were put on the watch for him by telegraphic messages. In a few hours all Bradford had discovered that Harrison Fry was missing, and his friends up its mind that he was the equal confederate in the burglary. The Blue River National Bank offered a reward for him, but he has never yet been found. The zealous constable found compensation for the loss of one prisoner in the discovery that the other two were a couple of the most skillful and slippery of the metropolitan crackmen, known among other aliases as Gentleman Graves and Toffey Ben. Silas Bixby's courage and discretion received due tribute from counsel, press, and public during the trial that ensued the next month in the Tinborough Court-house; and by some influence it was so managed that Mrs. Houghton was not called to the stand, nor was Foster Houghton closely questioned in regard to the manner in which the third robber had escaped from his custody on the steps of the bank.

Harry Houghton went to Lake George that summer, starting a day after the departure of Grace Chamberlain; but this year they go together, and the programme of the tour includes Niagara and Quebec.

News From all Nations.

—The Cumberland canal is now navigable.

—Chicago has 7000 confirmed epicures.

—The water-works question is again agitating Memphis.

—New York is again considering the subject of free baths.

—About 27,000 penny song books are sold daily in France.

—The farmers of Monroe county, Miss., are cultivating clover largely.

—Springfield, Ills., is to have the Richardson pavement, when the mud dries up.

—Green a famous English æronaut, is dead.

—Dan Rice is going to China to make a farewell tour.

—Vallandigham has sold out his interest in the Dayton *Ledger*.

—Miss Ida L. Greeley, a daughter of H. G., is writing "Tropical Sketches" for the *Tribune*.

—An umbrella with a window in it is among the latest inventions.

—Kinderhook has elected a blind man scaler of weights and measures.

—Over one hundred young ladies are estimated to be at present studying law in this country.

—Well-dressed children in San Francisco amuse themselves on the way to Sunday by stoning Chinamen.

—There are upwards of 40,000 more white males than females in Iowa. Girls, why don't you emigrate forty thousand of you?

—Chicago boasts of a wedding where the blissful principals aggregate thirteen feet in length, and asks "How is that for high?"

—A Jerseyman lost an axe over twenty years ago, which he has just found under his bed. His life hasn't been made unhappy by house-cleaning.

—A California storekeeper, here and there, announces he will hereafter "receive greenbacks at par."

—The Star Match Company has rebuilt its factory in Portland, Maine, and will soon commence operations.

—Incombustible wicks for kerosene are made in Vienna asbestos, boiled wax. They last at least a year.

—Louisville has just uniformed its police in blue.

—The Deleware and Hudson canal opened recently.

—They abuse a man in Cincinnatti by calling him a wheat inspector.

—The Algeria Jews have been admitted to the rights of French citizenship.

—The first yard of calico made in the United States is on exhibition in Boston.

—The New York *Sun* says most of the bills passed at Albany this session were greenbacks.

—A chemical fire engine is to be tested in Savannah, Ga., under the auspices of the City Council.

—Russian lotteries for so-called charitable purposes have been suppressed by an Imperial ukase.

—A company has been formed in Virginia for mining peat in the Dismal swamp, for fuel and other purposes.

—A recent English critic says Cooper's novels delight more children than nine-tenths of the books written expressly for them.

—Hiriam Powers' original Greek slave was lately sold in Paris for $10,000, or more than six times the price paid to the sculptor.

—Mr. Bennet leaves New York next Saturday for Europe, to complete his arrangements for the ocean yacht race.

—Trains arrive at San Francisco from the east on time. Passengers time seven days: freight, fifteen to seventeen days.

—The Massachusetts Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals have successfully prosecuted fifty-three individuals the past year.

—The Argentine Republic has a population of 1,852,110, three inhabitants to each square mile of occupied territory, Buenos Ayers 495,121; seven inhabitants to the mile.

—A few days since an essence peddler in Plymouth, Mass., chloroformed a lady, the only occupant of the house, and appropriated upward of $500 and a gold watch.

—Fruit-growers in New Hampshire are offering a reward of half a dollar for every partridge killed near their orchards. It is thought that the birds destroy apple buds.

—Owners of timber land in Maine are greatly excited over the action of the valuation committee in fixing the rate of taxation. The lands have hitherto been very lightly taxed, tracts worth $100,000 not paying $50 a year.

