NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—Vinnie Ream will bust Thaddeus Stevens.

—Forney aspires to be mayor of Philadelphia.

—Joe Jefferson has been bird hunting in Canada.

—The "Directoire basque" is a new invention in ladies' garments.

—A school House to cost $100,000, is being erected at Pottsville.

—A clergyman of Phoenixville favors circuses.

—Lycoming county is a good place to grow murderers.

—Hollidaysburg has an insane pugilist who knocks down right and left.

—The first man hung in Williamsport was John Harris, who poisoned his wife.

—Stakosch, it is said, gives Campanini, the tenor, 20,000 francs per month.

—A. T. Stewart will employ nobody that smokes or carries matches in his concern.

—The cane venders of Philadelphia are relished. Fifty-eight joints have been taken out of Independence hall.

—Audubon Davis, for a long time one of the editors of the Philadelphia *Press*, has become editor of the Pottsville *Standard*.

—Mrs. Scoville, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is training for a running match, and Mr. Scoville sues for a divorce in consequence.

—The *Chronicle* says the establishment of Granges in Lehigh county is slow work.

—An Allentown hostler took in over $150 last week. Better than printing a newspaper.

—In some sections of Butler county, a barrel of water costs more than a barrel of oil.

—A boy in Pottstown recently died from the effects of a splinter that was run into his toe.

—Goldsmith Maid made her mile in 2:17 on Wednesday, in her trial against time, at Dexter Park, Chicago.

—The Persian colors, very rich and very expensive, are very much in vogue now.

—Mrs. Flood died at Saratoga, recently, aged 109 years. She was a pretty old Flood, but not "as old as the flood."

—Philadelphia proposes a great tea-party in commemoration of the throwing overboard of British tea in Boston harbor.

—A novelty in color is called "*pain de siècle*"—a light tint between gray and ecru, warmed up by a slight touch of pink.

—For promenading the "Princess" coats are made of rough finished woolens, with scarcely any ornamentation upon them at all.

—A board of officers of the Turkish army have arrived to inspect a quantity of firearms manufactured in this country for their Government.

—We are told that "never before has lace been so much worn as now." Some new should be imported. Ladies will not purchase lace that is much worn.

—An exchange complains of redundancy in a term which speaks of "a child of two," and asks, "Who ever saw a child of one?" We have heard of the son of *Nun*.

—Miss Nellie Walworth, daughter of Major-Genl Tracy Walworth, accompanied her uncle to Europe, and is writing pleasant letters for a Saratoga paper.

—A new style of necklace is of square blocks of gold, chameled with Pompeian designs on the sides, and joined by light chains.

—Tuesday, December 16, 1873, will be one hundred years since the tea was thrown into Boston harbor; and it is proposed to celebrate the anniversary all over the country.

—The money panic appears to have been more disastrous in Connecticut than in any other State in the Union. She has lost half her Capital. (New Haven.)

—Marie Stuart bonnets this season have a white velvet covers, and much shaping of plush, in the Mary Stuart fashion, trailing over along the back.

—The most gaudy garments will be worn on the streets this winter, such as sleeveless jackets of scarlet cloth, embroidered in Nipponese gray and violet.

—Some of the fashionable belted polonaises are and more gaudy made of alternate stripes of velvet ribbon and jet galloons, and are very expensive.

—An Illinois barber advertises himself as a "professor of cranicutural absession and cranniological trapsis." Wonder why he didn't stick at the barber business?

—Wilkie Collins is reading "The Dream Woman" in this country. So the papers say. But there are many dreamy women in this country that Wilkie Collins nor no other man can read.

—An economical chap in town, in purchasing potatoes, always buys two quarter-pecks, because he has been told that there is one more potato in two such measures than in a half-peck.

—The *Morning Herald* pertinently remarks: "If the girls employed in a certain shoe factory, in this city, would do less flirting there would be a great many more shoes sewed, and more type set by the printers working in the building opposite."

