News From all Nations.

—Tom Thumb is in Australia.

—France has 45,000 schoolmasters.

—Chicago averages two fires a day.

—In Indiana molasses is made from corn.

—The forests around Pittsburg are full of wild pigeons.

—The Queen of the Netherlands is visiting London.

—Births are to be registered hereafter in Kentucky.

—Work has begun in the Boston City Hall flower garden.

—A Wisconsin literary society is called the Pine Knot Club.

—Polk county, Oregon, has 93 Democratic candidates for sheriff.

—The Massachusetts Legislature is still agitated over the liquor question.

—Burglars stole a church bell at Pitts' Point, Kentucky.

—The mumps is just now a prevailing disease in California.

—In India seventy-seven different kinds of rice are cultivated.

—The Methodists control forty-nine colleges in the United States.

—This spring the emigration to Kansas is said to be larger than ever before.

—The current expenses of the Mexican government are more than double its income.

—The San Diego mines are said to contain the richest quartz ever struck in California.

—The Indians are stealing horses in Texas.

—Rhode Island has abolished imprisonment for debt.

—Phillipsburg, N. J., has the small-pox in its midst.

—New Haven is beginning to rake over its flower gardens.

—Small-pox and measles continue to trouble Southern Illinois.

—The oyster cultivators of New Haven harbor have begun to plant for the season.

—The cotton mills at Tyler, Texas, were burned a few days since. The loss was $40,000.

—A Texas paper indulges in visions of a railroad the whole length of the American continent.

—A proposition is made to gild the dome of the Boston State House. Why not the Common?

—It is proposed to supply Syracuse, N. Y., with water from the lakes of Tully.

—A lioness in Louisville has three little lions, which are quite the lions of the city.

—Some of the long snow banks remaining in New Hampshire are fifteen feet deep.

—The Vermont sugar season is in progress, and they are having good "sap" weather.

—Prince Pierre Bonaparte is expected to arrive in this country by the Ville de Paris.

—Two bills for the protection of the property of married women are before the British Parliament.

—An English estate in chancery ninety-eight years has at length been awarded to a lucky type-setter.

—An Arizona miner fell down a shaft one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, and was only slightly bruised.

—The King of Prussia declares that, as long as he lives, capital punishment will not be abolished in his dominions.

—The members of the Mississippi Legislature are economical. They voted themselves only one dollar a year for postage.

—The freshet on the Savannah, Altamaha and Ogeechee rivers has put back the rice planting in Georgia for three weeks.

—It is proposed to tunnel the Detroit river, so as to have a perfect railway connection between Chicago and the seaboard.

—The Pope says he don't care whether the French troops leave Rome or not; he has lived through greater troubles than that.

—A porcelain manufactory is to be established in Indianapolis. They expect all the materials used will be found in that vicinity.

—"Conscience money" seems to be in vogue in Great Britain. One payment of $5000 and several of $1000 each have been made within a few years; and even loose sovereigns have been dropped into the British treasury letter box.

—Chinese laborers on the Texas Central Railroad keep one hand busy handing around tea.

—Lexington, Va., has had an excitement over the first steam engine ever seen in that place.

—The running of steam cars through the streets of Augusta, Ga., is violently opposed.

—A New York restaurateur announces Florida peas and California salmon on his bill of fare.

—New Jersey thieves will be interested to learn that the new Belvidere jail is ready for occupants.

—Two Kentucky sportsmen lately shot 800 ducks in Ballard county, and sold them in Cairo for $180.

—The first cost of milk in Boston is from 33 to 42 cents per can, and when it reaches the consumer it has increased to 64 cents.

—It is said that farmers in Minnesota can now make more money in raising beets at three dollars a ton for sugar making, than they can in raising grain.

—An Irishman sent to the Wisconsin State prison was asked what trade he preferred to learn. He said that if it was all the same to them, he preferred to be a sailor.

—Mrs. General Gaines has applied to the Legislature of Louisiana to pass an act enabling her to settle the New Orleans claims, which the courts have already decided in her favor.

—Insufficient water is alleged as the cause of the recent terrible boiler explosion at New Haven, Conn. A third death has occurred, and several persons are now in a critical condition.

