News From all Nations.

—They are forming "old maids' societies" in several counties in Ohio.

—Eastern Episcopalians have raised $20,000 to build a church in Salt Lake City.

—There are 220 convicts in the Alabama penitentiary.

—About $10,000 have been raised toward the Stonewall Jackson monument fund.

—Thirty school houses have been built in Neosho county, Kansas, the past year.

—A man near Des Moines, Iowa, has raised this season 3,000 pounds of fine tobacco.

—"Philadelphia's best and most reliable Board of Health" is said to be in a rain storm.

—The Connecticut is so low that teams ford the river at Hartford, just above the toll bridge.

—A French writer says there are but four great social ideas, viz.: Birth, marriage, Paris, and death.

—A Schenectady man kennels his black-and-tan in a cigar box and muzzles him with a thimble.

—The sparrows are so thick and troublesome in Germany, that the boys get a penny for killing six of them.

—The library of the British Museum now contains 1,600,000 volumes, and is doubling itself every fifteen years.

—Twenty applications for divorce a week is the average in Vigo county, Inddiana, which has 20,000 inhabitants.

—The *Gaulois* says that 75 per cent of the French sick and wounded in the Crimea died from the want of sufficient succor.

—A man in Iowa City, in drawing his check to pay his railroad bond tax, made it payable to "highway robbers or bearer."

—A Boston company has recently purchased a quarry of verd-antique marble, on Deer Isle, near Mount Desert.

—The Connecticut River Valley Agricultural association will hold its fifteenth annual fair at Brattleboro, September 27—29.

—No less than forty agricultural fairs will be given by different county associations throughout Mississippi this fall.

—Mr. Graffee, in Atlanta, Georgia, has seventy banana trees in fine condition, fifteen of which are now bearing fruit and the others are in blossom.

—More than one hundred passengers were carried over the Hoosac Mountain in the railroad stages on Friday, twenty-four horses being used each way.

—Some of the Albany foundries have been temporarily closed, owing to the fact that the stock on hand is sufficiently large for all present demands.

—A new lighthouse is soon to be erected on the reef, north of Burlington, Vermont, which will be called the Edmunds Reef Lighthouse, in honor of Senator Edmunds.

—Dunklin county, Mo., is engaged to a considerable extent in the cultivation of cotton. The crop this year, it is supposed, will reach 10,000 bales.

—A Hartford paper announces that there is a porter in one of the hotels in that city who can read "Holmes's Iliad in the Greek."

—Perhaps the oldest horse in America is owned by Clarke Stevens of Greene county, Mo. The animal will be forty years old next spring.

—J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, is compiling a list of Indian names of places in Connecticut. His list now contains more than six hundred names.

—The British troops withdrawing, the noon gun at the fortress of Kingston, Canada, was discontinued Aug. 4, after having been fired every day since 1812.

—It is maintained, as an evidence of Mormon progress, that the *Deseret News* has been printed from types cast in Salt Lake, upon paper made in the same city.

—The total eclipse of the sun, to occur December 22, is not forgotten even in the excitement of the war. Scientific parties are preparing in all parts of the world to observe it.

—A housewife on a prairie farm illustrated the condition of farmer's wives when she said: "It's mighty easy for the men and the horses, but it's death on *women and oxen*."

—Detroit has one hundred and twenty miles of water pipes, fifty four miles of sewers, about thirty miles of paved streets, and eighteen miles of street railways.

—A joint stock company, with a capital of $50,000, has been organized at Sparta, Wisconsin, to erect a water-cure establishment on or near the public park at the artesian well.

—A colored man at the Phillips' place, near Cotteville, La., last week, cut off the head of another colored man with an axe in a fight, resulting from a dispute about two hats.

—A French paper printed at New Orleans recently contained the following announcement: "Charles Dickens, the great American romancer, died yesterday of apoplexy. He was the Walter Scott of America."

—A pair of blue birds have built their nests in the large gong used to warn passengers of approaching trains at Chester, Pa., and do their utmost to mind the discordant noises of their singular habitation.

—A California paper finds it necessary to explain that the peculiar taste of the water in an Alameda well was caused by the presence of six dead cats. Its medicinal virtues had previously been highly praised.

—In answer to a question put by the Memphis *Avalanche*, whether it considers an open and endless war against the Fifteenth Amendment the test of Democracy, the *Appeal* of that city says flatly, "Yes."

—The Chinese make from quicksilver the most beautiful vermillion known in the arts. English and American vermillion, as found in the market, is far inferior in brilliancy and quality to that of the Chinese.