—English "round-abouts" are affected by coquettish damsels and are left unbeautified by belles of Tomboy tastes. Neckties and high linen collars are worn with these jackets.

—A Massa Chunk man swallowed a bottle of kerosene mistaking it for cider. We don't know how it affected him, but no doubt the mule kicked on the occurrence by swallowing a whole.

—The Postmaster General has established the free delivery system at Easton and Pottsville, in this state, to begin on the 1st of December next. Easton will have six carriers and Pottsville nine.

—The hardest thing ever said of England is the assertion that it spends in intoxicating drinks $270,000,000 annually. And the hardest part of the whole thing is the proof they offer that does it this pretty near true.

—Dr. Jeremiah Hess, of Quincy, Franklin county, Pa., was arrested on Friday on the charge of poisoning his wife. He is fifty-three years of age, and had been married over twenty years.

—Mr. M. T. Hunter, a Virginian, thinks the government should pay the South four hundred million dollars for the slaves that were made free by the war. Should Hunter go to Washington hunting for such a claim, he will certainly return an M. T. Hunter.

—Governor Dix has issued a proclamation offering $3,000 reward for information which may lead to the conviction of any person or persons who caused the death of Charles C. Kelsey at Huntingdon a year ago.

—It is suggested that the immense quantities worn by ladies on their belts might be utilized by engraving thereon the wearer's name, age, residence, fortune, or expectations, and stating whether her heart is free or engaged.

—Mr. Disraeli's visit to Glasgow will take place in November. His address as Lord Rector of the University will be delivered on Wednesday, the 19th, a fortnight after the opening of the Winter session of the College.

—"A Rochester Female," we read in a Texas paper, "has sworn to marry Phil. Sheridan or die." It is a mistake. It is Phil. Sheridan who has sworn to marry a Rochester female.

—The New York *World* says that Miss Nilsson is careless in the use of her voice even when in the United States before her marriage. This is the usual result of matrimony, as many a poor man can certify.

—Among the members of the Wyoming Legislature are "Black Jack Bill," "Prairie Joe," "Slim Sam Shaw," and "Grizzly Graham." The Speaker will also have to recognize the gentlemen from "Red-Foot Claim" and the gentleman from "Buffalo-horn Corners."

—The closely fitting costume is the most curious of all the caprices of taste. It is fitted close to the front and sides of the dancer, exhibiting nature's curves and outlines—that is, if art has not been used in making up the female form. It is called the "Classic."

—Gail Hamilton knows a woman who can speak Greek as naturally as pigs squeal, to whom Latin is no more difficult than to a mock-bird his to whistle; who dreams in German and thinks in French; who yet embroiders her own capes and gowns and those of her friends.

—Thackery tells us of a woman begging alms from him, who, when she saw him put his hand in his pocket, cried out, "May the blessing of God follow you all your life!" But, when he only pulled out his snuff box, immediately added, "And never overtake you!"

—A new thing in dresses is the "suit of armor," made of steel-grey silk, black velvet, and steel ornaments. The jacket of black velvet is perfectly covered with finely cut steel stars; the overskirt has a heavy fringe of steel pendants, and a tablier of steel ornaments runs down the front. The hat is a small [illegible]

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

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

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

History proves what the experience of every thoughtful man corroborates, that political parties and party machinery are a necessity, in order to carry into effect any given policy. Any party not founded on principle will not long remain united. Societies and governments are held together by the willingness of individual members to yield something to the opinions and wishes of others, when no sacrifice of principle is demanded. Without this principle of concession there could be no agreement on any important question.

The same rule holds good in political organizations, and if each individual member of a party stubbornly persited in having his own peculiar notions adopted or his favorite candidate put forward, all would be anarchy and confusion.

The above thoughts were suggested by reading the letter of our old friend and valued subscriber, published in the REPORTER last week. He says, in referring to the election in his town:

> This town is a Republican stronghold, nevertheless, for a month previous, and in fact after the nomination for officers were made, it was clear to the mind of every thinking man, that defeat and disgrace stared the party in the face in this town. Staunch old Republicans, who have stood by the party since it was organized, shook their heads and prophesied danger. And when election day came, it was plain to be seen that they had reason for fear. As good party men as we have in town, were seen to walk quietly up to the polls, and "scratch" the names of certain candidates, and especially that of JAMES H. WEBB.

