News From all Nations.

—Iowa is largely cultivating the castor bean.

—Immigrants are pouring into northern Kansas.

—Scarlet fever is raging among Pottsville lyceuls.

—Texas farmers are sowing much wheat this year.

—Boston papers have indorsed Kilmore's singing.

—Texas has over 70,000,000 acres of unoccupied land.

—Invalids are now moving southward in large numbers.

—The Atlanta fair grounds are to be converted into a first-class pleasure park.

—The old-fashioned spinning-wheel is still much used in Maine.

—Chicago threatens the publication of a paper to be called the *Maul*.

—A steam road engine will be exhibited at the Virginia State fair.

—Destructive prairie fires are still raging in northwestern Iowa.

—The Choctaw Council is in session at Armstrong Academy, Ark.

—A whole suit of Japanese paper clothing costs only twenty-five cents.

—Sixteen miles of wooden pavement have been laid in Chicago this year.

—Maine's population has increased just one half of one per cent, since 1860.

—Brass mounted tomahawks are becoming fashionable on the plains.

—The Archbishop of Paris has given permission to use horseflesh on fast days.

—Rumor says that Disraeli will visit America next year.

—The inhabitants of Paris are revelling in horseflesh.

—Nearly all the Southern colleges and schools have fewer students this year than last.

—Knoll, the Munich sculptor, has made a colossal bust of Beethoven for an American.

—Another effort is making in England to abolish the system of purchasing commissions in the army.

—The manufacture of "spruce gum" is a new source of profit in coal oil refineries.

—Twenty-five mammoth Krupp guns are mounted for the bombardment of Paris.

—A social and semi-literary club has been broken up in Atlanta by the matrimonial fever.

—Mammoth Cave is announced for rent. A nice opening for an enterprising business man.

—At the approaching great Hebrew fair, in New York, a beautiful floral temple is to be erected at a cost of $10,000.

—Two huge cannons are now being moulded at the Fort Pitt foundry, Pittsburg. They will be tested in a couple of weeks.

—The grand fair of the Alabama State Agricultural and Horticultural Association commenced at Montgomery on the 15th.

—In this country there are three hundred piano manufactories, making annually 21,500 instruments.

—Samuel Marble has been arrested in Plaiston, N. H., for beating and kicking his wife to death.

—Thomas Jefferson never made a speech, having, as he turned it, "no faculty of thinking when on his legs."

—A spiteful Cincinnatian suggests that a grain elevator was taken as a model for the new Central Christian Church in Chicago.

—The colored Baptists of Kentucky are to have a theological school at Frankfort, and have bought fifty acres of land for the purpose.

—One hemp manufacturing firm in Lexington, Ky., work up 800 tons per annum, run 10 looms, and make 5000 pounds bagging per annum.

—The most accomplished shoplifter and pickpocket of Omaha, Neb., is said to be a girl who has not yet attained her thirteenth year.

—A little girl, about 7 years of age, arrived at Buffalo the other day, on her way to Detroit, who had come all the way from Germany.

—Europeans are rapidly copying American institutions. The French have lynched a German spy disguised as one of the National Guard.

—Two hundred colored men and women from different places in North Carolina sailed on Wednesday for Liberia, where they go to make their homes.

—"Looking at the aurora borealis" is the excuse heads of families and young men give now at breakfast for being out late the previous evening.

—A Maryland farmer refused the use of his horse for a funeral, and the indignant friends of the deceased tarred and feathered him.

—A milk dealer in Louisville was recently fined $75 and costs for having sold diluted milk at 13 per cent. below the legal standards.

—The Germans of Buenos Ayres have sent $50,000 to Berlin for the German wounded. They have collected this large sum in less than a month.

—A sponge growth was recently discovered in the harbor of Portland Maine, upon removing some piles. A growth of sponges so far north is very rare.

—In Lycoming county a large black bear, weighing 420 pounds, was caught in a trap, and two others were slaughtered in the woods by hunters last week.

—The Nova Scotia Annextion League contemplate a large meeting at Halifax to forward the plan of annexing the province to the United States.

—A number of ladies in Jersey City have formed themselves into an association "for the dissemination of a better knowledge of the human system and laws of life."

—It seems a little strange that the European plan of having double draws where great thoroughfares cross rivers have not been more extensively adopted in this country.

—A silver mine in Sterling, Mass., which has not been "worked" since the commencement of the revolutionary war, has been leased to parties who propose to open it at once.

—A great monument in honor to the army and navy, for its brilliant efforts during the late war, is to be erected on Boston common. It will be thirty-two feet wide, eighty feet high, and cost $75,000.

