News From all Nations.

—The tobacco factories in this country number 1,032.

—No one has been lynched in Indiana for over a week.

—Indiana averages forty-one divorces a day the year round.

—A statue of Shakspeare is to be erected in Park Lane, London.

—Iowa has forty-eight resident Indians.

—Smoking is reported to be declining in England.

—There are ten million cows in the United States.

—Sixteen railways of England own 8,400 locomotives.

—Nebraska has an editor so lazy that he spells wife, yf.

—Street cars will not run on Sunday, in Poughkeepsie, this winter.

—There are 640 inmates at the Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee.

—Atlanta, Ga., had a meteoric shower last Wednesday morning.

—There are now 13,000 Dakota Indians under missionary influence.

—Lawrence, Kansas, will organize a branch of the International Society.

—Vito de Mare, an Italian brigand, is said to have committed 180 murders.

—A California coroner was interrupted in his inquest by the corpse waking up.

—The International is said to have now in Europe nineteen newspaper "organs."

—The church property of New York is valued at $200,000,000.

—In Minnesota there are 161 Baptist churches, and in Wisconsin 290.

—The famine in Persia has not yet reached its climax, if the latest reports be true.

—The population of Nebraska is said to have increased 10,000 during the past six months.

—The Illinois Legislature proposes to increase the Governor's salary to $6000 per year.

—There are 28,779 children in Detroit, Michigan, who come under the compulsory school law.

—Six years ago there was only one flouring mill in Carroll county, Mo., now there are nine.

—A Keokuk firm boasts of having converted 1517 hogs into pork in seven hours and fifty minutes.

—An Indiana editor says: "We leave to-morrow for the county hog show, and hope to take the prize."

—The aggregate sales from one cheese in Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, netted $631 40. Cheese that.

—Dubuque, Iowa, has expended more than $1,000,000 for building and street improvements last year.

—There were some close contests in Virginia in the Legislative elections. Four members were elected by 2, 3, 5, and 8 votes.

—The Western civilization is gradually overflowing all nations. Japan has just seen its first ball match.

—McGehan, in whose defence Valandigham lost his life, has been acquitted of the murder of Myers.

—Hon. J. W. Dickerson, member of the Legislature from Bedford, died last Tuesday.

—A New Hampshire man refused to pay six cents for an almanac of 1872, because a last year's one had been offered to him for a cent.

—The Cambridge (Md.) Democrat says that otters are doing considerable damage to the railroad track near that place by undermining.

—The gale on Saturday night did considerable damage at Fall River, demolishing chimneys, fences, &c. Several new buildings were blown down.

—Miss Charlotte Cushman is building a cottage at Newport, R. I., which is to cost $20,000. It is so planned that all the rooms are octagonal.

—Deaths have occurred in the families of two of the jurymen in the Wharton case, and warrants are awaiting two others for violating the election laws.

—An English magazine says: "If the state of the atmosphere does not always pre-indicate the advent of Christmas, the state of the shop-windows invariably does."

—Joaquin Miller's divorced wife opened her lecture campaign at Portland, Oregon, recently. Her subject was, "Behold the Woman."

—Not quite a third of the whole number of buildings in Chicago was burned, but the value of those destroyed was fully equal to those saved.

—About a year ago a deaf and dumb couple of New Jersey were married. Lately the wife gave birth to a child, and can now both hear and speak.

—Two Japanese princes and a high noble, whose names are polysyllable combinations of monosyllables, have entered the State University at Iowa City.

—According to the *English Independent*, there are 3,655 Congregational churches, and about 3,000 preachers stations in the British empire.

—The first congregation of Methodists ever organized in Mexico has just been brought together at La Junta. The present number is only eleven natives.

—It is believed in well-informed circles in Rome that the Cardinal Archbishop of Palermo has the best prospect of succeeding Pius IX, in the Papacy.

—The Presbyterian houses of worship in Cincinnati are valued at $850,000; the expenses of maintaining them $70,000 per annum, about twenty dollars a year.

—A St. Louis lawyer attempted to try a case the other day while he was half drunk, but the judge stopped him, saying: "No lawyer can practice at two bars at the same time."

—Middletown, Ct., is the next city the detectives are going to have burned, *à la* Chicago. Anonymous letters have been sent declaring that it must meet its doom next week.

—Beef cattle are sold very cheap in Sioux City, Iowa. The *Journal* says that seven head of fine corn-fed steers were sold there last week for two and a quarter cents per pound.

