Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
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Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Dec. 19, 1878.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

For several years past we have been sending the REPORTER to quite a number of subscribers without receiving any pay therefor. Finding that this system is not a success, we have determined to *adhere strictly to the advance system hereafter.* Therefore, all subscribers in arrears on the 31st of December will have their papers discontinued; and the amounts due will be collected. Those who do not wish to pay costs must heed this notice and pay up before that date

Furthermore, experience has taught us that the lowest price at which the REPORTER can be furnished is *One Dollar and Fifty Cents, in clubs.* Postmasters and others who have kindly interested themselves in increasing our circulation will bear the fact in mind, and collect $1.50 from each subscriber, as nothing less than this sum will be accepted by us.

After the first of January next we shall notify all subscribers two weeks in advance of the expiration of their subscription.

WHAT RESUMPTION MEANS.

There is a great deal of misapprehension and ignorance in regard to the resumption question. When the people fairly understand the matter, opposition to the measure will cease. In fact the strongest and most potent argument in favor of specie resumption will be resumption itself. The facts are so clearly stated in the *North-American* of last Saturday, that we copy the article for the benefit of our readers: "Much of the conflict of opinion touching resumption arises from a misapprehension of the fiscal situation before the suspension of specie payments. During the late canvass the opponents of resumption continually declared that the idea of doing the immense business of the country with specie was preposterous; that the entire sum in coin at command could by no possible management be kept anywhere near the aggregate demands of trade, and much more to the same effect. To this it was replied, and must again and again be replied, that doing business on the basis of intrinsic values, and doing it with gold and silver as a currency passing from hand to hand, are things entirely distinct and different. But for the most part men have, or seem to have forgotton how business was transacted eighteen years ago. Business was then done on the basis of intrinsic values, but as a matter of fact very little gold and silver passed from hand to hand save as a convenience of moderate exchange. Bills of exchange, checks, drafts, and bank credits, performed the offices of honest money then, as they had done for centuries among civilized nations, and as they continue, and will continue to do for all time to come, in all probability.

"It may be replied to this statement that since paper is the chosen medium of exchange in large transactions, that is sufficient reason why the theories of anti-resumptionists should prevail. But the theory of anti-resumptionists involves irredeemable paper currency, which is quite a different thing. A bill of exchange, a check, or a draft, is valuable only as it represents intrinsic values. The party who goes to a San Francisco banker and purchases exchange on New York or Philadelphia, because he wants to use money in either city, understands that the bill will be honored by the house on which it is drawn. But suppose on his arrival in Philadelphia he should present his draft and receive information that the drawer had no funds on deposit with which to cash it; a very serious embarrassment would arise at once, and the owner of the draft would experience the disability of irredeemable paper; and no doubt it would take a great deal of anti-resumption argument to convince such a party that the dishonored draft was money, or the representative of money. Among the attributes of real money are these: It is instant in its functions, invariable in value, and usable anywhere without considerable loss. And such money is honest money because it holds out no inducements to the holder which the event of use does not sanction. Checks and drafts on houses where the maker has no credits, and circulating notes payable on demand, but on which payment is refused on presentation, have not the attributes of real money, and are not, therefore, honest money.

"It is continually said by the anti resumptionists that the Secretary can not redeem $346,000,000 of Treasury notes with gold, because he has not so much gold available for that purpose. But what application has this reason to resumption? If it be a good reason, why was it not advanced before the suspension of specie payments, when a large proportion of the banks of the country issued three times as many promises to pay as they had coin to pay with? It was not advanced because men were aware that, under ordinary circumstances, but a small part of the circulating notes of a bank were ever presented for redemption at any specified time. The ratio of circulation to coin assetts was then too large, no doubt, but it was based on certain well-ascertained laws of trade and exchange, and under ordinary circumstances worked well enough. Nothing less than wide-spread distress or universal panic affected honest banks even then. They paid gold for notes of any sound bank as well as for their own, and in sums equal to the demand. The demand for coin was light. This is probably the condition of things at this time. The demand for gold is so light that there is no profit in handling it any longer. Why, we ask, is it assumed that the demand will increase to any remarkable extent after January 1, 1879? What necessities of trade and commerce are likely to rule then that do not rule now? The man who wants to pay customs dues can pay them with greenbacks, therefore he will not care for gold. Whoever wants to buy exchange on London, Paris, or elsewhere, can buy as well with greenbacks as with gold. The man who wants to hoard, and not to embark in business ventures, will no doubt prefer gold; but he can get all he wants now as cheap as he could before the war, if he wants much of it. In fact there is but a single contingency that can work to the disadvantage of resumption, and that relates to the balance of trade. It is in our favor now, and the prospect for its remaining with us for some time is good. We do not look for the failure of resumption."