—The Russian and Chinese governments are quarreling about the erection of storehouses in the new commercial Chinese town of Kulgan. The matter is now the subject of negotiation at Pekin.

—Father Hyacinthe stuck the posters advertising his own paper on the pillars of the various chapels in Paris, a privilege accorded only to the Emperor's speeches and the bishop's pastorals.

—Savannah has a monstrous fish, which it proposes to send to New York. Will a subsidy be required to move it?

—The Prince of the Asturias is described by Miss Anne Brewster as "a delicate but manly boy of fourteen very fond of study and with excellent manners."

—Two Maine boys, thirteen and eleven years of age, saved their father's life when a tree fell and crushed him to the earth, by digging a trench under him. They knew he could not live until they came back, should they run for assistance, and the tree was too heavy for them to lift with levers.

—The total number of hogs packed this year in the west is reported at 2,575,262; last year 2,499,178. Average weight of hogs this year, 198 pounds; last year, 206½ pounds. Average yield of leaf lard this year, 23½ pounds; last year, 24½ pounds.

—A lot of two thousand pounds of Georgia tobacco, of a bright golden color, was sold in Atlanta the other day for twenty cents per pound. In Virginia such a fine article would command double that amount. Upper Georgia is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco.

—It is announced that the proprietors of the Iowa elevator, at Chicago, have offered to receive and store all grain consigned to them at one-half the rates now charged by warehousemen of that city. It is probable, therefore, that the warehouse "ring" is breaking up.

—"Get your life insured for ten thousand dollars," said a zealous insurance agent, "and then, if you die to-morrow, the widow's heart will sing for joy."

—A "condensed novel." While a Pittsfield married couple were visiting a similarly situated pair in Utica, many years ago, a friend remarked: "What a fine couple the Pittsfield lady and the Utica man would make!" A few years passed, the Utica wife died, the Pittsfield man was killed in the war, and last week the widow and widower stood up before a parson, and now, "cast one shadow on the well."

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Thursday, April 14, 1870.

THE RAILROAD SWINDLE VETOED!

Governor GEARY, on Thursday last, sent to the Senate a message vetoing the bill giving aid to the construction of the Jersey Shore and Buffalo and other railroads, by taking from the Sinking fund nine and a half millions of dollars. The veto seems to have been unexpected to the men who had organized and passed this gigantic swindle, and an ineffectual attempt was made to rescind the resolution of adjournment, so as to allow time to "fix" the matter. This failing, the Legislature adjourned, and the scheme to deplete the public treasury, has, through the firmness of Gov. GEARY, been effectually knocked in the head, for the present. In the meantime, public attention having been directed to the magnitude and enormity of the scheme, the next election for members of the Legislature, will, we have doubt, put a final quietus upon all attempts to rob the Treasury, after the manner lately proposed.

The veto message of the Governor, is an able and convincing State paper, and will add greatly to his reputation as an upright Executive. The proposed law, in his opinion, was not only in conflict with the Constitution but at war with the best interests and policy of the State. The Constitutional provisions that "no part of the "sinking fund shall be used or applied other than in the extinguishment "of the public debt," that "the credit "of the Commonwealth shall not in "any event be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association;" are fully discussed and asserted by the Governor, as being clearly violated by the proposed measure. This alone, should, and probably would have been, sufficient grounds for the interposition of the veto, but there were other considerations of public policy and is due regard for the credit and character of the Commonwealth, that made a veto necessary and proper.

The funds to be taken from the Sinking Fund consist of $9,500,000 in railroad bonds, viz: $6,000,000 in bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and $3,500,000 of the bonds of the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company, the payment of the latter guaranteed by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company and by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These $6,000,000 are a part of the proceeds of the sale of the main line of the public works, sold in 1857; and the $3,500,000 are bonds substituted for a like amount of bonds which were proceeds of the sale of other portions of the public works, made subsequent to 1857. The whole $9,500,000, therefore, are proceeds of the sales of public improvements formerly owned by the State. The Governor shows that during the next three years over $9,000,000 of the State debt will mature. Should these bonds be abstracted from the sinking fund, the State would be without the means of meeting the maturing debt, without recourse to excessive taxation, or to the creation of a new loan.

