THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2.24 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

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The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
G. E. ELWELL,

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 26
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 64

RATES OF ADVERTISING

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
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Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
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One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

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Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhard.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Isaiah Yeager.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

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Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

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BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. G. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

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Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
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Corner of Third and Iron streets.
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Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
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All are invited There is always room.

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Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

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DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

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Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
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☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

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W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained.
dec 21, '77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
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Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

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March 26,'77—y

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Purifies the blood, renovates and invigorates the whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

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Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.
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Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
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IT IS A Valuable Remedy.

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Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney complaint, and general debility of the system.
I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER,
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PURIFIES THE BLOOD, INVIGORATES THE LIVER, PROMOTES DIGESTION, and STRENGTHENS THE NERVES.

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Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once. To those affected with an engorged condition of the liver, as Biliousness, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of fullness in the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.

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Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.

For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.

VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.

That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.

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VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
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BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

THE CELEBRATION AT WYOMING.

Notwithstanding the excessive heat, dusty roads and want of quick transportation, the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle and Massacre of Wyoming at Forty Fort, July 3d, was a grand success, over 50,000 people visiting the ground during the day. Cattle cars, platform cars, cabooses, in fact all manner and kinds of cars were pressed into service to accommodate the people, but with all this many were unable to reach the place. No celebration in this section of the State has ever brought together so many people, and so far as decorations are concerned, they could not have been surpassed. Almost every house in Wilkesbarre is covered with flags and bunting, and on all the principal streets arches of evergreens have been constructed. The residents of Kingston, on the opposite side of the river, also made handsome displays, while the railroad company had all their stations almost literally covered with evergreens, and their cars and locomotives profusely decorated with flags and pictures representing scenes of the event celebrated.

About 8 o'clock this morning the special train, having President Hayes, arrived at the depot. There were in the car President Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, B. A. Hayes and W. C. Hayes, Mrs. Sollace, guest of the President, Attorney-General Devens, Secretary Sherman, O. L. Pruden, the President's Private Secretary.

Gov. Hartranft joined the President at Harrisburg, and he had with him Mrs. Hartranft and family.

Previous to the arrival of the train the members of the Philadelphia City Council and the following gentlemen on the staff of of the Governor assembled there to give the party a welcome:

Major-General Jas. W. Latta, Adjutant General.

Brig. Genl. J. R. Coxe, Com. Genl.

Aids—Col. John Schall, Col. John Compton, Col. George H. North, Col. J. Ross Hartshorne, Col. E. B. Young, Col. Richard R. Campion, Col. Charles C. Knight, Col. B. K. Jamison.

As soon as the train stopped the President made his appearance upon the rear platform, and after three cheers had been given he made a brief address, in which he referred to the celebration of the day, and expressed the hope that all the differences in politics and religion would be lost sight of, and that the celebration would tend to cement more strongly the bonds which should unite the whole country in more fraternal relations. The President then introduced Attorney-General Devens and Secretary Sherman, both of whom made brief and appropriate addresses.

When the train arrived at the Wyoming Station the Scranton City Battallion, commanded by Major Bores and the McClelland Rifles, Captain Ginley were drawn up in line. As the President stepped upon the platform he was warmly welcomed by Col. Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor, and after a brief reply by President Hayes, the party were conducted to carriages and conveyed to the residence of Hon. Payne Pettibone for lunch.

The roads leading from the station to the spot near Forty Fort, selected for the ceremonies of the day, were overrun with an immense throng of persons, all hastening to the mammoth tent, erected in the open field near the monument, to escape from the sun's hot rays, as well as to witness the ceremonies, and before the President and party were ready to leave their lunch every seat in the tent was occupied and thousands standing around. The heat was intolerable under the canvass, but still many braved the torrid atmosphere until the conclusion of the ceremonies. Others visited the spot upon which the old fort once stood; and here they found a new one had been constructed. "It is of pine trees cut in lengths and sharpered to a point at the top, there being three tiers of posts to the front, and reaching twelve feet high, as history says the old fort was."