—A Keokuk belle, named Fanny Joy, has just married a Mr. Blaine. She was a thing of beauty, but she had no desire to remain a Joy forever.

—At Xenis, Ohio, a man drank a glass of whiskey, said "charge it," and fell down dead. An argument in favor of the cash system as well as of temperance

—An alligator's nest, containing 28 eggs, was found in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Fla., last week, by a party of little boys. The egg market was not effected.

—James Gordon Bennett, jr., sails this week for England to make arrangements for the great ocean race between the Dauntless and Cambria.

—Charles Dickens and Miss Dickens recently dined with Minister and Mrs. Motley at the American Embassy, Arlington street, London.

—The Sandwich Islanders, after having killed Captain Cook and eaten his body, are about erecting a monument to the memory of the great navigator.

—The young Duke of Newcastle, who is now going through bankruptcy, has contrived on an income of £30,000 to incur debts to the amount of £150,000.

—"Within a week," says an exchange, "Townsend, whose Sarsaparilla cures everything, Radway, whose Ready Relief cures everything, and Swain, whose Panacea cures everything, have died." Comment is unnecessary.

—Prince Arthur intends to start next month for a trip to the Pacific. He wants to see some of the big buffaloes on our western prairies, and to get a nearer view of the Chinese elephant in California.

—A colony of emigrants from Michigan have purchased 7000 acres and settled near Grand Junction, Tenn. The farms will be small and closely cultivated. They propose doing their work, without the aid of negroes.

—The African colonization societies, it is understood, will hereafter devote their attention chiefly to the improvement of the conditions already colonized, and will not labor to send more blacks hence to Liberia.

—There is little likelihood, after all of our having Prince Napoleon for a guest. He may leave France for a short time, but it is not probable that his course will tend hitherward. It is a pity that we cannot find a prince somewhere to enliven the waning season this summer.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Thursday, April 7, 1870.

ROBBING THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

The cormorants who fatten at the expense of the public, have been turning their attention particularly to the treasury of the Commonwealth. Unfortunately, there is, or was, in the sinking fund, some millions of bonds of the Pennsylvania railroad company, which were nearly or quite at par, and the interest on which was regularly paid. They were too tempting a prize for operators whose greed for plunder was excited by the prospect of a "big thing" to be made by their abstraction and manipulation. The passage of the bill giving aid to form railroads was the consummation of shrewd plans devised to secure the possession and exchange of these bonds, by which hundreds of thousands of dollars may be put in the pockets of speculators. The 5th section of article II of the constitution of Pennsylvania expressly provides that the credit of the Commonwealth shall not, in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, or corporation; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation.

This wise provision of the Constitution, adopted in 1857, was designed to prevent the Legislature of the State from voting away the public moneys for the benefit of corporations, whether railroads or otherwise, and was intended to guard the Treasury from just such raids as the one lately put through. Yet in defiance of this plain provision of the constitution, four railroad companies, some of which are yet to be organized, are allowed to take from the Treasury millions of valuable bonds, substituting therefor, their own irresponsible and probably worthless paper. The pretext for this wholesale robbery might be put forward in favor of any scheme, and every winter witness legislation transferring the assets of the treasury into the hands of speculators for the benefit of any projected improvement which it might be claimed was intended or calculated to develope some portion of the territory of the Commonwealth.

Independent of the unconstitutionality and illegality of such legislation, its demoralizing influence should be severely reprehended. The sinking fund set apart for the gradual extinguishment of the State debt, should be held as a sacred trust not to be tampered with, or diverted from its legitimate purposes. Once establish the precedent that it may be used for other objects—that the securities composing it, can be exchanged for others of doubtful value, and applied for purposes not intended by the law, and the sinking fund will be besieged by the rapacious villains who subsist upon public plunder, and in the end the public treasury will be robbed of every dollar set aside for the payment of the public debt.

A return to the original policy creating a sinking fund at this late day would probably be a good illustration of "locking the stable after the horse is stolen"—but we trust that should this bill become a law, and not be pronounced unconstitutional by the Courts—that the practice of swapping bonds will be discountenanced by the people in the rejection of every member who is so recreant to the interests of the Commonwealth, and so unmindful of the provisions of the Constitution. We have no means of judging how much poorer the sinking fund will be for this "swop," but we have no doubt but that in the substitution of other bonds, some one is to steal some hundreds of thousands of dollars.

