

THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

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"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, July 19, 1860.

Selected Poetry.

GRAY HAIRS.

BY L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Gray hairs!—I marvel why they strike
Such terror and dismay,
No mark of wickedness or shame
Or foul disgrace are they;
As silent as when infant dreams
Steal o'er the cradle-down,
They weave their sparkling silver threads
In with the black, or brown.

Gray hairs!—the waving beauty strikes
Before her mirror's glass,
And forth the unbidden invader flies
Uprooted from its place.
Oh, lady, stay that fly hand,
If one such guest should fall,
They say a dozen more will come
To attend the funeral.

Gray hairs!—I saw the Queen of France
Arrayed in regal state,
Receive the elite of the land,
The titled and the great,
And while her dignity and grace
Were praised by every tongue,
The long, white tresses o'er her brow
In leafless clusters hung.

Gray hairs!—when sprinkled here and there
In beard and whiskers too,
Impart respect and confidence
More than the youthful hue;
Of knowledge of mankind they tell,
Of patience of anxious thought,
And lore at the expensive school
Of sage experience taught.

Gray hairs!—I think them beautiful
Around the ancient face;
Like pure unadorned snows that lend
The wintry landscape grace;
When found in wisdom's way they crown
With wealth's exhaustless store,
A pledge to that home of joy
Where age is known no more.

Educational Department.

To School Directors.

Friends and fellow laborers in the cause of education, permit me to have a few moments plain talk with you about the subject in which we are all interested. You have seen fit to make choice of myself to take charge of the common schools of this County again for three years to come, if God shall so long give me health. For this renewed mark of esteem and confidence I can only say that I am truly grateful, coming as it does after a term of service—it is peculiarly gratifying, and places me under renewed obligation to exert myself to be more useful in your service. My efforts, however, will be vain without your aid, your labors fruitless, for good, unless seconded by your good will and prompt assistance; allow me then, I repeat, to address you frankly, and with all plainness. As we must work together, it is all important that we know and understand each other's views, and plans, and motives. I hope therefore that you will at all times freely and frankly communicate with me. Our objects are, or should be, the elevation of the schools of the county—their improvement in all respects, as to the houses, yards, furniture, and the teachers, and in short every thing that is required to make a good school.

While I have generally had the co-operation of directors and proprietors, there are some things which I respectfully, but most earnestly request you to take into consideration, and see if it would not be better for the schools to have adopted. I might embrace all that is necessary to say, perhaps in the simple expression, live up to the spirit of the law and the decisions and instructions of the State Superintendent. But I will be more explicit.—Much trouble would be avoided by hiring the teachers for your respective districts at a meeting of the board held for that purpose, at which meeting, the citizens of the neighborhood should be invited to be present. Teachers are frequently found in the schools, who have never seen one of the directors, and in fact the directors do not know that such persons are teaching in the township.

If the persons desirous of teaching, could know before-hand at what time the instructors for a certain district are to be hired, it would be less trouble for them to attend all at one time and place, than it would for each teacher to go and look up a school for himself, and then hunt up a director to employ him. Directors would at least know who were teaching their schools. Let all the teachers be employed at the same time, by the whole board, and have a written contract, and at least no small share of the troubles in our schools would be avoided.

The president of each school board, has to testify, under oath, that all the teachers employed during the year, had a valid certificate from the County Superintendent. How can he safely do this unless he knows that fact from personal knowledge? If any body and every body hires the teachers, and the directors know nothing about them, how can the President swear that all have certificates?—Should not then Directors know that those who they employ as teachers are thus legally qualified.

I would call your attention to the resolution passed almost unanimously at the convention, held on 7th of May, relative to grading the price by the grade of the certificate and the experience of the applicant,—taking into account of course the size of the schools.—And I hope that Directors in the several districts will carry it out. If persons, whose literary qualifications are of so low a grade that they can barely obtain a certificate of any kind, are to receive the same amount of wages per month, as those who are entitled to certificates of the first grade,—or if a young person, of no experience, is to have as much

as one who has taught for years—I say, if this is to be done, it is difficult to see what encouragement there can be for young persons to incur expenses, from year to year, to qualify themselves more fully for the discharge of their duties. Most certainly our schools will not make the advance under such circumstances, that the friends of the system have a right to expect. Many times entire strangers are employed, and Directors do not see their certificates, if they have any. How can they then know which schools such individuals are competent to teach. All teachers cannot be expected to be equal in literary ability, and the schools do not require that they should be.—In some, a good grammarian is needed, while in others grammar may not be required at all. In one or more schools of the district there may be pupils well advanced in arithmetic, while in others the arithmeticians are but beginners. Can Directors properly select teachers for these several schools without the least knowledge of their attainments, other than the fact that they have a certificate of some kind.