The dimensions of the old fort were 85 feet from corner to corner, by 244 in length. It was built of logs sunk five feet in the ground, and rising twelve feet above the surface and sharpenep at the top, with a gateway in the centre of each end large enough to admit of a yoke of oxen through. There was a sentry box on each corner and two on each side. The present fort is as nearly a fac simile of the old fort as possible, but is only 172 feet in length. The reason why it was shortened was to show the line of burned earth at the lower end, so as to convince the skeptical that the builders were correct in designating this as the site.

The streets all along the village of Wyomine up to the monument and the Fort were profusely decorated with evergreens and flags, while arches were thrown across the streets. Large numbers of booths with refreshments were to be found all over the ground and among the visitors were a party of Indians dressed in full costume, who played a game of polo during the afternoon. Among the descendants of the survivors of the massacre, on the stand, were those of Col. Zebulon Butler, and Mr. Wm. H. Castle, of Philadelphia, son of Joseph Castle, D. D. He was the only representative from Philadelphia.

As early as 8 o'clock the monster tent under the shadow of the monument erected in honor of the heroes who were so mercilessly massacred by the Indians and Tory British, one hundred years ago, was filled. The ceremonials were advertised to commence at 9 o'clock, but owing to the unavoidable absence of the chairman, Colonel Charles Dorrance, the ceremonials did not begin until 9.15. Judge Dana filled the President's chair, and announced that the celebration would be opened with prayer by the Rev. D. J. Waller, principal of the Bloomsburg State Normal School.

An original ode to music, composed by Mrs. Waters, was sung by a choir of 500 voices, led by Prof. Durman.

The audience appreciated the music, which was certainly well rendered, and applauded it warmly.

An original poem composed by Mrs. Richard was recited by Miss Essie Hopkins, of Bradford, Pa. The lady is an excellent elocutionist, and did her best to make herself heard, but not a tenth part of the immense gathering were any the wiser for what she said.

Rev. D. M. Burrows, of Lowell, Mass., a direct descendant of the Revolutionary stock, recited a poem which he composed for the occasion. At this time President Hayes, Attorney-General Devens, Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman, and Governor Hartranft made their appearance on the stage, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Part of the audience yelled 'Hayes! Hayes!' and Mr. Steuben Jenkins arose and said that it gave him great pleasure to introduce to the audience the President of the United States. "I might say," continued Mr. Jenkins, "a President whose wise and liberal administration has given the country peace and prosperity."

The President in reply said:

"Ladies and fellow-citizens:—It is simply impossible for me to make myself heard throughout so vast an assemblage. However, that fact is of no importance, as no formal address was expected from the President. This centennial celebration to-day differs quite essentially from any that has been held the past few weeks. Pennsylvania has borne an important part in the history of the Union. The people of Pennsylvania have frequently celebrated deeds of valor, but to-day's celebration is peculiar, as it is emphatically a pioneer celebration of the virtues of men and women who settled this beautiful valley.

Every part of the United States has a pioneer history somewhat similar to that of the Wyoming valley. The men who settled along the James river in Virginia, and the the Connecticut river that fertilizes the soil of "Steady Habits," endured a similar experience as those who first cultivated the soil along the banks of the silvery Susquehanna. The people who are to-day settling the Territories, Dakotah, Nebraska, Idaho and Montana, are living through their pioneer history. The same history belongs to all people of the United States. The courage, constancy and neighborly charity that are inseparable with people who settle new countries, are the virtues of a new country. What shall we say of the lessons of to-day?

