Church has increased almost three-fold. The re-union brings into one body these constituent elements:

	Old School.	New School.	Total.
Presbyteries	143	113	256
Synods	27	24	51
Ministers	2,381	1,848	1,229
Members	258,963	172,560	431,463

Both the Assemblies meet, week after next, November 10, at Pittsburg, Pa., to receive the returns from the presbyteries, to record the result, and take the necessary steps to set the united Church into operation. The Assemblies are not to vote upon the question of union; that was done at the last meetings in May, in this city, when it was sent down to the Presbyteries, the fountain of power in the Church; and their ratification by a majority would have been sufficient, but the Assemblies ordained the union in the event of two-thirds of the presbyteries in both branches approving the proposition. That number has been obtained, and many more will be reported at the Assemblies from whom returns have not been received.

This re-union will, we trust, be signalized by some suitable and general thank-offering; some memorial of an event over which angels rejoice. If it should take the form of a complete endowment of the schools of theology it would be a great work well done. If it should result in the erection here in the city of New York of a "Presbyterian House," which should be the centre of the operation of the united Church, it would be a noble consecration. There are schemes of Church Extension and Foreign Missions, which might be set forward twenty or thirty years by making the year 1870 the Memorial Year.

☞ The State Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance was in session at Philadelphia, last week. The following officers were elected to serve for the current year; G. W. P., John Bardsly; G. W. A., A. A. Barker; Scribe, John C. Magnigan; G. Treasurer, Abraham Brown; G. Chaplain, Rev. George Bringhurst; G. Sentinel, W. H. Gosnel. From the annual report of the retiring W. P., it appears that at the time the previous report was made 113 Divisions were in existence, and that during the past year 12 new ones had been chartered, making a total of 125. Number of members initiated during the year, 2,865; making the present number 8,310. The receipts of the Grnd Division during the year amounted to $3,192 27, and the expenditures $2,200 29.

☞ In the face of grave charges, apparently well supported, of complicity in the late gold conspiracy, General Butterfield, Assistant United States Treasurer at New York, has resigned his office and requested an investigation, which the President will at once grant him. Public judgement in his case should, of course, be suspended until his defense is published. In the meantime, the Grand Jury of New York city is busily engaged sifting the late Wall street affair, and the probability is that several leading gamblers, including Fisk, Gould, and Lane, will be indicted and tried for conspiracy against the business interests of the country.

☞ The public debt statement for September shows a reduction of nearly seven and a half millions of dollars. This is the way Republicans redeem their pledges to the people.

☞ Rev. BISHOP SIMPSON of the Methodist Church, was taken sick a short time ago, to preach in the Central Presbyterian Church, in Georgia, but was able to be [illegible] that in an address [illegible] position [illegible] in favor of the Union during the war, the extended courtesy must be withdrawn. Comment upon this is scarcely needed. People sometimes speak about the "era of good feeling" that is fast taking possession of the Southern people. Every passing day adds now proof to the belief that the country will never enjoy peace and union while there remains in existence a single remnant of the old slavocracy.

☞ While the better class of Southerners are doing their best to discourage the spirit of violence in the South, the Mormons are taking up the weapons of murder against those who denounce their special "twin relic," excommunication of the editor of their former organ, Mr. Stenhouse, for his revolt against polygamy, has been followed by an attempt to kill Mr. Bendle, the editor of the *Utah Reporter*, who has been the open enemy of the sect. This outrage took place at Brigham City, Utah on Friday last.

New Advertisements!

DR. STEVENS, over BROWN'S (late GOSS) Drug Store, Patton's Block, in offices lately occupied by Dr. Medill and Dr. Weston. 11-59.

L. U. BEACH, M. D., *Physician and Surgeon*, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of Females. Office at his residence on State st., two doors east of Dr. Pratt's. nov.11,69.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between F. W. BROWN and E. H. MASON, under the name of F. W. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due said firm will be settled by F. W. BROWN, who will pay their indebtedness.

