News From all Nations.

—An Oswego maiden lady keeps fifteen cats.

—Peaches are backward in Florida this year.

—Boston makes $4,000,000 worth of pianos a year.

—A century plant is in full bloom at Gretna, Louisiana.

—Canada has just had her first colored juryman.

—The Indiana divorce courts are busier than ever.

—Fireworks are prohibited at Portage, Wisconsin.

—Wade Hampton has beaten his sword into an $18,000 steam plowshare.

—Hong-sa-kee, of China, proposes lecturing in the south on coolie labor.

—Boston boasts of a chime of bells one hundred and twenty-six years old.

—The Massachusetts temperance men are trying to form a new party.

—Bangor, Maine, is shipping immense quantities of old potatoes to Boston.

—The territorial organization of the Indian territory will be called Douglass.

—A Western paper announces births under the head of "Spring chickens."

—Charlotte Cushman will return to America next August.

—Mr. Spurgeon is about forty-six years old. He preached 4,000 sermons before he was twenty-one.

—The Prince of Wales is about to purchase Follymore Park, in the north of Ireland.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* promises a good wheat, tobacco and oat crop in Virginia.

—The leading question of the various cities: "fireworks or no fireworks on the Fourth."

—New Hampshire talks of increasing the small salaries of its Supreme Court Judges.

—A military post is to be established on the American boundry of the Winnipeg territory.

—The oldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt is about to make a tour in Western Europe.

—St. John, N. B. claims one of the tallest horses in the world, standing nineteen hands high.

—A vein of lead ore, reported to be rich, has been discovered at New Enterprise, Bedford county.

—The Viceroy of Egypt expects to realize ten millions of dollars by the sale of land along the Suez canal.

—A Pittsburg fashionable wedding was enlivened by a groomsman and bridesmaid being married too.

—Montgomery (Alabama) has issued $100,000 of eight per cent. bonds to pay for a city hall and market house.

—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad sold last year 52,646 acres of land, and has got on hand 125,000 acres.

—Many of the Dakota Indians are taking homesteads and settling themselves down to live the life of civilization.

—A number of colored persons who emigrated further south are returning to old Virginia.

—Bath, Me., thinking it has endured the empty name long enough, is now clamoring for free baths.

—One of Dickens' sons is in literature, one in Australia, one in the British navy, and a fourth at a university.

—A Danish ship lying in Boston harbor, has a large windmill on board, which is applied to working the pumps.

—The Democrats will have a majority of thirteen in the Oregon legislature on joint ballot.

—Governor Claflin has vetoed the Hartford and Erie aid bill which recently passed the Massachusetts legislature.

—The House territorial committee have decided to report a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state, to be called Lincoln.

—John Miller, of Harrisburg, while promenading a Chicago avenue on Sunday night, was knocked down and robbed of $200.

—One of the ten dollar greenbacks recently stolen from the Treasury at Washington has turned up at a store in Portland, Me.

—Surgeon C. H. Alden, U. S. A. has been relieved from duty, on account of ill health, and ordered to proceed to Philadelphia and await orders.

—An infuriated ox rushed through the streets of Cincinnati, last Sunday, killing a child and upsetting, tossing, and injuring pedestrians generally.

—Geo. Tongue was stabbed to death at Cleveland, Ohio, the other day by an assassin who mistook him for another man against whom he harbored a grudge.

—A bill for the relief of the survivors of the Oneida, lost in the Yokohama bay, provides that twelve months of sea pay be granted.

—The total mortality in all the hospitals in Paris last year was 13,167, and for the previous year 13,052, being almost exactly the same.

—The Boston and Albany Railroad's great east Boston elevator has been completed. It is ten stories high, and has capacity for 400,000 bushels.

—One of the plays of the season in Paris is called "l'Americaines," and represents the crooked course of love between a Yankee beauty and a French marquis

—The Secretary of War has ordered the lieutenants of artillery regiments to serve in turn with the light batteries of their regiments, so as to diffuse instruction, etc.

—Horace Greeley is a man of letters. During an absence of two weeks over eight hundred letters were received for him at the *Tribune* office.

—A Savannah man to save his life had recently to knock his assailant off a steamer into the river. He then jumped in and rescued him.

—The following sentence of only thirty-four letters contains all the letters in the alphabet: "John quickly extemporized five tow bags."