What service can we be to the people of Idaho? I tell you the trouble between the pioneers of this country and the Indians has always been underrated. Let us all try to understand the question of settling new countries. Let us try to understand the Indians. When we take anything from them let us give them an equivalent for it. Let us do this and we will get at the causes which have led to so many disasters in this country. It is best to deal honorably with all creatures. If the Indians refuse peace at any price then the duty of the Government is to see that the pioneers are amply protected. They are entitled to protection, and if they receive it we shall be spared witnessing a repetition of the conflicts at Blue Lick, Kentucky, and Wyoming Valley.

Deal with the Indians fairly. [Applause.] Do unto them as you would have them do unto you [applause] and that will prevent shedding of human blood. The President retired amid great applause.

Mr. Steuben Jenkins then presented him, on behalf of the ladies of the Wyoming Valley, with a cane, made from buckwood. The President received the gift and intimated that no doubt there were many in the audience who envied him in receiving so beautiful a present. He returned thanks to the donors and took his seat, while the crowd applauded with earnestness.

Calls were made for Governor Hartranft, but that gentleman did not respond.

After a fervent prayer by the Rev. D. J. Waller the Hon. H. B. Wright delivered the reception address.

At the close of Mr. Wright's address, an original ode, by Mrs. Waters, was read, and, after addresses by Hon. Edmund L. Dana and Hon. C. I. A. Chapman' and the reading of a poem by Dr. Coppee, the Historical address was delivered by Steuben Jenken's, Eq. The following is an abstract of

MR. JENKIN'S ADDRESS.

There is no event of equal magnitude that occupies so large and conspicious a place; none that has made the scene of its enactment so celebrated in history and song, as has that of the Battle of Wyoming, with its attendant massacree and conflagration; none that has so largely called forth the execration of mankind against the one side, and the feelings of compassion and sympathy for the other.

We are met to-day to recount the scenes enacted here on the ground just one hundred years ago, and to commemorate the valor and patriotism of that little band of heroes who went forth to stay the march of the ruthless invaders of their soil and save their families, their homes, their flocks and their harvests from havoc and destruction. They were not soldiers, trained and inured to martial service, well armed and equipped for the fray. They had no great commander with an army of veterans, going forth conquering and to conquer; to sate his mad ambition or wreak his vengeance upon an innocent, unoffending people. There was no one among them who possessed an absolute command. They were principally old men and boys unfit for the active and arduous duties of the field; who, from inefficiency had remained at home, while the young men, better fitted for those active and arduous duties, were serving in the distant ranks of our country's defenders.

It was no war of ambition, of plunder, or of revenge on their part; it was to save themselves and their families from butchery, their homes from the torch of the incendiary, their flocks and herds from being slaughtered or driven off, their harvests from being destroyed and their liberty from being overthrown.

After referring to the sparsely settled country at that time and the habits of the people of the Wyoming Valley 100 years ago, he said that in 1620 Charles I., of England, granted to the Duke of Lenox, the Earl of Warwick, and others, under the name of "The Council of Plymouth," "all that part of America lying and being in breadth from forty degrees of north latitude to the forty-eighth, inclusively, and in breadth throughout the main lands from sea to sea."

Robert, Earl of Warwick, in 1630 obtained from the "Council at Plymouth," and the next year, 1631, having obtained confirmation of his title by royal patent from Charles I., conveyed to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and others. "All that part of New England, in America, between the fortieth and forty-third degree of north latitude, from Narraganset river on the east, to the South sea on the west, throughout the main lands.

This grant was confirmed by royal patent from Charles II., on the 20th of April, 1662, from Narraganset bay on the east to the South sea on the west. The Pacific ocean at that time was known as the South sea. Wyoming lies within these bounds.

On the 4th of March, 1681, Charles II, by royal charter, granted to William Penn, as Proprietary and Governor, the territory embraced in the present State of Pennsylvania, which covered two degrees of latitude of the same territory previously granted by him to the proprietors of the New England grant. The New England settlers claimed Wyoming under the grant of 1662; the Pennamites claimed it under the grant of 1681, from the same king. This was the ground of controversy, and out of this controversy, and from the efforts made on both sides to effect a settlement of the disputed territory, each side to the exclusion of the other, the struggle between the claimants arose.

