NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—Timothy seed is selling in Washington at four dollars per bushel.

—It is estimated that the Lancaster county tobacco crop will reach 20,000 cases.

—The late frosts are causing the nuts to shell out.

—The corn crop in Centre and adjoining counties has been an abundant one.

—Honesdale is to have a glass factory

—Deer hunting is now lawful until the first of January.

—Phoenixville is to have the largest iron mill in the world.

—A Mrs. Banes, of Greene county, died recently aged 94 years.

—The Soldiers, Monument at Erie has been completed. It costs $10,000.

—A number of Farmers' Granges are being organized in Chester county.

—Clearfield gave just one majority against the water works proposition.

—Reading has raised a head of cabbage which weighs twenty-nine pounds.

—A great deal of second crop hay is being made in the vicinity of Pottstown.

—An Orwigsburg wife inverted her spouse in the milk churn for profanity.

—Nast has resumed his caricaturing for *Harpers*.

—Hon. Wm. M. Evarts has purchased a Baptist church in Vermont.

—Garvey, the New York plasterer, is living at Battle mountain, Nevada.

—The prettiest girl in Fort Scott, Kansas, is a clerk in a butcher's shop.

—Titus Bennett recently shot a white squirrel in East Bradford township, Chester county.

—A new car-wheel foundry has been established at Sunbury. It commenced business last week.

—John Halwick, aged forty years, was crushed to death by a log in Curtin township, Centre county, a few days ago.

—The Warren pail factory is still in operation, and is now turning out a large number of pails.

—Two-thirds of the mining town of Fair Play, in Colorado, was destroyed by fire one day last week.

—The Stallion Confederate Chief trotted one quarter of a mile in thirty-three seconds at the fair in Watkins on Saturday.

—Mulley Abbas, brother of the deceased Emperor of Morocco, has been proclaimed as his successor.

—The woods near Somerset are alive with wild pigeons; and large numbers have been bagged by sportsmen.

—Peter H. Clark, of Cincinnati, is now the ablest colored orator, next to Fred Douglass.

—A son of Henry A. Wise is making stump speeches against his father in Virginia.

—The late Earl of Derby has been done in ten feet of Bronze for parliament square, London.

—Prof. King is hesitating whether to accept the *Graphic's* invitation to inflate and "run" its next balloon.

—In the war of 1812 Daniel Drew carried a musket, John A. Dix bore a flag, and Thurlow Weed played a fife.

—Fred. Douglass' son, an intelligent compositor, is running for the territorial legislature of the district of Columbia.

—L. K. Lippincott, of Pennsylvania has been appointed recorder of the general land officer, vice C. B. Blanton resigned.

—Shelby, Ky., reports seventy-nine bushels of Mediterrianean wheat from two acres.

—John Smith exhibited a fifty-one pound watermelon at the Douglas county (Neb.) fair last week.

—A farmer, from a farm of 160 acres near Atlantic, Iowa, cleared $160,000 in eight years.

—The second crop of corn this year is now in the roasting-ear stage in Santa Barbara county, Cal.

—Mrs. Ann Dyer, aged ninty-six years, died near Doylestown a few days ago. An old dier.

—Pittsburg is happy. She received four hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks on Friday from New York.

—A sexton of one of the Philadelphia churches still carries an umbrella which he has had in constant use for forty-one years.

—An immediate contrast in the English probate office: John Stewart Mill, philosopher, died worth £14,000: Benjamin Grigsby, potato merchant of Shoreditch, died worth £320,000.

—When Jay Cooke failed Henry Clews said he "died of Northern Pacific." Perhaps it troubles him now to find Clews to the nature of his own fatal complaint.

—Catharine Wagoner, of Chester county, died recently at the age of ninety-seven. She had never ridden in a railroad car or seen a locomotive.

—Reading's population has increased 4,226 since 1870. According to a recent census taken by Mr. Boyd, of directory fame, it has 18,156 inhabitants.

—The savings banks of Erie require the previous notice, as provided for in their charters, before they pay the checks of depositors.

—There are nearly a thousand cases returned to the grand jury of Luzerne county, for selling liquor without license. Nearly fifty cases are from Pittston.

—A reunion of the Smith family of the United States is to take place in Philadelphia, in 1876. The well-known John Smith will preside.

—Sixty persons in Williamsport have been indicted for selling liquor without licenses. In a test case the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

—Berks county swarms with bed bugs. A resident of that county, named John Shiker, recently had three of them extracted from his ear.