—The Mayor of Portland gave orders to the police to have the barber shops in that city closed on the Sabbath. A barber has appealed, and it will be made a test case.

—On the second day of July next the most important election held in Illinois for forty years will take place. The people are then to accept or reject the new constitution.

—The Methodists, of Cold Spring, New York, on the Hudson, have recently erected a new church edifice, which they dedicated the "Grant Methodist Episcopal Church.

—While excavating the cellar for a new church, in Iowa, a valuable vein of iron ore was struck, when the trustees concluded to put up with their old meeting-house a while longer.

—An Iowa paper says a wedding took place in the Harrison County Poor House, a few days ago, a gay old pauper of sixty-eight summers marrying a lively lady pauper of fifty blushing years.

—Notable men are passing away very rapidly. The necrology of the past two months presents a list of names famous for years. On both sides of the Atlantic this remarkable mortality has been developed.

—New Orleans revels in the enjoyment of rosy-cheeked peaches, black grapes, sunny pears, liquid watermelons, black cherries, red plums, soft figs, early apples, and cantelopes, for they are plentiful.

—Chief Justice Chase left Washington recently for Upper Mississippi, and will visit Lake Pepin for a few weeks. He will then start for the Northern lakes, and spend the remainder of the summer in that region.

—The board of supervisors of San Francisco have authorized the mayor to offer a reward of $5000 for the apprehension of the parties who tampered with the ballots in the First ward in that city, during the recent election.

—The passage of the frontier bill by the Texas Legislature provides for the organization of about twelve hundred men, in twenty ranger companies, the captain to be appointed by the State executive; the subordinate officers to be elective.

—The receipts of wheat at Montreal since the beginning of the year are 1,720,055 bushels, against 1,002,481 bushels during the same time in 1869. The shipments show a corresponding increase—from 622,741 bushels in 1869 to 1,276,218 bushels in 1870.

—A Kentucky soldier who was shot in the forehead with a Minnie ball, and who has suffered from the wound ever since, was a few days since seized with intense pains in the head, and the ball, which had been carried six years, dropped out. The soldier at once experienced great relief, and is now rapidly recovering.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Thursday, June 30, 1870.

☞ There will be no paper issued from this office next week.

THE INCOME TAX.

The *Argus* recently printed as a leading editorial an article from the *Danville Intelligencer*, denouncing Judge MERCUR for voting against the repeal of the Income Tax. We are gratified at being thus able to put both these Democratic journals on the record, as favoring the repeal of this tax, as we paredict that in the coming canvass, should Congress refuse to continue the Income Tax, we shall have both of them charging the Republican party with legislating for the benefit of the rich, by removing the tax on incomes!

The Senate recently, by a very decided vote negatived the proposition to continue the Income Tax, and there seems to be a prospect that the measure will fail in both houses, and consequently the law will expire by limitation. The question does not seem to assume a partizan aspect in Congress, as some of the ablest speeches, for and against its continuance have been made by Republicans—both the Senators from this State opposing it. The views of members vary according to the sentiment of the people of their respective districts—the commercial and heavy manufacturing and mining sections being opposed, whilst the agricultural districts favor the continuance.

We have already expressed our opinion in favor of the continuance of the Income Tax, and we believe Judge MERCUR correctly represents the feelings and wishes of his constituents by his votes. The tax is called "odious and inquisitorial." Any tax is "odious," and if fully collected, must be in a measure "inquisitorial." But the burdens of taxation should fall as lightly as possible upon the people, and who more able to bear them than he whose income is largely in excess of his needs. The industry of the country should be relieved as far as possible, from all onerous burdens, while wealth and luxury should be made to contribute as largely as is fair and just, out of its superabundance to sustain the institutions under whose benificent operations they have been enabled to accumulate. In doing this we would carefully avoid all "class" legislation. We would not legislate as against the rich—but we would also consider that wealth, and large and extended business relations are always able to take care of and protect themselves. The struggling mechanic and the hard-working farmer, should not be crushed beneath a load of taxation—whilst the wealthy capitalists, whose means are invested in bonds or securities, can pay his fair share of taxes, without inconvenience. The correct and equitable principle upon which all taxation should be based, is to make it fall as lightly as possible upon those who have to pay it.

