News From all Nations.

—Fernandina, Fla., has ripe strawberries.

—Large ice-houses are being erected at Portsmouth, N. H.

—The Manassas battle-field has been sold for eight dollars an acre.

—Olive Logan is to be married on Christmas day.

—The Michigan State p ison contains twenty-two Smiths.

—The Shah of Persia owns five hundred Arabian steeds.

—There are 6,000,000 of real estate owners in the United States.

—Cincinnati drinks beer to the amount of $6,699,000 per annum.

—The Russians are superstitious, almost to paganism, about the cholera.

—The new bridge across Lake Champlain is to be 1,800 feet long.

—Forty thousand emigrants are expected to arrive at Duluth next season.

—Mad dogs are running over Snyder county.

—A general complaint prevails all over the State about cold school houses.

—There are 48,000,000 acres in Nebraska.

—The Iowa press generally favor abolishing the grand jury system.

—It is rumored that Miss Cladstone is to marry a prominent German scholar.

—A Cincinnati boy sues his father for $50,000 for alleged ill-treatment.

—Cholera is raging to a fearful extent among the swine in different parts of Iowa.

—New and rich silver discoveries at Kelton have caused another excitement in Utah.

—Iowa comes to the front with a bale of cotton of as good quality as any in the south.

—Adelina Patti was recalled twenty-nine times after her first performance at Moscow.

—Henry Lafayette, who served under Napoleon Bonaparte, is in an Indiana asylum.

—An enterprising Wisconsin man ships lumber to Japan from his saw-mill on the Amoor river.

—The favorite colors for street customes this season are plum or dahlia color, or the rich cypress or olive greens.

—During the first six months of the year 1871 thirty new patents were issued to applicants from North Carolina.

—Lieutenant-Governor Don Campbell of Texas, and Lieutenant-Governor Oscar J. Dunn, of Louisana, died on successive days.

—It is estimated that the population of Nebraska, has been increased 10,000 during the past six months.

—A German cutlery manufacturer in Troy runs his machinery entirely by dog-power.

—The Norwick *Advertiser* suggests "E Pluribus Unum" as a good name for the son of a Mormon.

—An English rope-walker was sent to jail for falling down from his rope and injuring a spectator.

—It is asserted that there is no Londoner who thoroughly knows the streets of that great city.

—There are three towns in Massachusetts over sixty years old which never have had a building burn down.

—It is computed that silk fabrics to the weight of four tons per week are produced at the Patterson (N. J.) mills.

—About two-thirds of the metal of the Chicago court house bell has been cut off with cold chisels and converted into relics.

—Preparations for taking out a large stock has been made in the lumbering region.

—The Perry county *Democrat* announces positively that the Grand Duke Alexis will not visit Bloomfield.

—Cargos of produce, valued in the aggregate at $200,000, are frozen up at Prince Edward's Island.

—A Missouri musician satdownon a keg of powder and began to smoke. They found one button.

—The deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia last week were 199, being a decrease of 34 from the previous week.

—A firm at West Sumner, Me., have manufactured six thousand children's sleds during the present season.

—The Lanesboro and Ninevah railroad, Luzerne county, was formally opened on Monday.

—Fifteen thousand ties belonging to the New Jersey Westline railroadwere burned Saturday at Newark. Loss, $15,000.

—The New York *Standard* says that Tammany has stolen $30,000 from the Children's Aid Society one of the most worthy charities of the city.

—Strange to say, the two Park girls, victims of the horrible Indiana tragedy, are still alive, and one is pronounced out of danger.

—A bill in the Illinois Legislature proposes that women shall not be debarred from any occupation or employment except the military.

—James W. Marshall, the first discoverer of gold in California, arrived in Lambertville, Hunterdon county, N. J., last week. It is thirty-six years since he left his home.

—It is claimed that a vein of coal twenty-five feet thick has been discovered near Brownville, Neb., seventy-five feet below the surface.

—The number of miles of telegraph lines in Ohio is reported 5,038 of poles and 12,535 of wire. Number of offices, 464; number of employes, 595.

—Fort Wayne, Ind., has the honor of having the largest shaft of red granite ever taken out of the quarries of Scotland. It is to form a prominent part of the Ewing monument.

—The coal-fields of West Virginia embrace an area of 15,000 square miles or about three times the coal area of Great Britain.

—The school teachers of Williamsport ask not to have their attendance on county institutes continued as a compulsory duty.

—H. L. Hough, Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, is lecturing to institutes in the central part of the State.