—In Wisconsin, with a total population of 1,054,670, there are 365,000 foreign born, 718,000 having one or both parents of foreign birth, and 671,000 having foreign-born father and mother.

—The popular superstition that overturning the salt is unlucky originated in a picture of the Last Supper, by Leonard da Vinci, in which Judas Iscariot is represented as overturning the salt.

—The question arising as to how many of the members of the Oberlin council were New England born or bred, and all who were being requested to stand, almost the entire house arose.

—The first Presbyterian church of Elizabeth, N. J., was organized in 1664, and for 207 years has not missed a service. In the last ten years 395 persons have been added to its membership.

—This is the heading of a paragraph in a Western paper recording a suicide: "He blew his head off. Billions, poor, disheartened—the gun muzzle in his mouth, his toe on the trigger, and up goes his hair."

—The Fort Wayne woman who sued her husband for pay for fourteen years of service in his household, on the ground that there was a flaw in the marriage ceremony, has been awarded $1,163 by the Allen Circuit Court

—The railroad system of Kansas is daily increasing in usefulness and importance, not merely on account of its local service, but as a connecting link in the great national bonds of iron which bind the country together.

—A Winnebago county (Wis.) woman who has paid taxes on her house for many years, and who has been a female suffrage advocate during all that time, now declares that she will stand it no longer—she will vote, or burn her house.

—The Red River Valley embraces about 70,000 square miles, or nearly double the area of Ohio. Its full capacity of wheat production is roughly estimated at 600,000,000 bushels per annum, or double the crop of the whole Union in 1869.

—The Mennonites are expecting large accessions the present year from emigration from Prussia and Russia. This religious order has existed in America 150 years, and at present Wadsworth, Ohio, is the pivotal centre

—There are three large denominations in Wales, the Calvinists, Methodists and Baptists, and the Independents, holding precisely the same doctrinal tenets. Why they do not seek for organic union is a question that is being considered.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872.

Republican County Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican Standing Committee of Bradford County, held at Towanda on the 29th of February, 1871, the following was adopted.

Whereas, The Republicans of Bradford County will be called upon to choose delegates to represent them in a State Convention, soon to be called, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Governor, and also to take action with reference to the mode of choosing a delegate to represent this Congressional District in the Republican National Convention for the choice of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and also with reference to the choice of a Presidential Elector for this Congressional District, therefore,

Resolved, That the following named Committees of Vigilance, which were appointed for the several election districts, on the 28th day of July, 1871, to act for the ensuing year, are hereby requested to call elections for the choice of two delegates to represent their respective districts in a County Convention hereby called, to meet at the Court House in Towanda, on Monday evening, February 5, 1872, at 7 o'clock p.m., for the purpose above mentioned. Said delegate elections to be opened at 7 p.m., and close at 8½ p.m., of Saturday evening, February 3d, 1872.

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the convention the Republicans of the county are earnestly requested to give the subject their attention in order that the county may be fully represented, and the will and wishes of the majority be fairly expressed.