—The three breast monitors built for the British navy are about to be armed with four thirty-five ton guns, which will fire round the complete circle. The first of these enormous guns is being made at Woolwich for Her Majesty's ship Sultan.

—The whole Bible is now published in fourteen of the principal languages of India, the New Testament in five others, and some books in the Old and New Testament in seven more, so that, in whole or in part, it is printed in no less than twenty-six of the living languages of India.

—English papers complain that the halfpenny postal cards, which have recently been introduced, are developing a good deal of latent blackguardism, the opportunity of sending open messages of an insulting character through the post-office, being apparently irresistible.

—The Boston and Albany Railroad are practising economy in converting their old ties into charcoal, for use in the company's various machine and blacksmith shops. The ties are collected at various points along the route and unloaded in West Springfield, where several pits are smoking and others are being covered for burning.

—About $2,500 was realized from the late German fair in Brooklyn.

—Mlle. Dejazet, and a few other French actors and actresses who were compelled to fly from Paris, have opened a little theatre on the Strand, in London.

—A Chicago paper recommends "another flagrant fiction impaled upon the fork of fact," as an improvement upon the familar phrase, "another lie nailed."

—At Terre Haute, Ind., a man recently successfully repulsed three highway robbers, because he "had only thirty cents, and would be dreffle dry in the morning."

—At Napa, Cal., a boy fifteen years old killed an Indian girl, and the jury acquitted him on the ground that he was not of sufficient age to know right from wrong.

—The Strasbourg Cathedral is to be restored. The *North German Correspondent* says that the Governor-General "has himself accepted the Presidentship of the Building Commission, the object of which is an intelligent and thorough renovation of this architectural bijou, of which Germany is justly proud."

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. COX.

The retirement of Mr. Cox from the Cabinet, and the publication of his letter of October 30, which was somewhat censorious in its tone, have given rise to much speculation and newspaper comments as to the causes which led to the acceptance of his resignation. The Democratic papers which never lose an opportunity to assail the President, have been endeavoring to create the impression that the ex-Secretary was forced out of the Cabinet by the politicians for reason of his efforts to reform and improve the "civil service." Allusion has also been made to certain other correspondence said to have passed between the President and Mr. Cox, the publication of which would place the former in a still more unfavorable light before the country. Certain disaffected professed Republican journals, have joined in the outcry, hypocritically deprecating the causes which were alleged to have caused the loss of Mr. Cox.

It has been thought proper in view of the publication of Mr. Cox's letter, and the gross perversion of the facts in the matter, to publish an authorized statement of the causes which induced the Secretary to tender, and the President to accept, the resignation. It now appears that the principal reason for the resignation of Mr. Cox, was a difference between the President and himself as to the propriety of issuing a patent from the Land Office in what is known as the McGarrahan claim. This claim, though somewhat noted, is one with which most of our readers are not familiar, and that they may understand the Cabinet trouble properly we adopt the following brief statement, which is published in the *Press*:

"McGarrahan bought a Mexican land grant *after* it was decreed by the United States Court for the Southern district of California in June, 1857; that this decree was confirmed by the Supreme Court, but was not enforced by the court below; that a mandamus was applied for to compel observance; that Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, then the Attorney General, refused to argue the mandamus, on the ground that no appeal had been taken from the court below, although subsequently it was proved by records of his own office that he had himself marked the appeal as filed and dismissed. In 1862 McGarrahan, five years having elapsed, had the decree of the court below made absolute, whereupon he was allowed to have the tract surveyed by United States surveyors. He lodged the survey in the Land Office and applied for a patent in conformity with it. Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, after hearing arguments upon the demand, ordered a patent to be made out. Shortly thereafter, his successor, Hon. Mr. Usher, ordered a reargument of the case, after which he ordered, on the 4th of March, 1863, a patent to be made out for McGarrahan. It appears recently, since the adjournment of Congress, that Mr. Lincoln directed his private secretary for signing land patents, to sign the said patent, and he did so sign. He has recently made affidavits of this fact, and of the further fact that the *ms. original* patent shown to him in the Land Office for this tract has been mutilated by the destruction of the last page, on which his signature was written, but this fresh evidence has not yet been before the Judiciary Committee. In 1864, by some process, alleged to be fraudulent, the case was again got before the Supreme Court, which decided in 1866 against McGarrahan. He applied to Congress for relief, showing sound precedents for his appeal. The Thirty-ninth Congress passed a resolution forbidding a patent to issue until it has investigated the case. In the Fortieth Congress a bill passed the House by a large majority vesting the title in McGarrahan, but it was not reached by the Senate in time for action. The appeal was renewed in the present Congress. The Judiciary Committee heard both parties at great length, first exacting from the New Idria Company a pledge that it would not seek nor accept a patent until Congress had acted in the matter. The committee has not reported. It was the attempt of Mr. Cox to infringe upon this agreement, and so to break the company's pledge to the committee, that brought down the President's reprimand, and subsequently caused his resignation."

