

News from all Nations.

— Iowa farmers want a herd law.
— A hairy wild man roams Dakota.
— Hawthorne's widow is at Dresden.
— The typhoid fever is raging in Utah.
— The mormons have 13,000 millionaires.
— The Cuban lobby is the largest in Washington.
— Germany claims a papier mache church.
— A bicycle has been declared a carriage by Liverpool law.
— England is to adopt the half penny newspaper post.
— Newport cottages are being rented already, for next season.
— Libby Prison in Richmond is now a sunnyside factory.
— The Union League of Philadelphia numbers 1,838 members.
— Omaha boasts to have the handsomest hotel in the United States.
— Eastern chestnuts are sold at twenty-five cents a pound in San Francisco.
— Count Orloff has been appointed Russian Ambassador at Vienna.
— Troy, N. Y., has a thief, mean enough to steal craps from doorknobs.
— Gold has been discovered on the banks of the streams running into Cook's lake, N. Y.
— Hobberies are constantly committed on the road between West Troy and Albany, N. Y.
— Two Boston ladies have opened a school at Grass Valley, Cal., for the study of Shakespeare.
— The Hon. John Morrissey intends to have the first private residence in Newport.
— The debt of Chicago is more than three times as large as that of the State of Michigan.
— A Chicago bell is reported to have got little too off in order that she may wear smaller shoes.
— It is proposed to lynch a man in Kansas City who steals his neighbors' wives by tapping them from the bottom.
— Prof. Goldwin Smith, having closed his lectures at Cornell University, will spend the winter months in Philadelphia.
— The Dutchess d'Aumale is dangerously ill at Pateras, in the Oranese palace. There is little hope of his recovery.
— An editor of an Ohio weekly, after a brief absence, says, "Well, reader, we are again upon our own soil."
— It is reported in Rome that Archbishops Spalding and McCloskey will be made Cardinals during the Council.
— Henry W. Beecher refuses to sit for the statue which was erected to make a bust of him for Plymouth church.
— Forty-one hundred tons of wild swine have been gathered in Virginia this year. They sold for \$220,000.
— Four hundred and ninety thousand bushels of grain were shipped from a town in Iowa during the month of November.
— The King of Prussia, on Oct. 10, while hunting in the forests, was shot by a bullet which entered his chest.
— It is proposed to erect in Edinburgh a statue of our noble monarch to be called the great patriot.
— Miss Lizzie Boynton of Indiana, announces herself for Congress. She has long eyes, short hair, and a prominent nose.
— The city of America, Georgia, demands more lights, and the Common Council has ordered six lamps in the public thoroughfare.
— A German astronomer says that he will be nearer the earth than our present satellite.
— The natives of Limerick, reading in New York, are to establish an association for social and benevolent purposes.
— A merchant estimates that there are 32,000,000 agents soliciting custom from the cotton States. They spend each on an average sixteen dollars per day.
— The French colony at Williamsburg, Kansas, has manufactured some silk fabrics on an extensive scale next season.
— Sir Isaac Newton's house and observatory in London are for sale, the church owning them having fallen into pecuniary straits.
— The celebrated African traveller Walter Munzinger was attacked by robbers on his way to Abyssinia and dangerously wounded.
— The Episcopal Bishop of Cahoon, Ireland, Dr. Day, is preparing to make a cruise in his diocese a Christmas present of 1900.
— A young man in Chicago has been arrested for selling his services as a "punch" for two weeks.
— The people living on the banks of the creek below the pork houses, in Louisville, are up on the waters and skin of the floating carcasses, which they make into soup.
— Isaac C. Clift, of Mystic, Conn., is making sales of the Spanish gambusia recently set in New York, at a cost of \$200,000. This is the largest quantity of the kind ever made in this country.
— A woman in Sing Sing prison for forgery, has written, asking the prayers of Henry Ward Beecher, and has had her letters forwarded just the same way that Mrs. McFarland did.
— The evening school for the instruction of the State's convicts at Charleston, Mass., has sixty members. An orange man, who two months ago could not read a word, now regularly corresponds with his friends.
— A Massachusetts paper says: "The good old style of the State is being revived in Berkshire. A farmer takes a load of wool to market and says he would like to see which has not been the case before in nearly ten years."
— The North German Correspondent mentions a new scheme for saving the shipwrecked. A small gun throws the projectile, which forms an anchor when it strikes, and that the connection may be established with the land without any assistance from the shore.
— It is reported that the forests of the Noxaway valley, in Holt county, Iowa, are still up with wild cats, wolf, deer and catamounts, supposed to have come from regions further north, in search of a warmer climate.
— A New Haven bookstore has a copy of the Testament in every language. The text is in Greek and Latin, and the book also contains full Latin notes. The book is in three volumes, containing 600, 600 and 600 pages respectively.
— During the month of December, 1899, the census of the State of New York was taken. The total population was 4,500,000.
— A San Francisco woman engaged a servant girl to do the work of a family of five persons. There proved to be an average of five instead of five persons, and at the end of five months the girl had cost \$20 per month extra, and recovered it.
— In Hungary a landowner was lately attacked by one of his servants in a forest. His right arm was cut off, and a severe paper, with the following words, was pinned to his chest: "I have just killed my master. I have just killed my master."
— Six thousand nine hundred workmen were employed in the construction of the iron and steel works of Krupp, at Essen, Germany, and they produced one hundred and thirty-five million pounds of steel. One hundred and thirty-five engines were in use; now there are two hundred and thirty-five.
— Columbus is to be canonized by the Ecumenical Council.
— The Mayor's office at Atlanta is blocked by poor women applying for food and fuel.
— A New York policeman has been arrested for attempting to pass a counterfeit twenty dollar bill.
— Victor Hugo owns a large portion of the most valuable real estate on the island of Guernsey.
— A huge petrified mitten has been found at Fort Ann. It is supposed to have been worn by the Carthaginian giant.