One of the greatest hindrances to the progress of the schools is the multiplicity of text books. In some schools I have found three, four and even five kinds of Geographies, as many kinds of Arithmetics and Grammars.—In such cases teachers are obliged to have such a number of classes that it is impossible to do well by the schools. Frequently there are four classes in Geography, whereas but one would be required if all had the same kind of books. It is not deemed advisable perhaps to make a radical change of books at once, but it is very desirable that Directors take hold of this subject and do something to prevent any and every person who may come along, from introducing new text books into the schools. The law puts this whole matter in the hands of the Directors,—just where it should be, and requires them to act in the premises, and if they would act prudently, and judiciously but promptly, much loss of time to teachers and pupils, and expense to parents might be saved. I have enumerated some subjects to which I invite your special attention. I hope and trust that you will understand this plain talk as coming from a fellow-laborer, who has the good of the cause of education in view, the improvement of the schools, the mental, physical, and moral well-being of the children and youth of this county at heart,—who has no desire to dictate or attempt to control, or exercise authority, but rather to counsel with those with whom he is to labor for the promotion of these objects.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

BEMENT, (Illinois) July 19, 1860.

E. O. GOODRICH, Editor:—I have thought that perhaps a word from Illinois might be of some interest to your readers, especially to my friends and acquaintances in Bradford county and vicinity, and the Republicans generally throughout the old Keystone State.

I started from Overton, Bradford county, Pa., on the 27th day of September 1858, and after passing some two weeks on the road and in visits by the way. I landed at Moanega, Illinois, at which place I resided till last February, where I removed to this village, and expect to remain here, at least several years. Bement is situated on the Great Western Railroad, and boasts of about 500 inhabitants, six stores, an excellent school house, a grist mill (recently burned down) and some two or three churches are being built the present year. Our neighbors are composed of people from every part of the Union. But the people here are mostly from Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, and are pretty generally well-satisfied. The soil is very productive and yields abundant crops of grain and all sorts of produce the farmer sees fit to cultivate. Fruit is not much cultivated here yet; but notwithstanding this deficiency, we have fruit in great abundance, and at very reasonable prices, through the Railroad facilities which are so complete, that within a few hours time these luxuries are brought in from the south, east and west in large quantities. Bement is located in about the geographical centre of the state.

We have many transient people among us, who are continually moving from one locality to another and are always discontented.—They are generally eastern people, who imbibe these roving and unsteady habits after they immigrate to this country, which is caused by an entire misunderstanding of the general condition of the west, with regard to the manner and custom of the people, the expense of horse hire, cost of provision and fuel.

You are undoubtedly aware that many persons in the eastern states seem to think that people in the west can live in luxury and idleness, whether they have any money or not,—hence they give their little all to defray the unavoidable expense incurred in removing to this country. Now let me say to those persons who entertain these opinions, that they are sadly mistaken. If they have not money enough to purchase a team of horses and the necessary farming utensils, they had better stay where they are. A common laborer can do better there than here, because in the east he can get employment the whole year, whereas in the west he can get employment about nine months only in each year. Now let me just kindly say to those of your readers who contemplate immigrating west, if you are not wealthy, do by all means come out and see the country first, take a peep at the facilities and the general *modus operandi* by which the community here are governed, and then you can take due notice and govern yourself accordingly. If you do not take these preliminary steps, you will perhaps, like some others who I have known, "eat the bread of sorrow for many years!" I do not here wish to be understood to reflect unfavorably on the productiveness of the soil, not at all, but to the contrary. It may well be said "that this is the Eden of America." The soil is immensely rich, and yields abundant crops, if, yes if the weeds are kept down, and this requires labor. Speculation runs altogether too

high here, which has very nearly ruined certain portions of Illinois. The land-sharks very much retard the growth and development of this state. They are a great detriment to "the great west," and will continue to be so many years hence.

