Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871.

A "LIVE COUNTY PAPER."

We publish elsewhere a communication from a correspondent, who signs himself "SAX-HORN," in which we, in common with the country press generally, are taken to task for hibernating or retiring from view upon important political questions as soon as an election canvass has passed by. Our correspondent suggests that if we will from the commencement of the New Year improve the tone and spirit of the REPORTER in a degree corresponding with the beauty of the new building we now occupy as compared with the old one we have just abandoned, we will "come nearer to satisfying the public demand for a live county paper." While we acknowledge that the charge of "passive indifference" may be true as against very many of the country newspapers, we cannot feel that the REPORTER is obnoxious to such a charge, nor have we been aware of a "public demand for a live "county paper." But our correspondent having afforded us a text from which to preach a sermon appropriate to the beginning of the New Year, we will make use of it as an occasion for renewing our pledge to our patrons that the REPORTER for the year just begun shall be an improvement over that of the year just closed, and if possible, to as great a degree as has been indicated by our correspondent. The "incursions of "the political enemy" shall be faithfully and truthfully presented to the public view, and we will use our best endeavors to combine in the REPORTER all the elements requisite to a "live county paper."

There are doctrines which find advocacy within the ranks of the Democratic party, dangerous to the best interests of the country. We had hoped that the worst of them would not have lived beyond the rebellion, which was a consequence of their pernicious influences over the minds of the people of the South. But we find we were mistaken, and we present the record in proof. On Monday, Dec. 19, 1870, while the bill proposing to grant *general pardon and amnesty* to the late rebels, was pending in the lower House of Congress, Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered the following preamble, preceding a resolution relative to amnesty, and moved a suspension of the rules and the adoption of the preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, the Government of the United States was established as a confederacy of coequal States, delegating certain powers to a federal head or common agent, and reserving all others "to the States respectively or to the people;" and whereas the question of secession was from the beginning a debatable one, held by some to be a sovereign right, reserved and denied by others; and whereas the revolution is admitted to all, and was affirmed in the Declaration of Independence, the great forerunner of the Federal Constitution; and whereas in course of time, the question of secession being still undecided by any tribunal of the Federal Government, certain States did secede and set up a government of their own in accordance with honest convictions of their reserved rights, and a great civil war ensued in which said States and government were subdued and overthrown, the great experiment having been made and settled by arms; and whereas the leaders and soldiers in said war for secession or revolution and the people of said States have for nearly six years after peace conformed to all the requirements of the United States, and have been fully reconstructed under the laws and regulations of its Congress,"

By this, MR. JONES attempted to commit the House to a recognition of the doctrine of the right of States to secession and revolution. Fourteen Democrats, including Messrs. WOODWARD and HALDEMAN, of Pennsylvania, voted for it, and Messrs. GETZ, RANDALL, STILES and VAN AUKEN, Democrats of Pennsylvania, dodged the issue, as did a majority of the Democratic members from other States.

The resolution following the preamble asserted that as war had ensued as a consequence of the doctrine set forth in the preamble, therefore amnesty should be granted unhesitatingly. This may not create alarm now, but how will it be when there is a predominence of rebel chiefs in Congress? Have we forgotten the repudiating and revolutionary platform adopted by the Democratic national convention of 1868, where they ruled its councils? The speeches of this class of men in and out of Congress bear the strongest evidence of their intended evil course of action. It may be a "little "providence" to open everybody's eyes to the impending danger, and enable us to more clearly see the drift of the Democratic party.

Upon the subject of amnesty we quote the following from the remarks of Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR, made in the House, on Tuesday, the 20th of December last:

"But apart from that, I am now opposed to a general and sweeping amnesty. I say I am opposed to it now. The time may come when, in my judgment, such a measure will be proper but I think that time has not yet arrived. I have failed to see anything in the disposition and conduct of the people of the South who went into rebellion which can give assurance to my mind that they are now prepared for such a measure.

"I believe that when we adopted the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution we meant something by it. We adopted it not as a measure of ordinary legislation; we established it as a part of the organic law of the land; and it seems to me we are in fearful haste to wipe out its provisions and destroy all benefits which the nation expected to receive under its benign influence. Why, sir, the ink has scarcely dried on the statute books where it is printed; yet we are met here by members from all parts of the country asking us to legislate it out of existence, to wipe it away. There is, I rejoice to see, some diversity of sentiment among members representing the reconstructed States. We find there are some of them who feel that repentance should precede pardon. In my judgment amnesty, properly understood implies a pardoning act, a remission of sins, and that there should be as a prerequisite some penitence for past deeds, which in this case I am wholly unable to see."