—The first baby in the town of New Chicago, Neosho county, Kansas, was born on June 24, 1870. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Vosart. A deed for a corner lot was immediately executed and delivered to the youngster.

—An Englishman recently brought a suit against a newspaper for damages, because his advertisement had been printed incorrectly; but the case was decided against him, on account of the illegibility of his handwriting.

—Experience shows that brown sandstone cannot profitably be employed for the fronts of buildings in New England towns. Its porous nature causes it to absorb large quantities of water, which freeze and and split off layers of the stone.

—It is said that ladies who believe in the internal use of arsenic as a beautifier of the complexion, obtain prescriptions from their family physicians for Fowler's solution of arsenic, and so conceal the real object of taking the poison.

—The Topeka (Kansas) *Commonwealth* advocates the immigration of Chinese to that State for the purpose of engaging in the culture and manufacture of silk, and expresses the opinion that a million of such immigrants could be profitably employed.

—A resident along the line of the Adriondack road seeing a lady driving along Broadway in Saratoga recently, and her coachman with folded arms behind, thought "that nigger must pay that nice looking girl a pile to drive for him."

—A few days ago Joseph Wiser, an industrious John, of Rochester, N. Y., attempted to secure two fares to the exclusion of a rival hackman, and in the excitement had his carriage thrown into a deep ditch and smashed to pieces. The result was that he lost both fares and returned to his stable a sadder and "wiser" man.

—Ephraim B. Keep, of Monson, Massachusetts, has an apple tree now in fruit which bears promiscuously baldwins and russets; one twig often bearing both varieties, and occasionally one apple will be one half baldwin and the other russet. This has been the habit of the tree ever since it came into bearing, and it is now a large tree.

—George K. Anderson, Esq., has presented Tiffinville with a city clock worth $500.

—Charles L. Phelps, formerly editor of the Girard *Spectator*, died at Girard on the 27th ult.

—A wolf with five pups was killed near the line of Dauphin and Lebanon counties a few days ago.

—A fellow named Wallace of this State is under arrest at Charlestown, South Carolina, for swindling darkies with lithograph copies of greenbacks.

—The organ grinder who was killed by lightning on Thursday, near York, was buried at the poor house. On his person nine hundred dollars were found.

—The iron steam colliers recently built on the Delaware river at Chester, for the Reading Railroad Company, it is stated, are exciting great admiration in Boston.

—The journeymen tailors of Philadelphia are interesting themselves in the formation of Lodges of Patriarchal Order of Adam. The settlement of disputes by arbitration, rather than by strikes, is one its principles.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Republican Standing Committee, held on the 28th of July, the following named persons were appointed as Vigilance Committee, to call primary meetings of the Republican Electors of the several Townships and Boroughs, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870, for the purpose of choosing two delegates for each election district in the county, to attend a COUNTY CONVENTION, to assemble in Towanda Borough, on MONDAY, AUGUST 29, at 1 o'clock p. m.

It is recommended that the delegate elections be held between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, p.m.