—A sword was found at a depth of sixteen feet from the surface of the ground, and near the stump of a tree, by some men digging a well in Erie.

—Rochester, Beaver county, has a new paper called the *Independent*, Anderson & Williams publishers. In politics it proposes to be independent.

—Jefferson Chatham, postmaster at Flemington, Clinton county, died last week, of paralysis. He had filled his office about six years.

—Phil. Sheridan cultivates an enormous moustache, and thinks he will never marry, as he is getting bald-headed fast enough now.

—Two women will occupy seats in the next Wyoming legislature, and both are the happy possessors of children too young to be left at home.

—A shad was caught at Tidonte the other day. Seth Greene says it is one of the 25,000 he put in the top of the Allegheny last year.

—At a recent colored camp meeting in Montgomeroy county a number of white candidates for the penitentiary threw rotten eggs at one of the ministers engaged in prayer.

—The Meadville *Republican* says: "A leading house in the wool trade, in this city, to-day received orders to cease buying, occasioned by the crises in financial matters.

—The dogs in the western part of Crawford county go for mutton in a lively manner. About fifty sheep in Summerhill township lately fell a prey to the wolfish creatures.

—The West Chester *Local News* says the first white squirrel that has ever been seen in Chester county, was shot on the 18th inst., in East Bradford township, by Titus Bennett.

—A peculiar throat disease in Luzerne county, Pa., is mentioned by the Scranton *Times*, of Saturday last, as having proved fatal to upwards of sixty chilren within the space of a fortnight.

—A mild type of yellow fevet is prevailing in Caro, Ill. Only six or eight fatal cases have, so far, occurred, and these are confined to those whose business has kept them in or near the river.

—The fat and lean men of Scranton played a game of base ball, and the victory leaned toward the lean ones—31 to 34. It is said that fat men are not so plenty now in Scranton.

—The Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, employing seven hundred men, stopped work in all their shops on Saturday except the foundry, throwing about four hundred men out of employment. The Western Car Company at the same place also reduced its force.

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1873.

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

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

SUPREME JUDGE,
ISAAC G. GORDON,
OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
E. R. MYER, OF WYSOX,
JAMES H. WEBB, OF SMITHFIELD.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
J. W. INGHAM, OF WILMOT.

TREASURER,
MAT. MARSHALL, OF FRANKLIN.

COMMISSIONER,
ABRAM SNELL, OF ATHENS.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
B. F. KNAPP, OF COLUMBIA.

AUDITOR,
E. R. DELONG, of TOWANDA NORTH.

SATURDAY next, Oct. 4, closes the time for registering. See that your name is on the list.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTES

Are printed and ready for distribution. Republicans in the several districts should see to having them forwarded and properly prepared before the day of election.

THE HISTORY of PETER HERDIC's operations at Harrisburg in procuring local legislation for his own special benefit, is notorious all over the Commonwealth. It is just as notorious, that all the progress he has made at Harrisburg towards the passage of his Minnequa county project through the Legislature, has been procured by the use of money. The purpose is a special one, for the special benefit of PETER HERDIC, and therefore the peculiar method of PETER HERDIC is employed to demoralize the people and the Legislature to enrich himself. The croakers and complainers use the arguments put into their mouths by PETER HERDIC and his agents against JAMES H. WEBB, viz: that he passed the Troy court bill in the interest of Troy, and having a special purpose it is unjustifiable, and Mr. WEBB must therefore be defeated. Specal legislation is all right in the interest of HERDIC, but all wrong when passed to relieve the press of legal business in our courts. Why not complain of Mr. WEBB and Mr. DARTT for supporting the local option law? It also is special in its effect. Men of common sense and intelligence, who profess conscientious opposition to corrupt jobs, give countenance to the use of the worst and most damnably demoralizing influence, politically and morally, that ever disgraced our country, viz: the influence attempted to be exerted by HERDIC and his agents in favor of Minnequa; and yet they lift up their hands in holy horror against Mr. WEBB, and utter the anathemas put into their mouths by the cohorts of Minnequa, because it serves the purpose of PETER HERDIC for them to say that the Troy Court is an entering wedge for the Troy plan of division, and that division is inevitable. If they would be candid, and reflect honestly for one moment, they would see what every intelligent man knows, that these arguments do not come from men who are honestly and squarely in favor of the unity of Bradford county,—that they are used solely to strengthen the Minnequa scheme. Every honest, intelligent man knows that, under the present constitution no division of our county is possible in the interest of Troy. We are in no danger from that quarter. When we are, we will attend to that with as earnest an opposition as we now ask against Minnequa.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, and the first one for this country, will commence its session to-day, and close on Friday, the 10th, in New York city. Much interest is naturally felt in the meeting. From the fact that the ministers from the different countries will speak different languages, arrangements have been made for holding some French and German meetings while the English one is in progress. The Alliance is not a union of churches, but an association representing all the denominations of Protestant Christendom. A large number of delegates have already arrived, and others are arriving almost daily.