Why was this the case? Can any man say aught against his Republicanism? Has he not been a wheelhorse in the organization ever since the party was formed? Is not his record as an honest, incorruptible man, above suspicion? That he has sometimes erred no one disputes, but "let him who is without sin cast the first stone." We have repeatedly said in these columns that we differed with other members of the party in regard to Mr. W.'s nomination, by the republican convention, not because we doubted his integrity, ability or fidelity, to the principles of the party, but our personal choice was in favor of another man, and we labored the best we knew how to convince those with whom we came in contact, that our views were correct; but a majority of those who took part in the caucuses, thought differently, and enough delegates favorable to his nomination were honestly selected to secure that result. If those opposed to him staid at home, or if they were in the minority, fidelity to party should have induced them to submit to the will of the majority, and give a willing support to the ticket. Mr. WEBB's friends had the same right to urge his nomination, that the advocates of the other candidates had to work for them, and it would have been just as fair and honorable in the former to have opposed the ticket had he been defeated as the course pursued by those republicans who attempted to defeat him.

Corrupt means may sometimes be resorted to in order to secure the nomination of bad men; in such an event we should say, most emphatically, scratch; but no charge of this kind was made against Mr. WEBB; the only pretext was that some of his legislative acts did not meet with approval. Some of those acts were misconstrued, and the one most complained of, the Troy Court bill, was passed several years since, and while we have advocated its repeal, no petitions were ever presented to Mr. W. during the two years he was in the House, asking to have it stricken from the statute book. The necessity of the law creating an additional law judge has been admitted by the Constitutional Convention which has just adjourned, in providing for a Law Judge for every forty thousand inhabitants. We refer to these questions now to show that Mr. WEBB is not alone at fault in these matters. Some of his bitterest opponents in both parties were exceedingly anxious that he should be elected to the Constitutional Convention, on account of his known integrity and ability.

The truth is, there is in the breast of many men, a laudable desire, more or less developed, for notoriety, and as political advancement is the surest road to the coveted prize, they come to believe they are entitled to recognition and preferment by the party with which they act; failing to receive it, they permit their personal chagrin and disappointment to affect their political action. This feeling is always taken advantage of by political opponents, and imaginary wrongs are magnified into heinous crimes against the disappointed aspirant, who straightly forgets not only the principles he has ever held dear, but the fact that other members of his party have the same rights which he exercises. No man can truthfully say that he is entitled to any office. Political office in this country is the gift of the people, and it is no disparagement of the qualifications of good men that others are preferred as the standard-bearers or exponents of the principles of the majority, who, according to our theory of government, rule; and every man who is conscientious and honest in his political convictions will adopt the principle laid down by WASHINGTON, "Principles, not men," and that other noble statesman whose ability, attainments and personal worth were not appreciated, but who never faltered in his advocacy of the principles, or support of the men who represented those principles, which he believed right, and who, at the close of his life, honestly declared that "he had rather be right than President."

Had the men who were unsuccessful in their efforts to secure nominations at the hands of the republican convention in August, and who failed, not through any trickery or dishonesty on the part of their successful opponents, returned to their homes, forgotten their personal griefs, and with an honest desire for the success of the principles of the party, which we know they all hold dear, the result in October would have been quite different.