A NEW SILVER BILL.

The following is the full text of BUCKNER'S new silver bill. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character, and for other purposes," passed February 28, 1878.

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the stanard dollar and to restore its legal-tender character, and for other purposes," enacted February 28, 1877, as authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined into the dollar authorized by said act, be, and the same is, hereby repealed; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to purchase not less than $7,000,000 worth per month of silver bullion at the market rate, and coin the same into standard silver dollars each and every month, until the market value of silver bullion at New York is at par with coined silver; and all coinage of subsidiary coins and of trade dollars shall cease from and after the passage of this act. And whenever coined standard silver bullion shall be at par in New York, the Secretary of the Treasury shall discontinue the purchase of silver bullion, and, therefore, silver bullion shall be coined into the said standard silver dollars on the same terms as are now provided as to the coinage of gold, provided that the cost of the coinage of either gold or silver shall not exceed the actual average of the material, labor, wastage and use of the machinery employed. A sufficient sum to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, but not more than $8,000,000 shall at any one time be invested in such silver bullion.

Second—Any owner of 100 standard silver dollars or any multiple thereof, may present the same at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of New York, or at the mint Philadelphia, and at such other mints and offices of Assistant Treasurers as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on demand shall receive therefor a like amount of gold coin at par. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed in all coin payments by the Treasury to make no discrimination in favor of or against gold or standard silver coin.

Third—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

RESUMPTION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular of instructions concerning the resumption of specie payments:

TREASURY DEP'T, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1878.—The following provision of law, and instructions thereunder, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments:

SECTION 2. * * * * And on and after the 1st day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars.

Approved January 14, 1875.

As the effect of the above section will be to remove any practical difference in the value of coin and notes as a circulating medium (after the 1st of January next), no distinction between them will be made in keeping, rendering or settling the accounts of public officers involving transactions which occur subsequently to that date.

Matured coupons of the United States, and checks issued by the Treasurer of the United States for interest or principal of the public debt by law payable in coin, will be paid by the Assistant Treasurer, of the United States at New York, upon presentation, in coin, or, if the claimant prefers, such coupons and checks will be paid by the said Assistant Treasurer, or by any other independent Treasury officer, in United States notes.

Such registered interest payable by law in coin as is paid on schedules at any other cities than New York will also be paid the claimant in coin by check on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, which check may be cashed in United States notes if the holder prefer, or, if the claimant prefers, such interest may be paid to him direct in United States notes by the officer charged with the payment of the schedule.

Any check or draft hereafter drawn in payment of a public obligation by law, payable in coin, will have that fact plainly noted thereon.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

SO VAST in bulk are the domestic products exported from the United States, that by no possible management, under existing circumstances, can the vessels employed for the trade obtain regular cargoes hitherward. Nor would the case be very much different if the tariff were reduced. The truth is, that the country has become self-sustaining to a remarkable extent, and our foreign friends are fast losing their hold upon our domestic markets. They might do better if they were to abandon the New York monopoly, and distribute their trade generally among all our leading commercial cities, both seaboard and internal.

DISEASE and death are no respecters of persons. The wealthy as well as the poor are overtaken by them. During the past week two members of the Royal family of England have fallen victims to diphtheria.

GOVERNOR HOYT.

A Wilkes-Barre letter to the Philadelphia *Press* gives this interesting description of Governor-elect Hoyt and his wife:

"Governor Hoyt has for many years occupied an unpretentious residence on Franklin street, in this city. Being always a representative citizen, his house was known to everybody. Those who have enjoyed a social evening under his roof, have something stored away in their minds that time can never obliterate. Being used to flattery, Governor Hoyt has never been spoiled. The successive steps to fame and honor over which he has passed have not elevated him into the cold regions of reserve or imbued him with the least spark of haughty pride. His door is still open to the humblest friend, his hand still extended to all alike. Those who have ever been a guest at the fireside of Governor Hoyt in the past, know how much sunshine will be carried from Wilkes-Barre to Harrisburg next January. What will be lost here, however, will be gained at the capital, and in days to come there will be opportunities enough offered for pronouncing upon the charms of a lady who will rule the executive household with as gentle and as generous a spirit as the affairs of the Commonwealth will be guided by an able and impartial mind. The Governor's wife will be none the less the woman that she has always been. What has been said of the husband concerning his elevation in life, may be equally applied to the wife. Good common sense is not the least of the many virtues of character that each possess, and increase of honors will only multiply their efforts to please, and will never barricade the avenues to their hospitable hearts.