SPEAKING of Judge Gordon, the Germantown *Telegraph* says: "Judge Gordon, the nominee of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, as he daily becomes more familiarly known to the people, is in the same ratio becoming more popular. That the choice of the Convention was a wise and judicious one, is acknowledged on all hands. His character and qualifications are not simply admitted facts in the ordinary sense of partisan paragraphs, but they are of such a standing, as will satisfy the most fastidious of our lawyers that he will prove upon the bench at least, the peer of any one seated there. We do not depend upon ourselves for this personal statement, but upon the personal knowledge of those who have authority to speak."

VOTE the whole republican ticket. Every candidate is worthy your suffrage.

GEO. LANDON has always been the willing tool of PETER HERDIC.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM REV. GEORGE LANDON.

He Imbibes Freely of Minnequa Water and is Rendered Oblivious to Everything Except the Interests of Peter.

EDITOR OF REPORTER:—The true province of journalism is to give information to the public, frankly presenting all sides of important but disputed questions. When a journal refuses to do this, persistently pushing out its own predilections but refusing introduction to all dissenting ideas, it ceases to be a healthful educator and is more valuable for wrapping paper than for reading. Believing that you entertain similar convictions, dictated both by your magnanimity and intelligence, we are emboldened to ask the publication of the following thoughts in the REPORTER, feeling assured the request will not be denied, holding of course the positions taken subject to a frank reviewal.

Candor and truthfulness are graces but feebly illustrated in these days by the press, when treating of political or controverted subjects. Selfishness, ill-humor and prejudice, drip from the pen's point. But no good cause can be utterly defeated by impassioned abuse, and no bad one made continually prosperous by misstatement and unmerited praise. The history of human progress abundantly proves this fact; that all novel enterprises are scoffed at by the incredulous, and persistently opposed by every competing interest, while enterprising men possessing foresate and executive capacity are denounced as visionary schemers by the incompetent, slow plodders of society.

The vanity of the first steamboat builder was questioned by every flatbottman on the Hudson, and when MOUSE prayed Congress for a little aid to test his telegraphic theory, many so called honorable gentleman denounced him as an impostor or jeered at the fantastic idea of employing lightning to carry the mails. It is recorded as an instructive circumstance that one of the earliest venders of anthracite coal in Philadelphia, was arrested by legal process as a swindler, for selling as fuel an article, as was alleged, that had no burn in it. In the whole range of your observation can you point out a single enterprise, however important, which, taking position outside of the ruts of common thought and action and coming into conflict with the avarice, bigotry, ignorance or ambition of individuals, was not bitterly opposed, while its originators were caricatured and tabooed? ADDISON well said that the only sure escape from opposition and calumny was utter obscurity and inaction.

These thoughts are suggested of reading your editorial epigrams denouncing PETER HERDIC and his new county. Allow me to say here that I have no special interest at stake, no town lots looming up in the distance, am neither Mr. HERDIC's paid scribe nor "hired attorney," of the writing of this article he has no more knowledge than yourself, but viewing the matter from a distant and disinterested standpoint, my ultimate impressions differ somewhat from yours. Let us review it briefly together. What then is the case?