F. W. BROWN.
Nov. 10, 1869. E. H. MASON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—*Jos. Homet Olive Brown, Adm'rs of the estate of W. H. H. Brown, dec'd.* In the Orphans' Court of Bradford county.

The undersigned an Auditor appointed by said Court to distribute moneys in the hands of administrators of said decedent, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Towanda, on FRIDAY the 3d day of DECEMBER, 1869, at 2 o'clock, p. m., where all persons having claims against said fund must present them or else be forever debarred therefrom.

Nov. 10, 1869.—4t. W. T. DAVIES, *Auditor.*

NEW COAL YARD!

BEST WILKES-BARRE AND PITTSTON

ANTHRACITE COALS!

The subscriber has just established a new Coal Yard in the rear of the REPORTER Office and GROSS'S Gun Shop; and designs to keep in supply the best Anthracite Coals at all times.

Till further notice:

Prices, at Boat or orders, of the CELEBRATED WILKES-BARRE COAL, from the

"*BALTIMORE MINES.*"

Small Egg; or No. 2 ..... $6 00
Stove; or Nos. 3 and 4 mixed 6 00
Chestnut; or No. 5 ..... 5 50

PRICES AT YARD, OF BEST PITTSTON.

Small Egg; or No. 2 ..... $6 00
Stove; or Nos. 3 and 4 mixed $6 00
Chestnut; or No. 5 ..... 5 50

A small discount will be made on orders for, or sales of Pittston Coal directly from the Care.

The following additional charges will be made for delivering Coal within the Borough limits;

Per ton ..50 cts. Extra for carrying in..50 cts.
Half " ..35 " " " " ..25 "

N. B. The Wilkes-Barre Chestnut and Stove Coals are coarser in sizes than the Pittston Chesnut and Stove; but all are of excellent quality.

☞ Orders, for the present, may be left at the Hardware Store of MARSHALL BROS. & Co.; or at the "Red, White and Blue" Tea Store of BRAMHALL & BIDDLEMAN, on Bridge street.

☞ Orders must, in all cases, be accompanied by the cash.

I have erected a

NEW HAY SCALE

for public convenience, in the street on north side of Fireman's Hall and near the Elwell House.

Warranted to weigh correct.

Towanda, Pa., Nov. 10, 1869. B. M. WELLES.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, Hon. FARRIS B. STREETER, President Judge of the 12th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, and Hons. ZEBULON FRISBIE and J. W. VANDYKE, Associate Judges, in and for said county of Bradford, have issued their precept bearing date the 9th day of Nov'ber, 1869, to me directed for holding a Court of Over and Terminer, General Quarter Session of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphans Court, at Towanda, for the County of Bradford, on Monday, the 6th day of December next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore, hereby given to the Coroners, and Justices of the Peace, of the said County of Bradford, that they be then and there in their proper person, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done; and those who are bound by recognizance or otherwise to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of said county, or who shall be bound to appear at the said court are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notice.

Dated at Towanda, the 9th day of Nov'er, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-second. WM. GRIFFIS, *Sheriff.*

BAKERY AND DINING ROOM!

First block north of Ward House.

BREAD, PIES, CAKE, &C.,

baked daily and sold at wholesale and retail. We use the best materials and our work is always neatly done. Dealers are invited to examine our wholesale prices. PARTIES, PIC NICS, &c. supplied at reasonable rates on short notice. In our

DINING ROOMS

we offer superior inducements to all who want either a lunch or a good meal. Ladies can stop in and quietly enjoy a cup of Tea, undisturbed by noise or rowdyism. Meals at all hours of the day or evening. OYSTERS on hand during their season, and served out by the dish or sold in quantities to suit. Of CONFECTIONERY we keep an assortment equal to any in this part of the State, and sell at wholesale or retail.

Also a general assortment of GROCERIES. Prices as low as the lowest.

Towanda, Oct. 26, '69. D. W. SCOTT & CO.

STRAYED OR STOLEN: From the premises of the undersigned, in Sheshequin twp., on the 20th of October, 1869, a BLACK MARE, about 16 years old, with a white spot on one of the hind legs. Any information in regard to said mare will be suitably rewarded.