"Mrs. Hoyt will be ably supported in the administration of her domestic affairs, by a cultured daughter, recently graduated from the Young Ladies' Seminary of Farmington, Ct., over which Miss Porter, a sister of President Porter, of Yale College, presides. Miss Maud, like her mother, is unpretending in manner, exceedingly social in disposition, and brightly intelligent. Harry, junior, is just out of Yale, and in character and ways is the counterpart of his distinguished father. He is a strong, broad-shouldered fellow, and will readily become a favorite at Harrisburg. Little Helen is the baby, a bright, golden-haired darling of four summers, and the special pet of her father. Carrying with him such a domestic staff to encourage and sustain him, who can doubt the complete success in every particular of the incoming administration?

"Now that the question is settled as to his occupancy of the Gubernatorial chair, it may not be out of place to mention, in a modest way—for any other would be decidedly offensive—something about the lady who is called to preside over the Gubernatorial mansion. For nearly a quarter of a century the Governor-elect and his good wife have resided in this vicinity, where they were born. They were the children of two old friends, who in the days of long ago, were recognized as the honest possessors of broad farms that received their constant care, and repaid it by yielding up the richest of yearly harvests.

"Farmer Hoyt and Farmer Loveland were among the best and purest men of their day. Both were Presbyterians, and both elders in the church. Each was equally anxious for the other's welfare, and as years advanced, and children came to cheer them, it was not strange that the affections of the parents should be transmitted to their offspring, and that both households should mingle together like branches of the same tree. The possession of natural graces by the children of both families, was an inheritance, and the fortunate training that accompanied the passage of years produced the happiest results, and kindled the holiest and highest desires. Mary Loveland, an only daughter, was of a retiring and modest disposition. She was a woman endowed with the richest graces of character, and inspired by the most ennobling virtues. She made friends and kept them. She was full of womanly instincts, and wherever she went she was a welcome guest. It was very natural, too, that young Hoyt, when he began to think of marriage, should look with favor upon the daughter of his father's best friend, who had been the playmate of his youth, and a glad companion in later years. It was very natural, too, for the other to be pleased with the manly young pedagogue, who, after graduating at Wyoming Seminary, had been chosen to fill a teacher's chair in the same institution. It was a case of mutual admiration and affection, which, a few years after, when young Hoyt had exchanged the teacher's place for the lawyer's desk, culminated in a happy marriage. The happiness of a man's character frequently reflects the happiness of his domestic life, and while none have a right to intrude within the sacred precincts of Governor Hoyt's home without invitation, it needs no welcome to assure one that the same open-hearted, frank, generous and happy spirit that is a part of his nature, is inspired by the glow and glory of a home that is correspondingly endowed."

THE influence of cheap fares in increasing the earnings of railroad companies through a volume of travel largely enhanced, as compared with the additional expense, is well illustrated by the experience of the New York, Boston and Providence Company. This is a link of forty-seven miles in the through line between New York and Boston by the Stonington Steamboat Line. Ever since the beginning of summer the fare has been $1 50 by this line, distance 210 miles, of which 120 miles are by steamer and the rest by rail. To accommodate this travel, they ran one passenger and one freight train each way daily. The earnings of the New York, Boston and Providence Road for its 47 miles were $75,755, or about $244 for 94 passenger miles and the same number of freight miles a day. All the companies in the arrangement are perfectly satisfied with their experiment, and it is not at all likely that the rates of fare will be raised.

WADE HAMPTON was last week chosen U. S. Senator from South Carolina. On the day of his election he suffered the amputation of a leg, and is now in a critical condition.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

From the forthcoming edition of SNULL'S Hand Book we glean the following useful information:

Time of Meeting of Assembly.—General Assembly meets biennially on the first Tuesday of January. The House of Representatives is called to order at 12 o'clock M., and the Senate at twelve o'clock M.