PETER HERDIC is an untiring business man, abounding in energy and originality. By his native foresight and resolution he sees and grasps those avenues of success which others see not, or seeing, fear to enter. His vast undertakings in times past have been crowned with prosperity to himself and others, showing that they were conceived in wisdom and prosecuted with good judgment. 'Tis idle to call him a wayward adventurer, for none but men of brains can do what he has already accomplished. In western Bradford, in a swampy morass resembling much the world renowned Valley of Saratoga has bubbled up for ages a mineral spring. Its existence was known, men quaffted its waters and commented upon its sulphurous odors. Thus much, no more. HERDIC's keen eye saw in that fountain a grand artery of health, wealth and progress. He purchases the spring and surrounding lands. He puts up hotel buildings that are hardly surpassed in extent and elegance by anything in the whole country. He incloses the fountain by a tasty pavillion, carries out long circuitous walks in the adjoining forest, provides the appliances for innocent amusement and recreation, but no liquor; in a word, invests hundreds of thousands of dollars, and with what result? For the past two seasons, as you well know, from three to five hundred, coming from near and afar, have thronged the halls of Minnequa, delighted with the accommodations, eulogizing the waters, and charmed with the grand old hills lying on every side, while a cash market has been furnished to the farmers round about for agricultural staples and luxuries. The truth is, not one in ten of the people in this county have any idea of what has been done at this point, and it is no marvel that the immediate citizens who have no counter scheme on hand should regard these enterprises and their originator with friendly eyes. But it is the quality of genius to consider nothing done while anything remains unaccomplished. Mr. HERDIC proposes an advance movement in the shape of a new county, to be formed of portions taken from Bradford, Sullivan, Lycoming and Tioga. From Bradford he proposes to take but four townships; Minnequa to be the county seat. "*Hic lachrymæ.*" Hence these tears and objurgations, bedewing weak editorials, and filling the mouths of small stump-speakers. Let the mourners be comforted. It is not proposed to annihilate these four townships, nor to transport them to some distant latitude, but simply to surround them by a different colored line on the county map and afford them increased facilities for thrift and growth. The formation of a new county on this plan will necessarily enhance the value of property. Public buildings will be thrown up, at the county seat, stores will be opened, and manufactories and machine shops will be ultimately established, giving employment to men and putting money in circulation; while real estate will advance as it has in Towanda during the past twenty years. The adjoining property in Bradford will be proportionately increased in worth. Boundary lines are but imaginary barriers to the tide of thrift. Is not this county benefitted by the enterprise and outlays of Waverly, though in another State? Increased business and enhanced values at Minnequa will necessarily make more valuable every house in Troy or Canton, as well as every acre of land for miles around. Has a single fragment of property anywhere depreciated by the expenditures at Minnequa thus far? If not, why shall increased outlays depreciate it in the future. Again, the cession of four townships cannot possibly increase the public expenses of Bradford. The county officers are mostly fees and not salaried. Their income depends upon the amount of business put into their hands; if this be slightly diminished there will still be many applicants for the posts. Said new county can increase neither judges, lawyers, taxes nor paupers.

Still further, a majority of the people in the townships proposed to be ceded, are manifestly strongly in favor of the project. This is abundantly proved by the fact that this very fall a Representative candidate, an unexceptionable man in all other respects but committed against this measure, was defeated in these towns upon this single issue. If these fellow-citizens believe it beneficial to them, and we know it cannot harm us, why not yield to their wishes and allow them to strike out upon this line of good to them and injury to no one? The beast in the manger not desiring hay himself and not suffering others to eat it, is the fit personification of a mean dog, but not of a high-minded man.

A careful survey of the stretch of territory lying along and contiguous to the Northern Central R. R. with its growing wealth, increasing population, distant removal from courts and offices of record in connection with the temper of the people touching the question, renders the formation of a new county sooner or later a sure and fixed fact. Property holders are seeking it, the masses of the people clamoring for it, and that clamor will never be weaker nor less. Indeed, to thoughtful, observing minds, the whole subject is conceded as inevitable, but where shall be the county seat. This is the issue, and really the only one. If there be no better method of determining this, leave it by legislative enactment to a vote of the citizens of the new county.

If these points be well taken, if the formation of the new county will enhance the value of much property and depreciate none, if the expenses of Bradford will in no measure be increased, if the people most directly affected desire the change, if circumstances render the thing ultimately inevitable, making it only a question of time, then further argument is mere surplusage. That the points are well taken we have not the shadow of a doubt. A similar conviction, we think, must force itself upon every mind, dispassionately considering the subject in all its bearings.

It has been charged that Mr. HERDIC seeks to enrich himself. If this be true, the motive is not necessarily vicious. While he enriches himself by increasing ten fold the value of certain properties, he must necessarily add to the wealth of others. If he makes his five hundred acres of land worth a thousand dollars per acre, it is as clear as a turnpike that adjoining land owners must be proportionately benefitted. When ABBOTT LAWRENCE built his first great cotton mills he sought wealth, and while obtaining it brought opulence to thousands of others. This motive enters more or less into all human undertakings, influencing editors and Postmasters no less than railroad builders and county makers. Those men who, by their enterprising ventures turn wild streams into mill powers, barren acres into village lots, securing work to the laborer and money to the penniless, deserve enrichment, and their biographers will declare them the truest benefactors of humanity.