Bradford Reporter.

There will be no paper issued from this office next week. The next Reporter will be dated January 6th, 1870.
THE REPORTER FOR 1870.
As the subscriptions of several thousands of our subscribers expire within a few weeks, we call attention to the fact that they may be renewed. Hereafter all papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. This arrangement is believed to be best for all concerned. The price, two dollars per annum, is a small item to the individual subscribers, and can be paid as easily one time as another.
The Reporter in point of appearance challenges comparison with any journal in the State. It will continue to advocate the doctrines which it has always upheld. Its past history is a sufficient indication of what its future course will be. Having thus far assisted in overthrowing wrong, oppression, and wickedness in every form; standing by the Government in the dark days of rebellion, it shall still be found earnestly laboring to secure the fruits of the glorious victory, by which this country was restored to peace and quiet. It will be our aim to make the Reporter an instructive and entertaining family newspaper, faithfully recording the current news of the day, both general and local, and especially devoted to the interests of this community. Its influence will always be exerted in favor of right, justice, reform and economy. It will not fail to criticize when criticism is deserved; to condemn what is wrong or amiss; or to boldly declare the truth, whatever may be the result, untrammelled by the views of any individual or combination.
We propose to give a still wider dissemination of what we believe to be correct principles and doctrines, by an increased circulation of the Reporter, and to this end ask the assistance and co-operation of the friends of the cause throughout the country, who by a little effort can add very materially to its present subscription list. As an inducement to subscribers, we propose to furnish the paper thirteen months for two dollars. Any person sending us that amount will receive the Reporter for the remainder of this year and all of next—thus obtaining the paper one month for nothing.
CLUBS.—We will furnish the Reporter in clubs of ten or more at \$1.50 per annum, and an extra copy to the getter up of the club.
Clubs are now forming at nearly every Post Office in the County. It will be a little trouble for every subscriber to procure one new name for a club. There are now eight thousand Republican voters in the county, not more than one half of whom are taking the Reporter. By a little effort on the part of our friends it can be placed in nearly every household in Bradford county.
PREMIUM.—We have made arrangements with the publishers of the American Stock Journal by which we are enabled to offer this valuable agricultural monthly as a premium to every subscriber to the Reporter, who pays the regular subscription price (\$2) before the 1st of March next. This offer is to all, whether old or new subscribers. The subscription price of the Journal is one dollar per annum, so that we are really giving every person who shall renew his subscription, or subscribe to the Reporter for the next three months, ONE DOLLAR.
The announcement is made in the Toga County Agitator, that that paper will appear about the first of January next, under the control of a new firm. Rumor says that M. H. Conn, the editor, will go to Philadelphia, to become associated with the Day, a new penny paper recently started there.
Whilst we trust that Mr. Conn will find in his new post a wider field and a higher sphere of action, upon which to continue the labors of the last few years, yet we part with him with unfeigned regret. The cause of morality, of temperance, of political honesty has no more able and consistent advocate. He has unselfishly and bravely fought the battle of the right against wrong, winning for himself the plaudits of all good men. No more conscientious, upright, public journalist exists. He has for years given his best thoughts and his most arduous labors unsparingly and unrewarded for the promotion of social and political reforms.
The Republicans of Toga, especially, owe Mr. Conn a debt of gratitude which we trust, is at least felt, if it can never be paid. And we hope that in all his future relations, he may meet with greater success than usually falls to the lot of public journalists.
An important subject has already received attention in Congress, through a bill introduced by our representative, Mr. Marcus, abolishing the spy system in the Internal Revenue Service, and the bill is now before the Senate. It is believed that the bill will be passed by the Senate, and will be reported to the House of Representatives.
The bill is intended to prevent the employment of spies in the Internal Revenue Service, and to provide for the employment of honest men in the same service. It is believed that the bill will be passed by the Senate, and will be reported to the House of Representatives.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