Election of U. S. Senator.—Persons to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate are elected by the Legislature in the following manner:

Each house votes separately "on the third Tuesday of January, at three o'clock P. M., if the Legislature shall have organized before the second Tuesday."

On the day following, at 12 o'clock M., the two Houses meet in joint convention, and the journal of the two Houses are then read and certificates signed If, however, the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in *each* House, or if either House shall have failed to take proceedings as required by law, the joint Assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, a person for purposes aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint Assembly (a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting) shall be declared elected, and in case of no election on the first day, the joint Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock M., of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature, and take at least one vote until a Senator shall be elected.

Nominations must be made and tellers elected two days prior, and communicated to each House.

Election and Inauguration of Governor.—Election of Governor, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1878. Inauguration of Governor, January 21, 1879.

Returns of election of Governor opened in presence of both Houses, Thursday before inauguration.

Lieutenant Governor takes oath of office third Tuesday of January following his election.

VESUVIUS.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* writing from Rome, describes the present condition of Vesuvius:

"Vesuvius and Etna seem to be waking like giants from sleep. The inhabitants of a town in the province of Catina, in which is Mount Etna, were alarmed by continued shocks of earthquake and by underground noises for four or five days. They left their houses and the town itself in the middle of the night and ran to the open country outside of the gates. Vesuvius has given signs of agitation for several weeks, and the seer who lives as near the crater as it is safe to stay, daily reports its condition. On the 1st of November the lava rose over the rim of the old crater and began to descend on the cone between the ridges left by the eruption of 1872 Visitors can now see the fire without approaching the crater, and the mountain is beautiful. A long and broad red band of fire may be seen on the upper part of the cone, the rest being covered with snow. The contrast is singularly beautiful, and many persons go to Naples to see it. It is hoped that the eruption will not increase, as the cup of disaster would overflow if this misfortune were added to those already suffered from storms and inundations. It is curious how the sides of Vesuvius are cultivated and inhabited. Although the people constantly see Pompeii and Herculaneum they take no warning from their fate, but build towns and let their vineyards creep boldly up the side of the volcano until they reach the cinders of the crater."

THE INDIANS.

Terrible Tale told by Mrs. Charles Jones, of Iowa of her Sufferings while in Indian Captivity—A whole Party of Emigrants Murdered by Yankton and other Sioux—Her Story Fully Corroborated.

OMAHA, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Charles Jones, of Washingtnn county, Iowa, arrived with her son aged 12 last night. They are believed to be the sole survivors of twelve emigrants who left Washington county in February, for the Yellowstone Valley. They reached fort Kearney March 1st, and when a few days out in the river bottom, they were surrounded by seventy Indians. William Brown, Joshua Brown, and Joshua Hyatt, a brother of Mrs. Jones, the men of the party, were instantly shot dead, and the others were taken into captivity. All but Mrs Jones and son it is believed were massacred. She was made a slave to a chief named Yankton, and was never allowed to meet or talk with her son. Her clothes were taken from her, and she was only allowed a blanket and moccasins. The camp moved often, always northward. The warriors several times left the party and returned with clothing and plunder, evidently taken from the murdered whites. An interpreter with the party told Mrs Jones the party were chiefly Yanktons from the Yankton agency, but there were a few from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. They were always roaming during the summer and returned to the agencies during the winter. Their slaves are kept outside of the agencies in concealment. Other females white slaves in the party, told her their friends had been murdered, and as they had no homes, they did not desire to escape. Young Jones was kindly treated. At the expiration of two months they reached the neighborhood of a village in Northern Nebraska, where the Indians all became drunk. That night Mrs. Jones escaped, having only a ragged blanket and one moccasin. She traveled south, subsisting on raw artichokes. After five or six days she met an emigrant wagon and and was given a dress She begged her way through the State, reaching Iowa the last day of June. There she procured money and returned to Central Nebraska to find her son. Last October near Kearney, she met him emaciated, after a long and terrible journey, the boy lay ill at a benevolent farmer's house for a long time. When he recovered, they started eastward on foot. Money was given them here yesterday to go home. Every detail of her story is confirmed The naked bodies of three murdered men were found last March on the plains north of Kearney, but the murderers were supposed to be tramps. Men here from the agencies are preparing to investigate the matter. and express the opinion that many of the agency Indians kept up a systematic murder of settlers during the summer. successfully concealing their crimes. At Yankton agency, there will be an immediat investigation.