Oct. 26, 1869—3t*1 MICHAEL MALONEY.

OH YES! OH YES!—AUCTION!

A. R. MOE, *Licensed Auctioneer.*

All calls promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Call or address, A. R. MOE, Monroeton, Bradford county, Pa. oct.26, 69.

NEW HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE AND TIN SHOP AT WYALUSING!

R. F. SULZER,

Has just received a full supply of

COAL AND WOOD COOKING STOVES, COAL AND WOOD HEATING STOVES, ELEVATED OVENS,

BASE BURNERS, &c. HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, HORSE SHOE IRON, HORSE NAILS, CORN KNIVES, &c.

Apple Peelers, &c. All sizes of Nails and House Trimming Goods.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING OF ALL KINDS

of the most approved styles, done at short notice.

All kinds of Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, and Wagon Makers' Tools. Glass, Shovels, Scoops, &c. Give me a call, I will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Wyalusing, Nov. 3, '69. R. F. SULZER.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A good HORSE and BUGGY and HARNESS for sale cheap. O. W. DELANO.

Nov. 3, 1869.—3t. at Powell & Co.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his farm for sale, situate in Warren township, 1½ miles from Warren Centre, on the road leading from Warren Centre to West Warren, containing 108 acres, 90 acres improved, a dwelling house, two barns and other outbuildings, a large orchard of grafted fruit, a first-class sugar bush, and a valuable sand-bed on the premises.—Price $40 per acre. For further particulars enquire of G. W. HICKS, on the premises, Warren Centre, Bradford County, Pa. nov3-3w

TOWANDA MARKETS!

(*WHOLESALE PRICES.*)

Corrected every Wednesday by C. B. FATCH, subject to changes daily:

Wheat, ⅌ bush	$1 50 @ 1 60
Rye, ⅌ bush	1 15
Buckwheat, ⅌ bush	70
Corn, ⅌ bush	1 15
Oats, ⅌ bush	45
Beans, ⅌ bush	2 00
Butter (rolls) ⅌ lb	38
do (dairy) ⅌ lb	35@ 40
Eggs, ⅌ doz	30 @ 33
Potatoes, ⅌ bush	60 @ 40
Flour, ⅌ barrel	8 00 @ 16 00
Ham, ⅌ lb	20 @ 22
Onions, ⅌ bush	1 00 @ 1 25

WEIGHTS OF GRAIN.—Wheat 60 lb.; Corn 56 lbs.; Rye 56 lbs.; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 46 lbs.; Buckwheat 48 lbs.; Beans 62 lbs.; Bran 20 lbs.; Clover Seed 60 lbs.; Timothy Seed 44 lbs.; Dried Peaches 33 lbs.; Dried Apples 22 lbs.. Flax Seed 56 lbs.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Towanda, on [illegible] DECEMBER 1, 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Athens township, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Wm. Cole, south by lands of W. T. Mead, and west by lands of Chas. Long. Containing 1½ acres of land more or less, all improved, with a framed house, framed barn and fruit and ornamental trees thereon.

Seized and taken into execution to the suit of Philander Long vs. H. S. Manley.

ALSO—The following lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Troy township, and bounded as follows: North by lands of Cornelius Tuttle, east by lands of Cornelius Tuttle and lands of Henry Mann, and west by land of C. P. Welles. Containing 86 acres of land, more or less, about 40 acres improved, with a board house and a few fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of A. Lewis vs. G. A. Baldwin.

Also at the suit of A. Lewis vs. Eliza A. and Geo. A. Baldwin.

ALSO—The following lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Athens Borough, bounded as follows, viz: On the north by land of Wm. Wilson, east by Jas. Wilson, south by Centre st., west by Baptist church lot. Containing 119 feet deep, 8 feet front, more or less, all improved, one framed house and a few fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of H. C. Baird's use vs. M. J. Walker.