—A railroad is to be built in Clearfield county, from a point on the Tyrone and Clearfield road, to Coal Port on Clearfield creek, in Decesaria township.

—In the opinion of the detectives the negroes who were murdered by the regulators in Clarke county, Indiana, are innocent of the Park tragedy, and white men were guilty of all the murders.

—The Madison *Journal* has a proposition for a fire-proof building for county offices. It says: "The cost of this substantial, convenient, fire-proof building will be from $18,000 to $20,000."

—News from the diamond fields in Africa confirms the report of splendid success in the finding of precious stones; but violent storms have caused great damage to property and serious loss of life.

—An amateur naturalist in Washington has collected ninety-eight cats of different colors to ascertain if the proverb be true which says that they will all become gray in the dark.

—It is stated that the Tennessee Legislature will not attempt to redistrict the State during the present term; but that an extra session will have to be called for that purpose when Congress shall have fixed the Congressional apportionment.

—The passengers lost on the brigantine Jabez, recently wrecked at the straits of Carco, were the captaid, Abraham Simmons, of Bermuda; Thos. H. Murray, of Prince Edward's Island, and Francis Robertson, of Bermuda.

—Gov. Hoffman, of New York, has ordered a full set of law publications of his State to be forwarded to Chicago to help replenish the library of the Chicago Law Institute, destroyed by the late fire.

—The colored people in various parts of the country will celebrate the twelfth anniversary of the hanging of John Brown, which will occur on the 17th inst. Thus the soul of John Brown still marches on.

—The Hon. Joseph Medill, who has just assumed the Mayoralty in Chicago, before taking the oath of office, relinquished his editorial connection with the *Tribune*, a paper largely indebted to him for its present great position, and of which he owns a large share.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE DUTY OF VOTING.

A few weeks since we called attention to the habit of many business men staying away from the polls on election day, and pointed out some of the evils resulting from such a course. The gigantic and unprecenented frauds committed in New York city, are the natural results of surrendering the ballot to dishonest and corrupt men. No man who enjoys the protection of our government has a right to remain at home on election day, or fold his arms and hold himself above voting. HENRY WARD BEECHER in a recent lecture, dealt some heavy blows to this class.

It is a shame, he said, that men who have gathered their whole wealth under the protection of the law of the State should neglect the ballot box. The man who stays away from the polls is a bad citizen, and the higher he is the worse he is. Speaking of the primary meetings, Mr. BEECHER had similar remarks for the eminently respctable people who are afraid to mix with the dirt of the caucus. They themselves are responsible for the dirt in the caucus. If they would have men at the bottom of society bright, they must rub them bright with their own coats.

☞ The Democratic party has for years professed to be *par excellence* the working man's friend, and has managed to secure the support of a large proportion of the foreign element which yearly seeks a home in this country. Fearing that they could no longer deceive this class, the leaders of the democratic party have encouraged the formation of a Labor Reform Party, hoping thereby to again foist themselves into power, but the intelligent thinking men of the laboring classes are gradually but surely beginning to dicover and act on the fact, that in the Republican party can they alone find that relief for which they are struggling in forlorn third-party movements. It is cruel to entice them into political forays which only endanger their own prospects of ultimate success. Senator Wilson, now teaches the same fact, in public speeches which are irresistable, and it would be well for workingmen if they listened to the advice of a publicist who has risen from their own ranks to distinction. Labor and morality, business and finance, in all their various interests, can only be harmoniously benefited by the complete success of the Republican party.

☞ In accordance with the law creating the sinking fund, Governor Geary has just issued a proclamation reciting the amount received under the act, the amount of interest paid, and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth redeemed and held by the commissioners. From this it appears that the debt has been reduced, in the year ending November 30, 1871, $2,113,228,63, and that overdue the loans of the State have been reduced to the extent of eighteen thousand dollars more, the two amounts constituting the total reduction of the debt. Unfortunately there is nothing in the proclamation concerning the exact amount of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, which, for the information of our readers, we will state is in round numbers about $29,000,000 or almost one-half less than that of the city of Philadelphia. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who are to be awarded credit for the management of our finances, are State Treasurer Mackey, Auditor General Hartranft, and Secretary of the Commonwealth Jordan.