The orator then referred to the action of the town of Westmoreland, and of the adoption at a town meeting, held August 8th, 1775, of the following:

Voted, That this town has but of late been incorporated and invested with the privileges of the law, both civil and military and now in a capacity of acting in conjunction with our neighboring towns, within this and the other colonies, in opposing ye late measures adopted by Parliament to enslave America; also, this town having taken into consideration the late plan adopted by Parliament of enforcing their several oppressive and unconstitutional acts of depriving us of our property, and of binding us in all cases, without exception, whether we consent or not, is considered by us highly injurious to American or English freedom; therefore, we do consent to and acquiesce in the late proceedings and advice of the Continental Congress, and do rejoice that those measures are adopted and so universally received throughout the continent, and, in conformity with the eleventh article of the association, we do now appoint a committee to attentively observe the conduct of all persons within this town touching the rules and regulations prescribed by the honorable Continental Congress, and will unanimously join our brethern in America in the common cause of defending our liberty.

The speaker then referred to the movement at this time to expel the Connecticut settlers from Wyoming, and said that at a town meeting, held March 10th, 1776, it was voted "that the first man that shall make fifty weight of good saltpetre, in this town, shall be entitled to a bounty of ten pounds lawful money, to be paid out of the town treasury."

Mrs. Bethiah Jenkins, wife of Lieutenant John Jenkins, says the women took up their floors, dug out the earth, put it in casks, and ran water through it, as ashes are leached. They then took ashes, in another cask, and made ley, mixed the water from the earth with the ley, boiled it, set it out to cool, and the saltpetre rose to the surface. Charcoal and sulphur were then pounded and mixed with the saltpetre, and powder was thus produced for the public defence.

At the first news of the conflict at Concord and Lexington, many of the young men of Wyoming hastened to join the Colonial forces, near Boston, to resist the encroachments of the British Government and maintain their liberties, and some of them arrived in time to take part and fall in the battle of Bunker Hill.

August 24th, 1776, it was deemed necessary to erect suitable forts for defence, and a stockade was erected around the house of John Jenkins, which was called "Jenkins' Fort." This was in Exeter township, now West Pittston, about ten or twelve rods above the northwest end of the Pittston Ferry bridge.

Elisha Scovell and some other inhabitants of Exeter township, joined with the Wintermoots, the Van Alstynes, and others, from Montague township, Sussex county, New Jersey, in building a fort a mile or more below, on the brow of the plain, where a fine spring flowed from the foot of the hill forming the plain, which was named "Wintermoot Fort."

The inhabitants of Kingston erected a fort an acre or more in extent, on the west bank of the Susquehanna, in that township, in the town plot, near the centre of the town, which was named "Forty Fort," from the fact that the township was originally settled by forty proprietors and divided equally amongst them.

Upper Wilkesbarre had its fort just above the mouth of Mill creek, built to guard and control the mills erected on that stream, called "Wilkesbarre Fort."

There was a fort in the town plot of Wilkesbarre, situated on the river bank just below South street, called "Wyoming Fort."

The inhabitants of Hadover erected a block house on the bank of the river, some three miles below Wilkesbarre, called "Stewart's Block House." Shawnee, or Plymouth had only a pretence for a fort.

Besides these was the stockade at Pittston on the east side of the river, nearly opposite Jenkins' Fort.

The orator, after referring to the part taken by the two companies raised in Wyoming, in the battle of Millstone, said that in the fall of 1777, many of the settlers on the river above Wyoming began to give evidence of their sympathy with the British Crown; a number of suspected persons were arrested, and the year 1778 brought great distrust and fear to the frontiers generally, but particularly to Wyoming. The defeat and surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga had left the British without sufficient available force in America to carry on a regular campaign for that year, and, as the war was to be continued, the only resource left to the British Government and her commanders was to employ the Indians and Tories almost exclusively, in carrying on a war of desolation on the frontier. This was their declared policy, and it was at once suspected and that Wyoming would be among the first to be attacked, for none were so hated and exposed as the people on the Susquehanna. They had been among the first to declare against British usurpations, and had been the most active and earnest in supplying men and means to support that declaration.