That the Income Tax is imperfectly collected—that its payment is evaded by dishonest men, in making false returns, is no argument against its propriety. Such an objection might be made against the continuance of any system of taxation. It would apply with equal force to all the varied relations of life, where assessments or taxation become necessary—to religious societies and to political organizations. So long as men are mercenary, avaricious, and dishonest, they will endeavor to escape bearing their share of the expenses and burdens incident to government or association. And such men are to be found everywhere. We know that in this community, there are men who return honestly their incomes, while others, with ten times as large yearly gains commit false swearing to save the payment of a few dollars. This is no argument against the justice of the law, but only proves the melancholy depravity of human nature, which crops out whenever a dollar is in the balance.

The inquisitorial character of the law is unquestionably repugnant to the independent character of the American people. We don't like to have anybody prying into our private affairs. To such a ridiculous extent does this feeling prevail, that the census takers often encounter individuals who resent as impertinent the asking of questions necessary to obtain the statistics of the nation! Large corporations and heavy operators are unwilling to give publicity to their enormous profits or perhaps to the lack of gains. All these objections apply with equal force to any system of taxation, which at best is unpopular and at times, perhaps, oppressive. But the requirements of the government demand that a certain amount of money shall be paid into the treasury yearly to be applied towards current expenses, and the reduction of the national debt. How to raise the large sum necessary is a delicate question, requiring much experience and sound judgment. If Republicans differ with us, as to the propriety and justice of the Income Tax we shall not denounce them, because we believe the members of Congress are anxiously endeavoring to fix this question of taxation upon an equitable and just basis.

HEAVY LUMBER BILL.—The Northumberland county *Gazette* says Messrs. Billmyer, Nogel & Co., of Lewisburg, have received a bill for timber for the Sunbury and Lewistown railroad bridge at Selinsgrove, amounting to $15,918.

☞ Gold closed on Tuesday last 111½ to 111¾.

POOR HOUSE.

In 1861 an act was passed by the Legislature of this State, allowing the people of Bradford county to vote on the question of erecting a poor house. The proposition failed to carry. At the session of last winter, the time for taking the vote was extended until the coming October election. Those interested in the measure should take steps for securing a full vote at that time. Below we give the act extending the time:

AN ACT to extend the time so as to allow the county of Bradford to vote upon the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor for the county of Bradford," approved May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, that the qualified electors of the county of Bradford are hereby authorized and empowered to vote at the next general election for or against the erection of a county poor house under the provisions of an act approved May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor for the county of Bradford.

SECTION 2. That William Kingsley, B. Laporte, G. F. Nichols, L. P. Stalford, George Dunham, William B. Stevens, Tirzah Terry, William Bunyon, Robert F. Redington, Daniel F. Pomeroy, George B. Everman, John F. Overshire, John McQueen, James McFarland and Benjamin Krykendall, shall be and are hereby authorized and required to act as commissioners under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

THE LION STORY.

We published a week or two since a tale of horror which has gone the rounds of the press, giving the particulars of the death of three circus musicians, who by an accident to the car on which they rode were tumbled into a cage of lions and devoured by them. The following which sounds very much like the Chicago *Post*, but which we clip from another paper, discredits the story, which seems to have been entirely unfounded, and purely sensational:

"What shall we believe? Here we published in good faith a few days since a thrilling story of three musical blowers belonging to a circus tumbling into a cage of lions and being incontinently converted into fresh meat for a lionine supper—or breakfast, we forget which. Now perverse and unbelieving showmen say there isn't a word of truth in the shocking story. The lions treated the musicians with distinguished consideration, and politely escorted them to the door of the cage without taking even a single juicy steak from them. The musicians didn't tumble into the den of lions at all, but went on blowing their horns with melodious composure. The lions were not at all hungry; and couldn't digest the musicians if they had swallowed them. There weren't any lions attached to the circus. There wasn't any circus. The musicians tumbled into a den of liars—not lions."