HARD CIDER.—One of the "hard-cider" cases from Medie was tried in the Delaware country court last week. The charter of Media, granted some twenty years ago, positively forbids the sale of intoxicating drinks within the borough limits. Dennis Leach, a store keeper was charged with having retailed to customers cider so "hard" that it made some of them tipsy. A good deal of conflicting testimony as to the effects of the cider was presented, but the fact of the sale was not denied. Judge Butler, in charging the jury, said the only question involved was whether the cider sold was intoxicating or not in its effects. If it was sweet cider—the unfermented and pure juice of apples—the defendant was not guilty. But if it was "hard," or intoxicating, its sale was a violation of law, and it is a forbidden drink. A verdict of guilty was rendered by the jury. There were several other cases of the kind on hand, all of which will be governed by the same ruling.

☞ Ex-Senator Wade, who for his long political career and his intimate acquaintance with the people of the West, is certainly to be supposed to know wherefore he speaks, states that the popular impression which prevails in the Eastern States relative to the opposition of the agricultural classes of the West to the system of protective tariffs, is erroneous. He affirms that whenever in the West the Republican party has placed itself squarely in favor of the tariff, it has always received the heaviest majorities.

☞ HON. WILLIAM MILLWARD died at his residence in Kirkwood, Delaware, on November 26th. He was a native of Philadelphia and represented a portion of that city in Congress, from 1854 to 1856. He was United States Marshal under President Lincoln, and for a time Director of the United States Mint.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.

Although we have one great Continental Railroad, the experience of the present season has conclusively proven that it is not sufficient for the demands of trade and travel. Two other great roads are projected and should be encouraged by Congress. The Northern Pacific which traverses the richest agricultural district in the world, and the mildest climate, we are glad to learn is progressing as rapidly as possible, and will be completed entire and have trains running from Duluth to Puget Sound within two years and a half. The managers of the road have thus far had no occasion to place their lands in the market, ample funds being provided to build the road by JAY COOKE & Co., from sales of the Northern Pacific 7.30 gold loan, which pays greater interest than any other American security, and, therefore, progresses rapidly.

THE DEMOCRATIC DISGRACE.

The New York *Evening Post*, in an article on the frauds in that city, says: "It is a humiliation for an entire community to be engaged in warfare with such men, but it is a humiliation that must be borne. The very fact that the contest is between the honest men of society and the roguers—between our professional men, our merchants, our tradesmen, our hard-working mechanics and a few party leaders, sustained by the sweepings of the pot-house and the dregs of the stews—humiliating and painful as it is, should animate our hearts to new hopes and nerve our arms to additional vigor."

The spectacle is indeed, as the *Post* says, "humilitating." Those Tammany thieves (says the *National Republican*) have brought disgrace on the entire Democratic party. Every Democrat in the country must blush for their villainy and crimes. Honest men like Charles O'Conor, and Mr. Roosevelt and Mr Tilden, have no alternative but to leave the party and repudiate them. The Democracy has only itself to thank for this state of affairs. The organization of the party—the machinery—has been permitted to fall into the hands of a set of fellows who ought to be in the penitentiary; who, it is to be hoped, will be there within a few weeks. This will go a ways toward redeeming the party from the national odium that has fallen on it, and will be productive of good results in the future.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* in referring to the discussion by the House of Representatives of the apportionment bill, speaks as follows of our member. Judge MERCUR occupies a position in the House second to no other member from this State:

The House having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BURTON C. COOK's Apportionment bill was considered. This provides for 281 members in the next House, the additional unit being a design to give Illinois a representative for a fraction somewhat less than one-half of the basis of representation. Under it Vermont and New Hampshire will lose one member each. A table prepared by the Census Bureau, giving the basis for apportionments on 250, 260, 270, 280, 290 and 300 members, was distributed to the members. Mr. MERCUR, of Pennsylvania, to whom as a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee the matter had been referred in the last Congress, and who has reported a bill, moved to substitute that report for the bill now before the committee. Mr. MERCUR's bill proposes to make the next House consist of 280 members. This would be upon the basis of 137,900 for each Representative, and would make the whole number about two hundred and seventy-six—the additional four members being allowed to States having large fractions. The two New England States named would still loose one member each. It was evident that the Pennsylvania Representative had mastered his subject, and at once the House was clustered around and about his seat. Though not a brilliant man Judge MERCUR made figures attractive and handled his theme with great grace and ease. Mr. FINKELNBURGH of Missouri, was very anxious to know why and how it was the large fraction of his State over the basis on which twelve members were given was not recognized by an additional member. Almost the entire Missouri and Illinois delegations with a stray Vermonter were on their feet eager to badger Mr. MERCUR with questions as to how he arrived at his conclusions. It was a treat to witness his perfect composure and the facile ease with which he managed FINKELNBURGH, FARNSWORTH WILLARD and others who interposed interlocutory objections. The general impression seemed to be that he made all his points and clinched them. After short speeches by FARNSWORTH and GARFIELD, the committee rose and reported progress.