These bonds, as has been stated, are part of the proceeds derived from the sale of the public works. Public opinion was at the time, divided as to the policy of disposing of the public works, but we believe, that the disposition made of the proceeds, to wit: their application to the sinking fund has reconciled the people to their sale. They should be sacredly held and applied to the purpose for which they were intended.

The people of our sister county of Tioga were somewhat unduly elated, at the prospect of the construction of a railroad which would develop and open up to travel and business a portion of their territory now isolated and inaccessable. Their local interests, very greatly magnified, have caused them to look with favor upon a scheme, which otherwise, they would have been the first to condemn. However much it might advance sectional interests, we cannot the less condemn the iniquity of the measure. The people do not desire, nor can the Commonwealth afford, a return to that policy, which in the past, heaped up such an enormous State debt. The developement of the territory and the resources of the State, must be left to private capital and enterprise. Else the State would speedily become bankrupt through the multiplicity of undertakings in which she would be involved. If it is proper to lend the credit or pay the money of the Commonwealth to build a railroad through the wilds of Tioga county; then there are a hundred sections of the State that might with equal propriety ask and expect public aid.

This exploded policy the people will never allow to be reinstated. The act which has just met the disapproval of the Governor, while objectionable in its provisions, was doubly obnoxious from its iniquitous conception, and the indecent haste with which it was hurried through the Legislature. It was emphatically the most rascally and corrupt measure ever passed. It was a job, from beginning to end. The stealings were to be immense, and the apportionment had already been made, when the veto of Gov. GEARY exploded the whole affair. The people of the Commonwealth owe him a debt of gratitude for preventing the robbery. The members of the Legislature who opposed the swindle also deserve the recognition and support of their constituency.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

On the 8th instant the House of Representatives called by resolution upon the Secretary of the Navy for information in relation to the loss of the United States steamer Oneida. To this call the Secretary replied:

"In the opinion of the Navy Department the conduct of Mr. Delong and our other civil and military officers in Japan deserves the highest commendation.

"We are also indebted to the Japanese authorities, and to many of the officers and agents of the other governments then at Yokhama, for prompt and generous assistance after the occurrence became known. From an examination of the evidence in the possession of the department, the testimony taken before a court of inquiry composed of British officers, the evidence of Master Yates, the officer of the deck on board the Oneida at the time of the collision, the accompanying charts, and the analysis of Lieutenant Lyons, it is the opinion of the department that the Oneida was, when she was struck, steaming her proper course out to sea from the Bay of Yeddo, bound to the United States; that the ship was well commanded, and her discipline good, and that all the necessary precautions were taken by her commander to ensure the safe navigation of the vessel and to prevent collision, and the law of the road conformed to agreeably to the regulations of the United States Navy, and that no blame is to be attached to the officers or crew of the Oneida for the collision. It is asserted by the captain and some of the officers of the Bombay that the vessel on rounding Kanonsaki point made the Oneida ahead or a little on the port bow, and then hauled up on a course which would have taken her well clear of the American vessel. This assertion is, in the opinion of the department, inconsistent with the real result of their evidence when closely examined, and I am forced to the conclusion, on the evidence now before us, that the disaster occurred through the bad navigation of the Bombay.

"In answer to the question, 'Whether all possible means, or any means, were used to relieve and rescue the officers and men of the sinking vessel?' I have to say that no means appear to have been used by the captain of the Bombay to render any assistance whatever to the Oneida, although it seems inevitable that he should have had reason to suppose that the dammage done was of a very serious and dangerous character. Whatever doubt or difference of opinion may naturally exist as to the resposibility for the actual collision, or as to what was, or should have been done on board of each ship before or at the moment of contact, there can hardly be any question in regard to the conduct of the responsible commander of the Bombay after the collision took place, and on this subject the department is constrained to reply that it appears to have been the result of a reckless disregard for human life and of the common obligations of humanity. The reports received from official sources generally agree with regard to the circumstances connected with the disaster."