J. HOLCOMB,
JOHN PASMORE,
WM. LEWIS,
JOHN VANDYKE,
C. F. BAYLES,
A. C. FRISBIE,
A. SPELL,
ROBERT ALLEN,
Standing Committee.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Athens twp.—W. P. Sone, Nathan E. Weller, S. Ovenshire.
Athens boro.—J. M. Ely, Jr., Chas. Spalding, H. C. Hays.
Asylum.—B. E. Gilbert, John Stevens, G. W. Kilmer.
Albany.—Warren Ayres, Frank Jones, James Terry.
Armenia.—Lester Ripley, Chas. Kiff, Alex. Cease.
Alba.—S. D. Carman, Dr. Hooker, Alvin Dunbar.
Barclay.—W. K. Taylor, Wm. A. Hillis, I. O. Blight.
Burlington twp.—W. A. Lane, H. M. Knapp, P. Burns.
Burlington boro.—J. S. Clark, Scott Pultz, Thomas Smith.
Burlington West.—C. L. Rockwell, Geo. D. Bourne, Sam. Bailey.
Canton twp.—Wm. L. Manley, Geo. Goff, James L. Rothwell.
Canton boro.—G. W. Griffin, M. F. Lewis, S. F. Cannach.
Columbia.—P. Peckham, W. E. Gernet, H. Ferguson
Franklin.—Jas. C. Ridgway, Chas. Stevens, F. F. Fairchild.
Granville.—L. D. Taylor, Seth Porter, John Furgeson.
Herrick.—D. C. Barnes, Joseph Lee, Wm. Nesbit.
Le Raysville.—M. H. Codding, J. H. Johnson, J. J. Gorham.
Le Roy.—B. Stone, Benj. Tears, Sidney Morse.
Litchfield.—Wm. Bostwick, Hanson McKinney, H. Cooper.
Monroe twp.—Chas. Hollen, F. Sweet, M. T. Vangorder.
Monroe boro.—J. B. M. Hinman, H. C. Tracy, O. Rockwell.
Orwell.—W. L. Frisbie, A. G. Matthews, Isaac Marsh.
Overton.—Daniel Heverly, James Mollineaux, M. F. Mathews.
Pike.—G. N. DeWolf, H. B. Chaffee, Lacy Stevens.
Ridgbury.—J. C. Robinson, H. S. Owens, James P. Squires.
Rome twp.—Wm. Park, L. Prince, J. A. Moody.
Rome boro.—A. S. Keefe, O. W. Young, D. Vought.
Smithfield.—Geo. T. Beech, Burchard Tracy, E. S. Davids.
Springfield.—Robert Allen, O. P. Harkness, Wm. Tracy.
Sylvania.—E. G. Tracy, A. Tinkham, G. P. Monroe.
South Creek.—E. C. Parsons, John Craig, Ira Crane.
Sheshequin.—G. L. Fuller, Jesse Brown, O. Gore.
Standing Stone.—Myron Frisbie, Wm. Stevens, P. Landmesser.
Terry.—Wm. Horton, Hiram L. Terry, Albert Muller.
Towanda twp.—H. L. Scott, O. D. Goodenough, Judson Bowman.
Towanda boro.—C. M. Hall, Robert McCutcheon, W. K. Marshall.
Towanda North.—E. R. DeLong, G. B. Mills, Alva Smith.
Troy twp.—Scott Manly, W. H. Sims, M. Rockwell.
Troy boro.—Benj. Beebee, Jas. Gustin, John J. Spalding.
Tuscarora.—A. B. Sumner, Wm. Shumway, B. Cogswell.
Tiffa.—Ed. Lockwood, E. B. Minor, Levi Noble.
Warren.—G. W. Stone, H. Howell, John Beardsley.
Windham.—L. Olmstead, James Johnson, Asa McKee.
Wyalusing.—S. C. Gaylord, H. B. Ingham, S. S. Butts.
Wysox.—R. E. C. Myer, W. M. Shores, George A. Wood.
Wilmot.—John S. Quick, E. Meeks, Jr., G. W. Ingham.
Wells.—C. L. Shepard, E. Perkins, James H. Brink.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met on Tuesday at 12 o'clock. The House was organized by the election of Hon. WM. ELLIOTT, of Philadelphia, for Speaker.

In the Senate the Speaker *pro tem.* announced the death of Senator CONNEL, and gave notice that he would issue his warrant for an election to fill the vacancy. Until such election the democrats will, probably, prevent an organization of the Senate.

☞ There is nothing whatever of good for the Government in the one term principle, and it has no consistency unless it is applied rigidly to all offices, legislative, executive and judicial. If it is necessary for the public safety and the success of a true political economy to elect a man President for one term only, it is equally right to do the same with a United States Senator, a Representative, a Supreme Judge, or any other officer. The people, in the exercise of their discretion, will regulate the business of terms in accordance with their own interests, and at the same time deprive themselves of no right which they now enjoy. It is no reform to abridge the political franchise of the people in order to provide regulations governing executive or judicial officers. The people must have power to express both approval and disapproval of all official officers, and the reform we now need is to take out of the hands of executive officers and legislatures appointing power, and give the same by election to the people. The less appointments an executive officer has, the more successful is his administration of public affairs.

☞ There will be no change in the policy of the Administration toward the Ku Klux in consequence of the appointment of ex-Senator Williams to the Attorney Generalship in place of Mr. Akerman. The policy heretofore pursued will be continued and prosecuted probably with more stringency than it was under the latter gentleman. At least such seems to be the impression of the best informed persons at Washington. The vigorous prosecutions of members of the Klan in North and South Carolina have had a good effect, and if continued will cause a disbandment of the organization, or at least restrain them from the commission of fresh outrages.

☞ While Northern papers are to be found which wickedly deny the existence of Ku Klux outrages, the better sort South admit them. In the case of the first legal conviction for the convict, and while defending him on technical points, did not attempt to deny the proved facts, "*These outrages*," said he, "*are to be deeply deplored.*" If outrages did not exist, and were not palpable, that eminent Baltimore lawyer would not have "deeply deplored" them.