☞ The Charlottesville (Va.) *Intelligencer* pepetrates the following thumper:

Our military President has issued his proclimation calling upon the people to unite in a general Thanksgiving some day this month. All districts not obeying this general order, No.—, and where the churches are not open, and the people assembled for prayer, will be placed under martial law. Any minister failing to observe this proclamation will be arrested as a Kluklux. District commanders are ordered to direct the whole force of the Government to the end that the people shall "pray" for the Government, and thank God that they are what they are.

People who indorse the above disrespectful language toward the Chief Magistrate of the country are far from being reconstructed. They are "fit only for treason, stratagems, and spoils." It is fortunate for the above paper and for such people that we have *not* a military President. The country is absolutely free for Democrats, and the evidence of it is such articles as the above.

☞ A report is in circulation that J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is about to resign, and his place will be filled by Thomas A. Scott. Mr. Scott's place is to be filled by A. K. McClure.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1871.

MR EDITOR: The assembling of Congress on Monday last, was as usual the occasion of a large gathering of people at the Capitol. The galleries of both the House and Senate, were long before noon, (the specified time of meeting), packed to their utmost capacity. Not a foot of room was available for either sitting or standing, and the several portions set aside for the use of reporters, foreign diplomats and ladies, and usually unoccupied, were alike crowded with one dense mass of humanity, anxious to witness the organizing of the second session of the Forty-Second Congress. Why curiosity should at this particular time be so excited over the event—certainly neither novel nor strange—we are at a loss to comprehend or conjecture, unless it be from a desire to look again upon old and familiar faces and to welcome new ones.

It was a multitude composed of no one particular class of persons, but apparently gathered from every circle and station in life: from the gentleman of wealth and leisure down to the most impecunious idler of the street; from the fat dowager standing amid an array of beauty more lovely than the women the Mohammedan pictures in the Paradise to which he hopes to go, down to those scrawnier than the witches of Macbeth, all doubtless, earnestly and variously interested in the new legislative scenes and incidents transpiring before them. On this one common level, upon which they all met, all classes from the highest to the lowest, fully conscious of their rights and privileges, were this day evidently intent on enjoying them in their broadest sense.

In the reorganization of the committees, we are pleased to observe that Judge MERCUR, while retaining his old position on the Judiciary, has been called to the responsible position of chairman of the committee on Private Land Claims, one of the most important committees of the House. While this action upon the part of the Speaker will be exceedingly gratifying to his many friends both in and out of Congress, it must at the same time be regarded not only in the light of a tribute of respect, but an acknowledgement of his integrity and ability in the management of public affairs. From his well known legal acquirements and experience, close application and earnest attention to the various legislative interests of the country, no fitter selection could have been made.

Judge MERCUR during his term of service, has thus far earned for himself an enviable reputation. Placing himself squarely upon record in the advocacy of just and wise measures, faithful in the support of those great principles which secure "equal and exact justice to all men"; closely identified with that policy which has firmly established our national credit and given prosperity to the whole country—true to his convictions of right, and meeting all issues openly and firmly, he has attained a position of influence that has become known and felt in no small degree.

The people of the Thirteenth district have reason to feel that while their interests have in every way been protected, they have in their Representative one who has fully sustained undimmed the glorious prestige of the old district of WILMOT and GROW. Eminently worthy of their utmost confidence, ably sustaining the Administration in its honest, plain work of paying the public debt, and laboring assiduously for the peace and good of the whole people, they may with justifiable pride point to Judge MERCUR as "the right man in the right place."

Senator Scott, in his forthcoming report to Congress on the disturbances existing at the South, will reveal to the public a state of affairs far more deplorable and horrifying than has yet been told. In this report, which has occupied nearly the whole of the Senator's time since the adjournment of Congress, and to which he has given careful and earnest attention, most conclusive proofs will be found of the dastardly and unprovoked crimes and cruelties perpetrated upon Union and law-abiding citizens by these organized bands of disguised rebels. The most convincing evidence will be given of atrocities committed of a character such as we have been taught to believe could exist only in the breasts of savages, and in lands unknown to civilization.