Should it be suggested that if allowed to take four townships Mr. HERDIC will finally take the whole tier of towns through to the State line, our reply is this: the thing cannot be done until the legislature or the people, or both, approve the measure. When they do, it should be consummated. There are now two interests in the west seeking division. HERDIC calling for the cession of but four townships, with Minnequa the county seat, and the other seeking the separation of twelve townships and four boroughs, with Troy the county seat. The success of one is necessarily the defeat of the other, and the two conflicting parties so regard it. The real question to be decided is this: shall HERDIC be allowed to take his little nook, go on with his improvements, and the new county strife be ended, or shall he be defeated, leaving the whole subject open upon a larger scale to bickerings, plottings, discord and estrangement.

While friendly to both parties as gentlemen, we are constrained to believe that the wisest disposal of the matter is to grant Mr. HERDIC his small slice and be rid of the contest. His consequent love at means and enterprises can injure no one but must benefit many, while Bradford as a county will scarcely feel the separation of this diminutive corner.

Friend ALVORD, we are through. If these considerations impress your mind as they do ours, say so in your bottom notes. If you deem them fallacious, expose their fallacy. Having respect, however, for your paper, as well as for your sensible readers, give us facts, not inuendoes; arguments rather than villainous epithets. Debased natures may gorge themselves upon newspaper scandal, relishing with a gusto the scurrilous hotch-potch compounded of slang and slander and too often served up in type, but from all this considerate men turn away with disgust.

Not wishing to injure any one, but seeking only the most judicious disposal of a controverted matter, we are frankly and candidly for Minnequa.

GEO. LANDON.

P. S. I wish to repeat again, that the chief object of this article is to open the question to fair and candid argumentation upon its merits. Let the right prevail. G. L.

ANSWER.

In conformity with our custom of treating every subject touching the interests of our readers fairly, we print the above letter from Rev. GEO. LANDON.

The answer to his fallacious reasoning has so often been presented that we shall occupy but little space in directing attention to it again.

In the first place, nineteen-twentieths of the citizens of the county are opposed to the new county measure, and many of the largest property holders in the district to be cut off, protest against it. In Canton borough, at the republican caucus in August, every republican property holder save seventeen voted in favor of Maj. DARTT as a nominee for the legislature, because he was opposed to division; and one of the delegates from Canton township, to the Republican Convention, publicly proclaimed himself opposed to a division of the county.

If one section of a county has the right to secede at pleasure, regardless of the interests of the remainder, every county in the State would soon be cut up. There is no more necessity for a new county in the western part of Bradford than in the eastern portion, and in the division proposed by Mr. HERDIC the people most remote from the county seat are not included, *while many of the inhabitants of the new county would be compelled to travel much farther to reach the county seat, than they do at present*, as it is proposed to locate the county seat within a mile or two of the northern limit of the new county, while the extreme southern portion would be about *fifty miles distant*.

In running the lines in this county, several townships are divided and twenty-four school districts cut in twain. The largest portion of Armenia is taken into the new county, and nearly, if not every, schoolhouse, while the few people who are left in the sparsely-settled territory would be saddled with an onerous debt and compelled to erect new schoolhouses, and submit to a greatly increased tax levy in order to meet the expenses of the township. Perhaps Mr. LANDON didn't think of the subject in this light when he wrote his carefully-prepared argument.

The fabulous increase in the value of real estate, would be largely diminished by a tax of two or three per cent. for twenty-five years, in order to raise funds to build bridges and pay the interest and ordinary expenses of the county.

In other townships farms are divided, and in many cases property-owners, whose residence would be in the old county, would be subjected to heavy taxaton on real estate taken into the new county against their consent.