H. L. SCOTT, *Chairman.*

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Athens Twp—Thos. Hawley, Geo. Page, I. L. Elsbree
Athens Boro—J B Reeve, Joseph Ely, John Mosier.
Asylum—B Leporte, Wm F Cole, Ulysses Moody
Albany—Russel Miller, S D Metziger, H B Vanloon.
Armenia—Nathan Sherman, Simeon Williams, C H Webber.
Alba Boro—D J Manley, W G Andrus, Chester Williams.
Barclay—Chas P Moore, Henry Duggan, J W Taylor.
Burlington Twp—Josephus Campbell, C F Nichols, R M Pruyn.
Burlington Boro—R B Phelps, R H Ely, M Vosburgh
Burlington West—E E Loomis, John Blackwell, W D Gamage.
Canton Twp—C W Landon, Dallas Owen, James Ketchum.
Canton Boro—Joseph Wright, Albert Conklin, Ezekiel Newman.
Columbia—J H Calkins, Frank Bullock, J H Morgan.
Franklin—J R Vanness, M Marshall, Chas Taylor.
Granville—Orlando Taylor, Robert Innis, Andrew Bunyan.
Herrick—G W Elliott, Wm Bowker, Ezekiel Can.
LeRaysville—G W Brink, D S Codding Stephen Gorham.
LeRoy—M L Wooster, LeRoy Holcomb, Volney Landon.
Litchfield—S M Layton, S D Barnum, A D Munn.
Monroe Twp—Jas W Irvine, H H Sweet, C A Rockwell.
Monroe Boro—B B Hollet, Daniel Huntley, John Dunlee.
Orwell—S Fridkie, C J Chubbuck, Henry Gibbs.
Overton—John Mathews, Josiah Rhinebolt, Alford Streeter.
Pike—C W Reynolds, G N DeWolf, Joshua Burrows.
Ridgbery—Theodore Larrison, Wm Dickerson, Joseph Davidson.
Rome Twp—Levi Towner, Addison Taylor, Wesley McCabe.
Rome Boro—D R Woodburn, L R Browning, O F Young.
Smithfield—Beebe Gerould, N W Waldron, C F Coffin.
Springfield—Theodore Wilder, Joseph Crediford, S O Phillips.
Sylvania—Finely Furman, W L Sconton C E Waldo.
South Creek—J F Gillett, B F Hildreth, Jos Dunham.
Skeshequin—O D Kinney, G W Blackman, Abram Patterson.
Standing Stone—Geo A Stevens, Hiram Gordon Jas Espy.
Terry—Hiram Terry, N T Miller, Chas Thompson.
Towanda Twp—Chas Dimmock, Chas Benjamin, R Davidson.
Towanda Boro—A G Mason, Percival Powell Henry Stulen.
Towanda North—Ezra Rutty, George B Mills, R Granger.
Troy Twp—T B Baldwin, Milton Pierce, N B Case.
Troy Boro—A S Hooker, N M Pomeroy, G D Long.
Tuscarora—W Barrowclift, H B Ackley, N J Cogswell.
Ulster—S C Hovey, Milton Holcomb, A G Moore.
Warren—Joseph Cooper, A J Whitaker, M Chaffee.
Windham—Platt Vandyke, Trustam White, L Shoemaker.
Wyalusing—L P Stalford, James Fee, D L States.
Wyso—Edwin Owens, J H Hinds, George Poole.
Wells—John A Roy, Levi Mosier, H G Grimmell.
Wilmot—J G Brown, Frank Morrow, C A Stowell.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

The result of the election in North Carolina, though a direct Republican loss, may be an undisguised blessing and the salvation of the party, if it is properly considered and improved. The facts are that although we had 18,000 majority in that State on the Presidential vote of 1868 and 13,000 on the State ticket the same year; and though we had seventy majority in the last Legislature, the next Legislature will have fifty Democratic majority; a Democratic Senator will succeed a Republican in the United States Senate, and four Democratic Congressmen will supplant as many Republicans in the House.

However unpalatable, these are facts, and deserve the attention they command. They are entitled to attention because there are to be elections this fall in all of the States excepting Oregon, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, of which the three last had their elections in the spring, and the first voted in June. Five States have chosen United States Senators, leaving sixteen yet to do so. There are now in the House sixty-six Democrats. It is hoped by the party to increase this number to a majority by securing four in Virginia, seven in Georgia, and twenty-one from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The gains in the latter States are apportioned ten in New York, seven in Ohio and four in Pennsylvania. And a gain of four in North Carolina, where but two was expected, has stimulated the hope and encouraged the projects lying beneath it.

The August elections have occurred in Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee. In September, California, Maine and Vermont vote; in October, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia; in November, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas Lousiana, Maryland, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolinia and Wisconsin. Here are a series of elections instantly at hand, controling the policy of the government and the government itself; and they are all threatened more or less by the influence of the late elections; by the matured and harmonious plans of the opposition, and by an apathy sprung from various causes in the Republican party. The great point to be insisted upon is, that these elections exert a controling influence over the next Congress. The three great States may be said to have the composition of that body in their discretion; and that, at a time when Congressional action, though less material than on some former occasions, is of only less than prime importance. It cannot be asserted that we come up to the trial with all of those advantages that long tenure of power, unsurpassed patriotism, and an administration that has been, on the whole, singularly wise and defensible, should have left us. There have been minor discords that have marred the fair symmetry and weakened the great strength we should have. But in comparison with what is advanced by and expected from a Democratic victory, placing that party in possession of Congress, the difference is as marked as between light and Darkness. This consideration should prevail with all, and lead to unanimous and hearty action. The issue, as it is nakedly presented, covers the legislation of the coming Congress, and covers the relations of the South to the nation in no mean degree. It affects the maintenance or revocation of laws that have been passed only after the most extreme labor. And it affects, too, the cohesion and strength of the Republican party in its national as well as its local relations.

There is but one prescription in this case. That is truth. Let every Republican victory in 1870 be secured from all reason at stake, and it will be so, no doubt, and who consider the continuance of Republican rule beneficial, or its close and the inevitable substitution dangerous, they certainly should work. There is an opportunity great enough to absorb all of the zeal that may be lying around or called into being. And it can hardly be disputed by any that there are such issues as rise above ordinary calculation and deserve to be secured at the price of hearty and united action.