The following letter from the President to Mr. Cox, is so pointed that it needs no comment:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 22, 1870.

Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior:

DEAR SIR: I understand that you have appointed one day this week to hear arguments in the McGarrahan case. That is well enough, because Congress should fail to act in that case we may have to do it, and the sooner we know the points of it the better. However, as my name has been taken in hand by Congress before the meeting of this Administration, and as much fraud is charged and believed to exist on both sides, I am not willing that my name should be signed to a patent for either party until Congress has either decided or declared their inability to do so.

I wish you would say to Mr. White, secretary for signing patents, not to put my name to that one except on special orders from me through you. He must not take orders from Mr. Wilson in the matter. I have grown suspicious of Mr. Wilson, and will tell you only when I go to Washington next. Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT.

This letter produced a reply from Mr. Cox, in which, after denouncing the McGarrahan claim, and arguing at length against its honesty and justice, he intimates that unless the President supports him in his views, he begs to be relieved from duties in which without his support, he should utterly fail. To this letter the President made no reply, thus refusing to abandon the position he had taken in regard to the land grant. That part of Mr. Cox's letter of Oct. 3, which seems to imply an interference of somebody with the Indian policy of the Administration, has no foundation in fact, and is not sustained by the uniform practice of the Presidents.

The publication of this correspondence between the President and Secretary, will confirm the popular belief in the honesty and firmness of Gen. GRANT. It shows that he was not willing that fraud should be practiced, nor a wrong be perpetuated by the issuing of a patent in a case where grave questions were at issue, the decision of which properly belongs to Congress. His letter from Long Branch is a sufficient vindication of his action in the matter. It is such a letter as an honest, straightforward man would write, who feared that improper influences might lead to corrupt action. That he asked for and accepted the resignation of a Cabinet officer, under such circumstances was the least that could be done, by a President who was determined that no suspicion of dishonesty should attach to any member of the Administration.

Gold closed in New York, on Tuesday, at 111¾@111¾.

A snow storm prevailed on Tuesday at many points north-west and south of Chicago.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

A. W. HUMPHREYS delivered an address at the Fair of the American Institute [illegible] 8th. The address is [illegible] of the leading points. Speaking of the early manufactures in the United States, he says the industry was extremely depressed until the first Tariff bill, in 1789, the rates of which were raised in 1792, and again in 1794, and that the quantity of iron made then steadily increased. In 1810 there were 153 furnaces in the United States, making 53,908 tons of iron. Starting from that year he presented the following tables:

In 1800 we made	51,000 tuns.
1829 "	130,000 tuns.
1830 "	142,000 tuns.
1831 "	165,000 tuns.
1840 "	191,000 tuns.
1842 "	200,000 tuns.
1845 "	347,000 tuns.
1846 "	422,000 tuns.
1847 "	795,000 tuns.
1850 "	800,000 tuns.
	564,000 tuns.

In 1854 there were made 716,000 tuns, and from then until the breaking out of the rebellion the yearly make was from 700,000 to 900,000 tuns, varying slightly, increasing and decreasing year by year.

In 1863 the make was	947,000 tuns.
1864 "	1,135,000 tuns.
1865 "	931,502 tuns.
1866 "	1,350,000 tuns.
1867 "	1,461,000 tuns.
1868 "	1,193,000 tuns.
1869 "	1,916,000 tuns.

England, during these years, had of course largely increased her production. In 1818 she made 300,000 tuns, and gradually augmented this quantity, until in 1835 it first reached 1,000,000 tuns.

In 1840	1,500,000 tuns.
1847	2,000,000 tuns.
1850	2,500,000 tuns.
1854	3,000,000 tuns.
1856	3,600,000 tuns.
1862	4,000,000 tuns.
1863	4,500,000 tuns.

And since then it has fluctuatingly increased to 4,900,000 tuns in 1868, and about 5,200,000 tuns in 1869, and about 5,200,000 tuns in 1869.

With regard to the manufacture of rails he states that while thirty years ago not a ton was made in America, the first rail having been rolled in 1843, last year nearly 600,000 tuns were made, more than half of it in Pennsylvania, and of a quality far superior to the foreign rails generally brought here, and with which we are compelled to compete in price.