The Secretary of State is in receipt of a very complimentary letter from Secretary Robeson in relation to the conduct of Minister Delong regarding the Oneida disaster, in which he says: "I greatly appreciate the course pursued by Mr. Delong in investigating the subject of the collision between the Oneida and the Bombay. To him we are largely indebted for the result which, in the opinion of the Department, exonerates the officers and crew of the Oneida from all blame for the collision. Mr. Delong has proved himself a true American, devoted to the interests of his Government, and properly sensitive in regard to the rights and reputation of his countrymen. I feel sure that the relatives and friends of the deceased officers will fully appreciate his course throughout, and this feeling will be shared by every officer of the navy."

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

With the confirmation of Judge BRADLEY, the United States Supreme Bench is once more full. We give a list of the Judges, with their ages and the date of their appointment, as follows:

	Age.	Appointment.
Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio	63	1862
Nathan Clifford, of Maine	66	1858
Samuel Nelson, of New York	77	1864
David Davis, of Illinois	55	1864
Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio	60	1864
Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa	54	1864
Stephen S. Field, of California	53	1863
Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania	61	1870
J. P. Bradley, of New Jersey	57	1870

☞ Senator CONKLIN, of New York, has introduced in the U. S. Senate a bill to prevent and punish election frauds. It renders liable to trial and punishment by the Courts of the United States persons who shall commit any kind of frauds at elections for representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, or for election of President and Vice President of the United States, or for inspectors, canvassers, poll clerks, or other election officers who may or shall be, or are chosen to act and serve, or whose term of office may or shall include or cover the time of any such election for representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, or for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. It applies, also, to fraudulent registration previous to such elections, and to interference with the voters by threats or violence of any kind. Should the bill pass, it will become a much needed safeguard for the purity of one portion at least of our elections. and, in that respect, it is heartily to be commended.

☞ A Democratic editor, whose passion had been lashed into perfect fury by the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, gives vent to it in his paper by the remark, "The Constitution has gone to hell!" Of which (says the Cincinnati *Times*) he should not complain—he'll find it in due time.

☞ It appears from the record that the Government has received since 1867 in penalties, fines and forfeitures under the internal revenue laws, $2,431,000, in round numbers, while the informers have pocketed the nice little sum of $1,770,000.

AN ACT TO REGULATE MEDICINE.

The following act has passed both Houses of the Legislature. It applies to Philadelphia and several other counties:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of June, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy, it shall be unlawful for any person to commence or continue the practice of medicine or surgery in the county of Dauphin, who has not graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine and received a diploma from a chartered medical school or other institution authorized to grant medical diplomas. *Provided,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons who have been ten years in continuous regular practice in said county, tho' they may not have graduated as aforesaid; nor to persons who are reading medicine under the control and instruction of a physician or surgeon who has the qualification to practice prescribed this section when such persons have the assent of such preceptor to practice. *Provided however,* That such student shall not locate any office or business station outside the usual office of his preceptor.

SECTION 2. Any person who shall practice or attempt to practice medicine or surgery, or shall prescribe for any sick person, or perform any surgical operation for fee or reward, in violation of section one, of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; said fine to be for the use of the county.

SECTION 3. Any person who shall attempt to practice medicine or surgery by opening a transient office in the aforesaid county, or who shall by handbill or other form of written or printed advertisement assign such transient office, or other place to meet persons seeking medical or surgical advice, or prescription, shall, before being allowed to practice as aforesaid, appear before the clerk of the courts of the county, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence to such clerk of the courts that the provisions of section one of this act have been complied with, and shall in addition take out a license for one year by payment of a license fee for the use of the county of two hundred dollors. *Provided,* That the provisions of this act shall not apply to dentists. *And provided further,* That physicians or surgeons commencing practice in the county aforesaid, with the intention of remaining permanently therein shall not be subject to the provisions of section three of this act.

(EDS. REPORTER—*Gents*: The accompanying communication was handed to the Editor of the *Argus*, for publication, in reply to an article of a "RAILROAD MAN," published a few weeks since, but as Mr. PARSONS says he *dare not print it*, I take the liberty of asking you to give it a place in the REPORTER.—M. S. W.]