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The nomination of Mr. Ackerman for the Attorney-Generalship means the recognition of Georgia as a State in the Union, in spite of the persistent efforts of factions in and out of Congress to befog her true condition and postpone the day of her deliverence. It means the recognition of the best Union men of Georgia, those longest identified with the fortunes of the State, who most heartily accepted the results of the war, and have most honestly and faithfully endeavored to repair its breaches. It means the recognition of Twelve Millions of our Countrymen. They went in, or were swept in, to a war which left them defeated and desolate; they have, after frank and manly submission, been too long treated as if they were to be forever excluded from trust, were to be taught that they really were to remain without a Country;—they are at last shown in the most signal way that the Government they sought to overthrow is magnanimous enough to forgive and strong enough to trust, wherever it finds the forgiveness accepted or the trust deserved.

HON. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of Revenue, says officially that "the unproductives are the chief makers of laws and institutions for the protection of labor and ingenuity, and shape their devices so cunningly, and work them so cleverly, that they grow rich faster than the producers." Among these cunning unproductives must be numbered such men as George Washington, who signed the first tariff act, "for the encouragement and protection of manufactures." A majority of the first Congress of the United States are in the same category. The cunning unproductives boast such allies as Benjamin Franklin, who, in writing to Humphrey Marshall April 22, 1781, proposed "to encourage our young manufacturers in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant countries." Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Andrew Jackson, and other American statesmen must also be numbered with the cunning unproductives of Mr. Wells, for they were the urgent advocates of "laws for the protection of labor and ingenuity."

Placing these men upon one side, and Mr. Wells upon the other, there is such a contrast as cannot be considered favorable to him. If they were non-producers, what has he produced? Nothing which is esteemed by his own countrymen. The praise of the New York correspondent of the London *Times* and the approval of the Cobden Club do not elevate our Special Commissioner to such a niche of fame that he can look down upon the great statesmen who gave form and character to our republican institutions.

☞ The new shops of the Pennsylvania railroad, now in course of construction at Altoona, it is stated cover an area of twenty acres, and comprise an iron machine shop, a planing mill, a blacksmith shop, cabinet work shop, and a three-quarter, round brick building, for the repair of freight cars, eighty of which can be rebuilt at the same time. The capacity of the new shops is four times that of the old, and the buildings can be enlarged when required. These improvements were commenced last summer, and will be completed in the spring of 1871.

THE INFALLIBILITY DOGMA.

It has been stated in cable telegrams, which we accept as truth we know of the Infallibility dogma officially proclaimed on the 18th of this month. There have been numerous rumors of the strength of the opposition to this dogma in the Ecumenical Council, but probably the following extract from a Roman correspondent of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, approximates the truth as nearly as anything we shall get before it is officially promulgated, if that shall ever be. Premising that the opposition will bind themselves to vote against Infallibility by signing a document to that effect, and that so far from being weakened since the Council opened the opposition has gained in strength the correspondent says:

"In it 43 Germans and hungarians, 40 Anglo-Americans, 29 Frenchmen, 4 Portugese and 10 Italians are enumerated. The large number of bishops from the United States in which confidence is placed is remarkable. When they came to Rome almost all of them were inclined to vote for the new dogma, but here their eyes have been gradually opened. The contemptuous and despotic treatment to which the bishops have been exposed, the sight of the fawning flattery of those who call themselves successors of the apostles and the pitiable sophistry employed to turn and twist little historical facts, as for example those with reference to Honorius, have all filled the republicans with loathing and disgust, and obliged them to take the other side. The principal strength of the Papal party consists of the 150 bishops from the kingdom of Italy, the 143 from the Papal States, and the 120 titular bishops, for the most part created by the present Pope, who have no cure of souls and represent nobody but themselves, or rather him who raised them from the dust, and set mitres upon their heads."

A correspondent of the Leipsic *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* estimates the number who will vote against the dogma at from 150 to 160, and says, "It is considered impossible "that the Pope should venture to "promulgate the dogma in a public "sitting in the face of so large a minority, among whom Cardinals and "Bishops of the most civilized Catholic countries are to be found." Sustained in his ambitious views by a large majority of the Council, the Pope, we imagine, will pay very little attention to the views of the minority, however respectable it may be in point of numbers and character.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of the Buckeye State seem, like their brethren elsewhere, to be troubled with a little discord in the ranks. The late State Convention, as a measure of policy, evaded the repudiation question, although it is well known that two-thirds of the delegates secretly favored the doctrine, and that quite as large a proportion of the party openly advocate it. On this and other questions which the Convention shrank from touching, the local Democracy are declaring their opinions boldly in their county conventions. The "unterrified" of Mercer county held a county convention on the 11th instant, at which they literally kicked to pieces the State platform, and constructed one for themselves of entirely different planks. How the matter will be reconciled, or whether it can be reconciled at all, remains to be seen. The Mercer county Democrats take their stand on these two emphatic and unambiguous resolutions:

1. That the so-called war debt is a fraud and a swindle, and was created under false pretenses and in violation of the Constitution; we are, therefore, uncompromisingly in favor of REPUDIATING *the whole of the bonded war debt of the United States.*

2. That we are unalterably opposed to negro citizenship and negro suffrage; that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was forced upon the people by trickery and fraud, and against their well known wishes, and is therefore illegal, void and of no binding force whatever.

IMPORTANT BILL IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The citizens of Virginia have been for some months exercised over the fate of the bill in the their Legislature concerning votes upon shares in corporations. That our readers may understand its object, we will state that it is to give to each share of stock in all corporations for internal improvements a vote, while heretofore the law has been that the first ten shares count ten votes, while all above ten are subjected to a scale of one vote to every four shares, the fractions being thrown off. For instance, the State of Virginia has 17,490 shares in the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and only voted 4,380. Now, under this bill, she will vote 17,490. This will, in a great measure, give to Virginia the control of her internal improvements.

This bill has been brought up in the House of Representatives at Richmond, and a vote taken, as follows: 59 for it 35 against it. It is to be hoped that it will be equally successful in the Senate, for if it is passed and should become a law Mr. John W. Garrett will lose his domination of Virginia railways.

☞ The following notice has been sent to all bankers and brokers on this continent:

United States notes, series of 1869. Two thousand notes, of ten dollars each, from No. H3,530,001*, to No. H3,532,000*, both inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury. No $10 notes, of a number higher than H32,236,000 have been issued. Please look out for the stolen notes. A liberal reward will be paid to any person through whose instrumentality the thief may be detected. Hold parties presenting the stolen notes, (if suspicions attach to them) and in any case of presentation notify

F. E. SPINNEY, Treas'r U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1870.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 28, 1870.

The Georgia Bill came up [illegible] business after the reading of the journal, [illegible] o'clock [illegible] ment [illegible] ed [illegible] arose to close the debate, but yielded a part of his time to Messrs. Dawes and Logan, reserving the last half hour to himself for a strong speech in favor of the bill without the Bingham amendment. He announces himself as in favor of conciliation, and rather than have a division in the party, he would favor the amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by Mr. Dawes. He met and refuted several slanders preferred by the Democrats against the official and personal character of Governor Bullock. After considerable wrangling the Dawes substitute was amended and finally agreed to. The bill, as it passed, is as follows:

AN ACT relating to the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Georgia having complied with the reconstruction acts, and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendment articles to the Constitution of the United States having been ratified in good faith by a legal Legislature of said State, it is hereby declared that the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive the people of Georgia of the right to an election for members of the General Assembly of said State, as provided for in the Constitution of said State.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, as prohibits the organization, arming or calling into service of the militia forces in the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia be and the same is hereby repealed.

The Senate to-day, by a vote of 34 to 23, struck from the tax bill all the sections relating to the income tax, thus abolishing that tax entirely. The Committee on Finance was not prepared for this, and their plans were so much deranged, with regard to the reduction of the taxes, that they asked to have the further consideration of the bill postponed until next Monday, so as to give them an opportunity to adjust the other features of the bill to meet this change. They had made all their calculations of reducing the taxes on the basis of retaining the tax on all incomes of over two thousand dollars. The announcement of the abolition of the tax was received with much satisfaction in the House, and it is believed that body will concur with the Senate. It is stated that Senator Sherman intends to move to strike out all that part of the bill relating to the tariff on the ground that there is nothing satisfactory in the tariff bill proposed by the House. The proposition is to allow the tariff to remain as it is for another year.

Democratic members of Congress have appointed a committee and issued an address advising their political friends in the several States to be particular in the selection of their candidates for Congress. Those of the South to be such that if elected they can take the required oath. Importance is also given to the fact that one-third of the United States Senators are to be elected by the Legislatures, soon to be elected. Therefore, they call upon Democrats to adopt suitable measures to secure the election of the largest possible number of members thereof in view of this fact.