MR. EDITOR: It has been said that "a wise man will sometimes change his mind; but a fool never." I have no particular anxiety to be considered one of the *wise men*, but I do most sincerely deprecate belonging to that *other class* who persist that the word "situated" is not an adjective.

"Is situated," having the *form* of a passive verb, and being somewhat analogous in *meaning* to the verb, "is located," or "is placed," is quite apt to mislead a superficial or careless grammarian. It was probably on this account, that the sentence was handed to the Superintendent at the Institute.

Like many others, I pronounced it at the first glance, to be a passive verb, and it was with this erroneous impression that I characterized "that parsing" as "abominable nonsense." I afterward had a vague suspicion that the word "situate" is never used as a verb in our language, and, on examination discovered that all reliable philologists call it an adjective—*and nothing else*. I have no disposition to contend with a man of vast learning and research, like Noah Webster; I leave that to courageous little fellows, like "Fidelity!" Now, Mr. Editor, having acknowledged my own blunders, I do not propose to weary you with a review of "Fidelity's" funny dissertations on Grammar. I will merely say that *if he hath only preserved silence*, no one would have doubted his ability to tell the difference between a passive verb and an adjective!" The "great ones" can well afford to look on and laugh, while he displays his own *need* of the very instruction which he so pertinaciously rejects. "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit: there is more hope of a fool than of him." A TEACHER.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 12, 1870.

A MODEL PROCLAMATION.—The following proclamation of the Governor of Illinois is remarkable for its brevity and terseness. It comes directly to the point without any unnecessary circumlocution:

STATE OF ILLINOIS—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 5, 1870.—In accordance with the practice of my predecessors, I do hereby recommend to all people of the State of Illinois to devote Thursday, the 24th day of November, 1870, to such acts as will manifest their gratitude to the Supreme Being for all the mercies of the year:

"But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the lame, the maimed and the blind, and thou shalt be blest."

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the city of Springfield, the 5th day, of November, (L.S.) A. D. 1870, and of the Independence of the United States the 95th.

JOHN M. PALMER.

The proclamation by the Governor of Ohio is said to be even shorter than the one quoted.

We have received the following letter for publication:

KEOKUK, IOWA, Nov. 7, 1870.

MR. J. G. KEELER—*Dear Sir*: It is with much sorrow that I have to inform you of the death of Mr. Edwin O. Vaughan, who received an injury in getting off of a railroad train, while at full speed, near this city on last Saturday afternoon. He was thrown with much force to the ground, and his chest and lungs injured. The disaster occurred near a farm house, and he was taken in there. His wife, and Mrs. Taylor, and friends, were with him to the last. The best medical aid was had, but there was no hope from the first. He remained conscious, conversed with his wife, and died very peacefully. Will you please convey this sad intelligence to his father and mother and other relatives. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 9th inst. Please acknowledge the receipt of this. Yours, truly,

THOMAS CURTIS.

The Freshman's Class of Hamilton College have all returned to work as loyal students.

THE STANTON CONTROVERSY.

Chief Justice [illegible] Judge Black—Senator [illegible] and Mr. Lincoln.

[illegible] Nov. 9.—The following [illegible] Chief Justice Chase to [illegible] explains itself:

[illegible] 4.—My Dear Sir: Just before leaving Washington I received, through your kindness, as I suppose, a number of the *Galaxy for June*. Your letter to Senator Wilson had already attracted my attention and I have since read it again. It is marked, as every one who knows you would expect, by great power; but there are, as I think, some errors of fact, which ought to be corrected. What Senator Wilson said in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February about remarks made to me by Mr. Stanton nearly thirty years ago, at Columbus, is in substance, quite correct. Mr. Stanton did, in 1842, express his concurrence in the views relating to slavery set forth in the address and resolutions of the Ohio State Liberty Convention of December, 1841, of which I was the writer. There was, I think, at that time, no material difference in political principle between us. But he was identified in party relations with the old line Democracy, while I thought it my duty to act independently of both the then great national organizations. He urged me to join the party with which he was connected, and declared with emphasis his readiness to stand by me in the support of the principles I had proclaimed. More than once, on subsequent occasions, when withdrawn from active participation in politics, and absorbed in professional labors, he expressed his purpose to act, whenever he should again engage in political action, with those who, like myself, were then known as Independent Democrats, against the nationalization of slavery.