The attempted denial by Democratic leaders in the South and throughout the country of the existence of this organization, especially as a political body, is now completely exploded by the investigations of this committee. That the Ku-Klux-Klan does exist no fact is more clearly proven; and so mighty has this baleful organization become, it is in evidence that the civil authorities and the citizens are completely subjugated and made to do their lightest bidding. To attempt to assert the supremacy of the law would be but the signal of death to any officer attempting it. The masked marauders reign; and universal terror broods over every home where loyalty dwells. No person is safe from their persecution and hatred, unless openly disavowing all Union and Republican sentiments.

The minority of this committee, represented by Messrs. BLAIR, VAN TRUMP and BECK, have, in addition to their privilege of cross-examination, been allowed to summon as many witnesses as they deemed proper, from some of whom the most damning testimony has been recorded against the Democratic party and its leaders.

Senator BLAIR, who once "*carried* a sword "under the Union," in his cross-examination exerted himself to his utmost to shield his party from all blame or evidence of participation. Yet his efforts were entirely futile; for the very leaders of the Ku-Klux themselves testify that the order was organized by the Democrats in the interest of the Democratic party, and for no other purpose. They have met and conferred with them as equals in council, profited by their acts of violence, and, by their votes become Judges, Senators and Representatives in Congress. The testimony covers thousands of pages, and is full, convincing and complete. It is an entire answer to those who prate about a "military despotism," and pretend to disbelieve the revolting tales of horror committed by these disappointed, vindictive and unrepentant rebels who, still defiant and disobedient to the law, still fostering and muttering sentiments of stifled treason and rebellion, are spreading terror and desolation over the entire land.

Congress, as customary, will adjourn over the holidays; and, as usual, until they are past, but little if any attempt will be made at legislation. Although this will be what is generally termed the long session, yet many are predicting that it will be but a short one. Why or upon what grounds these assertions are made, we are unable to discern. There are, it is said, nearly a thousand bills on the calendars of the House and Senate to be disposed of, which certainly will require time and a great amount of work, all of them being of less or more importance to the interests and welfare of the country. In addition to those there will doubtless be new ones introduced on the recommendation of the President, besides those naturally arising in the course of legislation, and upon all of which action will have to be taken. Few sessions of Congress have had more important measures before them for settlement; and still fewer have been more interesting than the approaching session promises to be. There is every reason to believe that the session must necessarily be prolonged into one of very considerable length.

Signs of the approaching holidays already begin to show themselves. November closed with Thanksgiving, and the long array of fancy goods establishments on the Avenue and elsewhere with their tempting display of beautiful and costly wares, indicate that Christmas and the New Year is again near at hand. In the events of the past year, the country has many things to be thankful for, and not a few to mourn over. But while it is the part of wisdom to submit with grace to the inevitable in the past, to try and make amends in the future, it will at least during the season of gifts and good will offerings, be deemed better to be merry than otherwise.

The Prince ALEXIS arrived among us on one day, paid his respects to the President, and departed on the next, to the utter disgust of those who had so fondly hoped to gaze upon his royal mug. Owing, it is said, to the unfriendly relations of Madame CATACAZY with certain of the upper tendom of Washington, their expectation of a grand ball, with a succession of still grander levees, was doomed to disappointment, and they were spared the scramble after cards of invitation, with the rush, jam and general "cussedness" incident to all such occasions. Madame CATACAZY has had her revenge; and those who so eagerly anticipated the event, with visions of the "Dook" whirling in the giddy fascinations of the waltz or german, must be content with the cold comfort of reading the accounts of the parades and *fetes* that reach them from other and more favored cities. Thus fades into the land of dreams all our hopes and expectations. Will no one some one send us along a Japanese TOMMY or somebody else, over whom we can let down our excitement. M.

GLEANINGS.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes in behalf of man's rights, and there is really something in his plain language: "I am," he says, "a bachelor thirty-one years of age, in sound health, and in receipt of a salary of $1,800 per year, and, therefore, a good match for any woman, no matter who she may be; yet I remain unmarried from principle, and will remain single until the laws are so altered as to make me master of my own home. I am the owner of real estate acquired by my own labor. I do not mean to allow any woman to control me in my dipoal of that property simply because she should happen to be my wife. She would have done nothing toward having earned that property, and, therefore, have no moral right in its sale. Any law giving her a dower third is simply a fraud on me, the more so as the law does not give me any dower third of her property. And then the ceremony now-a-days, called marriage, does not give me a wife—it simply gives me a woman who can leave whenever she pleases. I cannot keep her against her wishes. She may go back to her father or elsewhere, and I can't compel her to come back; but should I leave her for any reason she can have me arrested and compel me to support her. Such a thing is onesided and unfair. A woman held by such a loose tie is not in my opinion a wife in the holy way a decent man has shrined in his thoughts. The laws have degraded her into a concubina."