The story presented in the Washington despatches in the New York *Tribune* of to-day, relative the resignation of Secretary Fish and the recall of Minister Motley, is a pure fabrication, and the President authorizes its denial. So far as the President is advised, Mr. Fish has no intention either of resigning from the State Department or of accepting the mission to England, nor has the President any idea of recalling Mr. Motley.

The Senate held a brief executive session this afternoon, and agreed to take up the San Domingo treaty in executive session on Monday at one o'clock. It is stated by members of the select committee that conducted the Hatch-Babcock investigation that the result of it will rather strengthen the treaty than do anything to injure its prospects. Senator Nye will make a report to the Senate to-morrow concerning this investigation. The majority report exonerates General Babcock.

The new Attorney General, Mr. Ackerman, has arrived here, but will not qualify for a few weeks in order to allow Judge Hoar to finish up some business matters connected with his office. To-day Attorney General Ackerman was on the floor of the Senate, and was introduced to many Senators. He has signified his intention to accept the appointment.

Hon. John A. Bingham, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which has been investigating the circumstances connected with the assault of Pat Woods upon Congressman Porter, of Virginia, submitted a report to the House yesterday, showing that the assault was premeditated, and that it was made by Woods on account of Mr. Porter being a Republican. Appended to the report was a resolution directing that Woods be imprisioned for three months in the District jail, which will be taken up next Thursday.

The Democratic members of the committee have submmitted a minority report recommending that their friend Pat be discharged from custody.

☞ The Chicago *Republican* appreciates the President's independence in the selection of his officers. He picks his men, says the *Republican*, as he did his soldiers, for their fitness, honesty, and integrity of purpose. It is a bad habit, no doubt, and gives rise to much personal abuse, but the people seem to stand it pretty well. In fact, they rather enjoy it.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The United States Senate has, after two months consideration, defeated the House bill abolishing the franking privilege, by a majority of two. A large number of persons were present who declined to vote.

☞ A destructive fire occurred in Reading, on Sunday last, by which property belonging to Reading R. R. Co., to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, was destroyed.

GREAT FIRE AT READING.

READING June 27.—[illegible] of the new car works of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, [illegible] this morning. The upper [illegible] two hundred [illegible] of [illegible] families. The fire burned fiercely throughout yesterday, and still to-day there is a dense mass of smoke issuing from the ruins.

The building, which was erected in 1865, cost $130,000, and nothing but the bare walls now remain. A great portion of these walls will have to be taken down, as the intense heat has transformed the stone into lime. The loss will not be so severe as was at first imagined, but will even then foot up somewhere in the neighborhood of $125,000.

The building covered a space of 700 by 165 feet and was the largest of the kind hereabouts. This is the third shop that the company has lost. The fire originated in the vicinity of the oil room, and it is believed that it was the result of spontaneous combustion. The company, it is understood, will immediately proceed to re-erect the works.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

An Interesting letter of Daniel Webster, relating a conversation with Thomas Jefferson on Sunday schools and other religious topics, was read at the anniversary the other day. Mr. Webster wrote from Marshfield in June 1852.

"The Sabbath school is one of the great institutions of the day. It leads our youth in the path of truth and morality, and makes them good men and youthful citizens. As a school of religious instruction it is of inestimable value; as a civil institution it is priceless, and has done more to preserve our liberties than grave statesmen and armed soldiers.

* * * * * *

"Many years ago I spent a Sabbath with Thomas Jefferson at his residence in Virginia. It was in the month of June, and the weather was diligitful.

"Mr. Jefferson observed that Sunday schools presented the only legitimate means, under the Constitution, of avoiding the rock on which the French Republic was wrecked. 'Burke,' said he, 'never uttered a more important truth than when he exclaimed that "a religious education is the cheap defence of nations." Raikes has done more for our country than the present generation will acknowledge. I have always said and will always say that the studious perusal of the sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers and better husbands.' * * *

"D. WEBSTER."

1876.—Six years from the approaching fourth of July, the time will have arrived for a grand national celebration of the event which that day commemorates. It will be the one hundredth year of that anniversary, and the public mind is already looking forward to its arrival with a good deal of anxiety.