ALSO—The following lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Windham township, bounded as follows: On the north by lands of Gilbert Persell, east by John Cole, south by S. S. Bradley, and west by Chas. Jones. Containing 80 acres of land, more or less, about 40 acres improved, with a framed house, log barn, and few fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Wm. Carmer vs. Merritt J. Cole.

ALSO—The following lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Litchfield township, bounded as follows: On the north by land of Andrew C. Brainard, east by A. J. Fish, south by Eugene Coffin, and west by F. D. Cooper. Containing 144 acres of land, more or less, about 40 acres improved, with a framed house, framed barn, saw-mill and orchard thereon.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Alex. Brooks vs. James Dutton.

ALSO—The following lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Springfield township, bounded as follows: North by Moses Gestin, east by Caleb Olin, south by Smith Barker and Darwin Allen, and west by the public highway. Containing 40 acres of land more or less, about 25 acres improved, with a framed house, framed barn, and fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of E. Pomeroy's use vs. Jas. H. Sawyer and Jas. Lucas.

ALSO—The following lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Towanda township, bounded as follows: North by land John B. Smith and Widow Cook, east by Wm. Watkins, south by M. G. Mercur and C. L. Ward, and west by Geo. Brister, Enos Durfee and J. P. Durfee. Containing about 135 acres, about sixty acres improved, with a large framed dwelling house, two old framed houses, one framed barn, and fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of H. B. Hewitt vs. Michael Meylert.

Also, seized and taken into execution at the suit of John Brennan vs. Michael Meylert.

ALSO—The following lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Burlington township, bounded as follows: North and west by lands of Philander and Martin Long, east by land of W. T. Mead and the estate of Addison McKean, dec'd., and Oliver Stone, and south by lands of L. R. Scouton. Containing 50 acres, more or less, about 50 acres improved, with a framed barn and fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—Another piece of land in said township, bounded as follows: North by land of A. T. Wheat, east by the Berwick turnpike, south by R. R. Phelps and west by the estate of Addison McKean, dec'd. Containing ¾ of an acre of land, more or less, all improved, with a framed house, framed barn, other out-buildings, and a few fruit trees thereon.—

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of C. M. Manville's use vs. W. W. Rodgers and Mason Long.

ALSO—The following lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Rome township, bounded as follows, viz: On the north by lands of A. J. & H. D. Beeman, east by land of Stephen Russell, south by land of H. D. Rockwell and Wm. McCabe, and west by land of Joe. Russell. Containing 180 acres of land more or less, about 130 acres improved, with two framed houses, two framed barns, with shed attached, and lot of fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Rome twp., bounded as follows: On the north by land of James Randolph, east by land of Jas. L. Parker, south by land of Ephraim Parker, and west by land of said Jas. Randolph. Containing 80 acres of land more or less, no improvements, with a log house thereon.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Rome twp., bounded as follows: Beginning at a corner of two lots of land conveyed to Joseph Seeley, thence along the south line of one of said lots, east 31 1-10 perches to a corner of land conveyed to Nathaniel B. and Thos. F. Hill, thence along the west line of said lot, south 96 1-10 perches, thence north 43½ degs the north line of land conveyed to Nathaniel B. Beeman, west 31 1-10 perches, thence along the east line of land conveyed to John Beeman more and line of land conveyed to Smith Lent, north 96 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning. Containing 19 acres and 94 perches of land, more or less, no improvements.

ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Litchfield twp., bounded as follows: Litchfield twp., bounded as follows: Litchfield twp., bounded as follows: North by the lands of the Widow Brown, east by the public highway leading from Rome to Athens, south by E. C. Drake and James Parker, and west by James Randolph or Henry Struble. Containing 38 acres of land more or less, about 15 acres improved.

ALSO—One-half part of 106 acres of land more or less, situated in Albany twp., bounded as follows: On the north by unseated lands, east by S. Hillhouse, south by A. Woolsey, and west by Enos Harris, no improvements.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of E. Overton, Jr., use vs. Smith Lent.

Also at the suit of same vs. Smith