One word before we close, in reference to the "corrupt and disreputable ring," and "political roughs," as our correspondent sees fit to designate a portion of the gentlemen who do the hard work of the party. Will J. C. F. point to any of the "corrupt" or "disreputable" acts of these gentlemen? Is there a county in the State better governed, or more economically managed? Have bad men been kept in places of honor and trust? It is true, corrupt men have sometimes been foisted upon the party, but when their real character was discovered they were discarded, and are now among the bitterest opponents of "the ring." We know that there exists in the minds of the people, to quite a large extent, a belief that a "ring," almost as corrupt as those which cling like barnacles to the democratic organization, where that party is in power, disgraces this county, but we invite their most careful scrutiny of every act of the republican party and if, in any particular, it has proved recreant to the trust confided in it, the REPORTER shall be the willing exponent of its derelictions and the unqualified denunciator of those who have been found wanting in integrity, or who have in any manner betrayed the interests of the taxpayers of the county.

The cry of "ring" is generally raised by discarded, corrupt political hacks of both parties, who having been weighed in the balance of public opinion and found wanting, make it their special business to bedaub every active republican, and by creating distrust or envy of him, attempt to compass his downfall. Oh, ye hypocrites!

J. C. F. further says, "a small portion of it (the disgrace which attaches to the party) on account of the defeat of one candidate, and the small vote by which our members were elected) might be charged to the standard-bearer, for not publicly condemning the work of the convention which made the nominations; not really the convention, but of a few designing men." We presume from this J. C. F. was not present at the convention. A more harmonious convention was never assembled. After the retirement of the Minnequa delegation, who only came in for the purpose of creating disturbance, every thing passed off smoothly, and in the nomination of representatives the vote was by acclamation, and had it not been unanimous the president would have ordered a ballot; but not a single delegate objected to the nominations. If there had really existed any cause for the defection which was afterward manifested, it should have been made known then and there.

This article has already assumed much greater proportions than we anticipated when we commenced it, but we cannot close without urging upon every sincere republican the importance of being an active worker, and the duty of closely scrutinizing the acts of our officials. But remember that defeating fairly nominated candidates is no way to correct either real or imaginary wrongs. Neither should those who understand the manipulation of political affairs take undue advantage of those who have not had the experience they possess.

Fidelity to party is by no means the vice which it has become quite common with a class of men to represent it. On the other hand, it is the essential condition of good government. What but fidelity to the Republican party saved our country, when rebellion organized the democracy in opposition to the Union? The cant about "independence" is the sheerest nonsense. The principles of the republican party are either right or wrong. If right, they should be cherished and defended, and if wrong, deserted. The leaders of the democratic party realize that they can never again control the country without they assume a new name, and create dissentions and bickerings among the men who prevented them from accomplishing their wicked design of destroying the government. People will not forget their traitorous history in this generation.

JOHN BRIGHT, in his Birmingham speech in defense of the Gladstone ministry, meets in a very vigorous manner the charge that the Washington award was humiliating to Great Britain. He says that the real humiliation occurred it, 1861 to 1865, when if the Government had exercised a generous neutrality, the wealthier classes would have sided with it.

COL. PIOLLET fills his organ with bragadocia over the result in this county, and predicts a complete democratic victory next year. When the people of this county unite with COL. PIOLLET in political action, it will be when they forget his past record, and especially his boldly-expressed disloyal sentiments during the late "unpleasantness" with his southern friends.

—A negro women in Charlestown, Indiana, whose husband was hung by a mob two years ago, has begun a lawsuit against his murderers.

—Henry Bentzel, of New Bloomfield, killed four wild turkeys at one shot last week.

THE LEGISLATURE FOR 1874.

We give below the status of the new Legislature of Pennsylvania. Those Senators marked (*) were elected on the 14th inst.

SENATE.