Perhaps it may be of some interest to your readers to know how we feel in regard to the nomination and election of "Honest Old Abe." Let me say, right here, that his nomination was received with "great joy," and we consider it almost, if not quite, a literal fulfillment of an ancient promise, which declared that in "Abraham shall all the families of the earth be blessed." The Republicans are wild with enthusiasm and the Fillmore men throughout the state are not far in the rear. They are nearly all in for "Old Abe." The Republicans here are sure they can carry this state by at least 15,000 majority, and some are even willing to bet on 20,000 majority for the "rail splitter."

It is a fact, conceded by some Douglas men, that LINCOLN will carry this state. We are confident of success in Illinois. Will the Republicans do their duty in Pennsylvania. How do you feel brethren,—what are your prospects.

Premiums for the Annual Exhibition of the Bradford Co. Agricultural Society, For 1860.

CATTLE DEPARTMENT—Durham Bulls.

Three years old, and upwards,	\$1 00	\$3 00
Two yrs. old and under three,	3 00	2 00
One year old and under two,	2 00	1 50
Under one year old,	1 50	1 00

Durham Cows and Heifers.

Three years old, and upwards,	\$3 00	\$2 00
Two years old and under three,	2 00	1 50
One year old and under two,	2 00	1 50
Under one year old,	1 50	1 00

Like premiums will be awarded to Devons and other full blooded cattle.

Grade Bulls.

Three years old and upwards,	3 00	2 00
One year old and under three,	2 00	1 50
Under one year old,	2 00	1 00

Grade Cows and Heifers.

Three years old and upwards,	3 00	2 00
One year old and under three,	2 00	1 50
Under one year old,	2 00	1 00

Like premiums will be awarded to natives

Working Cattle in Yoke.

Five years old and upwards,	3 00	2 00
Three years old and under five,	3 00	2 00
Two years old and under three,	2 00	1 00
One year old,	2 00	1 00

Milch Cows.

Fat Ox or Steer,	2 00	1 00
Cow or Heifer,	2 00	1 00

HORSES AND MULE DEPARTMENT.

Stallions for Heavy Draft.

Four years old and upwards,	4 00	3 00
Two years old and under four,	3 00	2 00

Stallions for all Uses.

Four years old and upwards,	4 00	3 00
Two years old and under three,	3 00	2 00

Brood Mares.

Four years old,	3 00	2 00
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Carriage Horses and Mares.

Geldings, matched,	3 00	2 00
Mares, matched,	3 00	2 00
Single Carriage, gelding or mare,	2 00	1 00
Saddle, gelding or mare,	2 00	1 00
Draft horses,	3 00	2 00

Colts.

Three years old,	2 00	1 00
Two years old,	2 00	1 00
One year old,	2 00	1 00
Sucking colts,	2 00	1 00

Jacks, Jennets and Mules.

Jacks,	3 00	2 00
Jennets,	2 00	1 00
Mules, pair,	2 00	1 00

SHEEP DEPARTMENT.—Bucks.

Fine wool,	3 00	2 00
Lamb fine wool,	2 00	1 00
Mixed and crossed,	2 00	1 00
Lamb, mixed and crossed,	1 50	1 00
Long wool mutton,	2 00	1 00
Lambs, long wool mutton,	1 50	1 00

Ewes.

Fine wool, 3 in number,	2 00	1 50
Lambs, 3 in number,	1 50	1 00
Mixed and crossed,	1 50	1 00
Lambs, mixed and crossed,	1 50	1 00
Long wool mutton,	1 50	1 00
Lambs, long wool mutton,	1 50	1 00

SWINE DEPARTMENT.—Boars.

One year old and upwards,	2 00	1 00
Six months and under one year,	2 00	1 00

Sows.

One year old and upwards,	2 00	1 00
Six months and under one year,	2 00	1 00

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

Largest and best lot of fowls,	1 50	1 00
Pair, cock and hen,	75	50
Pair Turkeys,	75	50
Pair Geese,	75	50
Pair Ducks,	75	50

FIELD CROP DEPARTMENT.