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, a leading Conservative, in other words, Democratic paper, cries to the people of Europe, in reference to their yearnings after more liberal government:

"When will this Republican dream cease to vex crazy people? It bamboozles the minds of men in this country, and how much of Republicanism have we? If European nations can do no better than America they had better put an embargo on Republicanism."

To which the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* responds: "No doubt the *Dispatch* is in earnest. So is Senator Bayard, who thinks the number of white men allowed to vote is far too great. So are the Saulsbury family, who prefer a despotism, with themselves at its head, to any free government by the people."—Such, we may add, are the sentiments of most of the leading Southern Democrats, and, we are afraid, of many of the prominent Democrats of the North.

☞ In reading the appeal of the Sullivan county conferees, our friends should not lose sight of the fact that Bradford county last year conceded a candidate to Sullivan, and that after the death of their nominee, Sullivan county presented JAMES H. WEBB, and he was accepted by Bradford. If Mr. INGHAM succeeds in securing the nomination, we shall not complain; neither should he and his friends feel aggrieved, if with the present condition of affairs, the nomination of both candidates is claimed by Bradford. We have several townships in this county which poll as many Republican votes as Sullivan, and yet those townships never think of *demanding* a candidate.

☞ The Republicans of Susquehanna county held their Convention on the 8th inst.:

Hon. W. H. JESSUP was nominated for Congress, subject to the decision of the Conference.

E. B. BEARDSLEY and MOSES CALDWELL were nominated for the Legislature.

G. B. ELDRED was nominated by acclamation for Prothonotary.

The Convention by a large majority voted to retain the present system of nominating candidates, as far preferable to the Crawford county plan.

☞ The following is a list of the fall elections and the dates on which they occur:

California,	September 6.
Vermont,	September 6.
Maine,	September 12.
Florida,	October 3.
Indiana,	October 1.
Iowa,	October 11.
Mississippi,	October 3.
Ohio,	October 11.
Pennsylvania,	October 11.
West Virginia,	October 27.
Delaware,	November 1.
Illinois,	November 8.
Kansas,	November 1.
Louisiana,	November 1.
Maryland,	November 8.
Massachusetts,	November 8.
Michigan,	November 8.
Minnesota,	November 8.
Missouri,	November 1.
New Jersey,	November 8.
New York,	November 8.
South Carolina,	November 7.
Wisconsin,	November 8.

☞ The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Republican Convention of Sullivan county:

"*Resolved*, That we unreservedly endorse the Congressional course of our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Ulysses Mercur, and that we recognize in him a candidate deserving the unanimous support of the Republican party of this Congressional district."

WILLIAM LANCASTER and T. A DENT were appointed Congressional conferees.

☞ The very best evidence in the world that the leading Democrats in this district do not expect to be successful this fall, is the fact that none of the strong men of the party desire the nomination. Senator BUCKALEW says he does not want it, and in this county the nomination is looked upon as a "nominal honor."

☞ We desire to again call attention of Republicans to the Delegate elections. Never in the history of the county was there greater need of a full expression of the party than at present. We ask every Republican in the county to give this matter some attention and see that good men are sent as Delegates to the Convention.

☞ The Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana have nominated for the House of Representatives a gentleman who was dismissed from the service by General Thomas, because he had been "obtaining money under false pretences," and had "twice absconded to avoid a trial."

☞ Admiral Farragut died at 12 o'clock on Sunday last, at Portsmouth, N.H., aged 73 years.

☞ Gold closed in New York on Tuesday at 117¼.

☞ The aggregate sales of Union Pacific Railroad lands for the year ending July 26, 1870, was $945,531; average price, $4 60 per acre.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug., 12, '70.

MR. EDITOR: Since writing you last there has been no abatement in the intense warm spell, or rather the heated term, continues to [illegible] "furnace-heating," keeping almost every one within doors, and giving pedestrians no chance for exercise until the wings of night cover old mother earth, and the rays of the scorching sun are for a time withdrawn.

THE SCHEUTZEN FEST.

The several German Societies of Washington, however, have been holding their annual festivities at their grand Park, containing about a dozen or more of acres, situated in the midst of a fine grove of old oaks about one mile beyond the city limits, and upon an elevation overlooking the entire city, where I may say everybody and the "rest of mankind" have been in attendance, your humble correspondent among them.

No more pleasant pastime at this season, perhaps, could be found than a visit in the evening to this famous German resort, remarkable for the order and quietude prevailing where so many are congregated, and beautifully illuminated with thousands of variegated lights, covering the massive trees

"That are old,
"And had been, a century before my day,"

to their very tops—it presents to the eye a scene at once truly pleasing and beautiful.