☞ The Indianapolis *Journal*, noticing the appearance of a new Republican newspapor, published at Greenville Muhlenburg county, Ky., says: "The effect of the fifteenth amendment in Kentucky is already apparent. The wilderness and solitary places are being made glad—with the prospects of carrying the Republican ticket at the next election, while the desert will soon blossom—with Republican newspaper." What a prospect for the perplexed Parson Nasby! From his new quarters, at the "Harp of Erin S'loon, Noo York," he sees with dismay the gradual metamorphosis of his beloved Kentucky from a land of darkness and slavery into a grand old Commonwealth, where justice and equal rights are awarded all men be they white or black.

☞ The Illinois *State Journal* is our authority for saying that at the Republican primary election in Indianapolis, a few days ago, the colored citizens were permitted to vote, thus recognizing the fifteenth amendment, which will be practically in force before the October election. So anxious were the Democracy to manifest their "accepting of the situation" by voting with the negroes that large numbers of them voted also. To such an extent was this carried, that the whole vote cast was 6,700—2,300 more than the vote polled for Grant at the last Presidential election and within 1,900 of the combined vote of Grant and Seymour. From this, says the *Journal*, it would seem that the whole Democratic party is in danger of going over to Republicanism on the simple issue of the fifteenth amendment, and in order to vote with the negro.

☞ Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, one of the bravest soldiers in the American army, died suddenly of appoplexy in San Francisco, on Friday last.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., March 31, 1870.

The year of Jubilee, long delayed, has come at last, for the colored race in the United States, who whenever they [illegible] at their deliverance? [illegible] found the great Statesman of the age and the great statesman, by accident [illegible] the crowning act of the declaration of independence so often rehearsed in words, "that all men are born equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," is now made a living fact by the ratification of the XVth article of amendment of the Constitution, as declared by the Proclamation of the President and Secretary of State, on yesterday. If the colored people will now give heed to the modest hints thrown out to them by the President in his special proclamation yesterday on the subject of their enfranchisement, they will strive "in every honorable way to make themselves worthy of their new privilege." Preparations are being made by the colored people of this city for holding a national celebration of the event, on the 16th of April.

In view of all that has passed relative to the subject of giving freedom, and enfranchisement to the colored race in America, their support of the candidates of the democratic party would be one of the strongest evidences of their unfitness to be entrusted with the elective franchise.

One, of the many amusing things which has transpired here bearing upon the subject of reconstruction, is the presentation by Hon. S. S. Cox of New York (dubbed by Gen. Butler, "the Ohio representative of New York City,") of a petition purporting to come from "the citizens of the State of Massachusetts," praying that said State "be remanded to a Territorial condition." The names upon the petition are significant of its origin, among which are Patrick McGinnis, Barnes Donahoe, etc. The petitioners made choice of a very appropriate channel in the absence of Hon John Morrissey, through which to present their prayer, as it is to the predominancy of the element indicated by the petition in his district, that Mr. Cox is indebted for his election to Congress.

En passant, how does it happen that the Hon. John Morrissey, another representative of the "Harp of Erin" democracy of New York city, has not appeared in his seat since the first two or three days of the present session of Congress? It is perhaps for the reason that his constituency are better represented by his remaining at home, where he may "ply his vocation" upon fields more familiar to him, and more congenial to his tastes, than merely "putting in an appearance" in his seat in the House.

The members of the House and Senators elect from the State of Texas, were sworn in and took their seats to-day.

Gen. Garfield of Ohio, closes the debate tomorrow in the House upon the tariff question. The discussion of this subject has demonstrated the difficulty of coming to any agreement by a majority of the House upon such a bill as will protect the material manufacturing interests of the country. Many members are willing to vote for protection for their own local interests, but want free trade for every other locality.

Cobbe.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

Fort Scott, Kan., March 29, '70.

The faithful feel good naturedly when they see the politically orthodox of old Bradford prosper when so far away among strangers.—The more so in a young State teeming with life and drawing largely upon the enterprise, energy and talent of older states.