After referring to the rumors of Indian depredations, the battle of Cobleskill on the 1st of June, and also to the fact that Gucingerachton, who commanded a body of Indians, overrun the whole line of the lower west branch of the Susquehanna until the 10th of June, and on this day it is stated that the savages glutted themselves with murder and plunder, and retired in triumph. A gloomy pall seemed to have fallen over the infant settlement, and weeping and wailing were heard on every hand. Children were murdered before their parents' eyes; husbands were compelled to witness the horrid deaths of their wives, and in turn, children were compelled to gaze upon the mangled bodies of their parents. Neither age, sex, nor condition were spared; the wails of the helpless infants, the imploring cries of defenceless women, failed to awaken a chord of pity in the adamantine bosom of the tawny savage. He laughed their pitiful appeals to scorn, and with a fiendish grin of pleasure plyed the knife and tore the reeking scalps from their heads.

The speaker then referred to the killing of of citizens by the Indians, and of the efforts of the settlers on the 2d of July to gather a sufficient force to protect themselves at Forty Fort and other forts, but, on the 3d of July, 1778, the position of affairs was as follows:

The upper part of the valley, on the west side of the river, was in the hands of the enemy, numbering 1100 men, well armed and equipped, thirsting for conquest and blood.

So complete and effective was their possession, that no person han been able to pass their lines to give information of their numbers, position or purpose.

Jenkins' Fort, on the Susquehanna, just above the west end of the Pittston Ferry bridge, was in their possession, having capitulated the day before, but possession had not been taken until this morning.

Wintermoot Fort, situate on the bank of the plain, about a mile and a half below and about half a mile from the river, had been in their possession all the day before, and was used as their headquarters.

Forty Fort, some four miles further down the river, situate on the west bank of the Susquehanna river, was the largest and strongest fort in the Valley. Thither had fled all the people on the west side of the river, on the 1st and 2d, and this was to be the gathering point of the patriotic band The Wilkesbarre and Pittston Forts were the gathering points for the people in their immediate neighborhood.

The forces, such as they were, were distributed throughout the Valley somewhat as follows:

The Kingston company, commanded by Capt. Aholiab Buck, numbering about forty men, was at Forty Fort.

The Shawnee company, commanded by Capt. Asaph Whittlesey, numbering about forty-four men, was at Forty Fort.

The Hanover company, commanded by Capt. Wm. McKarrachen, numbering about thirty, was at home in Hanover.

The upper Wilkesbarre company, commanded by Captain Rezin Geer, numbering about thirty men, was at Wilkesbarre.

The lower Wilkesbarre company, commanded by Capt. James Bidlack, Jr., numbering about thirty-eight men, was at Wilkesbarre.

The Pittston company, commanded by Captain Jeremiah Blanchard, numbering about forty men, was at Pittston Fort.

The Huntington and Salem company, commanded by Captain John Franklin, numbering about thirty-five men, was at home.

These were the militia, or train bands, of the settlement, and included all who were able to bear arms, without regard to age. Old men and boys were enrolled in them.

Then there was Captain Detrick Hewitt's company, formed and kept together under the resolution of Congress, to which reference has already been made.

Besides these, there were a number who were not enrolled in any of the companies, numbering about one hundred; and in addition, there were a number in the valley who had been driven from the settlements up the river, making, altogether in the valley, a force of men of all ages and boys, numbering about four hundred.