Is the condition of the country such as to warrant a return to specie payments? This is not intended as a conundrum, but it is a question which just now is receiving considerable attention. As might be expected, the wisecracks are divided in opinion. Some say it is—and some say it isn't. Those in the affirmative put forth extended arguments to prove their opinions correct—while the negative produce equally cogent reasons to prove their side of the question. If any man desires to qualify himself as a fit subject for a lunatic asylum, he can do so in a reasonably short time, by reading and endeavoring to comprehend the arguments of those who write and send forth pamphlets upon finance, filled with the extremely fine-spun and complicated theories of those who imagine they have a panacea for all the financial difficulties of the country. In fact we consider the issuing of a pamphlet developing a financial theory, as sufficient cause for subjecting the author to an inquiry into his mental condition.
That a return to specie payments is desirable, no one contradicts. A specie basis is the proper and legitimate foundation for all commercial transactions. But that it is inseparable to commercial and national prosperity we deny. The suspension of specie payments during the late rebellion was a national necessity. The war could not have been carried on without such a course. The expansion which took place was the cause of that suspension, enhancing the value of the currency, and inflating the currency. Yet, under these enhanced values and inflated currency, the material interests of the country have prospered. Finance has accumulated at a ratio hitherto unknown. Industrial pursuits have been strengthened, and manufactures established. The first use made of our new wealth was to pay the debts of the war. Judgments were satisfied, and mortgages cancelled. It is true, that with the expansion, in time came reckless extravagance, and many debts have been contracted. The ability to pay however, is much greater now, than when the suspension of specie payments took place. It is agreed by all that an immediate return to specie payments would produce great distress. We see no necessity for precipitating disaster, so long as the currency is adjusting itself, by the operation of those laws, which will speedily bring about the desired result. The tendency of everything is to shrink to the specie standard, and though the shrinkage may be unequal, yet much less mischief will be done, by leaving it the quiet operation of the laws which govern trade, than by attempting legislative enactments to enforce a return to a specie basis. Gold has already sunk to 121, and its tendency is certainly and steadily downward. Commercial prices must keep pace with gold, and labor itself feel the reduction, though labor is always the last to come down to the common standard.
It has been asserted, on pretended official authority that Secretary Borah was in favor of a speedy return to specie payments, and would even go so far as to recommend, in his next annual report to Congress of a certain time at which such resumption should commence. But the Secretary's views have been announced on the highest and most unquestionable authority to be exact—the contrary. Not only does the Secretary of the Treasury not favor the immediate resumption of specie payments, but in his report he will deprecate any attempt on the part of Congress to force such a policy upon the country.
The Secretary holds that the resumption of specie payments before the business interests of the country were fully prepared for it, would cause a greater derangement than we have yet been afflicted with. The financial condition of the country is bad enough as it is; and although it is steadily improving, any attempt to forestall the natural course of events by mischievous special legislation would throw everything into confusion, bringing about a relapse of the late extreme depression in all classes of business, and result solely in still further postponing the day when a concerted and systematic attempt at resumption could be undertaken with a prospect of success.
The Secretary believes that the first requisite to a practicable resumption is a restoration of business activity throughout the country, which will react upon the credit of the Government, and cause its promises to be accepted for their full face. The cause of the premium upon gold is found, not in the fact that specie is worth intrinsically more at the present time than it was ten years ago, but in the fact that the credit of the Government is below par; and its paper not worth, in the markets of the world, as much as it claims to be. With a general resumption of business activity would come a strengthening of both private and public credit, an increase in values, and the restoration of a healthy feeling which would pave the way for a practical resumption of specie payments, to insure which no legislation whatever would be necessary.

From Washington.

There is no doubt but that the bill introduced by our representative, Mr. Marcus, abolishing the spy system in the Internal Revenue Service, and the bill is now before the Senate. It is believed that the bill will be passed by the Senate, and will be reported to the House of Representatives.
The bill is intended to prevent the employment of spies in the Internal Revenue Service, and to provide for the employment of honest men in the same service. It is believed that the bill will be passed by the Senate, and will be reported to the House of Representatives.

Resignation of Associate Justice Grier.

The resignation of Mr. Justice Grier, to take effect on the first of February, 1870, will create a vacancy in the Supreme Court of the United States. The resignation is a matter of great importance, and has attracted much public attention.
The resignation is believed to be the result of a long illness, and is expected to be permanent. The vacancy will be filled by the President, and the new Justice will take office on the first of February.

Another Terrible Mining Accident.

A terrible mining accident occurred at Hazleton, Pa., Dec. 18. About five o'clock this morning at Stockton, near this place, a coal mine caved in, filling the mine and buried many of the men. The accident was a most terrible one, and has attracted much public attention.
The accident is believed to be the result of a long illness, and is expected to be permanent. The vacancy will be filled by the President, and the new Justice will take office on the first of February.

Black Alpacas.

Black Alpacas are certainly the most valuable of all the animals raised in this country. They are a most valuable breed, and are much sought after by the public.
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New Advertisements.

Advertisements for various goods and services, including watches, shoes, and clothing. The advertisements are for various businesses and are intended to attract customers.

Powell & Co.

Advertisements for Powell & Co., including watches, shoes, and clothing. The advertisements are for various businesses and are intended to attract customers.