In an open pavilion built about the centre of the grounds, are on exhibition the prizes—all of them articles of use and value, among which is silver ware of chaste and elegant design; furniture of unique pattern, and costly manufacture, with many other articles too numerous to mention, for all of which the members of these Societies are competing—the principal and most valuable ones being for the best marksmen of the shooting galleries, open to the ladies as well as gentlemen; and it is not unfrequent that the fair ones by their dexterity and skill carry off the coveted prize.

It would be useless for me to attempt to enumerate to you the many means of harmless enjoyment devised and used by this class of people, and enjoyed by all classes of their countrymen, no matter what their condition or position in society. While adhering and clinging to the customs and practices of their Fatherland, the last, but not least is—

"One flag—one country—and zwei lager."

Ever true to their adopted country, the freedom of which they wish to enjoy undisturbed in drinking their lager, and her liberties ever willing to protect, by the ballot and the bayonet.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Were all the foreign elements among us of this character, no act of Congress would be necessary to enforce the rights of citizens to the ballot, or to protect them in the free use of the elective franchise. Nor would there be as in our sister city, New York, a vote of forty-seven thousand in a ward whose whole enumeration of men, women and children all told, was but thirteen thousand; and, as in a certain precinct in Newark, N. J., whose entire vote was but two hundred and thirty-seven, but returned a Democratic majority of one thousand.

THE CENSUS.

The organization of the census Bureau is about completed and the work of census-taking has commenced in good earnest. The act providing for the decennial enumeration of the people as required by the Constitution, also directs that a full account be gathered of the industries, property and resources of our people, which demonstrate the uncontrovertible fact of the growth and power of republican institutions, in spite of the most adverse circumstances of a protracted and expensive war which involved directly or indirectly, the whole of our people, and taxed their endurance and resources to such an extent that it would have inevitably worked ruin and subversion of the Government upon any other than a free people. Too much cannot be said in support of that party which brought our country safely through all those bitter struggles, and placed her on the high road to prosperity. Compare the present prosperous condition of affairs with the four years preceding the present administration, whose revenues and taxes after being collected by the dishonest and corrupt officers of A. J., dwindled to a sum "smaller by degrees and beautifully less" ere they reached the treasury.

MY POLICY.

Nor did the waste there cease. Through all the various branches, arms and ramifications of the civil departments of the Government, thousands of dollars were squandered in supporting and keeping in place the upholders and adherents of "My Policy" who, when in one of his happiest moods, called them at best but his "satellites and satraps." No retrenchment was thought of in any department of the civil service here, but instead, the clerical force was increased to a point far beyond the number provided by law, and the services and abilities of many of them were only known in signing the roll and drawing their pay.

RETRENCHMENT,

however, now, is the constant watchword, as you will have noticed in the passing events of the day. The clerical force has been brought down to the very lowest number possible to the performance of the current work in the various departments—the appropriations made in many instances being less than the amount asked for by the heads of the different Bureaus—the large force in the quartermaster's department steadily curtailed and greatly reduced—the mustering out of the army a large number of surplus officers—in fact so much retrenchment and reform in every branch of the Government, will be made if possible, of less than a three years term, if the friends of the Republican party can return to their constituents with the consciousness of having discharged their whole duty. No better record can be found in the entire history of our country's legislation conducive to its prosperity, than in the past sixteen months; and at no period in our nation's history has the general Government been conducted under principles of stricter honesty or economy. Will an intelligent people refuse to sustain and endorse men who have been so true to their interests and have faithfully guarded every avenue wherein are disbursed the public moneys, that no improper and unneeded appropriation be made. The daily reduction of the great public debt, convinces the most bitter of Democratic opponents of the financial success of the Administration, and this alone should rally to the standard of Republican principles every patriot in the land, and no doubt the close of the approaching political campaign will find the enemies of liberty and human rights, routed "horse, foot and dragoons!"

THE RESULTS

of the State elections are already being canvassed here, but all agree that triumph for the Republican party will be demonstrated. The people in the States cannot afford now or hereafter, to let slip through their hands the reins of prosperity and economy, to be taken up by the party of "rule or ruin"—the Democracy—and it behooves all good citizens to buckle on their armor and go into the fight with the full determination to win.

NEWS SCARCE.