The citizens of Philadelphia claim the right to have the celebration take place in that city, and we do not see that that claim can be fairly resisted. It was there that the Declaration of Independence was published to the world, and surely that fact is sufficient to designate that city as the spot where the celebration should take place.

It is proposed to have an International Exposition of the industries of all nations at that time, and the idea seems an excellent one. It will require a good deal of time and labor to make the necessary preparations; and the Philadelphians are already at work. The Committee on Manufacture and Foreign Affairs have just visited Philadelphia to ascertain the feeling of the people on the subject, and the facilities likely to be provided for the exposition. They were warmly welcomed, and every indication given necessary to convince them of the popularity of the proposition, and the obvious propriety of selecting Philadelphia as the place.

☞ Hon. T. B. Cousey, the Republican nominee for the Governorship of Delaware, in his letter accepting the nomination, reflects severely on the usual manner of conducting political campaigns, and has a word to say on the use of money to influence votes. He says:

"Allow me to say a word in regard to the use of money during the campaign; though in doing so I may lay myself liable to the loss of a few votes in certain quarters. Yet, if there is not in the religious and moral portion of the opposite party a sufficient amount of interest in the purity of the ballot-box to make up my loss, let me suffer the consequence; it will be no more than I have done before.

"Bribery at the polls has grown to an alarming extent in this State. It is a disgrace to any community claiming either Christianity or morality. It ought to be abated, or republican government will soon be among the things that were. I hope that no money, from any source whatever, will be used for buying votes in the coming campaign. I so detest and abhor the whole thing that I would sooner be defeated than so elected."

☞ PRESIDENT GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.—All the Republican State Conventions held since the inauguration of President GRANT have indorsed his administration, the best possible evidence that the country approves his policy. And why should it not? since the sole aim of his administration is to administer the laws faithfully, to reduce the public debt, lessen the burthen of taxation, maintain the national honor, infuse confidence into the public mind, promote general prosperity, and restore the era of good feeling. An administration so conducten upon wise, liberal and patriotic principles, cannot fail to meet with a general and generous response from the people.

☞ The Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, died at half-past six o'clock this morning. The Earl had been seriously ill for the past few days from ad attack of the diarrhea.

THIS AND NOW.—The Democrats thought slavery a very [illegible] thing a few years ago, when [illegible] victims had no w[illegible] and were sold like cattle and [illegible], but now that a few Chinese have arrived in Massachusetts, and are making shoes at seventy-five cents a day, they print long editorials, expressing their horror, under the head, "The Revival of Slavery in New England."

☞ We see it reported that a convention of the Episcopal Church in Wisconsin has adopted the following new canon:

"Every communicant of this church married outside of our communion, or married by any other than a clergyman of our church, shall stand *pro foto* excommunicated.

The Wisconsin Churchmen should at once declare in favor of Infallibility.

☞ It has been decided that "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," like Thackeray's "Denis Duval" shall forever remain unfinished. Mr. Chapman, the publisher of Dicken's works, has sent a statement to the newspapers that only one-half of Dickens' last story was written. It will be published as far as it was written, and no one will be allowed to finish it.

New Advertisments

TO THE PUBLIC.—The subscriber being aware of the great need in Towanda of a Repair Shop, is now prepared to do a general jobbing business of anything or everything that pertains to WATCHMAKING and ENGRAVING. Having had several years experience in the business he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction. Give him a call. *All work warranted.*

G. A. MORTON,
Wickham & Black's Store, Main-st.
Towanda, Pa., June 21, 1870.—3t

SINGING SCHOOL!

MISS HATTIE KEENE

Will open a Singing School, for the instruction of children from 7 to 17 years of age, in the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, July 1, 1870. The term will consist of twenty lessons, of one hour each. Sessions to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Towanda, June 28, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Savings Bank, to be known as the Athens Savings Bank, to have a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with authority to increase the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. The objects of said bank are to receive money on deposit, and to discount notes, bills, &c., and to exercise general banking privileges, to be located in the borough of Athens, county of Bradford, with authority to establish branches at other places in said county. june16,'70-6m

FARM FOR SALE IN PIKE.—The undersigned offers his farm for sale, situated on the State road, two miles from Stevensville, and three miles from LeRaysville, containing about 85 acres, over 70 acres improved and the balance well timbered. A house, two barns, a good orchard, and peach, pear, plumb, and cherry trees in abundence, thereon. For further particulars apply to

I. WHIPPLE,
June 28, 1870.—4t* Stevensville, Pa.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of McKEE & WARRINER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to McKEE BROS., successors to McKee & Warriner, and all bills will be settled by them.