These sentiments have the genuine ring of strong common sense, and must meet a hearty response in the breast of all true Republicans.

A proposition has been introduced into the House by the Hon. S. S. COX, Democrat of New York, to abolish entirely the internal revenue system, and levy a quota upon each of the several States, to be collected as a direct tax upon the people through the machinery employed for collecting the State taxes; for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of the government and meeting the annual interest upon the national debt. This proposition considered in connection with the free-trade tendencies of the Democratic party is a just cause of alarm, and especially so to the agricultural interests of the country. In the same proportion that we reduce the receipts from import duties, we will be compelled to supply them by levying a high rate of direct tax, if the internal revenue system is abolished, as proposed by Mr. COX. Space will not permit further elaboration of the subjects embraced in the foregoing article, but we will have occasion to refer to them in the future.

☞ The following is the full text of the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners in relation to the republic of Dominica, passed by the Senate:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners, and also a secretary, the latter to be versed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the island of San Domingo, and to such other places, if any, as such commissioners may deem necessary, and there inquire into, ascertain and report the political state and condition of the Republic of Dominica, the probable number of inhabitants, and the desire and disposition of the people of said Republic to become annexed and to form part of the people of the United States; the physical, mental and moral condition of said people, and their general condition as to material wealth and industrial capacity; the resources of the country; its mineral and agricultural products, the products of the waters and forests, the general character of soil, the extent and proportion thereof capable of cultivation; the climate and health of the country; its bays, harbors and rivers; its general meteorological character and existence and frequency of remarkable meteorological phenomena; the debt of the government, and its obligations, whether funded and ascertained and admitted, or unadjusted and under discussion; treaties and engagements with other powers; extent of boundaries and territory; what proportion is covered by foreign claimants, or by grants or concessions, and generally what concessions or franchises have been granted, with names of respective grantees; the terms and conditions on which the Dominican government may desire to be annexed to and become part of the United States as one of the territories thereof; such other information with respect to said government or its territories as to the said commissioners shall seem desirable or important, with reference to future incorporation of said Dominican Republic into the United States as one of its territories.

SECTION 2. And be it further resolved, That said commissioners shall, as soon as conveniently may be, report to the President of the United States, who shall lay their report before Congress.

SECTION 3. And be it further resolved, That said commissioners shall serve without compensation, except payment of expenses, and compensation of the secretary shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.—The Germantown *Telegraph* says: We can remember no administration of the General Government so wise, so consistent, so incorruptible and so economical as that of President GRANT's. No one can deny, however hostile he may be as a political opponent, or unsuccessful in obtaining an office, that he has, regardless of consequences, faithfully executed the laws. When he came into office he found the civil service debauched; dishonesty was the rule of public life, and the country seemed to be at the mercy of unprincipled adventurers, who plundered the Treasury and trafficked in the nation's honor and faith. Reform came in with the 4th of March, 1869; reform has so grown with the administration that the public debt has been reduced more than one hundred and seventy-eight million dollars, and the country is generally prosperous and progressive. And this is the policy he is determined to pursue in the future. There may be croakers in the Republican party; there will naturally be bitter fault-finders and denunciators in the Democratic party; but they will all fail to drive him from his marked out path of strict integrity, retrenchment and economy which he has pursued from the beginning.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.—A letter dated Batavia, Nov. 16, states that the Italian ship *Nucuva*, from Macao for Callao, with coolies, was set on fire when near Neptune Island and abandoned by the captain and crew, who were saved by a San Salvador ship. One hundred and twelve coolies were picked up by the ship *Juanpore*, and the remainder, four hundred and twenty-five in number, perished in the flames!

☞ The RULOFF trial is progressing at Binghamton. The evidence is the case closed on Tuesday. It is generally conceded that the prosecution have made a strong case. The principal witness against the prisoner was young BURROWS, one of the clerks in the store where the murder was committed.

☞ Hon. JOHN COVODE died of heart disease, at U. S. Hotel, in Harrisburg, at 5 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL, Democratic member of the Legislature for Philadelphia, also died at his residence in that city this morning, of consumption.

☞ The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last for a week, in order to get committees arranged and have business prepared.

The election of State Treasurer has been postponed, but we have not learned the date.

HIBERNATING.