GLEANINGS.

BAYARD TAYLOR is improving, though very weak.

THERE is snow in England and Northern Europe.

THE Indian Appropriation bill appropriates $4,710,000.

GEN. FREMONT, is already very popular in Arizona.

MRS. JOSHUA WALKER, of Newport, R. I., died in a fit of laughter.

THE best dressed man in the United States Senate is General Burnside.

CARATHEODORI PASHA is the new Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE celebrated stallion Abdallah, died at Manchester, N. H., Friday.

CLEVELAND wants the next national Republican Convention.

GEN. CUSTER is to have a monument at West Point made from captured cannon.

THE heaviest snow storm in fifteen years has just taken place at Peoria, Ill.

GENERAL PHILIP SHERIDAN has been chosen a director of the Chicago Jockey Club.

SENATOR BARNUM, of Connecticut, is seriously ill with pneumonia at Lime Rock, Conn.

CONGRESSMAN ACKLEN has at last been vindicated. It came late; but better late than never.

TWENTY-THREE dead bodies have been cremated at Milan during the past two years.

THE rehearing of the Fitz John Porter case has been adjourned until the 2nd of January.

WM. FORNEY, of Baltimore, while intoxicated on Friday, shot himself fatally "to quite his nerves."

SENOR MIGUEL ALDAMS, a Cuban exiled to New York, has freed 700 slaves on his Cuban plantations.

THE bill granting $450,000 for defraying expenses of the fast mail service is to be reported favorably.

SENATOR THURMAN most emphatically declines to be the democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

GEORGE VAN VLEET, of Wilmington, Del., has the original South Carolina secession ordinance.

SOUTH CAROLINA Legislators are trying to make a law against the carrying of concealed weapons.

THE United States Commissioners to the silver conference have made their report to Congress.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS, of Michigan is hopelessly ill in Washington. His death is looked for hourly.

EX-ATTORNEY General Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, will celebrate his silver wedding on the 20th of this month.

THE Hungarian Delegation has voted by a large majority, 20,000,000 florins for occupation expenses for 1879.

THE large tobacco house of Thomas Williams & Co., at Richmond, Va, burned Saturday. Loss $75,000.

CATTLE in the vicinity of East Saginaw Mich., are dying off very rapidly from an unknown and peculiar disease.

IN consequences of discourteous treatment Cornell withdraws her challenge to Harvard for a race next season.

WHEN ever a Democratic Congressman has nothing else to do, he introduces a bill to worry the trade dollar.

IT probably would have been better if Tilden had sent his nephew to the Gilsey House to board two years ago.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS has taken 839 kinds of medicine. And he isn't the healthiest man we know of yet.

BOSTON sugar importers and refiners Friday adopted resolutions declaring the present scale of tariff duties too high.

THE King has ordered the marriage of the Princess Thyra and the Duke of Cumberland postponed till after the funeral of Princess Alice.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN has won his suit in the Supreme Court of Michigan, against the First National Bank of Negaunee, involving $90,000.

It looks as though the collision of Blaine and Edmunds with Lamar and Thurman would lay the Democratic ship up for repairs for a while.

AN amendment by the House to the Senate bill providing for purchase of the Freedman's bank reduces the sum from $275,000 to $155,000.

FREIGHTS from the west still continue to be badly cut by the various railroad lines. The war promises to be one of the most bitter ever known.

MISS WHITNEY, the Boston artist, has been intrusted with the task of preparing the statue to be erected to the memory of the late Harriet Martineau.

SEVENTEEN printers on the Agusta, Ga., *Chronicle*, have struck for forty cents a thousand. The office offers thirty cents for good compositors.

A BILL to make the municipal elections of Charleston, S. C., quadrennial instead of biennial has been introduced in the Legislature and finds much support.

THE Philadelphia courts have decided that a person is in the point of law at the age of twenty-one the day before the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday.

Two negroes, for attempting to kill Marcus Williams, colored for voting an opposite ticket in Winton, N. C., have been sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

SUPERINTENDENT FORSYTH, of the Canadian money order system, is to visit Washington soon, to confer with the authorities regarding the system in the United States.