When we first met Col. Wm. C. Webb at the United States Court last fall, and saw a quiet, unassuming man, we had little idea of the part he was playing in South East Kansas. During the winter we met him as a representative of Bourbon County, whose friends were pushing him for the Speakership, and were only defeated by the fact of his limited acquaintance outside of this portion of the State. Placed upon the Judiciary Committee as its Chairman, he soon proved himself a lawyer, and at the same time established a name as an efficient legislator. Col. Hoyt speaking of him for the Speakership, said: "I'll tell you what he did. He went down to Scott an entire stranger and built up such a law practice that General—— begged of him to be taken into partnership." The General is the Attorney for the Mo. River, Scott & Gulf Railroad, a democratic politician of note, and considered one of the most brilliant lawyers of the State. The third time we saw him here among some of the best lawyers in these parts, where he had filled the office of County Attorney, and made his reputation, for when he came here three or four years ago, nothing was known of him save that he had been a speaker of the Wisconsin House, while in that State, and had commanded a regiment in the war.

Since his return home he has been appointed judge of the district just below this, by Governor Harvey. His friends are going to make a strong pull next fall to place him on the Supreme Bench. Should he be defeated, it will not be the lack of fitness, or confidence on the part of those who know him best, but will simply be the same cause that kept him a member, instead of Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kansas.

This we do know, and we know it from a legal rival of ability, that the attorneys here, are over anxious that he should be upon the bench, for as they say, "he makes a big hole in the practice." A few days ago we heard him make an argument, in a criminal case, that has excited some attention, and we do not at all hesitate to say, that that argument would have established his reputation as an advocate, at the county seat of Bradford, where he was first admitted.

Gipsy

[For the Reporter.]

POTATOES.

I find in reading the accounts of the new varieties of potatoes produced by individuals, that almost every new variety for the past few years has been ten or fifteen days earlier than any one previously raised, and if the strife continues there will soon be found a variety maturing so soon after planting, that we shall always be supplied with new potatoes. But we think if farmers would strive more for the bushels and quality, and less for early maturing, it would suit the consumer quite as well and pay the producer much better. We have studied with much interest, for some years past, the cultivation of the potato, and find from our experience that more depends upon the cultivation, the soil and the season, for a good potato, than upon the variety, although we have choice as to variety. The Johnson potato, a seedling produced by J. L. Johnson, of Franklin, has been one of the best varieties Bradford county ever knew, and is valued now by some farmers as the prince of potatoes. It has been known to produce for Deacon Rogers, of Canton, seventy bushels to one planted. The "Harrison" variety is one which combines all the essential qualities of a good potato, being hardy, productive, and fine for the table. We sent to Herkimer county, N.Y., last spring, and obtained one barrel of "Harrisons," planted them on half an acre of sod ground, cultivated and hoed them twice, and dug one hundred fifty-one and a-half bushels of fine, large potatoes. We think the essential idea in raising good potatoes and large crops is to make frequent changes in seed and not confine [illegible] to the same soil or [illegible] too long. The change of seed [illegible] a few miles will [illegible] improving in quality [illegible] Another idea in regard to raising good potatoes is too [illegible] generally planted to produce quality, [illegible] quantity of bushels; in this, something depends upon the variety as the Johnson potatoes requires only five bushels cut to plant an acre, while it requires eight or nine bushels of "Prince Alberts" to seed the same amount of ground

Franklin, March 24, 1870. FARMER.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Hartford, April 5.—The Twentieth Senatorial District, counted last night as Republican, is Democratic by 97 majority; and the Third District Democratic by three or four majory. This gives the Senate to the Democrats by one majority, unless the Sixteenth District, which is close, should be Republican. This would give the Republicans a majority of one.

The House is Republican by a small majority, probably not more than six, and perhaps ten.

Governor English's majority will, from present appearances, be about six hundred.