—Senator Conkling of New York, in a recent speech at Albany, made the following just reply to the oft-repeated charge that Gen. Grant has been enriched by accepting presents:

"Mr. Tilden alludes to President Grant as one who has been enriched by costly presents while exercising the immense power of the Presidency. This is an unqualified assertion, made upon absolute knowledge, and yet, speaking upon all the information I have, I believe it utterly unfounded. The allegation is, that since his election to the Presidency, General Grant has been the recipient of costly gifts. Returning from the war a victorious General, and holding no civil office whatever, he did receive gifts showered upon him by a grateful people, but he received them as the hero of many battles, and before he was even nominated for the Presidency. His case was not solitary. Gen. Sherman also received munificent testimonials; so did other Generals. Gen. McClellan ran for the Presidency four years before general Grant ran; He too was enriched by costly presents, given, doubtless, in consideration of his military services, and his political opponents never cast foul aspersions on him for it. Wellington, after the battle of Waterloo, received presents amounting to more than two million dollars. Whether heroes, in farmer or in recent times, have done well or ill in accepting tributes from their countrymen, is not, however, the point here; be that one way or the other, the right or wrong is the same in all cases alike, since Gen. Grant's accession to the Presidency, as far as I can learn, he has never accepted a 'costly present' from any one."

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* describes the personal of Alexis, and his appearance at the naval ball of Brooklyn, and says: The Duke is six feet two inches high. He told ex-Senator Morgan, on the Mary Powell, that he was one inch taller than his father, Alexander II. His hair is combed straight up and back, and is in color a light auburn. His forehead is high, gently sloping back, like Mr. Beecher's. His nose is regular, eyes large and mellow, and his lips soft and velvety. His moustache is short, and like his side whiskers, is of a golden hue. He is a handsome man. Stand him in a crowd of one hundred men, and he would be picked out as the handsomest. He is handsomer than any member of the Executive Committee, which is composed of the best blood of the metropolis. He wore a pair of Pool peg-top trousers, double-breasted, cut-away coat, Byron collar, and a plain scarf. His hands were ungloved. His head was surmounted by a drab crash hat. During the entire parade his hands remained ungloved. His overcoat was snuff color, with velvet collar and lapels, with smoked pearl buttons.

—A lunatic or knave named Flint has established a spiritualistic post-office in New York. Letters from lunatics in the flesh directed to spirits in heaven or hell, as the case may be, are forwarded to Mr. Flint's post-office in New York, and he sends them by express to their destination, and receives the answer. The postage is rather binding, being two dollars per letter; but it must be remembered that the department is new, and expenses heavy. By and by a movement will probably be made in the direction of cheaper postage, as the facilities for inter-communication between the celestial, infernal and terestial kingdoms are increased.

—The Albany *Journal*, in commenting editorially on the Republican outlook, says: "Not for thirty years has any administration at its intermediate stage so much strength as was evinced by President Grant's administration and the Republican party last year. But the unparalled success of the second year have been eclipsed by the matchless victories of the third. The opposition is completely overwhelmed. It is utterly disorganized and confounded. One part proposes to pass the presidential election without a candidate at all. Another proposes to nominate a distinctive Republican. Still another proposes a straight Democrat merely to preserve the name. All admit the hopelessness of any contest. To every appearance the Republican party has a clear field."

The Recent Tragedy in Havana—private Letter from a Student.

The following is an extract from the letter of a medical student in Havana to his friends in New York, in regard to the desecration of Castanon's tomb:

HAVANA, December 2, 1871

You will have learned with horror, before this, of the massacre of my fellow students. I would like to give you full details, so that you may understand it. You know we hear lectures on anatomy in the Hall of St. Dionysius, adjoining the cemetery. On that fatal Thursday the students of the first-class went into the cemetery to gather specimens. Some of them broke the glass that covers the niche of Castanon's tomb, and some plants were destroyed over the grave of Guzmanel Buene. This was all that was done. The volunteers say they took out the remains and spat in the face of the corpse. This is utterly false; nor is there the least proof that any verses were posted on the graves. It was a foolish escapade. At first only four of my poor comrades were sentenced, but this did not suffice the blood-thirsty mob, and accordingly four more had to be sacrificed. Those fortunate enough to escape death are now at work with the common felons outside the walls in the stone quarries. Unaccustomed to such terrible labor, perhaps half of them will die, I cannot express to you the grief in the city. Even the Spaniards are aghast at this brutal cruelty. The college must close, because the students have all left it. One single student, poor boy, shed a few tears; the others died without a murmur.