GLEANINGS.

—Rev. Robert Jefferson Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D., who died at Danville, Ky., on December 28th, was born at Cabell's Dale, Ky., on March 8th, 1800, and graduated at Union College, N.Y., 1819. He studied law, and for eight years practised that profession, having also from 1825 to 1828 been a member of the Kentucky Legislature. In 1829 he joined the Presbyterian Church, and having studied for the ministry was in 1832, installed as pastor of the first Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, Md. In 1845 he became President of Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa. In 1847 he removed to Lexington, Ky., and became pastor of the first Presbyterian Church of that place, and was subsequently appointed Superintendent of Education for the State of Kentucky. In 1853 he was elected by the Presbyterian General Assembly as Professor of Theology in Centre College, at Danville, Ky., and he held this position until the school was suspended by the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. Dr. Breckenridge enjoyed a high reputation all over the country for his eloquence and power as a speaker, and for his vast and varied information in all branches of learning, whether sacred or profane. He was a very prolific author, and besides several large volumes on theological subjects, he published a great number of pamphlets on the most diverse themes, and edited several religious periodicals. Dr. Breckinridge was decidedly opposed to secession, and at the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, held in 1862, at Columbus, Ohio, submitted a resolution pledging the united strength of the Presbyterian Church in support of the National government and of all persons in authority, whether civil or military. This resolution, through the powerful advocacy of Dr. Breckinridge, was adopted by an overwhelming majority. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention which met at Baltimore in 1864, and was made temporary chairman of that body. For the last few years Dr. Breckinridge has lived in retirement from public life. He belonged to a family all the members of which were distinguished for their great ability.

—The Mikado of Japan has ordered the closing of the Buddist temples, and the priests, like the monks of England in the days of the Reformation, will have either to starve or earn an honest livelihood. In a land where superstition and feudalism have hitherto held sway over a semi-civilized race, this is a delicate and dangerous exercise of imperial power. The decree, it appears, has caused little excitement in the cities, but was regarded as intolerable in the rural districts. The disendowed priests will no doubt help to fan the flame of discontent, and may yet succeed in seriously endangering the throne of the Mikado. Institutions venerable from age, cannot be overturned without a convulsion. This has been shown in the history of all great reforms, both civil and religious.

—A revision of the treaties between Japan and various foreign powers is to take place some time next year. Already the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States are investigating existing treaty-stipulations and acquiring the information necessary to form a satisfatory and enduring agreement between their respective governments and Japan. The main point aimed at is to open the whole country for purposes of residence and trade to foreigners. The treaty made by Commodore Perry, in 1854, is the foundation of all the treaties at present in force. By this agreement two ports were opened to American ships, and trade, under such restrictions as might be imposed by the Japanese government, was permitted. Since then, Japan—by commercial intercourse, by the education of a number of the children of its ruling families in this country, and by the liberal character of Mikado—has become impregnated with many modern ideas. In consequence of this change, the Japanese themselves are discussing the prospective treaties in an intelligent, candid way, and a new mission, to be composed of some of the most influential Japanese officers, is talked of as about to be sent to America and Europe. Everything seems to indicate that before another Christmas day Japan will be brought entirely into the family of civilized nations, so far as its dealings with foreign countries are concerned.

—INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR HOLDERS OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.—The following changes in the regulations governing the redemption of defaced and mutilated currency of the United States, has now gone into effect. After this defaced and mutilated United States notes and fractional currency, instead of being redeemable as formerly by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to discount for mutilation, will be redeemable at their full-face value in new notes or currency by the Treasurer and the several assistant treasurers and designated depositories of the United States, and all national bank depositories, and will be received at their full-face value by all officers of the Treasury Department in payment of currency due to the United States, provided that three-fifths of the original proportion of such notes are presented in one piece. Fragments less than five-eighths will be redeemable only by the Treasurer of the United States. If more than one-half of and less than five-eighths is presented, half the face value will be paid; less than half a note will be redeemed only on affidavit that the missing portion has been totally destroyed. Under the said rules any person, firm, bank, corporation, or public officer will be permitted to forward five dollars and upwards in fractional currency, and fifty dollars and upwards in legal-tender notes, for redemption, to the Treasurer, by express, at the expense of the department, under the Government contract with the Adams Express Company. Heretofore nothing less than $500 was entitled to transportation at Government expense.