3 acres Winter Wheat,	4 00	3 00
3 acres Spring Wheat,	3 00	2 00
3 acres Corn,	3 00	2 00
3 acres Rye,	3 00	2 00
3 acres Oats,	3 00	2 00
2 acres Barley,	2 00	1 50
3 acres Timothy Hay,	3 00	1 50
3 acres Clover Hay,	2 00	1 50
3 acres Buckwheat,	2 00	1 50
1-2 acre Potatoes,	2 00	1 50
1-2 acre Turnips,	2 00	1 50
1-4 acre Field Beets,	2 00	1 50
1-2 acre Peas,	1 50	1 00
1-4 acre Beans,	1 50	1 00
1-5 acre Carrots,	2 00	1 50
3 acres Pumpkins,	1 50	1 00

SEED DEPARTMENT.

Specimen (1 bush.) clover seed,	1 00	75
Specimen do Timothy,	1 00	75
Specimen of Flax,	1 00	75

GARDEN VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.

Largest and best variety,	1 00	75
Dozen Beets,	50	25
Dozen heads Cabbage,	50	25
3 heads Cauliflowers,	50	25
1-2 dozen stalks Celery,	50	25
Specimen Lima Beans,	50	25
Specimen Egg Plant,	50	25
Specimen Winter Squash,	50	25
Specimen Onions,	50	25
Specimen of Parsnips,	50	25
Specimen Tomatoes,	50	25
Specimen sweet Corn,	50	25

FRUIT AND HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Largest and best variety Apples,	1 50	1 00
Specimen single variety, 1 doz.	75	50
Largest and best variety Pears,	1 00	75
Single specimen, 1 dozen,	75	50
Largest and best variety Peaches,	1 00	75
Single specimen, 4 dozen,	75	50
Largest and best variety Grapes,	1 00	75
Single specimen,	75	50
Specimen of Quinces, 1 dozen,	75	50
Specimen of Water Mellons,	50	25
Specimen of Musk Mellon,	50	25
Largest best variety dried fruit, 1 00	75	50
Specimen of dried apples, 5 lbs.	50	25
Largest best specimen dried berries	50	25

FLOWERS AND GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

Largest and best variety flowers,	1 00	75
Basket bouquet,	75	50
Hand bouquet,	50	25
Best floral design,	1 50	1 00

EXOTICS AND OTHER PLANTS.

Largest and finest display,	1 50	1 00
Specimens, 3 or more pots or boxes	50	25

DAIRY AND HONEY AND SUGAR DEPARTMENT.

Butter.

Specimen, Fresh or Tub, 25 lbs.	3 00	2 00
Specimen firkin roll 6 lbs or over	2 00	1 00

Cheese.

Specimen 20 lbs or over,	2 00	1 00
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Honey and Sugar.

Specimen Honey, 5 lbs or over,	1 00	75
Specimen Maple sugar, 10 lbs,	1 00	75

FLOUR AND MEAL DEPARTMENT.

Barrel Wheat Flour,	2 00	1 50
Sack Rye Flour,	1 00	75
Sack Buckwheat,	1 00	75
Sack Corn meal,	1 00	75

FARMING IMPLEMENTS DEPARTMENT.

Reaper and Mower,	4 00	2 00
Threshing Machine,	4 00	2 00
Two horse plough,	1 50	1 00
Side hill plough,	1 50	1 00
Subsoil plough,	1 50	1 00
Fanning Mill,	1 50	1 00
Horse Power,	3 00	1 50
Hay and Straw cutter,	2 00	1 00
Stamp Machine,	2 00	1 00
Corn Shelter,	2 00	1 00
Horse hay and straw forks,	1 50	1 00
Grain Drill,	2 00	1 00
Cultivator,	1 50	1 00
Cider Mill,	2 00	1 00
Grain Cradles,	1 00	75
Farm or road scraper,	1 50	1 00
Harrow,	1 50	1 00
Roller,	1 50	1 00
Horse Rake,	1 20	1 00
Corn Stalk Cutter,	2 00	1 00
Cheese Press,	1 50	1 00
Dog or sheep power,	2 00	1 00
Cart for farm purposes,	2 00	1 00
Six Hay rakes,	1 50	1 00
Root Cutter,	2 00	1 00
Ox yoke complete,	1 00	75
Churn for power,	1 50	1 00
Hand churn,	1 50	1 00
Circular saw,	2 00	1 00
Furnace and boiler for boats,	2 00	1 00
Largest and best display of farming implements not enumerated in this list,	3 00	2 00

MECHANICAL MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.