The speaker, after reciting the difficulties under which the men in the forts labored, their attempt to obtain reinforcements said that on the 3d of July, Major John Butler demanded the surrender of Forty Fort. The demand was refused by Colonel Denison, who asked for time, and in the meantime messengers were sent out for reinforcements. In the meantime some of the men became mutinous, but at last it was decided to leave the fort and meet the enemy, and after the settlers had formed their line of battle, they marched in single line as formed, nearly a mile, and to within forty or fifty rods of the fort, their right still resting on the hill and their left extending about 1600 feet toward the marsh, and to within 400 feet of it, where they halted and sent forward scouts for further reconnoisance. On the advance of the scouts Indians would pop up, fire at them and flee, some in one direction, some in another.

The speaker then described in a graphic manner, the battle that ensued, the death of every captain in the line; the flight of settlers, the tortures of the captives by the indians, &c.

The inscription on the front tablet of the monument is as follows:

Near this spot was fought,
on the afternoon of Friday, the third day of July, 1778,
THE BATTLE OF WYOMING,
In which a small body of patriotic Americans,
chiefly the undisciplined, the youthful and the aged,
spared, by inefficiency, from the distant ranks of the Republic,
led by Col. Zebulon Butler and Col. Nathan Denison,
with a courage that deserved success.
boldly met and bravely fought
a combined British, Tory and Indian force
of thrice their number.
Numerical superiority alone gave success to the invader, and wide-spead havoc,
desolation and ruin, marked his
savage and bloody footsteps
through the Valley.
THE MONUMENT,
Commorative of these events,
and of the actors in them,
has been erected
over the bones of the slain,
By their descendants, and others, who gratefully appreciated the services and
sacrifices of their patriotic ancestors.

After the reading of a poem written by Mrs. G. M. Richart, a recess was taken for dinner, after which there was more music, and two original odes by Miss Susan E. Dickinson and J. Jenkins, and an address by Rev. Wm. P. Abbott.

Long before the conclusion of the ceremonies, the people began to leave for their homes, and the rush for trains was almost at times frantic, while almost as many were seeking the tent to fill their places.

Little Annie, like most little folks, says queer things. A few nights ago her mother had prepared her for bed, and kneeling by her mother's side, she repeated the Lord's prayer as usual. She had no sooner concluded it than she repeated it again rapidly. "Annie," said her mother, "why do you say your prayers twice?" Then the little innocent looked up and said: "Well, mamma, I feel just like praying to-night, and to-morrow night I may not."

Poetical.

A SEPTUAGENARIAN COUPLE.

The following stanzas were not written for publication, but were selected from a mass of papers (by one given access to them) filed away in the "escritoire" of a loving septuagenarian couple of the old school. They had been making the journey of life together for nearly half a century when these stanzas were written, which are known to be authentic. The verses are commended to that class of heretics who have adopted the old but often untrue proverb, "How love is soon cold." The lines, entitled "My Husband," were written by the wife on her seventieth birthday, and left on the table in the library:

MY HUSBAND.

Who in my youth said, "Dearest, come,
Forsake your precious childhood's home,
And with me o'er the wide world to roam?"
My husband.

Who gently led me in the way,
And caused my heart to bless the day
That took me from my home away?
My husband.

Who at first sounding of alarm
Would fold round me his loving arm,
To shield me from impending harm?
My husband.

Who at first token of distress,
Exhibited by restlessness,
Oft soothes me by his fond caress?—
My husband.

Who, if long, watchful nights there be
When sleep—sweet sleep—won't come to me,
Will keep awake for company?—
My husband.

Who, when I, with each nerve unstrung,
Next morn move round my cares among,
If I should fret, would "hold his tongue?"
My husband.

When, if in haste to mar our bliss
One word is thoughtless said amiss,
Who asks forgiveness with a kiss?—
My husband.

Who through all changing scenes of life,
The bright, the dark, the peace, the strife,
Would call me naught but "precious wife?"
My husband.

When on the couch of suffering laid,
With throbbing pulse and aching head,
Who anxious watches round my bed?—
My husband.