A circular embodying these changes is now preparing in the Treasurer's office. The officers of the Treasury are determined to remove all cause for complaint concerning the condition of the United States currency, and to that end have concluded to extend to all the most liberal facilities for its redemption. It is expected at the department that the new rules will result in a speedy and marked improvement of the condition of the currency.

☞ Colonel James Montgomery, of Kansas Free State memory, died at his home in that State last week, at the age of fifty-eight years. From the year 1856 to 1861 he was the central figure of the Free State cause in Kansas, and his name was a tower of strength to the persecuted and struggling settlers of that dark and bloody frontier. He was a man of great original powers of mind, and brave as a forest of lions. During the rebellion he commanded a regiment of colored troops, with which he wrought gallant and valuable service. He was one of the most intimate friends and advisers of John Brown, and was one of a party who proposed to rescue the old man while he lay in prison at Charlestown, had there been any reasonable probability of accomplishing that result.

☞ At Newbery, England, a gentleman recently made a wager of $5,000 that at eight o'clock on a particular evening he would set down to dinner in a well-woven, well-dyed, well made suit of clothes, the wool of which formed the fleece on sheeps' backs at five o'clock the same morning. Two sheep were shorn; the wool was washed, carded, stubbed, roved, spun, and woven; the cloth was scoured, fulled, tented, raised, sheared, dyed, and dressed; the garments were made. At a quarter past six he sat down to a dinner at the head of his guests, in a complete damson-colored suit—thus winning his wager, with one hour and three-quarters to spare.

☞ Congress will re-assemble on Monday next.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1871.

MR. EDITOR: The proceedings of Congress during the past month have been more than ordinarily interesting. The opening of the session furnished evidence that its members were fully prepared to enter at once upon their legislative work; and as it will be observed, much more has been accomplished than is usual previous to the holiday recess.

In the House the Apportionment bill as presented by Judge Mercur, has been settled and referred to the Senate. This bill, with the features of which your readers are already familiar—in its passage through the House, inspired an animated and spirited discussion occupying the greater part of an entire week. In its support Judge Mercur as incumbent upon him, took a prominent part and as the results have shown, successfully sustained himself throughout the entire debate. The contest merging into one of unusual warmth enlisted, up to its close, the earnest attention of the whole House.

If this bill finally passes and the States are redistricted, as will be required by the change in representation, there will follow a general consolidation of the internal revenue districts, providing the bill introduced by Senator Sumner does not pass, which proposes, after the first of July next to abolish the entire revenue Bureau.

Mr. Sumner asserts that if the recommendation of the President be carried out for reducing the number of articles from which revenue is to be collected to three or four, he sees no use in continuing the vast machinery of the revenue bureau. The people have, as the Senator remarks, endured a Trojan seige of ten years from the internal revenue system, and will be rejoiced to learn that it can be terminated without detriment to the interests of the Treasury.

Many other important bills have been introduced, among which is a bill for the equalization of bounties to soldiers who served in the late war with amendments offered by Judge Mercur. This bill is substantially the same as was introduced in April last, giving to each soldier who served at least one month eight dollars and thirty-three cents per month for the term of service, deducting any bounty already paid, and excluding soldiers who served in the regular army. Another bill has also been introduced extending the time for payment of bounties under Act July 28, 1866, which expired by limitation in January last. This bill was designed to make the payment of bounties somewhat equal, but that falls far short of its purpose. In very many respects it fails to give that satisfaction that was expected; and consequently the subject has been agitated at every session of Congress. By those who have given the subject proper attention, it is generally conceded that the only just and fair way of finally disposing of the question is, to give each soldier eight dollars and a third for each month of his service. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The civil service commission have concluded their labors, and have submitted their report to the President who has submitted the same to Congress. The report is drawn up in the form of a series of rules and requirements as to character, education, and ability, which in the future, are to be observed in the examination of all persons, with but few exceptions, who may desire to enter the civil service of the government. They very generously propose to throw open the doors of government patronage to all persons regardless of their political antecedants, whether friends or enemies of the administration or their country, providing they can solve a few abstruse problems and intricate puzzles to the satisfaction of a board of examiners.

Will the masses of the people be content to quietly surrender into the hands of a few men the entire power to say who shall or who shall not be appointed to office, and that majorities shall no longer rule; or is it a fact that the Republican party does not possess sufficient ability to carry on intelligently the work of the government, and that members of Congress in this respect are no longer competent to represent the people. If so then perhaps it is all right and proper that the Republican party should hasten to appoint its assignees.