And you are misinformed, also, in respect to the circumstances connected with Mr. Stanton's appointment as Secretary of War in place of Gen. Cameron. I then thought, and still think, I was well acquainted with them. Gen. Cameron had expressed a wish to retire and take the mission to St. Petersburg, some time before he actually withdrew, and I believe he was the first to suggest to Mr. Lincoln the name of Mr. Stanton. I held myself several conversations on the subject of Gen. Cameron's retirement; his appointment to St. Petersburg, and the appointment of Mr. Stanton as his successor, and I called on Mr. Stanton to ascertain if he would accept the post of Secretary of War, if tendered. Ultimately, when, as I supposed, the matter was fully understood, Mr. Lincoln addressed a note to Gen. Cameron, tendering the mission to St. Petersburg, and signifying his willingness to accept his resignation. The note was brief and seemed curt. But Mr. Lincoln, on his attention being drawn to its terms, said that he intended to make it everything it should be, and another note was substituted, expressing what he declared to be his real sentiments. This is, I believe, as exact a statement as its brevity admits, of Gen. Cameron's retirement from Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. He was not removed; he resigned, because, as he stated at the time, he preferred the mission to the Secretaryship; and he did recommend the appointment of Mr. Stanton as his successor.

On one other point I wish to correct your information, lest not mentioning I may seem to have admitted its exactitude. You state that "the Cabinet, (Mr. Lincoln's) voted six to one in favor of surrendering Fort Sumpter," Mr. Blair being the only dissentient. I never voted for the surrender of Fort. Sumpter. My grounds of opposition to its surrender were not, perhaps, the same nor so absolute as those of Mr. Blair, but I was against it and so voted.

I was in a position to be well informed, and I am sure you would not willingly remain in error. Before all things, justice.

Yours, very truly,
S. P. CHASE.

The Hon. J. S. Black.

THE BRADFORD REPORTER urges the claims of Hon. JAMES H. WEBB, of that county, to the Speakership of the House of Representatives at its next session. That body would honor itself by electing Mr. WEBB to that position, and we hope it will be done. His long service as a legislator, and his well known integrity and great abilities, will place him among the prominent candidates for the Speakership, and it will be a fortunate thing for the State if he is selected.—*Sullivan County Free Press.*

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—LEFT MY BED AND board without just cause or provocation, my wife LORINDY E. BAILEY. I hereby forbid any person trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.
Union, Pa., Nov. 11, 1870. WM. BAILEY.

DAYTON & BROTHER,
Dealers in
WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, CALF-SKINS, FURS, &c.,
For which the highest cash price is paid at all times. Office in M. E. Rosenfeld's Store, Main-st.
G. A. DAYTON,
J. E. DAYTON. Nov. 14, '70 TOWANDA, PA.

B. A. PETTIS & CO.,
Have just received a fresh stock of
FALL GOODS
In their line, bought in New York and Philadelphia, at prices that warrant them in saying that they will sell as
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
Their stock consists in Domestic and other
DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
ZEPHYRS,
WORSTED,
NOTIONS, &C., &C.
THEIR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
is thoroughly furnished with the
LATEST FASHIONS AND BEST GOODS
For the season.
Old ladies
CAPS AND HEAD RIGS
Constantly on hand.
Main st., opposite the Court House.
Sept. 29, '70.