Editor Bradford Argus: "A Railroad man" endeavors in your last issue to break the force of certain statements made in an article appearing in your paper of the 24th ult., calling attention to the attempt to repeal the act compelling the Railway company owning the road thro' this valley to fence it in; by alledging that it was calculated to excite prejudice against a company which has spent millions of dollars in building the Railway, etc., etc.,—and finally winds up by showing that somebody was paid very considerable damages because a canal was constructed through his land, and among the items was one for the expense of fencing said canal. Very excellent dust this to blow into people's eyes; and no doubt in the opinion of "A Railroad man," quite blinding; but it hardly requires a yankee to guess that the farmers along the line of the road will conclude, that the enterprising men forming the body corporate which built and is now operating this road, did not build the road, excellent men that they are, with an eye entirely single to the "full fifty per cent. enhancement of all farm and village property throughout the whole route of the road." We shall be perverse enough to believe that, like other men, they had a regard to their own interests—that they built this road to make money by it—and they are making money both by the immense traffic, freight and passenger, which passes over their road, and also by the increased value of the immese coal fields owned by them which are enhanced in value not merely fifty, but fully five hundred per cent. by the construction of the road. Why should they be released from the obligation to protect their own property? Railroad property is exposed to peculiar hazard, because of the high rate of speed attained. Any animal, and especially the larger domestic animals, getting on the track endanger life and property. Now as a matter of public policy and safety, who should guard the Railroad track by suitable fencing? The Railway company owning the property, or the thousand land-holders living along the line of Railway and who have no direct interest in it, and some of whom at least are slack and careless men, some intemperate and some sober, whose buildings and fences are always more or less dilapidated and broken down; are such men (this last class spoken of) to be relied upon to keep every post perpendicular, and every board in its place, so that no farm animals shall find their way to the track by night or day?

The question of safety is plainly the best answered by putting this obligation upon the company who own the road, and whose agents and servants are continually passing over it; and then how flagrant the injustice to compel persons who have no interest in a property to protect it by fencing it in, and to become liable for all the damages which may follow carelessness or neglect of a duty so unjustly forced upon them. It is the Railroad that needs protection by fencing its track—not the farm.

A FARMER.

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned on Thursday last. We have been unable to procure a full report of the closing proceedings, but learn that a bill granting a charter to the Towanda Passenger Railway company, passed. Also an act extending the law of 1861 in reference to a poor house in this county, allowing the people to vote on the question. The bill introduced by Senator BUCKALEW to repeal the law of last winter compelling Railroad companies to fence their roads did not pass.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—Rhode Island had its election on the 6th inst. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by a majority in the Legislature of 61. Republicans claim the election of 61 Republicans and 11 Democrats. The Governor vote was 7370 Republican to 3390 Democratic, every one of the five counties contributing something to the 3980 Republican majority. The candidates this year were the same as last. The Legislature will have to elect a successor to Hon. Henry B. Anthony for the United States Senate, and there is a lively competion for the office.

The Republican victory this year was won by about 4000 majority. The Senate will contain twenty-three Republicans to nine opposition, and the House fifty-two to fourteen, giving a Republican majority of fifty-two on joint ballot. Of course all of the Republican nominees are elected, as was anticipated, and the only struggle will be who shall be chosen to the United States Senate.

☞ With the passage of such a bill as that recently brought forward by Senator Schurz, fixing the Tuesday after the first Monday in November as the day upon which all Representatives and Delegates to Congress shall be elected, colonization of voters and "revolving" will we'l nigh cease. New York will then need all her bullies, and Connecticut elections will be fairly exponential of the people's wishes. Philadelphia will vote her own citizens in peace; Baltimore, New York, and all Jersey will be spared the trouble and expense of contributing their loafing population to our boarding-houses and gin shops before the election. Kentucky will find no further inducement for voting in Ohio and Indiana. Congressmen will have a real constituency to work for and depend upon.

☞ The MCFARLAND murder trial is progressing in New York. The prisoner's counsel set up the plea of insanity. The trial will probably occupy several days yet.

New Advertisements.

DRESS - MAKING, PATTERN CUTTING AND FITTING in all fashionable styles on short notice. ROOMS in Mercur's New Block, Main-st., over Porter & Kirby's Drug Store.

MRS. H. E. GARVIN.