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourns to-day.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the "First National Bank," of Towanda, Pa., at close of business, March 24, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$160,578 07
Overdrafts	2,434 47
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation	134,000 00
U.S. Bonds to secure deposits	36,000 00
U.S. Bonds and securities on hand	800 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	56,846 07
Due from other National Banks	22,873 83
Due from other banks and bankers	470 68
Banking House	6,000 00
Other real Estate	
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00
Current expenses	1,097 84
Taxes Paid	2,179 11
Premiums	
Cash Items (including stamps)	1,580 53
Exchanges for Clearing House	
Bills of other National Banks	856 00
Bills of State Banks	
Fractional Currency (including nickel)	1,747 77
Specie, viz:—Coin and coupons	726 18
Gold Treasury Notes	
Gold Checks on other Banks	
Legal tender notes	7,822 00
3-per cent. Certificates	
Remittances	4,923 26
	$472,093 80

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$128,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Discount	
Exchange	867 35
Interest	
Profit and loss	4,071 29
National Bank Circulation outstanding	116,805 00
State Bank Circulation outstanding	
Individual Deposits	170,792 22
Certified Checks	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	
U. S. Deposits	19,245 36
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers	
Due to National Banks	1,082 79
Due to other banks and bankers	
Notes and Bills re-discounted	
Bills Payable	
Due Secretary of the Treasury	218 79
	$472,093 80

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Bradford.

I, N. N. BETTS, Jr., Cashier of the First National Bank of Towanda, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. N. BETTS, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of March, 1870.

W. G. GORDON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
Jas. O. Fraser,
E. T. Fox,
C. S. Russell, } Directors.

CALL AND EXAMINE

THE NEW STYLES OF

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS!

AT MISS GRIFFIN'S STORE.

Where you cannot fail being pleased with the

GREAT VARIERY OF BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

Prices to suit all customers. Do not forget the place, No. 2, South Front

MERCUR'S NEW BLOCK, TOWANDA, PA.

April 6, 1870-3m

PUBLIC VENDUE.—THE SUBscriber will sell at public vendue, at his residence, in Herrick township, on Friday, April 8th, 1870, the following personal property: 30 yearlings, 40 sheep, 6 cows, 1 two-year-old colt, 1 breeding sow, 10 geese, 1 one horse threshing machine, harness, wagons, plows, harrows and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums under ten dollars, cash down; over that amount, one year with approved security.

J. O. Ward, Auctioneer. C. M. TINGLY.

Herrick, Mar. 30, 1870.

PUBLIC VENDUE.—THE SUBscriber having sold his farm, will sell at public vendue, on the premises in Orwell, situated one-half mile west of the South Hill school house, on Friday, April 8th, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m., his personal property to wit: 2 horses, 7 cows, 3 two-year old heifers, 4 yearlings, from 12 to 15 tons of hay, a quantity of straw, 30 bushels of wheat, some corn and oats, 100 bushels of potatoes, 40 bushels turnips, 1 mowing machine, 1 lumber wagon, nearly new, 1 light spring wagon, 1 set of harness, ploughs, drags and other farming tools, logs at the mill enough for about 15,000 feet, 1 churn power, churn, pans and dairy fixtures, and household goods too numerous to mention.

TERMS—$5 and under, cash down; all sums over $5 one year credit with approved security.

March 30, 1870-3t REED A. BARNES.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

The undersigned having a good supply of these celebrated potatoes, will forward them from Meshoppen depot, at $4.00 per barrel or $2.50 per bag of 1½ bushel, in good new grain bags, or sell at $1.25 per bushel at his residence in Forkston.

Mr. E. C. Simmons, of Green Grove, Luzerne Co., Pa., to whom I sold one bushel last spring, writes of them as follows:

"I had very good luck with the Rose considering the chance I gave them. I planted them with my field potatoes—Goodrich on one side of them and Harrison on the other—the yield being about the same of the three kinds. From the bushel of seed I had 40 bushels of very nice potatoes and I consider them at least ten days earlier than the Goodrich and *superior in quality to any potato I know of.*" Seed from G. W. Rest and warranted genuine.

ELIJAH PASSETT.

Forkston, Wyoming Co., Pa., March 30-w4*

New Advertisements.

MRS. J. D. FOWL[illegible]

MUSIC [illegible]

At Mount[illegible] best pr[illegible] rooms of [illegible] music and instruments.

NOTICE.—BY MUTUAL agreement, the firm of Magee & Fuller is dissolved this day. The tanning department will be carried on as before by J. Fuller. The leather and shoe shop by E. S. Fuller. Thankful for past patronage, we would respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, and perfect satisfaction will be guaranteed.