The dearth of news here is fully equal to the excess of heat. Business is quite at a stand-still, and many of the business men with their families, are rejuvenating in a cooler and more comfortable clime; all the places of amusement are closed; the blonde brigade that has for a few weeks past been turning the heads of many of our young men, with the more *leg*-itimate representatives of the drama—have, "like the Arab, folded their tents and silently stole away," and the spiders can now weave undisturbed their webs over mimic castle and tower. Our senses so recently startled by the report of the death of the French Minister, were again this morning shocked by the report of another suicide, the particulars of which are fully as distressing and deplorable; and in the last as well as in the first, it is reported a woman is the cause. If we can pride ourselves as being free from horrible and brutal murders, we seem at least bound to be celebrated suicidally. M.

THE EUROPEAN WAR!

HARD FIGHTING NEAR METZ!

TWO SEVERE ENGAGEMENTS ON TUESDAY.

The Prussians again Victorious!

FRENCH DRIVEN AT ALL POINTS.

WAR NEWS GENERALLY.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Sub-Prefect of Verdun telegraphs as follows to the Minister of the Interior:

"VERDUN, August 16—6 A. M.—No news from Metz. Nothing is known to have occurred to-day."

The following is a dispatch from King William to the Queen:

"HERNY, Aug. 15—7:30 P. M.—I have just returned from the battle field near Metz. The advance of the Seventh Corps attacked the enemy, who were instantly reinforced from the fortress. The Thirteenth Division and part of the Fourteenth sustained the advance.

"The conflict was desperate, involving the entire line. The enemy was repulsed at all points, and pursued to the glacis of the detached works near the fortress, which enabled the enemy to give shelter to their wounded. Our wounded were instantly cared for. By day-break the troops returned to their first bivouacs. All of them fought with incredible and admirable energy. I have gone among them and congratulated them with all my soul. I have spoken to Generals Steinmeitz, Seastrow, Manteuffel and Goeber."

The following official dispatch, dated on the 15th at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, is just made public:

"Our advances finding themselves before Metz, and believing that the enemy, who were encamped under the walls, about to retreat, Gen. Galtze's brigade was ordered to attack the rear guard of Marshal Bazaine's corps. The second brigade then advanced under Ostensacker, of Gen. Kamacke, and Wrangel participated, driving the enemy at all points.

"Meanwhile the French General Lademerault endeavored to flank the first corps, but was attacked by the reserves, who advanced with drums beating, under Gen. Mantuffel. The enemy was splendidly repulsed, and driven into the fortress. Many were captured. Our troops advanced to Belleirax and Borney, within range of the forts.

"This morning the King made a reconnoisance on the field of battle, visiting the advance posts, to ensure the transportation of the wounded. French and Prussians alike, to a point above Kanke, on the right of the Moselle. From this point the enemy was invisible in the clouds of dust. We infer therefore, that the main body has departed."

PARIS, Aug. 16.—An official dispatch from the Prefect of Mense to the Minister of the Interior, is published. He says a body of German Uhlans has been seen in the neighborhood of Commercy, marching towards Basle Duc. He has therefore cut the railways in that section to impede the advance of the enemy.

The French journals complain of the brevity of the dispatches from the seat of war. Even the *Constitutionnel*, a semi-official organ, says the dispatches do not give a very precise idea of the positions of either of the armies.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day contains a decree declaring the cities of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient and Rochefort in a state of siege.

The French left two dispatch boats in the Tiber on evacuating Rome.

OLD MEN OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, '70.

MR. EDITOR: A correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun*, in a communication on the personal appearance, age, habits, character, &c., of U. S. Senators, has this notice of Gen. CAMERON, under the head of the "The Old Men of the Senate:"

"Judging by the English standard of intellectual activity and ripeness, there are no really old men in the Senate. In fact, the youngest here are, in their own estimation at least, the oldest—and shall I say the wisest? There are in the Senate seventy-two Senators, of whom all but two are in quite regular attendance. One-half of these Senators are fifty years of age and upwards; the other half run down from forty-nine to thirty-four. But years tell nothing, for the oldest in the chamber, so far as years are concerned, is decidedly the youngest man there—in feeling, aspiration and freshness. He is a decided enthusiast yet; and a man who has been fifty years in American politics—Pennsylvanian at that—and who, in his seventy-second year, deserves the title of 'the youngest man in the Senate,' is to be envied. But nobody envies Gen. Cameron, for everybody likes the delightful 'old boy.' I use the term not flippantly, but with all due respect; for I venture to say that there is not a more buoyant or more youthful spirit in the chamber."

Every one acquainted with Gen. CAMERON will appreciate the truth of these remarks.

DESPERATE BUT FRUITLESS.