Philadelphia—James R Alexander, R; E W Davis, R; *John Lamon, R; A K McClure, Lib. Rep.
Chester and Delaware—*T V Cooper, R.
Montgomery—*William A Yerkie, R.
Bucks and Northampton—H Yerkes, D.
Berks—*Daniel Ermentrout, D.
Lancaster—John B Warfel, R.
Schuylkill—*Oliver P Bechtel, D.
Lehigh and Carbon—*Ed. Albright, D.
Dauphin and Lebanon—J G Hellman, R.
Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—Francis D Collins, D; George R Rowland, D.
Bradford, &c—Lafayette Pitch, R.
Columbia, &c—Thos Chalfant, D.
Cameron, &c—Butler B Strang, R.
Snyder, &c—A H Dill, D.
Clearfield—Wm A Wallace, D.
Cumberland, &c—J M Weakley, R.
Adams and York—W M Sherry, D.
Bedford, Blair, &c—J A Lemon, R.
Centre, Juniata, &c—J S Waream, D.
Allegheny—J L Graham, R; M. Humphreys, R; *G H Anderson, R.
Indiana—H White, R.
Fayett and Greene— W H Playford, D.
Beaver, &c—J S Rutan, R.
Clarion, &c—D Maclay, R.
Lawrence, &c—S McKinley, R.
Crawford—*B K Anderson, R.
Erie and Warren—G H Cutler, R.

Republicans, 20; Democrats. 12; Liberal Republicans, 1. Republican majority, 7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—W S Hildebrand, D.
Allegheny—H H McCormick, R; S J Wainright, R; J C Newmyer, R; A B Young, R; A J Hays, R; B C Christy, R; H Gerwig, R.
Armstrong—R Thompson, R.
Beaver, Butler and Washington—S J Cross, R; J Allison, R; A L Campbell, R; D McKee, R.
Bedford and Fulton—J M Reynolds, D.
Berks—M M'Cullough, D; E E Dry, D; Dr A Smith, D.
Blair—S R McCuñe, R.
Bradford—E B Myer, R; J H Webb, R.
Bucks—G D Hageman, D; J M Jamison, D.
Cambria—S Henry, R.
Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—D P Baird, D.
Carbon and Monroe—W Kistler, D.
Centre—J H Orvis, D.
Chester—E W Bailey, R; P G Carey, R.
Clarion and Forest—M Williams, D.
Clearfield—Dr J W Potter, D.
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—R Bedford, D; H W Petriken, D.
Columbia—C B Brockway, D.
Crawford—M W Oliver, R; F Bates, R.
Cumberland—W B Butler, D.
Dauphin and Perry—J E Allen, R; A Fortenbaugh, R; J H Shenley, R.
Delaware—W O Talley, D.
Erie—E H Wilcox, R; H Butterfield, R.
Fayette—J M Thompson, R.
Franklin—G W Welch, D.
Green—T H Laidley, D.
Huntingdon—W K Burchinell, R.
Indiana—D Raney, R.
Juniata and Mifflin—H P Taylor, D.
Lancaster—H A Maylin, R; H H Tshoudy, R; J L Shuman, R.
Lawrence—E S Morgan, R.
Lebanon—W M Kaufman, R.
Lehigh—R Steckel, D; J Kimmel, D.
Luzerne—Dr. Kressler, D; M Crogan, D; Thomas Waddle, R; T W Loftus, D.
Mercer—James A Stranahan, D.
Montgomery—Thomas G Butler, D; Joseph B Yerkes, D.
Northampton—R C Pyle, D; G M Stier, D.
Northumberland and Montour—A T DeWitt, D; Jesse Ammerman, D.
Philadelphia—G Handy Smith, R; Geo. W Shaffer, R; Samuel Joseph, Ind. D; Harry O'Brien, R; Chas. A Porter, R; John M Cullough, R; John E Reyburn, R; Wm. H. Vogdes, R; Albert Crawford, D; Washington M Worrall, R; Joseph R Ash, R; John N Wood, R; Wm J Roney, R; Robert Gillespie, R; J Wm Jones, R; Charles B Salter, R; James Newell, R; J E Kennedy, D.
Pike and Wayne—W H Dimmick, D.
Potter and McKean—C S Jones, R.
Schuylkill—T Egan, D; F L Foster, D; J W Morgan, R.
Snyder and Union—C S Wolfe, R.
Somerset—J R McMillian, R.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—H M Jones, R; R B Little, D.
Tioga—J H Mitchell, R.
Venango—R D McCreary, R.
Warren—G W Allen, R.
Westmoreland—H B Piper, D; J L Toner, D.
York—G W Heiges, D; D M Loucks, D.