EDITOR REPORTER: I observe that with the new year you begin your editorial labors in your paper in an improved style of typography, especially in the heading, adopting the style of the "Times Building," and the "Times Building," of New York. This is all right. Our town is following "city fashions" in many other respects; why not in the publication of our newspapers? Allow me to suggest that if you will also with the commencement of the new year, improve the tone and spirit of the REPORTER to a degree corresponding with the beauty of your new building as compared with the old one you have just abandoned, you will come nearer to satisfying the public demand for a "live county paper," and will thereby deserve and command a largely increased subscription list. It has been too much the habit with the country press to subside into a condition of passive indifference relative to political questions as soon as an election campaign has passed. This state of passive submission to the incursions of the political enemy continues until near the recurrence of an election, when the press becomes suddenly awakened to the importance of the issues involved. Following the practice of animals of a certain class, they hibernate for a time, and reappear when the season becomes auspicious. This practice in the conducting of newspapers is reprehensible, and against which subscribers have a just cause of complaint.

The time to rightly educate the public mind, is during the political calm that succeeds an active election campaign. There are great truths which underlie, and form the base of republican institutions, which are being constantly assailed by the leaders of the so-called Democratic party. The facts clearly presented in a time like the present cannot fail, when all the evidences are stated to satisfy the mind of the intelligent reader, and enable him in advance of an election, to arrive at a just conclusion as to his duty as a citizen when he approaches the ballot-box to exercise his right as an independent elector. Hold up to public view the pernicious tendencies of the principles which find advocacy within the ranks of the Democratic party. As for instance: the doctrine of the right of secession. Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, seriously proposed the other day, in his place as a member of Congress from the State of Kentucky, to commit Congress by a declaratory resolution, to that old mischievous political heresy, and found thirteen Democrats besides himself to support it, among whom are Judge Woodward, of the Luzerne district, and R. J. Haldeman, of the Cumberland district, in Pennsylvania, while most of the Democratic members dodged the issue. It is an offense against the organic law of the government, an offense against Christianity, an offense against justice, an offense against republican liberty and progress. It is an attempt to revive that political doctrine which instigated the late rebellion and deluged our country in fraternal blood. Fourteen votes, it may be said by the supporters of the Democratic party, are not sufficient to create alarm. But this is the same method by which they attempted to hush the public mind into tranquility, while the active leaders of the party plunged into rebellion to destroy the Government, and before we were awake to the danger, the guns prepared for national defense were turned upon our own citadel. If Mr. Jones finds fourteen supporters in the present Congress, how, think you, will it be when the Vances, Wade Hamptons, Hunters, Vallandighams, and their ilk, are returned to be again heard in the national councils?

By a mistaken philanthropy, amnesty to the late rebels already prevails to such an extent, by the grace of the party who saved the country, that they are enabled to control the elections in nearly all the late rebellious States. The only return made by them for the magnanimity of the Republican party, is scoffs, jeers, scourgings, and sometimes assassination of those who support its measures and policy. The men sent to Congress to represent them attempt to revive all the old heresies of the past, and find Northern Democrats to support them; and not far hence, when all the adjuncts which are maturing for the final end, become united and powerful, the result will be repudiation, national dishonor, and destruction of all the material interests which make up the greatness of a nation. But enough for the present; when you get lazy, I intend to stir you up again.

SAX-HORN.

Towanda, Jan. 2, 1871.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

GREELEY, Col. Dec. 29, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: There may be some among your readers who have some curiosity to know what kind of a life we are leading out here on the plains in winter. I will endeavor, with your permission, to gratify that curiosity. Until the 11th of December, we had as lovely weather as could be desired, but on the night of the 11th snow fell to the depth of about ten inches. On the morning of the 12th the thermometer indicated twenty-five degrees below zero. On the morning of the 13th the mercury stood at twenty-eight degrees below. For a few days after that it was a little warmer, but the thaw was of short duration. On the morning of the 20th, at day-break, it was thirty-three degrees below zero; the 21st, thirty-five degrees below, and at 7 o'clock, A. M., Dec. 22, the thing "busted!" Forty degrees below zero was what was the matter of the *big* thermometers; the *little* ones froze up! How is that for *low*, Mr. Editor, in this "mild climate," the Arcadia of N. C. Meeker? I have been assured many times during the past summer, by old settlers, that if I stopped in Colorado over winter, I would never have any desire to return to the States, and although I doubted the truth of the assertion then, I confess I am convinced *now*. If it keeps on growing colder for a few weeks more, Pennsylvania will have no charms for me, and for a good reason: for I shall freeze to death before spring opens.