In fine, this whole county movement is at the instigation of one man, an interloper from an adjoining county, who seeks, as Mr. LANDON well knows, to accomplish his object by the use of corrupt means, regardless of the interests of anyone but himself. The people of Canton and the other townships which Mr. HERDIC proposes to gobble up, have never before complained of any great hardships endured in reaching the county seat, and facilities for doing so have been greatly improved within the past few years. It is an easy four hours' drive from any portion of the territory proposed to be included in the new county, and only about the same time is required to reach this place from Canton, by rail. Were it not for the croakings of hired attorneys and disappointed politicians, the scheme would have no advocates; but Mr. HERDIC appears to be a firm believer in the old adage, "every man has his price," and his ill-gotten gains have been showered profusely upon every man susceptible to his influence. This, and not the honest convictions of the people, has given his project the prominence it has attained. The plea that the people of Troy only oppose Minnequa because it interferes with their plans, is no argument in favor of division. The people of the county, by a very large majority, are opposed to any division, and their will should be obeyed in the matter. As we said at the beginning, the arguments against division have been so well and often stated, that it seems useless to do more than direct attention to them, in replying to Mr. LANDON's sophistries.

And now, Mr. LANDON, one word with you. Your assumed disinterestedness, and the beautiful platitudes with which you preface your special pleading for Mr. HERDIC, fail to conceal your real motive, and will not mislead the people. Your neighbors, at least, know that only a few weeks since you proclaimed yourself opposed to any division; but this is not the first time you have been the subject of "sudden conversion." Your wanton and wicked betrayal of your trust as a public servant in voting for the repeal of the tonnage tax, a measure which everyone knows was only passed by the use of a large amount of money, should have cast you into political oblivion; but your friends stood by and defended you, in the face of damaging evidence of your guilt. You were returned to the Senate, because the party was strong. Your manipulation of the SHUGART-RANDALL contested election case, is a part of the history of political infamy and corruption in this State, and is referred to with loathing whenever your name is mentioned at the State capital. Your attempt to seek political, or personal aggrandizement, through the espousal of Mr. HERDIC's corrupt scheme, will avail you nothing. Not even the "grand artery of health and wealth" which you discover in Minnequa, can restore you to political life and vigor. You attempt, by plausible arguments, to prove that the Minnequa question is not a political one, but those who have watched your course for the past few years know that you have been ready to take either side of every question which has been before the public. When you sought a nomination from the republican party last fall, to the legislature or the constitutional convention, you were willing to advocate the election of our State ticket. An interview with Senator FENTON suddenly changed your views upon that subject, and you came out in favor of BUCKALEW; and now, after pretending to oppose the Minnequa scheme, and seeking to get into the republican county convention as a delegate to vote for nominees opposed to division, you return from a visit to PETER HERDIC, and have the impudence to ask the publication of a letter for which we could have received a handsome fee, you would fain make us and our readers believe you penned that letter of your own free will and volition! Taken in connection with your reputation, the thing is too thin, and after the election is over you will be furnished another evidence that the republican party, in this county, has no sympathy with "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain."

JAY COOKE.

THE whole country read, with profound regret, the announcement last week that the well-known, liberal and patriotic banker, JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, had failed, and our readers will read with interest the following biographical sketch of his life copied from the *New York Times*. We trust that his embarrassment may prove but temporary. A man who has accomplished so much good with his means deserves the sympathy and substantial aid of the entire community:

Jay Cooke was born in Portland, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1821, of a good old Pilgrim family, his lineal ancestor, Francis Cooke having come over in the Mayflower in 1620, and erected the third house in Plymouth. He was educated at home by his father, Eleutheros Cooke, the leading lawyer of Sandusky county, and First Grand Master of Ohio Free Masons. Poverty assailed the family, and at thirteen the boy, resolved to earn his own living, sought and obtained a clerkship with a Mr. Hubbard, in Sandusky. He soon attracted the attention of his brother-in-low, William G. Moorehead, who employed him as a bookkeeper in Philadelphia. He subsequently entered the service of E. W. Clark & Co., of that city, the largest domestic exchange banking firm in the country. He became partner when twenty-one years old, and remained in the house until 1858, when he retired on a competency, having gradually attained the leading position in it. When nineteen years of age, he wrote the first money article ever published in a Philadelphia paper, and was engaged as financial editor of the *Daily Chronicle*. In 1861 the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. was formed betwee himself and Mr. Moorehead, and now commenced his successful patriotic efforts to relieve the Government, harassed by the rebellion, of all financial trouble. In the Spring of 1861 Cooke, without compensation, procured a large number of subscribers for the first Government loan. He then placed a war loan of several millions for the State of Pennsylvania at par. Mr. Chase, noting his ability, appointed the firm to one of the 400 special agencies for a loan of thirty millions. Jay Cooke & Co. returned one third of this. This led Mr. Chase to select Mr. Cooke as special agent to place the five hundred millions of five-twenty bonds authorized by Congress. It was a monstrous task, entailed an enormous outlay, rnd brought little profit, though an immense reputation, to the master mind who engineered it. His efforts kept pace with and were always equal to the vicissitudes of the war, and counteracted the dreadful depression of the curency. When Mr. Chase resigned, in June, 1864, and gold rose to 185 per cent. premium, from 88 in fifteen days, Jay Cooke's shoulder was put to the wheel, and early in 1865 two hundred millions seven-thirty bonds were placed in Europe, and were subsequently increased to nearly five hundred millions. The government had to spend three millions a day, and with it saved the Union. Jay Cooke provided the money. His operations since the war are a part and parcel of the history of the day, the most recent and gigantic being the participation of the firm in the Syndicate, of which Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Co., are the other partners, and through whom the Alabama difficulties have been terminated. A man of princely liberality, dispensed in widest streams, the misfortune that has now, it is to be hoped temporarily, befallen him, must be deplored by thousands of beneficiaries, and is indeed a matter of national regret.