"FRANKLY SPEAKING" [illegible] HAS [illegible] THAT THIS LIVE [illegible] LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE [illegible] Of which [illegible] been [illegible] Sherry, [illegible] Sparkes, [illegible] ry Ward Beecher, and many others; and is admittedly "continues to stand at the head of its class."
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY, it gives fifty-two numbers of sixty-four pages each, or more than *three thousand double-column octavo pages* of reading-matter yearly; and is the ONLY COMPILATION that presents with a SATISFACTORY COMPLETENESS as well as freshness, the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical and Political information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the ABLEST LIVING WRITERS.
It is therefore indispensable to every one who wishes to keep pace with the events or the literary progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste.
EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES.
"Were I, in view of all the competitors that are now in the field, to choose, I should certainly choose 'THE LIVING AGE.' . . . Nor is there, in any library that I know of, so much instructive and entertaining reading in the same number of volumes."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*
"The best of all our eclectic publications."—*The Nation, New York.*
"It has more real, solid worth, more useful information, than any similar publication we know of. The ablest essays, the most entertaining stories, the finest poetry of the English language, are here gathered together."—*Illinois State Journal.*
"An extraordinary value marks many of the articles of this publication, because they are the productions of the ablest men of our times."—*Lutheran & Missionary, Philadelphia.*
"Its publication in weekly numbers gives to it a great advantage over its monthly contemporaries, in the spirit and freshness of its contents."—*Pacific, San Francisco.*
"Every weekly number of 'Littell's Living Age' for a dollar and a half is a first-class monthly. For solid merit, it is the cheapest magazine in the land."—*Advance, Chicago, Sept., 1870.*
"It has never borne the marks of more careful research and wiser selection than it does now."—*Christian Register, Boston, Aug., 1870.*
"It stands at the head of nineteenth-century literature, however critically considered."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*
"It is the great eclectic of this country."—*Christian Examiner, Richmond.*
"It occupies a field filled by no other periodical. The subscriber to 'LIVING AGE' finds himself in possession, at the end of the year, of four large volumes of *such reading as can be obtained in no other form*, and comprising selections from every department of Science, Art, Philosophy, and *belles-lettres*. Those who desire a THOROUGH COMPENDIUM of all that is a 'mirable and noteworthy in the literary world will be spared the trouble of wading through the sea of reviews and magazines published abroad; for they will find the essence of all compacted and concentrated here."
Published weekly at $8.00 a year, *free of postage.* An extra copy sent gratis to any one getting up a club of five new subscribers. Address,
LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR December term of Court, commencing Monday December 5, 1870:
GRAND JURORS.
Athens twp., Jason E. Wright; Athens boro', M M Mitchell; Albany, James Hat h; Barclay, Wm McDowell; Burlington twp., John Lane; LeRoy, Alpha Stone, A W VanFleet; Litchfield, Moses Park A V Teed, A J Layton; LeRaysville, Daniel G Bailey; Monroe twp., Daniel Sullivan, Judson Blackman; Pike, Jenkins William; Rome twp., Benj. Moody; Springfield, Geo B Hubbard; South Creek, Asher Ayers; Terry, Reuben Pritchey; Troy boro', M A Gates; Towanda boro', Perrin Pennypacker; Towanda North, John Divine; Windham, Stephen Wickham; Wysox, Ezra Wixsins, Joseph Ridgway.
TRAVERS JURORS—FIRST WEEK.
Athens boro', Jas A Bristol, H C Smith; Athens twp., Eli Murray, Samuel Oyenshire, George O Page; Albany, Jas M Wilcox; Armenia, Alba Burnham; Burlington west, Emery Goddard; Canton twp., Chas E Rigga, John H Ayers; Columbia, A B Austin; Granville, Geo A Johnson; Herrick, John Blakslee; Litchfield, Burgess Barnum; Monroe twp., Jas Blauvelt; Orwell, Noah P Chaffee; Ridgberry, Jas P Squires; South Creek, D F Hildreth; Shesbequin, E J Newell, Isaac J Horton, Geo Smith; Standing Stone, Geo I Stevens; Springfield, J T Adams; Sylvania, Wm L Scofron; Towanda boro', E L Chaffee, Lucien McMillen; Troy twp., Daniel Fogerty, Jas P Pratt; Troy boro', Chas V Dave; Ulster, Chas Hollenback; Warren, Harrington Whitaker, Wm Howell; Wilmot, Alvah Wilson, Valentine Brown, W T Grant; Wells, Jas E Roy; Wysox, Wm H Morgan, A H Hinds; Wyalusing, Truman S Lacey; Windham, Albert Hotchkiss.
TRAVERS JURORS—SECOND WEEK.
Asylum, Jonathan Stevens; Athens boro', Gamaliel M Ayres; Athens twp., John Murray, Joseph Lewetz; Barclay, John H Davis, Edward Chilson; Burlington west, Alexander Ballard; Canton boro', Samuel Owen; Canton twp., Jas A Rogers; Columbia, Jas Wilson, Alanson Taylor; Granville, Q L Streeter, Jas Andrus; Litchfield, Adelbert Munn; LeRoy, Moses Walter, Levi Palmer; Monroe boro', Jas Grimwold; Overton, Orange Cheney; Orwell, A W Alger; Pike, Edward Owen; Rome twp., Aaron Drake Wm T McCabe, A M Wattles; Ridgberry, Geo S Lawrence; Smithfield, Andrew H Gamsbell, Wm Waldron; Springfield, Elisha Landon, Daniel Fanning, James Barrett; Troy boro', Edwin Oliver; Towanda boro', Geo F Fox; Towanda north, James Foster; Tuscarora, Reuben Madison; Terry, E J Shepard; Warren, Delos Buffinton; Wysox, Thomas Cook, T W Woodburn; Wilmot, J B Stowell, Leander Gamble; Wyalusing, Edward Hornet.
TRAVERS JURORS—THIRD WEEK.
Athens twp., Abram Westbrook; Asylum, Edward Decker; Burlington twp., Joseph Morley, Jas Nichols; Burlington west, Marvin Rockwell; Burlington boro', Geo Heath; Barclay, Dennis Donovan; Canton twp., Ichabod Bellard; Franklin, J B Vanness; Granville, Wm Warren; Herrick, Wm Nesbit; Litchfield, H S Allman; LeRoy, Silas G Keller, Chas Stone; Monroe twp., Guy C Irvine; Pike, Geo Slocum, Josiah Broadley; Rome twp., Wm B Park; Ridgberry, Wheeler Owen; Smithfield, Chas B Brigham, Samuel Hyatt, Edward Blakeley; Shesbequin, Jas Smith, David Horton, jr., Jas Sherwood; Standing Stone, T W Ency, Johnson Wallis; Springfield, O H Campbell, Simon Fuller, Elisha Young; Towanda boro', Saml C Weans, M J. Long, D A Overton; Towanda north, John Bliss; Towanda twp., Andrew Stiver; Ulster, Geo Rathbone; Wyalusing, A J Elliott; Windham, D M Brainard; Wells, C L Sheppard, Albert Sealer.
J. P. VAN FLEET, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—*John Beidleman vs. Edward Drake.* No. 378, Sept T., 1869. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county.
The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by said Court to distribute funds in Sheriff's hands arising from Sheriff's sale of defendant's personal property, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of Overton & Elsbree, in the borough of Towanda, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of DECEMBER 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all persons having claims on said money are required to present the same or be debarred from coming on said fund.
N. C. ELSBREE,
Nov. 8 '70—4t Auditor.