There has been no through travel on the Kansas Pacific since Sunday, the 18th Dec. The snow on the "divide," between the Republican river and the Smoky Hill, is *fifteen feet* deep! There is no bridge across the Missouri river (or "Big Muddy," as it is called out West), at Omaha, and the trains on the Union Pacific R. R. made no connection with eastern trains for a day or two; but the river is now frozen over so that passengers cross on the ice. At Kit Carson, a station on the Kansas Pacific road, 125 miles east of Denver, a passenger train was snowed in, without wood or provisions. The last account of them all Denver stated that they had burned two or three loads of wagons that were passing there for transportation to Santa Fe, and that they were living on one meal per day. An Indian, belonging to Greeley, froze his feet so badly, while out on a hunting expedition, as to render amputation necessary.

We have had a good deal of excitement in regard to the whisky question, in our town during the past two months. The great majority of the people of Greeley are opposed to the sale of liquor in the town. Knowing this, no citizen of the colony has ventured to establish a saloon. A couple of months ago, a German, owning a brewery at Evans, a town four miles from Greeley, and the county seat of Weld county, rented an old building just outside our town limits, and moved in his "outfit" one Saturday night, after dark, so as to be ready for business on Sunday morning. I suppose some of the men about town must have *loaded up* before church, at any rate the news of the invasion soon reached the ears of the city fathers, and after church, a committee was appointed to wait on the "gentleman from over the Rhine," with a warning that the best thing he could do was to "get." But zeal got the better of prudence on the part of the colonists, and the German and his "benzine" were bundled out of doors, and the house set on fire and destroyed. The strangest part of the affair is, that nobody can tell who set the building on fire, and although about a dozen have been arrested, nothing has been found out yet. One person, Ralph Meeker, son of N. C. M., was bound over for trial by the county court, but was overcome by a sudden desire to see his friends out east, and failed to make his appearance at the proper time. I noticed a paragraph in your paper of Dec. 22, stating that "out west the people are talking of selling fruit and vegetables by the pound." That is already the case in all the far western States and Territories. Grain of all kinds, fruits and vegetables, are all sold by the pound. Apples sell at ten cents per pound; potatoes beets, turnips and cabbages, two cents per pound; oats, two and a half cents, wheat the same, and corn two cents.

The indications at present are, that Colorado will be admitted into the sisterhood of States, during the present session of Congress.

The first native Greeleyite was christened a few days since by Bishop Randall, under the name of Horace Greeley Dixon. He still survives under the great affliction, and has been presented with a town lot by the trustees of the colony. Our new depot is finished, and is quite an addition to the place. A free reading room has been established. Robert Edie, F. R. S., traveling correspondent of the London (Eng.) *News*, was in town a few days since.

PIONEER.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This second highway across the continent is now in full process of construction. Last July contracts were let for the building of the Eastern division, reaching across the State of Minnesota from Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, 240 miles to the crossing of the Red River of the North. With several thousand men employed, the grading on this section is fast approaching completion, and the iron is being laid at the rate of one to two miles a day. In the meantime engineers are locating the line westward through central Dakota; preparations are completed for the commencement of work at the Pacific end next spring, and thereafter the work of construction will be prosecuted from both extremities toward the centre.

In addition to this, the Northern Pacific Company have recently purchased and practically consolidated with their own line the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, embracing some 200 miles of finished road in Minnesota on which a prosperous business is already doing. This purchase removes all rivalry between conflicting interests, and practically makes St. Paul one terminus of the great Northern road. The Northern Pacific Railroad system is certainly assuming a business-like form, and comprehensive proportions. Obviously its projectors do not intend to build a simple trunk road from East to West and then wait for a profitable traffic to come to it. On the contrary, they are at the outset securing such connections and alliances with the chief lines of water communication, and with the railroad systems of the Atlantic and Pacific States, as cannot fail to bring to it, in addition to its local business, a large and increasing share of the carrying trade between ocean and ocean. At Duluth one arm meets the commerce of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence; at St. Paul the other eastern arm connects with the commerce of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and with the railroads of the central and eastern States, concentrating at Chicago. These two arms will unite in Western Minnesota. From the point of junction a third branch will extend to Pembina on the British border, and the trunk line will traverse central Dakota, and follow the now famous Yellowstone valley through Montana. Near the boundary of Idaho the road will again branch—one arm following down the valley of the Columbia to tide-water at Portland, Oregon; the other striking directly across the Cascade range to the main terminus on Puget Sound. A North and South branch will also connect the Puget Sound terminus with that at Portland. At the latter point connection is made with the coast lines of road now building southward through Oregon and California. Both at Portland and Puget Sound the road will tap the coastwise and foreign trade of the Pacific Ocean.