MANY farmers in this county have labored diligently, managed their affairs prudently, and yet few of them have *twenty thousand dollars in government bonds*, and as much more capital loaned among their neighbors, as the result of twenty years of toil, and not a few of them are wondering "how i' the name of thrift" Rev. GEO. LANDON "has raked so much together."

WHY IS LANDON FOR MINNEQUA?

Because he was for PETER HERDIC's Boom Bill when a State Senator, against the earnest protests of all the lumbering interests to be affected by its operations; and was in PETER's power.

Because he has just returned from Minnequa and has "been seen" by HERDIC or some of his agents.

Because he is a man who believes in sudden conversions, as witness his sudden change in favor of "Repeal of Tonnage Tax," after a short time before declaring in public that he was opposed to its repeal; as witness his sudden report in favor of ROBINSON, when he was chairman of committee on contested seats, in the Senate, after weeks of doubt; as witness his sudden advocacy, last fall, of the election of BUCKALEW, after having expressed his willingness but a short time before to advocate HARTRANFT's election; and his now sudden conversion in favor of Minnequa division, after having told his neighbors and friends that he was in favor of the unity of the territory of Bradford County. Oh, LANDON! LANDON! how low.

"PRETTY CHANGE."

THE *Argus* says it knows how much "the ring Member" got for voting for the "boom bill." We presume our neighbor refers to GEORGE LANDON, as he was the champion of that measure when in the Senate.

COL. PIOLLET has been thinking to tell how much MYER and WEBB have received as bribes. Why don't he do it? If he will prove that they have ever been corrupted, we will repudiate them, as we did LANDON.

SEE that the republican votes are folded and in the hands of reliable men, who will be at the place of voting early on election morning.

EXAMINE the register list and see that every republican in your district is on it.

New Advertisements.

FROST & SONS

Would invite the Public to call and examine their

NEW STYLES OF FURNITURE

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have now on hand the

LARGEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

EVER IN TOWANDA,

Which will be sold at Wholesale prices.

We are also prepared to do

UNDERTAKING

on the most reasonable terms.

We also keep in store and make to order

SASH

BLINDS,

DOORS,

MOULDINGS,

FLOORINGS, &c.

J. O. FROST & SONS.

Oct. 1, 1873.

"A WOLF IN SHEEP CLOTHING."

JULIUS WOLF

Begs to inform his numerous customers, and all who desire to avail themselves of an opportunity to supply themselves with

THE BEST WINTER CLOTHING,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

That he has just opened the best stock of Goods for

MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR

Ever displayed in the market.

REMEMBER that my goods are all FIRST-CLASS and WARRANTED WELL MADE.

One door South of FOX & MERCUR'S.

JULIUS WOLF.

Oct. 1, 1873.

A NEW STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT D. A. PETTIS & CO.,

At the sign of the big Bonnet, opposite the Court House, Towanda, Pa., consisting of

DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS

WATERPROOFS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, SHAWDS, DRESS GOODS,

GERMANTOWN YARNS AND ZEPHYRS.

A full line of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS.

&c., &c., &c.

A large and complete stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

For the Season, comprising all of the most desirable styles in

HATS AND BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS

FOUND IN THAT LINE.

October 1, 1873.

Miscellaneous.