The committees, which do the real work of legislation, are now fully organized; and we may expect, after the holiday season is over, that they will be prepared to settle down permanently to their work, although much of an important character has already been accomplished.

It appears that the democratic members of Congress have decided not to hold a caucus for the present. Their discomfiture and disorganization are so overwhelming as to render them unfit for duty at this time. Their only hope, as far as expressed by those who are still able to speak, is to hire leaders from among sore-headed Republicans, who are to assume the leading parts on the democratic stage, and during the performance, the old democratic war horses are to be distributed among the audience as "subs" or claquers, and join in the general chorus while the solos are to be performed by Carl Schurz and other pseudo Republicans for which position the services of the Honorable Senator have already been secured—regardless of expense—to the Blair family.

The grand Democratic performance will open with a new play called *Reform* or "*Will you walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly.*" The management of the play to be exclusively in the hands of the Blair family; and from their well known experience in political acrobatic performances and two horse straddling, it is tearfully and earnestly hoped by the unterrified that the thing will be a success.

The distinguished Senator Carl Schurz has already, during the past week, favored us with a public rehearval of several of his pieces; and he will no doubt give us the whole play before the session closes. Senator Wilson, heretofore considered not very friendly to the President, made a telling speech in reply to Schurz & Co., vindicating the honesty and integrity of the administration against all the foul slanderers of the democracy and their allies.

The fashionable season has not yet been fully inaugurated, although a few "sociables" have been given by some of the different State Associations, and a few festive youths have made their appearance with "swallow tail" and carefully colored mustache—yet, as we are told, one or two or three swallows do not make a spring.

On Monday evening of last week, the Pennsylvania Republican Association held their first reception of the season at the Masonic Temple, which brought together the Pennsylvania residents of the District. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens and photographs of distinguished Pennsylvanians, while singing birds in fancy wrought cages warbled, if not "wood notes wild" at least very sweet and pleasing music, from all points of the room.

During the early part of the evening the President, Vice President, members of the Cabinet, and many other distinguished personages were present, and several interesting speeches were made, among which Senator Scott was accredited with having made *the* speech of the evening. This over, then followed music and dancing generally. The whole affair was thoroughly enjoyable, and was purely a Pennsylvanian assemblage.

Christmas came with a snow storm of sufficient duration to afford fine sleighing. For two entire days the air was filled with soft fleecy particles, falling as lightly and softly as the winds that moaned a requiem to the departing year, covering the fields and draping the houses, trees and shrubery with garments of pure and spotless white.

For a little while, there was "music in the air" in good earnest, crowds of sleighing parties, as if by magic, appeared in almost every street and thoroughfare, presenting an animated scene,—youth and beauty, dashing joyously away over the crisp, smooth surface. All day long, and far into the night, could be heard laugh and shout, and the merry bells trinkling beneath our window or dying away in the distance.

Then came the relapse; and the scene, as usual, was quickly changed into a field of mud,—extorting from the pedestrian, at almost every crossing, remarks and ejaculations that might be deemed more emphatic than elegant.

M.

☞ Brigham Young, the telegraph from Salt Lake informs us, was Tuesday arrested in that city on the charge of murder. What will be done with him for the present has not yet been announced.

☞ The National Debt was decreased over four millions during the month of December.

☞ A BOSTON workingman, who seems to have very little sympathy with the foolish twaddle said and written about the workingman, sends to the Traveller the following toast, to be offered at the next workingmen's dinner: "Capital without labor is like faith without work—*dead*. Labor without capital is like work without faith—*valueless*. In the nature of things there is perfect harmony between them, and selfishness alone suggests any antagonism. Let capital beware lest it alienate labor. Let labor beware lest it cripple capital. Let capital say to labor, "lend me thy hands and let labor reply, "I will; but let me hold one of the strings to thy purse."

Dr. FOSTER, the geologist, has written a letter in which he gives many interesting details respecting the newly-discovered coal, of Indiana. The variety known as "block coal," after being submitted to both theoretical and practical tests, has been found to have most of the properties of pure charcoal in the manufacture of iron and steel, and is one of the very few coals that can be introduced into the Bessmer furnace without preliminary cooking. The value of such a mineral depositin developing the industrial interests of Indiana needs no demonstration other than is offorded by the rapid increase in number of the iron foundries, rolling mills and manufactories of that State.

☞ Secretary Boutwell, in his public debt statement for the last month of 1871, shows, that since March 1, 1867, a reduction has been made of nearly three hundred million dollars. The decrease during December was four million four hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-one cents.