GRIFFIN MAGEE,
E. S. FULLER.

Canaseraga, March 24, 1870-w5

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessor of the 18th District of Pennsylvania, will hold Courts at Appeal for the correction of erroneous assessments, at his office in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, APRIL 13th, 14th and 15th, 1870. All appeals must be in writing, and should specify the portion of the income, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall state the ground or principle of error complained of. Appeals may be made at the office of the Assessor at any time previous to the days above fixed for hearing appeals. If any persons liable to income tax, or owning carriages, watches, and other articles liable under Schedule A, of the Excise Law, have not yet reported, they are hereby notified to do so at once or become liable to the penalty. It is the duty of every one assessable to the law to seek the Assessor of his district and make his return. SAMUEL EWORE,

Assessor 18th District, Pa.

Assessor's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., March 24, '70.

DISSOLUTION.—THE Partnership heretofore existing between Werkheiser & Shoemaker in the mercantile business at Potterville, Bradford county, Pa., was on the 6th day of March, 1870, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle accounts.

WERKHEISER & SHOEMAKER.

The business in all its branches will be continued by the undersigned, who respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. HENRY SHOEMAKER.

Potterville, March 6, 1870.

TWO SMALL FARMS FOR SALE.—One containing 65 acres, 50 improved, situated within 80 rods of Burlington borough. The other on Hollon Hill, containing 20 acres, well improved. Inquire of C. M. Manville or R. W. Hale.

April 6, 1870.

BLACK SPANISH EGGS FOR HATCHING.

(*Warranted Pure Blood.*)

Two Dollars per dozen, sent carefully packed, on receipt of price. Address Box 146, Elmira, New York. apl6-2m

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES!

Mrs. R. J. Carmichael will open a Select School for Young Ladies, in the Ward School House, Second Street, corner Poplar, on MONDAY, APRIL 4th, 1870. The course of instruction will embrace all the common and higher English branches, Drawing, French and Music. Terms, $7 00 and $8 00.

POWELL & CO.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Having taken advantage of the recent very considerable reduction in the prices of all

LINEN GOODS

By making

LARGE PURCHASES,

Are enabled to offer the

BEST MANUFACTURES!

From 20 to 30 per cent under former prices.

Particular attention is called to our assortment of

DINNER NAPKINS

AND

TABLE CLOTHS,

In single and double Damasks.

PILLOW LINEN

AND

LINEN SHEETINGS.

Also an elegant stock of every description of

WHITE GOODS

EQUALLY CHEAP.

F. W. BROWN,

167 MAIN STREET, TOWANDA, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGIST.

The subscriber respectfully announces to the public in general that he has on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
OIL, VARNISHES
WINDOW GLASS,
DYE STUFFS
&c., &c.

All the popular Patent Medicines of the day.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS

For Medical purposes only.

PERFUMERY.

Fancy and Toilet articles.
Soaps of every description,
Thermometers,
Bathing, Surgeons, and Common Sponges,
Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Dressing Combs,
Pocket and Fine Combs,
Toilet Powder,
Puff Boxes,
Tooth Powders,
Tooth Washes,
and Tooth Soaps.

And other articles belonging to the Drug trade too numerous to mention. Having the Agency of the

GREAT U. S. TEA COMPANY,

I AN OFFER

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To purchasers of goods in their line.

Physicians prescriptions and family receipts compounded by persons thoroughly competent, at all hours of the day or night.

Thankful for the past liberal patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself that no effort shall be spared to make my establishment second to none in this section.

Dr. T. F. Madill may be consulted at this store as heretofore. F. W. BROWN.

Jan. 31, 1870.

TOWANDA COAL YARD.

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

The undersigned, having leased the Coal Yard and Dock at the old "Barclay Basin," and just completed a large Coal-house and Office upon the premises, are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Towanda and vicinity with the different kinds and sizes of the above named coals upon the most reasonable terms in any quantity desired. Prices at the Yard until further notice:

Large Egg	$4 50
Small Egg	4 50
Stove	4 50
Chestnut	4 25
"Barclay" Lump	4 00
" Run of Mines	3 50
" Pine or Blacksmith	3 00

The following additional charges will be made for delivering Coal within the borough limits:

For Ton...50 cents. Extra for carrying in, 50 cents.
Half Ton...25 " " " " " 25 "
Qr. Ton...12 " " " " " 25 "

☞ Orders may be left at the Yard, corner of Railroad and Elizabeth Streets, or at H. C. Porter's Drug Store.