Republicans, 58; Democrats. 40; Independent Democrats 2. Republican majority, 16.

END OF THE STOKES TRIAL.—The third trial of STOKES ended on Wednesday last, when a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter in the third degree" was rendered. The trial was throughout a complete farce, and the result is ample proof that every thing must give way to money in New York. Judge DAVIS, it is said, appeared to be very much dissatisfied with the verdict; and, in passing sentence, said:

"In rendering this verdict, Stokes the jury have exhausted, and more than exhausted, all mercy in your case. No appeal to the court can diminish the sentence from the highest penalty affixed by the statue in the degree in which you are convicted, and that is too light and apparently trifling as compared with the great crime you have committed. I do not desire to make any further remarks on this case, but shall impose upon you all that the law confers on me power to give, and I only regret that the sentence cannot be more adequate to the crime which rests upon your head. The sentence is that you be imprisoned at the State Prison in Sing Sing, at hard labor, for four years.

QUEER voting was not confined to this county at the late election:

Fayette, a strong Democratic county, sends a Republican to the Assembly. Wm. Moore, Democratic candidate for Sheriff in Erie county, is defeated by 7 majority. Geo. Anderson, Republican, has been elected Senator from Crawford county by 123 majority. Mr. W. Oliver, Republican, was re-elected to the Legislature by 29 majority in Crawford county. Mr. Morgan, Republican and Labor Reformer, has a small majority for Assembly in the strong Democratic county of Schuylkill. In the double Representative district of Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan, H. W. Petriken, Democrat, is elected by 183 votes over his principal competitor. Mr. Bedford, the othe Democratic candidate, has 462 majority. The Democrats lose their Senator in Montgomery by 30 votes. The oficial majority for Dill, Democrat, over Wagonseller, Republican, in the Seventeenth Senatorial District—Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—is said to be only 17.

LOST ALL.—An avaricious old farmer, named Higginson, residing near Toledo, has had $11,000 in the bank for several years. Some foolish neighbors worked upon the old man's fears, and he resolved to draw out his money. He took it from a real place of safety, and took it home, hiding it in a bed tick. The following night the old man was awakened from a profound slumber by a sense of something cold pressed against his temple, and opening his eyes, found three masked men in the room, all armed, and one of them holding a cocked pistol, demanded the money, threatning to blow out his brains in one minute in case of refusal. The old man surrendered the money, and the robbers departed in high glee. Now the farmer wishes he had left it in the bank and refused to be comforted.

Such transactions will be quite common all over the country. People who have no use for their money will find it much the safest plan to leave it in the bank or loan it to some responsible business man.

THE ELECTIONS ON TUESDAY.

From the meagre returns received this, Wednesday morning, we judge that the election in New York yesterday resulted in a victory for the democrats. They have also elected their Governor in Wisconsin.

Minnesota and New Jersey have gone Republican.

Virginia has elected the democratic ticket.

WASHBURN, republican, is elected Governor of Massachusetts.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The financial crisis through which we are passing *seems* a hardship to the entire community, and will undoubtedly prove a real disaster to many, but it will not be without its good results, if the lesson it teaches is only observed. While all was prosperous, and prosperity and wealth were covering the land, it was hard to get any one to stop and ask himself whether this thing would last—whether we had not the steam up so high that we were likely to jump the track and smash the train? People now are in a better state of mind for reflection on such matters. We can see now that we were living too fast—that we were having too many indulgences—that money had lost its value with us—that we were looking to but one side of life, and that the giddy, foolish side, glittering with tinsel and rolicking in counterfeits. It has been a feverish, foolish and unhappy life that a great many people have been living, a life unworthy of men and women capable of understanding life's more substantial duties, and able to live to a higher end than that pursued by the brilliant butterfly that floats a day on the air and then passes away. If the panic invites serious thought on these subjects, and a determination to turn over a new leaf by those who have been carried away by the late prevailing follies, it will not have cost the country too much.