New Advertisements.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Humphrey Bro's. & Tracy, for the purpose of manufacturing and jobbing Boots, Shoes an Leather. The business will be carried on at our new factory and salesroom, corner Main and Elizabeth streets, Towanda, Pa.

IRA B. HUMPHREY,
C. D. HUMPHREY,
CHARLES L. TRACY.

jan4'72w3

NOTICE TO COAL OPERATORS

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until February 1st, 1872, for leasing that portion of the Schrader Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s property; known as the "Carbon Creek Lands," which contains a vein of about seven (7) feet of superior quality of Semi-Bituminous Coal.

The company will require the lessees to erect all improvements, and mine, or pay mine, leave for 50,000 tons during the year 1873; 75,000 in 1874; 100,000 tons in 1875, and 150,000 tons during the next and each succeeding year of the lease.

Any further information desired may be had by application to

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
President Schrader Mining & Manuf'g. Co.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 30, 1871.

jan4'72w4

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the "FIRST NATIONAL BANK," of Towanda, Pa., at close of business, December 16th, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$249,831 07
Overdrafts	2,022 52
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation	132,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand	25,100 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	24,788 12
Due from other National Banks	22,199 61
Due from other banks and bankers	10,181 20
Banking House	6,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00
Current expenses	2,595 88
Taxes Paid	1,963 67
Cash items (including stamps)	3,881 07
Exchanges	3,822 77
Bills of other National Banks	865 00
Fractional Currency (including nickel)	1,127 45
Specie	722 19
Legal tender notes	22,241 00
	$511,355 55

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$125,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Exchange	2,272 32
Profit and loss	14,678 34
National Bank circulation outstanding	111,205 00
Individual Deposits	207,677 58
Due to National Banks	4,930 77
Due to other Banks and Bankers	788 53
Notes and Bills rediscounted	4,800 00
	$511,355 55

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
County of Bradford.

I, N. N. 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.

N. N. BETTS, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of December, 1871.

W. G. GORDON,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

JOS. POWELL,
O. D. BARTLETT,
C. S. ICESKELL,
} Directors.

SEASON OF 1871-2.

I. O. OF G. T. LECTURES.

The committee have made the following engagements:

I.

OLIVE LOGAN,

Date—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18.

Subject—"Nice Young Men."

II.

Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,

(TIMOTHY TITCOMB,)

Date—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1871.

Subject: "The Social Undertow."

III.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

Date—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1871.

Subject—"Will it Pay."

IV.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

Date—JANUARY 31, 1872.

Subject—"The Mission of Skinewaugh."

V.

Henry Ward Beecher.

Date—FEBRUARY. — 1872.

Subject—"The Ballot."

VI

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

Date FEBRUARY 29, 1872.

Subject—"Joan of Arc."

The other lecturers will probably be HENRY WARD BEECHER, E. H. CHAPIN and ROBERT COLYER.

The MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB will give a Concert DECEMBER 1.

General admission	$ 50
Reserved Seats	75
Season Tickets	3 50

Tickets for sale at PORTER & KIRBY's Drug Store.

Sale of Reserved Seats will commence two days before each lecture.

COMMITTEE:

JNO. F. SANDERSON, WM. FOYLE,
L. R. FROST, N. P. HICKS,
J. W. VAN TUYL.

Towanda, Oct. 5, 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 ELIZABETH MAKINSON.

july12'71

THE UNDERSIGNED ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, wishes to inform the citizens of Towanda, and vicinity, that he will give particular attention to drawing plans, designs and specifications for all manner of buildings, private and public. Superintendence given for reasonable compensation. Office at residence N. E. corner of Second and Elizabeth sarrects, where he will be found every evening from 7 to 10 p. m., Saturdays all day.

J. E. FLEMING.

oct. 5, 1871. Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

New Advertisements.

POWELL & CO.,

HOLIDAY SEASON,

GREAT ADVANTAGE

GOODS ARE SOLD AT GREAT

SACRIFICES,

DRESS GOODS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

SHAWLS,

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

and CLOAKINGS,

RIBBONS, SCARFS, HOSIERY

AND GLOVES.

THE GROCERY

DESIRABLE GOODS.

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

RARE BARGAINS.

In preparing for the approaching

have availed themselves of the

Of the CLOSING OUT SALES in NEW YORK, at which

And have bought for cash a large and splended stock of

In fact every DEPARTMENT of their store from

Up, is now filled with new and

Boots and Shoes.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE
TO BUY
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
IS AT THE
METROPOLITAN STORE,
NO. 3 GRIFFITHS & PATTONS BLOCK,
BRIDGE STREET.