The chief advantages peculiar to the Northern Pacific route are believed to be these: 1. It reduces the distance between the Lakes and the Pacific ocean some 600 miles. 2. It lessens the distance between New York and the Pacific by water and rail to the same extent. 3. It lessens the distance between London and Chinese ports by the trans-continental route at least 1400 miles. 4. It traverses a belt of States and Territories admirably adapted by fertility of soil, mildness of temperature, and equal distribution of moisture, to profitable agriculture. 5. Its elevation in the mountain region is 3000 feet less than that of other lines, resulting in a diminished snow-fall, a mild climate, and far easier gradients. 6. At convenient intervals it intersects numerous navigable streams—such as the Columbia, the Cowlitz, the Yellowstone, the Missouri, the Red and the Mississippi—which drain a vast region, and will serve as feeders to the road. 7. It will partake of the character of an international route. Permanently controlling the carrying trade of British America, and rendering the important colonies north of the boundary, and west of Lake Superior, commercially tributary to our Northwestern States.

Already it is stated that settlers are rapidly crowding to the line of the Northern Pacific Road in the New Northwest, and judging from what is known of the plans adopted for promoting the settlement and development, through emigration and colonization, of the belt of States and Territories tributary to the line—there would seem to be no doubt that the corporation upon which the Government has conferred this great trust, is determined to make the enterprise not only financially sound, but greatly and permanently beneficial to the whole country. With its munificent endowment of fertile lands, with the far-sighted policy already inaugurated, a great commercial project could hardly start under better auspices or with greater assurance of success.

☞ We notice that Judge MERCUR has been instructed by the House Judiciary Committee to report a new apportionment bill. The basis of representation to be 137,000. By this arrangement Pennsylvania will gain two members.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ... Pa., at close of business Dec. 31, 1870.

Loans and discounts	[illegible]
Overdrafts	[illegible]
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation	[illegible]
U.S. Bonds to secure deposits	[illegible]
U.S. Bonds and securities on hand	[illegible]
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	[illegible]
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]
Due from other banks and bankers	[illegible]
Banking House	[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures	[illegible]
Current expenses	[illegible]
Taxes Paid	[illegible]
Cash items (including checks)	[illegible]
Bills of other Banks (including notes)	[illegible]
Fractional Currency (including nickel)	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Legal tender notes	27,315 00
Redemption	[illegible]
	$575,000 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$135,000 00
Surplus fund	[illegible]
Discounts	[illegible]
Profit and loss	[illegible]
National Bank Circulation outstanding	110,700 00
Individual Deposits	340,110 36
U. S. Deposits	[illegible]
Due to National Banks	14,096 47
Due to other Banks and Bankers	236 70
Notes and bills rediscounted	[illegible]
	$575,000 00

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Bradford.

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24 day of January 1871. W. G. GORDON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. T. FOX, C. M. MANVILLE, C. D. BARTLEY, } Directors.

FARM FOR SALE.—I WISH TO sell my farm, and the same will be sold at a bargain. Teams, Stock, Grain Farming tools, &c., would be sold with farm. Said farm contains 125 acres with fair improvements. Forty acres fall ploughed. The farm will keep 25 or 30 cows, horse and young growing stock with the present crop of manure. Soil warm—good for grain or grass. Payments made to suit the purchaser. Farm located 2½ miles west and south of Sylvania, Bradford Co. Pa. Growing crops should be seen on the farm to have the same appreciated. Do not hesitate to call if you wish to buy, as this farm will be sold.