P. H. WARRINER,
STERNE McKEE.
Franklindale, Pa., June 27, 1870.—3t*

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PAPER HANGING!

PAPER HANGING DONE FOR 10 TO 15 CENTS PER ROLL.

Oh, yes! oh, yes! It makes me laugh to know that labor is reduced one-half.

Graining only $2 per day. Poceelain finishing only $2 per day. Glazing only $2 per day. Painting of all kinds only $2 per day. Blinds painted green at only 75 cents to $1 per pair. Blinds common colors 50 cents to $1 per pair, and all materials furnished. Tin and Decked roofs painted with patent roofing for 12½ cents per yard. I will also furnish my customers with Lead and Zinc of the best quality at cost, thus saving from 10 to 25 per cent. on every hundred.

F. E. POST.
Towanda, June 18, 1870.—tf No. 32 Second-st.

MRS. H. E. GARVIN,

Would respectfully announce to her numerous patrons and acquaintances that she has secured the services of a first-class assistant dressmaker from New York, and will be enabled to meet all demands upon her time with even more than her usual promptness and fidelity. CUTTING and FITTING done in a neat and perfect manner on short notice.

Rooms over Porter & Kirby's Drug store, Mercur's Block, Towanda. June22,'70.

FOR SALE.—BUILDING SUITable for a SALOON and DWELLING. Inquire of B. B. CAMP.
June 22, 1870.—4t* Wyalusing, Pa.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of Ward & Diven in the Coal business is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call at the office of Ward & Montanye, (successors to Ward & Diven) and settle the same immediately.

J. M. WARD,
ALEX. DIVEN.
Towanda, June 8,'70.

POWELL & CO.

Call attention to their large stock, just received, and now open, of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, LINENS.

COTTONADES, &C.,

for

MEN AND BOYS WEAR.

The assortment being complete in every way.

KEYSTONE STORE.

Towanda, June 15, 1870.

THE KIRBY

AMERICAN HARVESTER!

IT MOWS; IT REAPS; IT BAKES.

60,000 NOW IN USE.

8,000 SOLD IN 1869.

It is a complete Mower. It is a complete Reaper. The Best Combined MOWER AND REAPER IN USE.

KIRBY'S NEW TWO WHEEL MOWER!

The BEST Two-Wheel Mower Made.

THE KNIVES CANNOT BIND!

VERY LIGHT!

VERY STRONG!

NO SIDE DRAUGHT!

It has new and valuable features. You should see it by all means. It is well-made and finished. Price reasonable.

An indorsement offered to the first purchaser in any town in Bradford county. Send for Circular.

R. M. WELLES,
Towanda, Pa., June 15, 1870. Agent.

R. M. WELLES'

COAL YARD.

Until further notice prices at yard, are

Egg	$5 00
Stove	$5 00
Nut	$4 75
Pittston Nut	$4 50

☞ Leave Orders at my Coal Office, No. 3, Mercurs New Block, south side.

☞ Orders must in all case be accompanied by the cash.

Towanda, June 1, '70. R. M. WELLES.

BAKERY AND DINING ROOM!

First block north of Ward House.

BREAD, PIES, CAKE, AND CRACKERS

baked daily and sold at wholesale and retail.

In our DINING ROOMS we will accommodate the public with either a lunch or a good meal at all times of the day and evening.

OYSTERS AND ICE CREAM

on hand during their season.

Also a fine assortment of Groceries, Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, &c.

Towanda, May 19, '70. D. W. SCOTT & CO.

Medicinal.

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York, August 12th, 1868.

Allow me to call attention to my PREPARATION OF SCHIEFFELIN, SHEPHERD & CO. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, AND JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoea, nor is it a syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HEMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist of 16 years experience.

(From the largest manufacturing Chemists in the World.)

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Nineth and Brown Sts., Phila.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, for weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU, in affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH will radically exterminate from the system, diseases arising from habits of dissipation, a little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Wharehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS DONE UP IN steel-engraved wr