What we need is a return to the good old republican theory of living, as exemplified by our forefathers and the founders of the republic. Had their teachings prevailed we should never have heard the disgraceful salary grab justified on the ground of the expense of living.

An example of lofty self sacrifice has just been witnessed in the plague scourged city of Memphis, which gives us a view of the better side of humanity. In speaking of the affliction which the city has suffered the *Avalanche* says:

"If there is in our midst one class more conspicuous than another for untiring devotions to the sick and dying, it is the Memphis clergy. There is no duty from which they shrink. Braving the pestilential air of the infected district, they go from dwelling to dwelling, from hovel to hovel, seeking those who may need their services. Four have fallen martyrs to their holy duty. But the others press forward to fill the places vacated by the Angel of Death—to close the ranks widened by those who, until a few days ago, stood beside them shoulder to shoulder, like brave comrades advancing to a charge in battle."

In this high, disinterested readiness to become the self-denying and laborious servants of the helpless and suffering—this swift alacrity of unselfish devotion to the needs of humanity—there shines a splendor such as ancient chivalry hardly knew. No one need despair of the race so long as noble abnegation like this is possible among men. It is the pledge and prophecy that—far off as it may be—there will yet come the dawning of the radiant day wherein each man's good shall be all men's rule—

> "And universal Peace
> Lie like a shaft of light across the lands,
> And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
> Through all the circle of the golden year."

SOME of our exchanges have fallen into the error of attributing the close vote in this county to the popularity of the Minnequa scheme. Whatever might have been the result on the division question had the democratic candidates been elected, it is an indisputable fact that, outside of the towns paoposed to be taken off from this county, there is a strong and unanimous sentiment against division. In order to hold even the democratic strength in the county, the defeated candidates had to publicly pledge themselves to oppose any division, by publishing the following letter:

> TOWANDA, Sept. 22 1873.
>
> TO H. M. MOORE, L. D. FORREST AND SAMUEL HYATT—*Gentlemen*:—Your note (above) was handed to us to-day. We desire to say to you that we are opposed to any and all division of Bradford County; and we further desire to say that we are in favor of the repeal of the "half-shire town."
>
> Yours, &c.,
> C. TERRY,
> JOHN GRIFFIN.

MORROW B. LOWRY, of Erie, who has figured much in public life, can show the oldest horse, probably, in the country. He exhibited this equine treasure at the State fair at Erie. The old chap is 41 years of age. The following is his history.

"This horse, when eight years old, was brought into Erie county by George W. Lauman, a contractor on the Erie extension canal, in 1830, and was rode by one of the Marshal's. (Mr. Lowry) of the Democratic convention, at the great Whig and Democratic convention, at Erie, on the 10th day of September 1840. The horse is black as a raven, with a head as white as an old man twice his age. Mr Lowry calls him "Dan Lauman," and he never was sick a day in his life. "Dan" was operated upon by a skillful dentist ten years ago; he now carries a good mouth—eats corn like a colt—after having been kept upon bread for years."

THE outlook for the export trade is exceedingly promising. The people of Europe want bread, and they will get it, if they are compelled to send gold for it. France has no food to export, but must import. The Rusian crops are short. Germany has barely a home supply. Ireland now grows nothing for export, except cattle and flax. Wheat and flour will rule high for a year to come, and corn will probably sympathize with the advance in beef and pork. The cotton and tobacco crops are good, and the prices will not decline. If the farmers only realize good prices for their products the industrial interests of the country will remaid sound, and no smash-up of the speculators and stock gamblers can injure the vital interests of the country.

JUDGE BUTLER, of Chester County in a charge to a grand jury, some time ago, called attention to the gambling prevalent at fairs and other places, and remarked, "all such things that are called gift enterprises, lotteries of every kind, whether carried on by churches for professedly religious purposes or not, they are all wrong, and those who institute and conduct them are but deceiving themselves and injuring the morality of the community by such proceedings." This is very true. Gambling and chancing at church fairs set a most pernicious example, and sincere church people should have no part in them, and this sentiment will meet with a hearty response from a large majority of the people.