UNITED ITALY.—The entrance of King Victor Emanuel into Rome, which is henceforth to be his place of residence and the seat of the Italian government, will constitute an epoch in modern Italian history. Since the downfall of the Western Roman Empire, A. D. 476, the Italian States have been broken, and it is now nearly fourteen hundred years since there was a united Italy with Rome as its capital. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the citizens of Rome exhibited unusual joy and animation the other day when Victor Emanuel mads his entry into the Eternal City, and that all Italy, except the Pope and his ultramontane Catholic adherents, is in ecstacies.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—FAVORABLE REPORTS OF HIS CONDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 12—7 P. M.—Private advices from Sandringham and Windsor hold out some slight hope of a favorable turn in the Prince's disease. The patient's voice remains strong, a proof that nature is not completely exhausted.

The preparations which were making against an unfavorable result are relaxing. The telegrams sent from Sandringham to Windsor are more reassuring, and the hopes of the Royal household at the Castle have been raised this afternoon by a private dispatch from Col. Ponsonby.

The Princess Alexandria is almost constantly at the bedside of her husband. When compelled to retire for rest, her place is supplied by the Princess Alice. The Queen remains at Sandringham.

A non-conformists' educational conference to have been held at Manchester, has been postponed on account of the illness of the Prince.

LATER—THE PRINCE PASSES A QUIET EVENING.

LONDON, Dec. 12—11 P. M.—The bulletine of the physicians from Sandingham, at 10 P. M., states that the Prince has passed an unusual quiet evening, but his prostration does not increase.

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

EMIGRANTS FROZEN TO DEATH IN NEBRASKA.

SEVENTEEN BODIES IN ALL FOUND.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Information has been received here of a terrible affair in Salina county, Nebraska, which occurred during the recent intensely cold weather. A party of emigrants with their families, were passing through the country westward, when the cold instantly increasing, they concluded to camp and light a fire. They were on a piece of high prairie, several miles from any house, but three miles from a piece of timber land.

After unhitching their teams the men started for this timber to procure fuel. Not returning for several hours, the women left their children and started to hunt them. This is all that is known, except that the bodies of seventeen persons, who perished from intense cold, were found. The children who were left in the wagons were the only survivors of the party.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer's* Washington dispatch says that the Democratic members of Congress want to know how many and what Republicans of influence are prepared to step out against Grant, and will refuse to support him in any event, before further steps towards "coalition are taken to unite the Democratic party with such an element." Therefore, the Democratic caucus will be called this week, in order that Democratic members, when they go home during the holiday recess, may inform their constituents precisely where the party stands. All of which is exceedingly amusing. The Democracy is evidently in a hopeless condition.

New Advertisements.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY

AND SILVERWARE,

Are invited to an inspection of the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

Of goods in this line ever offered in Towanda, Comprising

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

From the cheapest to the best.

JEWELRY,

Of the finest quality and latest styles, suitabl fo

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.

TABLE CUTLERY,

A large assortment and every style of

NAPKIN RINGS

In endless variety. Solid silver and plated

GOLD & SILVER SPECTACLES,

To suit all eyes.

In fact I have everything in the Jewelry line, and at the very lowest prices.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED as REPRESENTED

W. A. CHAMBERLIN.

dec14'71

New Advertisements.

POWELL & CO.,

In preparing for the approaching

HOLIDAY SEASON,

have availed themselves of the

GREAT ADVANTAGE

Of the CLOSING OUT SALES in NEW YORK, at which

GOODS ARE SOLD AT GREAT

SACRIFICES,

And have bought for cash a large and splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

AND

SHAWLS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

and CLOAKINGS,

RIBBONS, SCARFS, HOSIERY

AND GLOVES.

In fact every DEPARTMENT of their store from

THE GROCERY

Up, is now filled with new and

DESIRABLE GOODS.

They cordially invite their friends and customers to an early inspection of their stock, promising them

HORSE BLANKETS

BUFFALO ROBES

GREAT BARGAINS.

RARE BARGAINS.

dec14'71

New Advertisements.