Address or call on Messrs. Pomeroy & Brothers, Troy, Pa., or on the farm of the owner.
jan.11'71 JOHN TOMLINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of Rosenfield & Wolf, and will continue the clothing business at the old stand of M. E. Rosenfield, where they will be pleased to see all their old patrons and friends.
M. E. ROSENFIELD, JULIUS WOLFF.
Jan. 10, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of McCabe & Mix is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of the late firm will be settled by us at the store of McCabe & Edwards.
JAMES McCABE, HARRY MIX.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the name of McCabe & Edwards, and will continue the grocery and provision business in all its branches, at the old stand of McCabe & Mix, Mercur's new block.
JAMES McCABE, WILLIAM EDWARDS.
Jan. 11, 1871.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of DAVID SAREM, late of Albany township, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES E. PATCH, Administrator.
jan.11'71-w6

A. W. ARMSTRONG, *Fashionable Barber*, near the Elwell House, Towanda, Pa. Public patronage solicited. dec14.70

PENNSYLVANIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL!
(Fifth District),
MANSFIELD, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.
Fall Term begins September 7th, 1870.
Winter Term begins December 12th, 1870.
Spring Term begins March 27th, 1871.
For catalogues or admission, address
CHAS. H. VERRILL, Principal.
Mansfield, July 20, 1870.

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.

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, HENRY MERCUR.
Towanda, Sept. 15, '70.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS!
The undersigned have made arrangements to insure Carpenter's CHESTS OF TOOLS, covering them WHEREVER THEY MAY BE. All desiring such insurance are respectfully invited to give us a call.
CAMP & VINCENT,
dec28'70 Gen. Insurance Agts., Towanda, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE AND REPAIRED.
L. C. NELSON,
Has made arrangements to accommodate customers that are constantly calling with boots and shoes for new soles, etc., and have had to leave them, to their great disadvantage, until another day. The constant call for this kind of work, and the desire to have it done immediately, has induced me to make such arrangements that you need not return home
Without your sole being renewed and your heels set square.
For prices that are honest and perfectly fair.
Ladies that have gaiters that are broke at the toe, To this repair-shop is the place for to go
To get them re-vamped, neatly tipped or half-soled, And your feet will protected from the wet and the cold
New work we can make you with the above double quick,
We can make them for you thin, or we can give them to you thick,
We can make them with high heels, or we can give them to you flat,
So you need not stager with a brick in your hat.
N.B.—Good cider vinegar for sale by barrel or gal.
Front of Methodist church, Main street.
Towanda, Dec. 13, 1870. L. C. NELSON.

THE LECTURE COMMITTEE OF THE LODGE OF THE
I. O. OF G. T.
in this place, would announce that they have engaged the following named lecturers:
I. JOHN G. SAXE. Subject—"Love, & Poem." Date, November 28, 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 15, 1871.
Admission ... 50 cents
Reserved Seat ... 75 "
Season Ticket, (Good for Reserved Seat) ... $2 50
Season Tickets and Reserved Seats are sold only at PORTER & KIRBY'S Drug Store. The sale of Reserved Seats will commence three days before each lecture.
JOHN F. SANDERSON, CHARLES M. HARRIS, R. BOOCK, WILLIAM FOYLE, and J. W. VANTUYL, Committee.
Nov. 8, 1870.

THE GEM FRUIT JARS, THE best in use, wholesale and retail.
July 1. McCABE & MIX

ALL KINDS GROCERIES AND Provisions at wholesale and retail, at
May 20. C. B. PATCH.

New Advertisements.

FINANCIAL.
NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON
RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT!
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Taxes, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.
With the same entire confidence with which we commend Government bonds to capitalists and people, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.
GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City, at the principal at the end of 10 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.
PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling, are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:
1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other appurtenances.
2. Over Twenty-five Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of completed road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.
While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unmortgaged grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.
THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia and J. Gregory Smith, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the proceeds of land sales are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* as they can be bought before maturity at not more than ten per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.
PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:
United States 5-20's at their place of premium yield the present purchaser less than 4½ per cent. gold interest, should they be redeemed in five years and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be spent.
Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years. *In Four United States 5-20's* $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, say $62.00. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold, $80.30. Here is a difference in annual income of nearly one-third, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.
THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds; to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the north—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next the important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.
REMIT FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 110, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash prices.
BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.
HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.
Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.
For sale by FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MERCHANTS BANK, G. F. MASON & CO., Towanda, Pa.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia; Corner of Nassau and Wall Streets, New York; 452 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D.C., by National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country.
Jan. 11, 1871.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.
This institution has just been thoroughly repaired and improved, and will be reopened TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870.
ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC & CLASSICAL DEPARTMENTS.
THE ENGLISH COURSE comprises special attention to preparatory instruction and higher academic branches, classics excepted.
THE COMMERCIAL all the advantages of our best Commercial Schools with necessary academic studies.
THE NORMAL, thorough drill in common school studies and Theory and Practice Teaching.
THE SCIENTIFIC, special instruction in the sciences illustrated by an extensive collection of apparatus recently replaced and supplied—and other branches usually pursued in College, modern languages being substituted for ancient.
CLASSICAL, thorough preparations for our best Colleges, and modern Languages.
ORNAMENTAL branches—Music, Drawing, Painting under excellent instructors.
Board and Rooms may be obtained in the Institute. Apply to G. W. Ryan and E. E. Quinlan, Associate Principals, Towanda, for circulars and particulars. MILLER FOX,
Aug.10,'70. President Board Trustees.