Business College.
THE BRYANT & STRATTON BUFFALO Business College, established in 1854, is the most Practical and Best Business School in America. Its course of instruction embraces Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Business Arithmetic, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Banking Commission, Brokerage, Insurance and the Art of Telegraphing. Unparalleled facilities are offered for securing a Practical Education. Graduates of this institution are always find employment. For further information call at College Rooms, corner Main and Seneca sts., or address the proprietors, J. C. BRYANT & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
Sept. 29, '70.

CAUTION:—Whereas my wife JULIA having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.
LAWRENCE A'HEARN.
Standing Stone, Nov. 8, 1870—3t*

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited co-partnership for the prosecution of the Carriage and Wagon-making business at the old stand of Henry Stulen, under the name of H. STULEN & Co.
HENRY STULEN.
H. S. CLARK.
Towanda, Nov. 1, 1870.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
The Finest, Largest and Best assortment of Toys, Zephyrs and Fancy Goods this side of New York, just received at MRS. CARTER'S
Oct. 6, '70. No. 117 Main st.

AGENTS Wanted for BELDEN: The White Chief
Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains
The wild adventures and thrilling experiences of GEORGE P. BELDEN, who lived with a tribe for knowledge of the red men, their *sports, traditions, wars, great buffalo hunts*, &c., left a home of luxury, sought and joined the Indians, became a famous *warrior, hunter*, and finally *chief* of 100 lodges. This new work, replete with stirring recitals of real Indian life, *daring deeds, hairbreadth escapes, amusing scenes*, &c., on tinted paper, 70 spirited engravings, one of author in hunter's dress, will be eagerly sought for and read with avidity. Be wide-awake and send early for illustrated sample page, circular, terms and choice field.
A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher,
Sept. 29, '70. 400 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

NEW MILLINERY.
MRS. J. D. HILL
Would call the attention of the public to her large stock of
NEW
FALL AND WINTER
MILLINERY GOODS,
Directly from New York city, of the very
LATEST STYLES,
All of which will be sold CHEAPER than any place in Towanda, comprising
BONNETS AND HATS,
LACES,
CORSETS,
KID GLOVES,
HAIR,
JEWELRY,
&c., &c.,
MRS. J. D. HILL.
First door east of Bramhall & Ridgeway's Bed, White and Blue store, Bridge st.
Sept. 29, '70.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of J. D. Williams, late of Monroe tp. dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement.
R. BULL,
JOS. MINK OS,
Oct. 26, 1870. Executors.

New Advertisements.