CLERGYMEN and children under twelve years of age are no longer equal on most New England railways, because the managers have decided that ministers must hereafter pay full fare.

A BOSTON dispatch says that Mr. Gray has so applied his magnetic motor to the production of electric light that he can generate electricity without any cost except for the original machine.

THERE is a growing feeling in Illnois among the better classes that Senator Oglesby should be his own successor. Logan's vote in the caucus is estimated all the way from thirty to sixty.

THE Democrats will probably ask the president for a bill of items. The disclosure of two eminent southern Democrats will no doubt be sufficient to restore the equilibrium of the injured innocence.

MEXICO has four Presidential candidates and not one of them a general. Three are lawyers and one a coffee planter. The election takes place in 1880. Thirty or forty brigadiers may pop up before election day.

UPON the post mortem examination of the body of a man who killed himself in Syracuse, by drinking a quart of whisky, it was found there was a strong smell of alcohol in his brain and in all the cavities of the body.

THE statue of Governor Andrew, in Hingham Cemetery, near Boston, has been defaced by some vandals recently. Two fingers of the left hand have been knocked off and the cloak marred.

THE fine art societies of London will pay Mr. Ruskin's fine and costs of his suit with Mr. Whistler. It is rumored that Mr. Ruskin will decline a re-election to the Slade professorship on account of his ill health.

R. M. T. HUNTER, Treasurer-elect of the State of Virginia, forgot to qualify within the time set by the law, and now the Governor announces that Virginia has no Treasurer. Hunter probably thought the condition of the State finances would not warrant the step.

THE Princess of Wales will visit Wales this month and inspect his lately acquired estate of Mascrov, near Brecon. A hearty welcome will be extended him, as it will be the first visit which any member of the present royal family has made to Wales.

REV. DR. FARRAR, of Troy, N. Y., says the story of Neal Dow, that Spurgeon drinks beer, wine and brandy, is without foundation. His personal knowledge is confirmed by the statement of the great London preacher that he is a total abstinence man.

THE Princess Louise is a determined pedestrian, and has set the fashion to the ladies of Ottawa of carrying a small cane. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, and the Duke of Argyll are mentioned as likely to visit Ottawa next year.

EVERYTHING at Saratoga is quite, business men endeavoring to get along until banking facilities can be had. The Commercial National is entirely solvent, and will soon resume. The directors of the First National Bank have requested the appointment of a receiver.

STATE NEWS.

COAL is to have its history written by a local journalist.

IN some parts of Berks eels are salted down like pork for winter food.

FAT western hogs are being sold in Berks county at four cents a pound.

THE Glendower Iron Works Danville, are making rails for a railroad in Cuba.

THE Pennsylvania Dairyman's Association meets in Meadville on January 22 and 23.

ALL the tanneries of the State are crowded with orders. American leather is in demand.

JOHN ROACH, the Chester ship-builder, has an order for a side-wheel steamer for the Amazon river.

A DOZEN horses were purchased in Bedford county last week for the Washington city Fire Department.

JOHN CHINAMAN has made his advent into Reading, and proposes to establish a washee-washee shop.

JAMES KEELER, of Chester county has a common glass lamp-chimney which has been in use fifteen years.

THE trestling of the Lewisburg, Hazelton and Wilkesbarre Railroad across Catawissa creek was carried away by the recent storm.

THE different tax-collectors of Pittsburg are in arrears to the city nearly $50,000. The city Attorney will institute proceedings to recover.

MISS ELLA M. HENDERSON, the daughter of a Titusville operaror, has just been married to Mr. J. F. Fezer, of Colorado, with great eclat.

THE national banks of Erie have obtained an injuction from the United States Circuit Court restraining the tax collector from collecting taxes from them.

SINCE the Board of Pardons came into existence, many more pardons have been granted than when the power was vested exclusively in the Governor.

THE Huntingdon Board of Trade has raised $10,000—all that was needed—to purchase all the property required by the State Commission for the location of the Middle Penitentiary at that place.