ADJOURNED COURT.—PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS Hon. FARRIS B. STREETER, President Judge of the 12th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, and Hons. Szeczioh Fatkuin and S. D. Harrower, Associate Judges in and for said county of Bradford, have issued their precept bearing date the 4th day of Dec., 1871, to me directed for holding an Adjourned Court of Common Pleas at Towanda, for the County of Bradford, on Monday, January 2d, 1872, to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to jurors, and all interested parties that they be then and there in their proper persons, under the penalties in such cases made and provided.

Dated at Towanda, the 12th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

J. P. VANFLEET, Sheriff.

Dec. 14, 1871.—3w.

HALLS VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring Gray or Faded Hair to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical Hair Dressing ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splended glossy, appearance. A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the Best Preparation for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

dec14'71

SOMETHING NEW IN TOWANDA.

GRAND OPENING OF THE

BEE HIVE DOLLAR STORE!

IN MERCUR'S BLOCK, SOUTH SIDE,

Where you can get $5 worth for $1. The greatest bargains ever offered in Towanda. Don't miss the place—next door to Mercurs Bank.

A. B. BROWN & CO.

Towanda, Dec. 7. 1871.

FOR SALE.—Fifty-seven valuable building lots in Towanda borough, on Cherry street, York avenue and Center street. Liberal terms given to purchasers, both as to price and terms of payment. Apply to G. D. MONTANYE.

Oct.18.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—One lot 23½x112 feet, or one lot any desired width or length, situated nearly opposite O. D. Bartlett's Foundry, the property of the late James Makinson. Apply to

July12'71 ELIZABETH MAKINSON.

MONTANYES

Are offering

BUFFALO ROBES

AND

HORSE BLANKETS

GREAT BARGAINS.

dec14'71

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

The few compositions, which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, which have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most astonishing and effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, which is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the Protection it affords in sudden attacks, and by its timely use.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

And sold by Druggists all round the world.

Dr. H. C. PORTER SON & CO., Wholesale agents at Towanda, Pa., and for sale by dealers throughout the county. dec.7, '71.—4m.

HENRY FRANKS,

(Successor to HENRY HAANTS,)

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 4, Griffith & Patton's Block, Bridge Street, Towanda. A good assortment of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres, constantly on hand. Goods made to order in the best manner. dec.7,'71.—1y.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

MANSFIELD, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

Winter term (14 weeks) will commence Monday, December 4, 1871. Spring term (fourteen weeks) will commence Monday, March 18, 1872. Students admitted at any time. Apply to

CHAS. H. VERRILL,

Mansfield, Dec. 7, 1871.—4w, Principal.

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEA, and Coffee, encap, at

June 15, 1871. FOX & MERCUR.

Miscellaneous.

TOWANDA MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Corrected every wednesday, by C. B. PATCH subject to changes daily.

Wheat, ⅌ bush	$1 40 @ 1 50
Rye, ⅌ bush	80
Buckwheat, ⅌ bush	60
Corn, ⅌ bush	65
Oats, ⅌ bush	30
Beans, ⅌ bush	45
Butter (rolls) ⅌ lb	@ 1 50
do (dairy,) ⅌ lb new	20 @ 22
Eggs, ⅌ doz	22 @ 28
Potatoes, ⅌ bush	26
Flour, ⅌ barrel	8 00 @ 10 00
Onions, ⅌ bush	85

WEIGHTS OF GRAIN.—Wheat 60 lb.; Corn 56 lbs.; Rye 56 lbs.; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 46 lbs.; Buckwheat 48 lbs.; Beans 62 lbs.; Bran 20 lbs.; Clover Seed 60 lbs.; Timothy Seed 44 lbs.; Dried Peaches 33 lbs.; Dried Apples 22 lbs.. Flax Seed 56 lbs.

PRICE LIST—CASCADE MILLS.

Flour, best Winter wheat, pr. sack	$2 00
" " " " hundred lbs	4 00
" " " " barrel	8 00

Custom grinding usually done at once, as the capacity of the mill is sufficient for a large amount of work.

H. B. INGHAM.

Camptown, July 23, 1870.

CENTRAL COAL YARD,

B. M. WELLES, Proprietor.

Until further notice prices at yard are, per net ton of 2000 pounds:

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Egg, or No. 2	$5 50
Stove, or Nos. 3 and 4	5 50
Nut, or No. 5	5 25

SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE COAL.

Broken	$4 50
Large Stove	4 50
Small Stove	4 50
Nut	$3 75

The following additional charges will be made for delivering coal within the borough limits:

Per ton	50 cts.	Extra for carrying in	50 cts.