THE LECTURE COMMITTEE [illegible] T.
I.
JOHN G. SAXE.
Subject—"Love."
Date, November 29, 1870.
II.
WIRT SIKES.
Subject—"After Dark in New York."
Date, December 14, 1870.
III.
OLIVE LOGAN.
Subject—"Girls."
Date, January 7, 1871.
IV.
"BURLEIGH."
REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH.
Subject—"Curious Contrasts; Old Times and Our Times."
Date, January 23, 1871.
V.
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—"The Lost Arts."
Date, January 30, 1871.
VI.
ANNA E. DICKINSON.
Subject—"To The Rescue."
Date, April 14, 1871.
Admission, 50 cents
Reserved seat, 75 "
Season Ticket, (Good for Reserved Seat), $3.50
Season Tickets and Reserved Seats are sold only at PORTER & HIBBS'S Drug Store. The sale of Reserved Seats will commence three days before each lecture.
JOHN F. SANDERSON,
CHARLES M. HALL, L. R. FOOTE, WILLIAM FOYLE, and J. W. VANDYKE, Committee.
Nov. 3, 1870.

GRAND OPENING.
OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
MISS E. J. KINGSLEY
Begs leave to return her thanks to her patrons for liberal patronage heretofore, and assures them that no exertions will be spared to ensure a continuance of the same. Having just returned from
NEW YORK
With a large and well selected stock of
MILLINERY GOODS
Of the latest LONDON and PARIS styles, such as
BONNETS, HATS, &c., &c.,
Which I now offer to the ladies of Towanda and vicinity.
Also, a fine selection of Hair and Fancy Goods comprising
LACES,
LINEN COLLARS,
CUFFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS, &c.,
I have also reopened, in connection with the above, my DRESS MAKING establishment, and I am now prepared to do
CUTTING AND FITTING
In the latest fashionable styles on short notice.
Entrance next door to Fox & Mercur's, up stairs.
Sept. 29, '70.

POWELL & CO.
Have just opened a fine lot of
SYRUPS,
To which they call particular attention.
KEYSTONE STORE.
October 26, 1870.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of Teachers for the Public Schools will be held as follows:

Oct. 17	Wilmot.	Sugar Run School House	
" 1	Smithfield,	Center	"
" 10	Rome,	Boro,	"
" 14	Shesbequin,	Lower Valley	"
" 15	Asylum,	Center	"
" 16	Terry,	Terrytown	"
" 17	Wyalusing,	Camptown	"
" 18	Tuscarora,	Coggswell	"
" 24	Pike	Lellayville	"
" 22	Herrick,	Camp	"
" 24	Monroe,	Monroeton	"
" 25	Wysox,	Myersburg	"
" 26	Towanda,	boro,	"
" 28	Standing Stone,	Stevens	"

Applicants will please provide themselves with Reader, Pens, Ink and Paper. Exercises to commence at 9 o'clock a. m.
A. A. KLENEY,
Oct. 6, '70. County Supt.

FOX & MERCUR
Respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a fine assortment of
NEW GOODS,
Consisting of almost everything in the Grocery and Provision line, which they offer for sale at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At the lowest market rates.
We feel confident that with our experience and facilities, we shall be able to please the most fastidious. Our Motto is "Good Goods at Reasonable Prices."
We shall work hard to please. Try us. Corner Main and Pine streets.
E. T. FOX.
Towanda, Sept. 15, '70. HENRY MERCUR.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS are selling at retail by FOX & MERCUR.

FLOUR, THE CHOICEST IN Market, by the sack or barrel. Also Fresh ground Corn Meal, Feed, &c., at lowest market rates at FOX & MERCUR'S.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES CHEAP at FOX & MERCUR'S.

SUGAR OF ALL KINDS RETAILing at wholesale prices at FOX & MERCUR'S.

VERY CHOICE GREEN AND Black Tea selling cheap at FOX & MERCUR.

SPICES OF ALL KINDS WHOLE and Ground at FOX & MERCUR'S.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR AT FOX & MERCUR'S.

REMEMBER THAT FOX & MERCUR are retailing all kinds of Groceries at wholesale prices. The largest stock in town. Goods first class. Prices low.
E. T. FOX.
Sept. 29, '70. HENRY MERCUR.

McLEAN & HOOPER,
ELASTIC LOCK STITCH
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
Price, $35 00.
This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quill, cord, bind, embroider and gather in the most perfect manner, and will sew from the lightest to the heaviest goods
WITHOUT CHANGE OF TENSION.
It is not a "Cheap Machine," but in all respects equals the higher priced ones, while in simplicity, non-liability to get out of order, and ease of management IT SURPASSES ALL.
An examination is desired from all to test the truth of our assertions. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED PERFECT.
MARY E. WATTS, Agent.
Towanda, Sept. 1, 1870.

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 places above place. 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.