THE murder of Miss Herman, of York county, still excites great interest. It has been discovered that she was not shot through the head, and a pistol found in Snyder's room, and bloody marks on his clothing, indicates his guilt.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has respited James McDonald and Charles Sharp, convicted Molly Maguire murderers, who were to have been hanged in Carbon county on Wednesday 18th inst. By their reprieve, their execution is appointed for January 18, 1879. McDonald and Sharp were convicted of the murder of George K. Smith, in Carbon county, in 1863. After McConnell's conviction sentence was withheld, in order to use him as witness against Brigin, who is to be hung in Pottsville Wednesday the 18th inst. Monday, Quinn and McGill are expected to impeach the testimony of Manus Kull and Kerrigan, both "squealers," upon whose evidence Sharp and McDonnell were convicted.

DEATH OF PRINCESS ALICE.

DARMSTADT, Dec. 14.—The Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt died at 7:30 this morning

DARMSTADT, Dec. 15.—As early as Friday morning, physicians recognized that the condition of the Grand Duchess was hopeless. and sent secret messages to that effect to England. Symptoms of suffocation appeared at one o'clock Saturday morning, but were temporarily removed. The Grand Duke was then induced to leave the room, but his mother remained ministering to the Princess until the last. The Grand Ducal Court, and Hesse Darmstadt generally will go into mourning for twelve weeks.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The blinds were drawn at Buckingham and St. James palace and at Marlborough in consequence of the death of Princess Alice, Saturday. All the royal family are at Windsor. All the ministers and members of the Government have sent expressions of their sympathy. Flags are at half mast, bells tolling and all public and private houses closed. The Queen, though greatly grieved is not ill.

She was the third child and second daughter of Queen Victoria. She was born April 25th, 1843. Her father, the late Prince Albert, died Saturday, Dec. 14th 1861, a remarkable coincidence.

A TELEGRAM from Harrisburg announces that the Board of Pardons refused yesterday to re-open the case of KEHOE, and before this paper reaches the reader the notorious Mollie will undoubtedly have paid the penalty of the law.

THE Democrats of the Senate have given evidence of their unwillingness to provide for honest elections, by voting almost unanimously against Senator EDMUNDS' non-partisan electoral bill.

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.—Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

Legal.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—In the U. S. District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of Winfield S. Kinney, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy. Western District of Pennsylvania.

The creditors will take notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at Towanda in said district, on the 18th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Overton & Mercur, before R. A. Mercur, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purpose named in the 27th Section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2d, 1867, to wit, a final distribution of said bankrupt's estate, and at that meeting I shall apply for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of said Bankrupt act.

JOHN W. CODDING, Assignee.
Towanda, Dec. 17, 1878.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of E. W. Ellis, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy. Western District of Pennsylvania:

The creditors will take notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at Towanda, in said District, on the 18th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Overton & Mercur, before R. A. Mercur, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purpose named in the 27th Section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2d, 1867, to wit: A final distribution of said Bankrupt's estate; and at that meeting I shall apply for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th Section of said Bankrupt Act.

JACKSON P. KEENEY, Assignee.
Towanda, Dec. 17, 1878.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In re the Assignment by the Eureka Mower Co., for the benefit of creditors. No. 1105, Feb. Term, 1877.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute money in hands of E. T. Fox, Assignee, will meet the claimants on said fund at the office of Williams & Angle, in Towanda Boro., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims on said fund must present them, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

H. N. WILLIAMS, Auditor.
Towanda, Dec. 13, 1878.-29x2

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, the undersigned Executor of the estate of George A. Garrison, late of Wilmot twp., dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises on FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described property, to-wit:

One lot of land situated in Wilmot twp. bounded as follows: Beginning at an oak stake on the old Frey lot; thence north 18° east 102 perches, to a stake and stones; thence south 87° east 32 perches, to a corner of stake and stones on F. W. Frontchey's land; thence south 18° east 81 perches, to a stake and stones; thence north 77° east 10 perches to place of beginning; containing 20 acres, more or less.

ALSO—One other lot of land in Wilmot twp, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post and stones nearly 2 perches south of the north east corner of lot No. 5, Springfield; thence north 30½° east 86 perches, to a post and stones set for Kintner and Frutchey lot; thence south 77° east 122 perches, to a stone heap; thence south 13½° west 84 perches, to a stone heap; thence north 77° west 122 perches, to the place of beginning; containing about 50 acres.

TERMS OF SALE:—$100 to be paid upon the striking down of each lot; thirty per cent of the balance upon confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest from confirmation.

THOMAS E. QUICK, Executor.
Wilmot, Dec. 17, 1878.