☞ Orders must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. WARD & DIVEN.

Towanda, Nov. 1, 1869-tf.

CANED FRUIT.—PEACHES, Pine Apples, Pears, Plums, Tomatoes, Raspberries, Strawberries, Whortleberries, Corn, Peas and all varieties of Jellies.

March 4, '70. W. A. ROCKWELL.

POWELL & CO.

Invite the attention of their customers to their very

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

MENS' AND BOYS'

BOOTS AND SHOES

AND

LADIES, MISSES & CHILDRENS

FINE SHOES!

Also to their beautiful stock of

HATS AND CAPS!

IN

GREATER VARIETY!

AND

AT LOWER PRICES!

Than have been offered for years.

New Advertisements

TREASURER'S SA[illegible]
SEATED LANDS IN BRA[illegible]

Acres.	Warrantee Name.	Taxes
	ALBANY.	
230	Wagner & Haines	3 38
	ASYLUM.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	BARCLAY.	
407¾	Allum John	36 91
407¾	Biddle Mark Jr	36 91
136	Barron John	36 41
213	Barron John Jr	36 00
68	Baker William	5 70
126	Baker William	36 27
112	Collins Lord D'H	9 44
307	Collins James	45 07
[illegible]	Dunn Thomas	8 39
131	Fullerton Richard	10 86
600	Hardy James	77 70
158	Hillsimmer Thomas	12 94
155	Hillsimmer Jacob	12 94
454	Hillsimmer Jacob	36 41
400	Hardy Nathan	77 70
400	Hardy Simon	77 70
150	Irvine George	12 50
320	Ladley Andrew	34 99
400	Ladley Peter	36 60
330	Ladley Joseph	27 49
160	Reed Collinson	12 52
182	Shoemaker James	21 50
365	Stuart Walter	29 70
365	Stuart Nathan	21 99
400	Siddons Samuel	77 70
400	Siddons Joseph	77 70
325	Siddons Samuel	63 10
175	Siddons Peter	34 03
250	Tyront Andrew	20 83
79	Wilson William	6 61
	HITCHFIELD.	
130	Beck Frederick	1 62
	LEROY.	
206	Estes Henry	24 97
360	Beck Henry	5 55
202	Beeges Frederick	5 61
402	Barron John Jr	11 22
122	Baker John	11 10
414	Biddle William M	34 47
285	Barron John Jr	22 74
100	Boynton Peter	9 05
134	Biddle Clement	11 37
427	Boyd John	36 64
179	Beck Henry	14 08
200	Barker William	16 65
156	Chaphanson Samuel	12 99
200	Dundass Thomas	16 65
387	Douglass Andrew	32 19
321	Grayden Andrew	31 81
249	Gratz Michael	29 15
221	Gratz Lymah	18 43
114	Graff John	9 48
240	Gentleworth George	20 30
395	Gratz Barnard	32 92
380	Gratz Simon	31 75
408	Henry Joseph	33 97
381	Hall Charles	40 34
388	Haines Josiah	32 30
414	Lloyd Peter	34 47
407¾	Morgan Jacob	33 97
425	Pfeifer George P	33 61
437	Pennington Benjamin	36 40
325	Patton John	27 02
222	Reed Collinson	18 49
425	Shoemaker James	36 30
363	Simons Joseph	30 26
181	Witzell John	15 04
425	Wilson William	35 48
	MONROE TOWNSHIP.	
391	Anderson Joseph	31 64
181	Benner Jacob	14 89
193	Benner Jacob Jr	15 82
76	Carlator Frederick	6 32
50	Hopkins Robert	4 06
434	Hamelton Thomas	35 16
428	M'Adams Ephraim	34 99
400	North Peter	32 40
280	Wallace Mary	22 68
100	Woodruff Hannah	8 10
	OVERTON.	
174	Barnes James	26 01
121	Baker John	18 13
343	Betz John	51 00
343	Betz Joseph	51 00
343	Betz James	51 00
400	Byson Henry	59 40
300	Barnes Patrick	44 55
375	Cooley Samuel	55 65
400	Cooley Joshua	59 40
450	Eckhart George	66 84
341	Erwtin Geo or Richard	50 53
100	Edge Peter or George	14 85
86	Fritz John	12 76
343	Fritz Samuel	51 00
50	Gentleworth George	7 46
467	Hiltzimmer Robert	69 30
400	Hardy Samuel	59 40
375	Hardy James	55 65
225	Hardy Henry	33 46
390	Harris Ann	57 91
100	Ladley Andrew	14 85
375	Moore George	55 65
400	Moore Paul	59 40
200	Palmer Thomas	29 70
400	Seeley Henry	59 40
480	Seeley Peter	59 40
225	Siddons Peter	33 56
75	Siddens James	11 99
400	Seeley Joseph	59 40
198	Tyrout Andrew	29 04
400	White James	59 40
180	Woodruff Hannah	26 83
	PIKE.	
20	Reeder George	27
	ROME TOWNSHIP.	
106	Eckhart Samuel	1 43
16	Bentley George	23
	TUSCARORA.	
56	Field Henry	76
100	Hunt Job	1 35
72	Keeler John & Co owners	97
35	Porter James	47
	TERRY.	
120	Baldwin James	5 22
200	Catlin Eli	8 70
250	Catlin Putnam	10 88
150	Cortright Cornilius	6 53
383	Cortright John	1 31
144	Fell Jesse	6 26
200	Thomas Nicholas	8 70
	WILMOT.	
216	Barrett Joel	2 92
89	Hibbard Hannah	1 21
75	Hollenback John	1 02
170	Sterling Samuel	2 30
70	Sterling Lucy	93
180	Sterling Samuel Jr	2 43