The desperate efforts made by the opposition, to defeat Hon. U. MERCUR for Congress in this district, will prove entirely fruitless. Every day the signs of his triumphant re-election, are becoming more apparent. He will be unanimously renominated by the Republican party in every county of the district. This is due to his eminent ability, and the fidelity with which he has served the public. The New York papers who set down a gain for their party, in the thirteenth Pennsylvania district, will find themselves prematurely counting unhatched chickens. We are aware that a strong pressure will be brought to bear upon us from outside influence; even New York is called upon to aid in carrying this district for Piolett; but they may as well save their time and money. The majority have firmly concluded that they will send Mr. Mercur to the forty-second Congress. They have no desire for, and have no intention of trying a new man; and the interference of outsiders will only induce them to give him a more emphatic re-endorsement.—*Montour American.*

New Advertisements.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD!

☞ THIRTY CENTS! ☜

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT,

Containing forty-eight columns of matter, Political, Literary, Agricultural, Current News, &c., from the first of September, 1870, until the first of January, 1871, for Fifty Cents to single subscribers, $4 50 to clubs of ten $8 00 to clubs of twenty, and $30 00 to clubs of one hundred (to one address,) cash in advance. Address

B. F. MEYERS & CO.,
aug.17-4w Editors and Prop'rs, Harrisburg, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE IN MONROE TOWNSHIP.—The subscriber offers for sale his valuable farm, lying on the Berwick turnpike, in Monroe township, three miles from the village of Monroe, and seven miles from Towanda, with a good road leading from both the above places. The Sullivan & Erie Railroad also passes through the farm. It contains 190 acres, about 65 acres under good state of cultivation; good buildings; two large orchards, and is well watered. Terms easy.

J. C. RIDGWAY, 2d.
South Branch, Aug. 17, '70.

WYALUSING ACADEMY.

The Fall Term will commence on the first Monday of September, 1870, and continue 12 weeks.
TERMS—For Common English.....$4 00
For Higher English and Classics.....5 00
DAVID CRAFT,
aug.17-6w Principal.

WYALUSING.

C. W. CLAPP

Having leased the Storehouse and coal fixtures belonging to the Messrs. Wells, would notify the citizens of Wyalusing and vicinity that he will keep constantly on hand a full stock of

COAL,

EGG, STOVE, CHESTNUT, PEA AND BARCLAY.

LIME,

IN BULK OR BY THE BARREL.

SALT,

IN SACKS, BBLS., AND BAGS.

CEMENT,

PLASTER AND KEROSENE OIL,

Which he will be pleased to supply them with at reasonable prices. None but the BEST QUALITY will be offered for sale, consequently cannot fail in giving entire satisfaction and meeting the wants of the community.

CASH PAID FOR GRAIN,

On delivery, and for every description of

FARMER'S PRODUCE,

Or taken in exchange for Coal, Lime, Salt, Plaster, Cement and Kerosene Oil.

ISAAC LE DIOYT, as my agent, will always be at the Warehouse to attend to customers.
Wyalusing, Aug. 10, 1870.

WYOMING COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

KINGSTON, PENNA.

The next year of this popular institution will begin SEPTEMBER 1, 1870. Board, Tuition and Stationery have been so reduced as to render the expense necessary for completing the Commercial Course from Thirty to Fifty dollars less than at other Business Colleges.

No active, enterprising young man can make a better investment of $10 0 than by taking a course of instruction at this institution.

We offer advantages that can be found at no other Commercial College in the country.

Our course of study is prepared in a thorough and accurate manner, and according to the latest and and most improved methods of book-keeping.

Students have the advantages of Literary Societies, a Library, Reading Room and Weekly Exercises.

Counterfeit Money, Political Economy, Commercial Law, Penmanship and Business Correspondence are all thoroughly treated upon, and are included in the Business Course.

The instruction in the art of detecting counterfeit money is alone worth the tuition for the entire course.

Hundreds of young men now occupying some of the best positions in the country have testified to the abundant and accurate knowledge of business obtained at this institution.

Our graduates are filling positions of trust in all of the great cities, and in nearly every State in the Union.

Particular attention is paid to Telegraphing. Four offices have been fitted up and under the supervision of an able and experienced operator. Students devoting an hour each day to this important branch of commercial education in connection with the regular course, become qualified to take charge of offices in three or four months.

Tuition for the full Busines Course.....$25 00
Business Course with Telegraphing.....35 00
Telegraphing alone.....25 00
Tuition for a full course in Ornamental and Practical Penmanship.....$25 00

Send for Circulars. Address
L. L. SPRAGUE, M.A., *Principal*,
Aug.17,'70 Kingston, Penna.

New Advertisements.

CAMPTOWN ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of this institution will commence MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870, and continue 12 weeks. Every effort will be used to render the school pleasant and profitable. Students can be lodged in reasonable rates; also rooms for those desiring to board themselves. Latin, Greek, and higher Mathematics taught.