Specimen finishing, iron or brass,	1 50	1 00
Specimen of iron castings,	1 50	1 00
Two horse carriage,	3 00	2 00
Single carriage,	3 00	2 00
Two horse wagon for road,	3 00	2 00
Two horse carriage harness,	2 00	1 00
Single carriage harness,	2 00	1 00
Harness for draft,	2 00	1 00
Cooking stove,	2 00	1 00
Parlor stove,	2 00	1 00
Coal stove,	2 00	1 00
Lot of Cabinet Ware,	3 00	2 00
Specimen Shoemaker's work,	2 00	1 00
Specimen of leather,	2 00	1 00
Specimen of window blinds, sash,	2 00	1 00
Specimen of Cooper's ware,	1 50	1 00
Specimen of Joiners work,	1 50	1 00
Specimen of Tin Ware,	1 50	1 00
Specimen marble, stone cutting,	2 00	1 00
Manufactured cloth,	1 40	1 00

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

Specimen of horse shoeing,	2 00	1 00
Specimen of Ox Shoeing,	2 00	1 00

SLAUGHTERED MEATS, HAMS, DRIED AND SMOKED MEATS.

Specimen of Beef,	1 50	1 00
Specimen Mutton,	1 00	75
Specimen Ham,	1 50	1 00
Specimen dried or smoked meat,	1 00	75

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.—Manufactures 1st Class.

Woolen Carpet,	1 50	50
Rag Carpet,	75	50
Linen, (10 yards)	75	50
Flannel,	75	50
Bed Quilt,	1 00	50
Counterpane,	1 00	50
Specimen woolen yarn,	60	25
Specimen linen thread,	50	25
Woolen socks or stockings,	50	25
Linen hose,	50	25
Woolen mittens or gloves,	50	25
Woolen Blanket,	75	50

Manufactures—2nd Class.

Shirt,	50	25
Set Underclothes,	50	25

Infants Dress, 50 25
Cap or Collar, 50 25
Specimen Millinery Work, 1 00 50
Specimen Mantuamakers work, 1 00 50

Manufactures—3rd Class.

Worsted table cover,	75	50
Lamp Mat, worsted,	50	25
Worsted Flowers, vase,	50	25
Specimen worsted embroidery,	75	50
Specimen silk embroidery,	75	50
Specimen ornamented work, chair,	50	25
Specimen Embroidery, slippers,	50	25
Largest best variety crocheted work,	00	75
Lot Tidies,	50	25
Specimen fancy knitting,	50	25

Manufactures—4th Class.

Specimen of Leather Work,	50	25
Specimen Wax Work,	50	25
Ornamented Box or Case,	50	25
Largest best variety fancy articles,	1 00	75

Domestic Productions—5th Class.

Wheat bread, one loaf,	75	50
Rye Bread, do	75	50
Sponge Bake, do	75	50
Pound Cake, do	75	50
Fruit Cake, do	75	50
Variety of Preserved Fruits,	75	50
Variety of Jellies,	75	50
Variety of Pickles,	50	25
Specimen domestic wine, Gaape,	50	25
do do Currant,	50	25
Variety of wines—3 kinds,	75	50
Washing Soap,	50	25
Largest and best collection of articles in this class not enumerated,	1 00	75

Paintings, Drawings, Books, &c.

Painting in Oil Colors,	Diploma	50
Painting in Water Colors,	Diploma	60
Monochromatic Paintings,	Diploma	50
Specimen of Photographs,	Diploma	50
Specimen Daguerotypes,	Diploma	50
Largest best collection paintings,	1 00	75
Pencil Drawings,	Diploma	50
Specimen Bookbinding,	Diploma	1 00

DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT will be awarded upon the recommendation of the Judging Committee, to any article on exhibition not embraced in the foregoing list.

Competitors for premiums on grain and all other field crops will observe the following rules:—

1st. The quantity of land specified for each crop, must be measured in one piece.

2d. When grain, the entire crop upon the land specified, must be measured, and one bushel weighed and exhibited at the fair.

When Root crops, the entire crop must be measured, and at least five bushels of each, (a greater quantity preferred) of an average quality, must be exhibited at the fair.

3d. The foregoing must be certified to by three respectable disinterested persons in writing.

Competitors for premiums