Towanda, Pa., April 13, 1870.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

—The undersigned having a good supply of these celebrated potatoes, will forward them from McHenry 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. N. C. Simsel, 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. Best and warranted genuine.

ELIJAH FASSETT.

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

TWO SMALL FARMS FOR SALE.—One containing 65 acres, 50 improved, situated within 80 rods of Burlington borough. The other on Hollen Hill, containing 20 acres, well improved. Inquire of C. M. Manville or E. 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. apl6-3m

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MISS E. J. KINGSLEY,

Has just returned from New York with a first-class stock of Millinery Goods, consisting of the latest imported styles of

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, ETC., ETC.

She would respectfully invite the ladies of Towanda and vicinity to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere. Work done to order and on the shortest notice, in a neat and fashionable style.

Entrance next door to Fox, Stevens, Mercur & Co's, up stairs. Towanda, April 16, '70.

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.

CALL AND EXAMINE

THE NEW STYLES OF

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS!

AT MISS GRIFFIN'S STORE,

Where you cannot fail being pleased with the

GREAT VARIETY 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

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

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

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN BRADFORD COUNTY.

Acres.	Warrantee Name.		Taxes
	ALBANY.		
250	Wagner & Haines	3	38
	ASHLINE.		
151	M'Afee Susan, est. owner	3	62
	BARCLAY.		
407½	Adlum John	33	91
407½	Biddle Mark Jr	33	91
126	Barron John	26	41
313	Barron John Jr	26	08
92	Baker William	6	70
120	Baker William	26	27
113	Cunningham D H	9	44
397	Collins James	43	07
155	Dundass Thomas	6	48
131	Fullerton Richard	10	68
400	Hardy James	17	70
155	Hillsimmer Thomas	15	94
155	Hillsimmer Jacob	15	94
454	Hillsimmer Jacob	69	11
400	Hardy Mahlon	57	70
400	Hardy Simon	57	70
120	Irvine George	12	80
200	Ledley Andrew	34	96
400	Ledley Peter	66	69
320	Ledley Joseph	37	49
160	Reed Collinson	15	23
173	Shoemaker James	21	20
555	Stuart Walter	39	70
365	Stuart Deborah	21	90
260	Siddons Samuel	77	70
400	Siddons Joseph	77	70
125	Siddons Samuel	63	10
175	Siddons Peter	34	66
350	Tyront Andrew	30	49
79	Wilson William	6	61
	LITCHFIELD.		
120	Beck Frederick	1	62
	LESOT.		
300	Aites Henry	28	27
200	Beck Henry	5	43
97½	Beeze Frederick	5	61
402	Barron John Jr	11	36
122	Baker John	11	10
414	Biddle William M	34	47
365	Barron John Sr	23	75
109	Boynton Peter	9	05
194	Biddle Clement	11	27
437	Boyd John	35	64
179	Beck Henry	14	68
305	Barber William	18	48
156	Chaphanson Samuel	12	99
200	Dundass Thomas	16	48
387	Douglass Andrew	32	19
381	Grayden Andrew	31	81
349	Gratz Michael	29	15
321	Gratz Lyman	18	43
114	Graff John	9	48
345	Gentlesworth George	28	30
395	Gratz Barnard	32	99
380	Gratz Simon	31	75
408	Henry Joseph	33	97
483	Hall Charles	40	34
388	Haines Josiah	32	30
414	Lloyd Peter	34	47
407¼	Morgan Jacob	33	97
425	Pfeifer George P	35	01
437	Pennington Benjamin	36	40
100	Patton John	27	92
222	Reed Collinson	18	49
435	Shoemaker James	36	30
263	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	59
198	Benner Jacob Jr	15	82
76	Carstor Frederick	6	22