CANDY! CANDY!! CANDY!!!
MANUFACTURED FROM PURE SUGARS.
Wholesale and Retail, at prices that defy competition. Consisting, in part, of
"*HOLIDAY GIFTS*,"
Candy Apples, Peaches and Pears, Gum Drops, Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Caramals, Molasses Taffa, Cream Bars, Cream Bonbons, Smooth Burt and Jordan Almonds, Clove Bud, Cinnamon String, Peppermint Drops and Lozenges, Mixed Candy, Japanese Color, Cinnamon Imperials, Tar, Sour and Lemon Drops, Peanut Bar, Almond Bar, Rose Balls, Moltose, Fig Paste, Jubs Paste, Cream Dates, Conversation hearts Lozenges, Napoleon Bon Bons, Grained, Clear, and Super Toys, Candy Hearts, Plain and Gilt, &c. Oranges and Lemons, Chewing Gum, Peanuts, Pecan Nuts, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and every thing kept by Confectioneras in general.
J. S. & C. S. FITCH,
Opposite Codding, Russell & Co's No. 121, Main st.
P. S.—Remember we sell the Family Favorite Wood Sewing Machine.
Towanda, Dec. 13, 1870.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT!
The sight of the aged assisted, the weak strengthened and the perfect preserved.
PHILADELPHIA OPTICAL INSTITUTE,
For the manufacturing of the
CONCAVE CONVEX, CRYSTAL LENSES, LONDON SMOKED AND TINTED GLASS FOR WEAK OR INFLAMED EYES.
The Concave Convex Crystal Spectacles, made by the above institute are now a long time before the public, and the rapid and increased demand for them combined with the universal acknowledgment of their clearness in vision and ease to the eye, shows plainly that they are superior to any other glasses in the market.
The majority of Spectacles, (mostly imported) and no matter how fine the frames, contain but a poor and worthless article of glasses, (generally poor pressed;) they are made to be sold only, without any calculation respecting benefit to the eye, and therefore the great complaint of poor sight. Thousands are using glasses now which tire and fatigue the eye, where the objects get dim after short usage, or require an intensely strong light and therefore destroying the sight, which, were they properly suited, would be preserved a life time.
The advantages claimed for the Concave Convex Crystal Glasses are the following:
The Lenses are ground of the best material, pure and hard, and made only for optical purposes, they are therefore not liable to get scratched or dim.
They confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision not found in any other glass.
They can be used equally well by day or candle light without tiring or fatiguing the eyes.
They are ground mathematically true in the concave convex mirror, according to the philosophy of nature, and shape of corneæ of the eye, therefore assisting nature only instead of forcing it.
That the lenses are centered correct into the frames.
They can be used longer than any other glasses without changing to a higher power.
The frames are made strong and durable by experienced workmen and warranted to give satisfaction.
WM. A. CHAMBERLIN,
Dealer in Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, Towanda, Pa., has the sole Agency for these glasses in Bradford county. No Peddlers employed.
July 12, 1870-tf

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, FISH, &c., wholesale and retail.
July 1. McCABE & MIX.

Miscellaneous.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE Assortment of JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATED WARE, SILVER WARE, GOLD RINGS, GOLD CHAINS, &C., &C.,
Ever opened in this market, is now on exhibition and for sale at the well-known store of
W. A. CHAMBERLAIN.
Mr. C. has just returned from the city, and flatters himself that his stock has been bought at bottom figures, and that he can offer better inducements to purchasers of first-class goods than any establishment in the country. Dec. 8, '70.

HUMPHREY BROTHERS
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK
100 CASES
100 CASES
100 CASES
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS.
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS.
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS.
50 CASES
50 CASES
50 CASES
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SHOES.
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SHOES.
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SHOES.
LATEST STYLE
LATEST STYLE