New Advertisements.

LIST of letters remaining in the Towanda Post Office, for the week ending Nov, 5, 1873:

Blake John	Perry George
Brown James	Payne Lizzie
Brigham Miss Eva	Powell Samuel
Carrier Emma	Rowland Ida
Cargiff Mrs B.	Rowland Wm H
Cummingham James	Reynolds B G
Cahill Mary Ann	Shearer L H
Carrier Geo H	Sullivan Margrett
Clancey James	Sullivan Kate E
Cummings Stephen	Shoemaker Stephen 2
Campbell W R	Shoemaker W A
Davens Jamie	Smith Geo B
Fortrell John S	Stockwell Burr
Fitzerald David	Teompson Merritt
Griswold Jas H	thompson W H
Jenkins J M	Terry W P
Kohler David Jr	Vanporder Stella 2
Kinsley Jerre	Van Brunt Wm
Morrison Richard	Welsh Mary
Macy H C	Weldy E L
Moore *Mrs* Villo	Warner Lyman
M-Donald Anna	White Lucia
Moore Matilda	White Rezama
Mosier H W	Whipple Esther
Northrip Marrin	Westbrook Cherrick
North ip J W	Westbrook Wm
Northrip F W	Welch M
Payson C W	Wilmot Anna
	Welles Geo W

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

D F Convers & Co Philadelphia Pa.
B J Cooke Philadelphia Pa.
Mrs E J Colo. Benton Pa.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say advertised, giving date of list.

S W ALVORD, P. M.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, will be sold at public sale on the premises in Rome twp., on MODDAY the 24th day of NOVEMBER, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, being the estate of Ferdinand Gable, late of Rome twp. dec'd.: Beginning at the south end corner of a lot of land owned by Mrs. Mary J. Decker, thence by the east line of the same, north 2 deg., east 39 3-10 perches to a corner of a lot set apart for the use of the widow and children of said decedent; thence by the line of the same, south 88 deg., east 71 6-10 perches to the line of Joseph Seeley; thence by line of the same, south 59 deg., east 41 prr. to a corner of said Seeley; thence by the line of the same, south 88 deg., east 14 9-10 per.; thence south 2 deg., west 20 per to the north line of the Pennsore tract; thence by the line of the same; north 88 deg., west 121 per. to the beginning. Containing 25 acres and 84 per.

TERMS—$400 to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on confirmation thereof.

ELIZABETH GABLE, } Admr's.
HENRY B. GABLE, }

Oct. 29, 1873.

BANK OF AMERICA.

336 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $500,000. PAID IN, $225,000.

President, C. J. Milne, Vice-President, W. Montelius; Chas H Price, Cashier.

Having passed through the recent panic with unshaken credit, we invite correspondence with Country Banks and Bankers, with a view to transacting their Banking business in this city, confident of our ability to render entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. PRICE, Cashier.

Oct 29, 1873—4t.

MISS GRIFFIN

Respectfully announces to her old customers and the public generally, that she continues the

MILLINERY BUSINESS,

At her old stand on PINE STREET, and that she has a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which she is selling at her usual moderate prices.

Every article WARRANTED.

S. M. GRIFFIN.

October 29, 1873.

Miscellaneous.

POWELL & CO.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FALL STOCK AND INVITE AN INSPECTION —OF— THEIR GOODS THEIR CUSTOMERS WILL FIND AN UNUSUALLY LARGE SUPPLY AND AT PRICES WHICH WILL BE SATISFACTORY TO ALL. EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THEIR BUSINESS WILL BE FOUND AS COMPLETE AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE IT

POWELL & Co.

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.

Towanda, Sept 24, 1873 Bridge Street.

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 CASSIMERES.

LADIES AND MISSES SHOES,

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

TAYLOR & CO.

September, 1873.

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.

Oct. 1, 1873. F. O. FROST & SONS.

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.