The largest stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers ever brought into Bradford County, which will be sold 25 per cent. cheaper than they can be bought at any other establishment.

I buy my goods at first hands and thereby save the Jobber's profits, which enables me to sell cheaper than any other House in Towanda.

RUBBERS! RUBBERS!!

Of all the latest styles, which will be retailed at Factory Prices.

Mens' Kipp and Calf Boots, and Ladies Fine Shoes, retailed at Wholesale Prices.

I have the exclusive sale of SAMUEL WILSON'S Mens', Womens', Misses and Childrens Fine Shoes, which are the best ever brought into the market.

ELLIS H. NOE,
BRIDGE STREET.

Towanda, Sept. 28, 1871.

KIP BOOTS,

STOGA BOOTS,

CALF BOOTS,

RUBBER BOOTS,

BOOTS AND SHOES

In endless variety.

Boots. Boots.

L. L. MOODY & CO.,

Have the sole control for the Retail trade of

Humphrey Bros.

HAND-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

Manufactured in Towanda,

And we are retailing them as low as other houses are retailing Eastern Goods.

DON'T BE DECEIVED!

Be sure that you are buying these Boots, for it don't stand to reason that an Eastern Boot, made by machine throughout, will begin to wear with the celebrated

TOWANDA BOOTS.

RUBBERS!
RUBBERS!
RUBBERS!

A large assortment, which we are selling at a large reduction in prices: We keep none but first quality Rubbers.

FINE SHOES!
FINE SHOES!
FINE SHOES!

For Ladies, Misses and Children, in Peb. Goat, Kid, French Kid, Serge and French Calf, in fact all the styles manufactured by the best Factories in the country.

A FULL LINE OF BURT'S GOODS ON HAND!

ROBES!
BLANKETS!
ROBES!

Just received, a larger stock of Wolf, Buffalo and Lap Robes, also Horse Blankets, Whips, &c., which we are selling cheap for cash.

TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, &c.

The largest assortment in this section at corresponding prices.

Give us a call and you will be suited.

L. L. MOODY & CO.

L. L. MOODY.
H. E. WATKINS.

Towanda, Nov. 1, 1871.

Hardware.

NOVEMBER 22, 1871.

BUY YOUR HARDWARE, IRON STOVES, NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, MECHANICS TOOLS, &C., OF

CODDING, RUSSELL & CO.

TOWANDA, PA.,

Who not only sell at the lowest cash prices, which cannot be undersold in the county, but who, from their long experience in the trade, are able to, and do, keep a variety of goods of all kinds which is not equalled in this part of the State. It is their aim to sell goods that shall give satisfaction, and they have only to refer to their customers in the past as to what they will perform in the future. As the ordinary space of an advertisement would fail to enumerate the goods kept by them, whoever may wish to purchase should not fail to visit their store.

They have a great variety of Cooking and Heating Stoves, among which are the *American, Morning Glory, Oriental*, and many other patterns of Base Burners. They have a large lot of *Merry Christmas Stoves at Reduced Prices*, although the tendency of prices is decidedly upward. *American Cook, Magic Shield, Tribune, Union*, and many others. They are the only agents for the two best Heaters ever sold, the Oriental and Reynolds. Also Chaffee's National and Harrisburg Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, Pocket Knives and Table Knives, very cheap, Silver Plated Ware, Lard Whale and Machine Oils, Brass and Copper Kettles, Clothes Wringers, Boys' Sleds, Skates, Hay Rope, Lath, Tinware, Drain Tile, Cement, Patent Iron Benches, Planes, &c.

HARDWARE!

IRON & NAILS,

AT

BALDWIN'S

129

MAIN STREET.

Agent for the celebrated Heating Stove,

ILLUMINATOR!

Call and see it with a fire in it. A fine line of Cooking Stoves, among are the

AIR LINE,
PAY MASTER,
NORWOOD,
PRARIE HOME,
SENSATION
&c., &c.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS,

Carefully packed, same price as common American.

Sash, Oils, Putty, Paint & Varnishes.

JEWETT'S PURE WHITE LEAD

Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, &c.

Horse Shoes and Toe Corks.

PURE MANILLA HAY ROPE,

Cheaper than any House in the State

We will sell you anything in the Hardware line 10 per cent cheaper for cash than any House in Bradford County.

M. D. BALDWIN.

Towanda, Nov. 1, 1871.

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	65
Corn, ⅌ bush	50