50	Hopkins Robert	4	06
434	Hamilton Thomas	33	16
432	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
243	Betz John	51	00
243	Betz Joseph	51	00
243	Betz James	51	00
400	Byron Henry	59	40
300	Barnes Patrick	44	53
375	Cooley Samuel	55	65
400	Cooley Joshua	59	40
450	Eckhart George	66	84
241	Erwine Geo or Richard	35	83
100	Edge Peter or George	14	83
86	Fritz John	12	76
343	Fritz Samuel	51	00
50	Gentleworth George	7	46
467	Hiltsimmer 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
400	Seeley Peter	59	40
223	Siddons Peter	33	36
75	Siddons James	11	29
400	Seeley Joseph	59	40
198	Tyront Andrew	29	04
400	White James	59	40
189	Woodruff Hannah	26	83
	PIKE.		
20	Reeder George		27
	ROME TOWNSHIP.		
106	Eckhart Samuel	1	43
16	Bentley George		22
	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
130	Cortright Cornilius	6	35
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	Holbrook John	1	02
170	Sterling Samuel	2	30
70	Sterling Lucy		95
189	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 when 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		130	1 98
	Ward C. L.	90		90	1 12
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			50
	M'Intosh William	28			22
	Lyons James	15			12
	ALBANY.				
1867	Beeman M D	100		100	4 85
	Blackman Judson	70		70	6 26
	Farley James	85		85	1.75
	Irvine Emma	25		25	1 38
	Lewis Cyrus	50		50	40
	Murphy Dennis	62		62	6 36
	M'Cabe Michael	37	10	27	47
	Sweater Gearhart	20		20	20
	Shaffer Jacob	25		25	29
	Sickles Daniel	100		100	11 80
	Swank David	100		100	11 80
	Wister Richard	200		200	23 85
	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	300			12 00
	Farley James	85			3 10
	Ward C L	250			12 00
	FRANKLIN.				
1868	Foster Wm. R	house&lot	h&l		42
	LEROY.				
1867	Foley James	60		60	28
	Smith Ned	25	3	25	40
1868	Bailey Francis J	h&lot	h&l		40
	LITCHFIELD.				
1867	Clinton L D	80		73	1 47
	Rundolph T B	69		69	91
	MONROE TOWNSHIP.				
1867	English James	100	15	83	70
	OVERTON.				
1867	Barrett John	50		50	2 12
	Frawley Timothy	60		60	3 04
	Hinman & Park	294		294	7 63
	Hakes Jerre	150		150	3 24
	M'Dowell James	100		100	5 16
	Madden Patrick	230		230	7 99
	Dolphin Widow	50	12	38	50
	Cox Susan	50			38
1868	Frawley John	82			86
	Tallady Jackson	50			25
	Barrett James	30			3 15
	Frawley Timothy	60			7 32
	Hinman & Park	344			14 98
	Jackson Andrew	100			5 42
	Kean Sarah Ann	410			27 78
	Madden Patrick	230			13 68
	M'Donald James	100			3 42
	Dennis Lewis	50			3 73
	ROME TOWNSHIP.				
1867	Elliott William	12		12	28
	SMITHFIELD.				
1858	Decker Peter, est.	house&lot			36
	Graus P D, est.	h&lot			78
	Saterlee Eunice	h&lot			36
	SOUTH CREEK.				
1867	Cook S G	50	12	38	86
	Smith James	40		40	55
	Wyer Jacob	50		50	50
	Smith S H	500		500	35 42
	Sullivan Mark	100		100	9 71
	TERRY.				
1867	Strong John	16		16	26
	Vanderpool Jonas	50		50	55
	White William	73		73	92
1868	Rouse Michael	200			76
	Boyle Rosannah	40			50
	TOWANDA TOWNSHIP.				
1867	Crane Joseph	lot		lot	
	Hall Daniel	"		"	40
	Northrup Amanda	"		"	40
1868	Garmdy Thomas	"		"	40
	Pine Michael	"		"	40
	TUSCARORA.				
1867	Coolbaugh & Webb	80		80	74
	Meylert Michael	118		118	1 61
	WARREN.				
1867	Carmolt Caleb	100		100	1 26
	Tyrrell William	100	10	90	2 04
	WINDHAM.				
1867	Barrett Chauncy	30		30	64
	WELLS.				
1868	Crane & Co	100			1 60
	WILMOT.				
1867	Baden John	173		173	1 66
	Carnoe Richard	50		50	40
	Gregory Marshall	100		100	96
	May William	90		86	1 02
1868	Welles C F est	133			1 53

N.B.—Notice is hereby given that an amount