New Advertisements.

INCORPORATION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to a Law Judge of Bradford County for a Charter incorporating the "Old School Baptist Church of Canton and Columbia."

DAVID T. SCUDDER,
SHERMAN S. VERMILYA,
JEFFERSON SHERMAN,
GEO. W. VERMILYA,
EDWARD VERMILYA,
CHARLES WILCOX,
ALBERT GARRISON.

Canton, Dec. 17, 1878.-3w

A RETRACTION.—Having charged J. M. WATTS, of Towanda, with stealing my pocketbook, and having become satisfied that he was innocent of the charge, I desire to publicly exonerate him and proclaim his entire innocence in the matter.

DAVID PENDERGAST.

December 14, 1878.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

E. W. Ellis, Bradford County, Pa., a bankrupt, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 18th day of JANUARY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before R. A. MERCUR, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, in Towanda, Pennsylvania, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.
2w2

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Tyler, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the Grand Jury room, in the Court House, in Towanda Borough, on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., claims in favor of the estate of said Hugh Tyler, deceased, as follows, viz: A certain claim against Lewis D. Campbell, of Butler County, State of Ohio, for two notes of $1000 each, and one note of $1100, and an acceptance of $400, making $3500, all of which is said has been for about fourteen years bearing interest, and amounting at this time to some $8000, and upward.

Second, Judgment against the estate of Harry Connelley, deceased, in the Court of Common Pleas of the City of Philadelphia, for about $1100, which is still in litigation.

Third, A claim against the Quick Silver Mining Company of the City of New York, for the purchase price of the said Hugh Tyler's interest in the Ranch de los Capitanellias, in the State of California, said claim amounting to $50,000, or thereabouts, with interest from June 25th, 1860, which said claim remains as yet unsettled and unadjusted.

Fourth, The said Hugh Tyler's interest in a contract made with U. S. Government about the year 1861, for furnishing guns and firearms, and also beef for the use of the army.

The nature and situation of the foregoing several mentioned claims will be more fully and particularly explained on the day of sale. Terms Cash.

ALLEN MCKEAN, Administrator.
Towanda, Dec. 10, 1878.

INCORPORATION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Hon. P. D. Morrow, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County at the next *session*, for a charter of incorporation for the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmot and Terry.

JOHN A. ROGERS. PETER LAYMAN.
R. LEWIS. J. H. HALSTEAD.
JOHN LAYMAN.

Wilmot, Dec. 11, 1878.-3w

INCORPORATION NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern:—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to a Law Judge of the County of Bradford, for a charter of incorporation for the "East Herrick Cemetery Association," to be located in the townships of Herrick and Pike in said County of Bradford.

P. E. WOODRUFF,
GEO C. ATWOOD,
J. J. BARNES,
N. W. BARNES,
S. B. CANFIELD.

East Herrick, Dec. 12, 1878-3w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the *Orphans' Court of Bradford County.* In the matter of the estate of John Gartland, deceased.

The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute moneys raised by the sale of the above estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Williams & Angle, in Towanda Borough, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund must be present, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the same.

E. J. ANGLE, Auditor.
dec12-4w.

MERCUR HALL,

MONDAY EVE., DEC. 23, 1878.

GRAND

Musical Event of the Season.

CAMILLA URSO,

AMERICA'S FAVORITE VIOLINIST,

Supported by the following artists of well known reputation and brilliancy:

Miss IVY WANDESFORD, Soprano.
Mr. J. F. RUDULFSON, Baritone,
Mr. WM. C. TOWER, Tenor.
HERR BENNO SCHERSK, Pianist,
FREDERICK LUER, Director.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Admission 50c. Reserved Seats 75c,

Diagram open Thursday, December 19. Tickets secured at KIRBY'S.

HARRY ST. ORMOND.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the First National Bank at Towanda, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business Dec. 6, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$227,054 42
Overdrafts	3,258 84
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	55,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	1,850 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	16,204 18
Due from approved reserve agents	40,205 20
Due from other National Banks	705 43
Due from State Banks and bankers	5,311 68
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	26,361 07
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,359 87
Checks and other cash items	11,660 43
Bills of other Banks	2,573 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	353 24
Specie (including gold Treas'y certific's)	5,420 68
Legal-tender notes	11,319 00
Redp't fund with U S Tr. (5