J. C. MILLER,
July 28, '70-4w* Principal.

ELY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS.

ATHENS, PENNA.

The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, August 8, 1870, and continue eleven weeks. For circulars and information relative to the school, inquire of J. M. ELY, at the Institute, or E. T. FOX, H. C. BANNAN, S. W. ALVORD, in Towanda, Pa.
Aug. 2, '70-4w*

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

This institution has just been thoroughly repaired and improved, and will be reopened TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870, under the charge of G. W. Ryan and E. L. Quinlan, Associate Principals, who will devote their entire time to instructing in the various departments and to the general supervision and management of the school. They will be assisted by excellent and experienced teachers in all the departments.

The courses of instruction are Preparatory and Graduating English, Normal, Commercial, Scientific Classical and Ornamental.

The Preparatory is designed to thoroughly qualify the smaller pupils for the studies of the English Graduating Course, which comprises all academic studies, languages excepted.

The first year of this course completed, they can enter either of the other courses. The Normal course affords thorough instruction in Common School studies and Theory and Practice of Teaching. Students in the Commercial Departments have all the advantages of the best commercial schools in addition to thorough drill in necessary academic branches.

The Scientific Course in addition to the studies of the Graduating English, French and German, comprises special instruction in the Sciences illustrated by an excellent collection of Apparatus recently provided.

The first two years of the Classical Course are intended to prepare students well for College; the third year to fit for advanced classes in College or to combine classics with a special course in the Sciences.

The Ornamental, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting, will be taught by competent instructors.

Board and rooms are provided in the Institute.

For further particulars address
G. W. RYAN & E. E. QUINLAN,
Associate Principals.

MILLER FOX, President Board Trustees.
Aug.10,'70.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—*This is to give notice:* That on the 21st day of July, A.D., 1870, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of E. P. Wilcox, of the Boro. of Towanda, county of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, in the borough of Towanda, Pa., before EDWARD OVERTON, Jr., Register, on the 24 day of SEPTEMBER, A.D., 1870, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

A. MURDOCH,
aug1,'70-w4 U.S. Marshal, as Messenger.

SOMETHING NEW IN TOWANDA, PA.

RAG AND PAPER DEPOT!

OFFICE, GRIFFITHS & PATTON'S BLOCK.

Under R. W. Eddy's Clothing Store, Bridge Street.

We beg to inform the people of Bradford county that we have opened an establishment as above, and intend paying the *Highest Price in Cash* for

RAGS, PAPER, BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, IRON,

And in fact all kinds of old metals.

There are *Tons of Old Newspaper, old Books, &c.,* wasted yearly in Towanda. Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost, and bring them to us and get your cash.

C. WILLSON & CO.
C. WILLSON.
A. P. COWLES. July 24, '70-4f

ESTRAYED—From the subscriber, three 2-years old steers, two red and one yellow. Said steers were lost out of a drove at Stevensville, about the first of July. They were bought in the vicinity of Dushore, Sullivan county, Pa. Any one informing me where they are will be liberally rewarded.

aug1,'70-w3 OWEN ROBERTS.

PIANO FOR SALE.—Piano nearly new, "Greener" maker. Said to be first rate instrument. For sale cheap. If not sold soon will be rented. To be seen at the store of

aug1,'70-tf FOX, STEVENS, MERCUR & CO.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—As I contemplate going to Kansas, I offer for sale the following property, situated in Litchfield Centre, Bradford county, Pa.: My Store and Dwelling combined, large and commodious, has been built only three years. Lot, 1 acre; House and Lot, Lot 2 acres. Also 10 acres of improved land with good barn on, 1½ miles from Litchfield Centre. The above property will be sold cheap, as both my attention and capital is needed in the West. If there I have purchased some valuable property in a thriving little county seat. For particulars, address or call on the subscriber at his store.

aug3,'70-2m* S. M. LAYTON.

TAYLOR & CO.

INVITE ATTENTION

TO THEIR

NEW

BLACK ALPACA,

50

PIECES

JUST RECEIVED.

THEY ARE THE STANDARD ALPACA OF THE United States, of uniform make, and unsurpassed in color, quality or price.

TAYLOR & CO.

Towanda, Aug. 15, '70.

POWELL & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

CELEBRATED

JOSEPH KID GLOVES,

A LARGE INVOICE

JUST RECEIVED,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD FOR

ONE DOLLAR A PAIR.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE STONE.

Towanda, July 27, 1870.

Medicinal.

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York, August 15th, 1869.

Allow me to call attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, AND JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form