FALL, 1873.

EVANS & HILDRETH

CALL THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS OF

DRY GOODS

To their large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

EVERY DEPARTMENT COMPLETE,

AND EVERY ARTICLE AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

Please call and examine Qualities and Prices, at

EVANS & HILDRETH,

Bridge Street.

Towanda, Sept 24, 1873

AUTUMN. 1873.

NEW GOODS

OPENING

—AT—

MONTANYES NEW STORE.

September 10, 1873.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

HARDWARE!

The new firm of

HOWARD & RIDGWAY

HAVE TONS OF HARDWARE,

IRON AND NAILS,

AT WYALUSING.

Stoves of all kinds, at lower prices for cash, than any establishment in Bradford County.

Blacksmith's and Wagon Makers we want to see you.

Sept 20, '73.

NOTICE.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned took up, in the Township of Ulster, Bradford County, Pa., on the 19th day of September, 1873, one dark brown Mare with one white foot, one top buggy, and a single harness. The owner or owners of said Mare, buggy and harness, can have the same by due proof of property and paying all expenses, upon application to the undersigned in Shesbequin, Bradford County, Pa.

Sept 25, 1873—3w JOHN M. SMITH.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Bay Stallion, five years old, now in the hands W. J. McKown, in Standing Stone township, as the aforesaid stallion is my property.

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Herrick, Sept 20, '73—1w*

Miscellaneous.

NEW GOODS!

TAYLOR & CO.,

HAVE JUST OPENED A

LARGE AND COMPLETE

STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

DRESS GOODS!

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS,

LADIES AND MISSES SHOES,

CARPETS, DOMESTICS, &c., &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

TAYLOR & CO.

September, 1873.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER! And

HUGENIN'S JEWELRY STORE

(one door north of Patton's Block),

Is just the place to buy the most beautiful

PLATED AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY

To be found in any of the establishments out side of the large cities, Our stock of

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

cannot fail to suit the most fastidious both as to quality and price.

OUR SPECTACLES

are of the best manufacture and adjusted to all eyes.

REMEMBER THEN,

If you want anything in our line, from the smallest ring to the best watch, give us a call before purchasing. HUGENIN BROS.

September 16, 1873.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

JOSEPH HINES

Has now opened a new Furniture Store on

BRIDGE STREET, TOWANDA,

Where he will keep on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE,

Which will be sold

AT PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO PLEASE

All who may favor him with their patronage.

Whatever may be wanted in the Furniture line,

CALL ON HINES

and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. May 21, 1873.

PLANING, RESAWING, &c.

BILL LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

SEASONED WHITE PINE AND PITCH PINE

BOARDS, FLOORING, SIDING,

And a variety of Hemlock Boards for sale.

We have now in operation a new, heavy, six-roll Planer, and other machinery, combining all the recent improvements, and of the most superb workmanship. Running by a never-failing water-power, we are able to do work as soon as it is presented—do it cheaply, and bestow all the care necessary for doing it perfectly. Roll in the work and orders; we will satisfy every man as to prices and workmanship.

H. B. INGHAM.

Camptown, April 7, 1873.-1y

FROST & SONS make the best Extension Table in the world.

Miscellaneous.

CODDING, RUSSELL & Co.

Ask the attention of buyers to their great variety of old and new Patterns of

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, RANGES,

FIRE PLACE HEATERS.

They also sell

REYNOLDS' WROUGHT IRON, ORIENAAL BASE BURNING, AND BOYNTON SALAMANDER FURNACES.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

CHURCH CHANDALIERS,

BRACKETS,

SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS,

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

OVAL WAITERS,

BRITANNIA COFFEE POTS,

HIGH CANDLESTICKS,

NATIONAL COFFEE POTS.

HICKOK'S PORTABLE CIDER MILLS,

PARKER'S BREECH SHOT GUNS

CARTRIDGES,

POCKET KNIVES,

SHELF BRACKETS,

REVOLVERS, FLASKS,

FEATHER DUSTERS,

PISTOLS,

LANTERNS.

LIME, CEMENT

LATH, SHINGLES,

LOCKS AND LATCHES.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

JEWETT'S LEAD

NATIONAL LEAD,

OILS,

COLORS,

VARNISHES.

STRAW CUTTERS,

FANNING MILLS.

CORN SHELLERS.

All kinds of Job Work, Gas Pipe, Gas Fixtures and Plumbing on short notice.