ALSO—In pursuance of the provisions of the Act of General Assembly, passed the 29th day of April, A.D., 1844, Section 41st, at the same time and place, will be exposed to public sale the tracts or parcels of land or real estate designated in the following list, unless the taxes due upon the same and costs are paid before that time.

Year.	To whom Assessed.	No. Acres Assessed.	No. Acres Improved.	No. Acres unimproved.	Amount of Tax.
	ATHENS TOWNSHIP.				
1867	Hoover William house&lot	h & lot			44
	O'Dell Daniel	20	pt. imprvd.		44
	Sanderson George	150		150	1 98
	Ward C. L.	90		90	1 19
1868	Wells Henry	75			2 72
	ASYLUM.				
1867	Shaw William	50		50	42
1868	Benjamin Henry	25			72
	Ward C. L	300			1 70
	ARMENIA.				
1868	Harvey Newton	50			60
	M'Intosh William	28			22
	Lyons James	15			12
	ALBANY.				
1867	Beeman M D	100		100	4 85
	Blackman Judson	70		70	8 26
	Farley James	85		85	83
	Irvine Emma	25		25	1 38
	Lewis Cyrus	50		50	40
	Murphy Dennis	62		62	6 38
	M'Cabe Michael	37	10	27	47
	Sweater Gearhart	20		20	20
	Shaffer Jacob	25		25	20
	Sickles Daniel	100		100	11 80
	Swank David	100		100	11 80
	Winter Richard	200		200	23 83
	Ward C L	250		250	29 75
	Wilcox, Hollin & Welles	179		179	2 25
	Peckham D W	125		125	5 70
1868	Beeman W D	100			4 20
	Blackman Judson	70			3 60
	Redden Michael	46			48
	Nichols Isaac	60			72
	Peckham Chester	130			7 20
	Redden Michael	46			48
	Shaffer Jacob	40			36
	Wester Richard	200			12 00
	Farley James	85			3 10
	Ward C L	250			12 00
	FRANKLIN.				
1868	Foster Wm. R	house&lot	h&l		47
	LEROY.				
1867	Foley James	60		60	26
	Smith Ned	25	3	25	40
1868	Bailey Francis J	h&lot	h&l		40
	LITCHFIELD.				
1867	Clinton L D	80	5	75	1 47
	Randolph T B	69		69	91
	MONROE TOWNSHIP.				
1867	English James	100	15	85	70
	OVERTON.				
1867	Barrett John	50		50	2 12
	Frawley Timothy	60		60	3 04
	Hinman & Park	294		294	7 63