Who, when of kindred dear bereft,
And my sad heart in twain is cleft,
Proves that my dearest friend is left?—
My husband.

When overwhelmed with grief and fears,
And through the gloom no star appears,
Who cheers my heart and wipes my tears?—
My husband.

Who, when I'm done with all below,
And death's dark waters round me flow,
Would fain with me o'er Jordan go?—
My husband.

MY WIFE.

IN RESPONSE TO HER STANZAS, "MY HUSBAND."

What maiden, in the days of yore,
Smote me with most tremendous power,
Inflicting pangs unknown before?—
My wife.

Who pitied me in my distress,
And, by one simple little "Yes,"
Changed all my woe to blessedness?—
My wife.

Who did, with look almost divine,
My soul in cords of love entwine,
And gave her precious heart for mine?—
My wife.

Who to the altar went with me,
Our hearts aglow with ecstasy,
And my good angel vowed to be?—
My wife.

Who, since I to the altar led
My blushing bride, and vows were said,
Has naught but blessings round me shed?
My wife.

Who in our pilgrimage below
Has cheered with smiles the passing through,
And ever faithful proved and true?—
My wife.

When pressed with sorrow, toil and cares,
Who all my grief and trouble shares,
And half at least my burden bears,
My wife.

When tempests rage and billows roll,
And human passion spurns control,
Who calms the tumult of my soul?—
My wife.

When stars are hushed and skies are bright,
And shadows dark are changed to light,
Who joys with me in sweet delight?—
My wife.

Who was in youth th' admired of men;
But now at threescore years and ten,
Is far more beautiful than then?—
My wife.

As down life's rugged steep I go,
With careful, trembling steps and slow,
Who clings to me and helps me through?—
My wife.

Who, when my toilsome days are o'er,
Will meet me on blest Canan's shore,
And sing with me for evermore?—
My wife.

—*Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine for July.*

Legend of Strasburg Cathedral.

Who has not heard of that dread legend of the Cologne Cathedral as to its actual architect? True it is, however, whether any reliance can be placed in the legend or not, that far-famed structure, resplendent in the grandest beauty, is as far from completion as ever. The legend we now refer to, though 'ghostly and weird,' is not of such an awful character. The story runs: 'That once in every twelve months, on the eve of St. John when the inhabitants are sleeping peacefully, and when the hour of midnight is sounded in the solemn stillness, the spirits of the stonemasons by whose hands the sacred pile was erected, rise from their tombs, and once more revisit the scenes of their former labors. Clad in their quaint old medieval costume—the masters with their compasses and rules; the craftsmen with their plumbs, levels and squares; the apprentice lads with their heavy gravels—this ancient crew, silently greeting their companions as of yore, pass along the aisles and through the nave, and among the statues, a long train of death-like and night wandering shadows. As the last knoll of the bell (solemn and weird) is clanging they troop forth from the western portal. thrice they encircle the sacred edifice, old Erwin himself leading the way, while far above there floats a cold, white-robed female form, the fair Sabina, old Erwin's fair beloved child, whose fair hands aided him in his work. In her right hand a mallet, in her left a chisel, she flits among the noble tracery like the genius of Masonry. With the first dawn of light the vision fades, the phantom dissolves, and the old Masons return to the tombs, there to rest till next St. John's Eve." Glorious legend! Well can we imagine that the hands that fashioned such a noble example of their calling should in the spirit haunt the scenes of their glories, the lasting monument of their skill and devotion. The Germans have many fairy legends such as this. The language of the stone tracery is heart-stirrin and ennobling. Who can gaze at these glorious examples of human skill without awe and amazement? Happily noble examples abound.

"Donald," said a Scotch dame, looking up from the catechism to her son, "what's a slander?" "A slander, gude mither," quoth young Donald, twisting the corner of his plaid, "a-weel, I hardly ken. unless it be may-hap an' ower true tale which one gude woman tells of anither."