TECMS OF PUBLICATION.

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ADVERTISEMENTS exceeding fifteen lines are inserted at TEN CENTS per line for first insertion and five cents per line for subsequent insertions Special notices inserted before Marriages and Deaths, will be charged FIFTEEN CENT. per line for each insertion All resolutions of Associations communications of limited or individual interest and notices of Marriages and Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

1 Year. 6 mo. 3 mo.\$75 \$40 \$30

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Advertising in all cases exclusive of sub

ciption to the paper.

JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every varity and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Power Presses, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

THOMAS J. INGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LAPORTE, Sullivan Connty, Pa. GEORGE D. MONTANYE, ATTOR-ly occupied by Jas. Ma RLANE.

W. T. DAVIES, Attorney at Law, To-Particular attention paid to Orphans' Court business and settlement of decedents estates. 25-42. MERCUR & MORROW, Attorneys at Law,

Towanda, Penn'a,
The undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, offer their professional ser-ULYSSES MERCUR, P. D. MORROW.

DATRICK & PECK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Offices:—In Union Block, Towanda, Pa., formerly pied by Hon. Wm. Elwell, and in Patrick's block, ens, Pa. They may be consulted at either place.
w. Patrick, apl13 w. a. Peck.

B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY & COUN-SELLOR AT LAW, Towarda, Pa. Par-ticular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. July 20, 1866.

HENRY PEET, Attorney at Law, Towan W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY
of at LAW, Troy, Pa. Special attention given
to collecting claims against the Government for Bounty,
Back Pay and Pensions. Office with E. B. Parsons, Esq.
June 12, 1865.

FDWARD OVERTON Jr., Attorney at over Frost's Store. Pa. Office in Montanges Block, July 13th, 1865, JOHN N. CALIFF, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Also, Government Agent the collection of Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty. **Sor No charge unless successful. Office over the st Office and News Room. Dec. 1, 1864.

No charge unless successful. Post Office and News Room. DR.E. H. MASON, PHYSICIAN AND U SURGEON, offers his professional services to the people of Towanda and vicinity. Office at his residence on Pines' reet, where he can always befound when not professional like present

HENRY A. RECORD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, having permanantly located in Millview, Sullivan Co., Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the place a vicinity.

D. STILES, M. D., Physician and Sur

(first above B. S. Russell & Co's Bank). Persons from a diftance desirous J con-ulting him, will be most likely to find him on Saturday f each week. Especial attention will be given to surgical cases, and the extraction of teeth. Gas or Ether administered when desired. July 18, 1866.

D. S. PRATT, M. D. TOWARD MEEKS-AUCTIONEER.-

All letters addressed to him at Sugar Run, Brad-Co., Pa., will receive prompt attention. May7'66tf, FRANC'IS E. POST, Painter, Towarda,

ing, Glazing, Papering, &c. paid to Jobbing in the country.

J. J. NEWELL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

Dentistrp.

WENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN DENTISTRY.—J. S. SMITH, M. D., would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Bradford County that he is permanantly located in Waverly, N.Y., where he has been in the practice of his profession for the past four years. He would say that from his long and successful practice of 25 years duration, he is familiar with all the different styles of work done in any and all Dental establishments in city or country, and is better prepared than any other Dental operator in the vicinity to do work the best adapted to the many and different cases that present themselves oftentimes to the Dentist, as he understands the art of making his own artificial teeth, and has facilities for doing the same. To those requiring under sets of teeth he would call attention to his new kind of work which consists of porcelain for both plate and teeth, and forming a continuous gum. It is more durable, more natural in appearance, and much TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE s more durable, more natural in appearance, and much etter adapted to the gum than any other kind of work.

DR. H. WESTON, DENTIST. Office in Patton's Block, over Barstow & Gore's Daug and Chemical Stors.

A MERICAN HOTEL,

TOWANDA, PA., Having purchased this well known Hotel on Bridge Street, I have returnished and refitted it with every convenience for the accommodation of all who may pat-

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PENN'A On Main Street, near the Court House.

C. T. SMITH, Proprietor. Oct. 8, 1866.

SNYDER HOUSE, a four story brick ed-ATDER HOUSE, a four story Drick edfifice near the depot, with large airy rooms, elegant
rarlors, newly furnished, has a recess in new addition
for Ladies use, and is the most convenient and only
first class hovel at Waverly. N. Y. It is the principal
office for stages south and express. Also for sale of
Western Tickets, and in Canada, on Grand Trunk Railway, fare to Detroit from Buffalo, \$4, is cheaper than
any other route. Apply for tickets as above to
C. WARFORD.

*** Stabling and care of Horses at reasonable rates.
Waverly. N. Y., Oct. 26, 1866.—3m. C. W.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. JOHN MERIDETH.

Main st., first door south of Rail Road House, Towarda, has just received a large addition to his stock of

Which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at the very towest rates.

Farmer's Produce of all kinds bought and sold.

The public attention is respectfully invited to my stock, which will be found to be Fresh, bought at low prices and will be sold at correspondingly low rates.

Towands, July 17, 1866.

The Aradford Reporter,

REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

\$2 per Annum, in Advance.

NUMBER 28.

their property and possesion at stake, are Selected Poetry.

AUTUMN RAIN.

E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher.

Spell-bound, often have I listened, To the wild and plaintive tone Of the wind-harp in the forest, Wailing for the loved and gone, There's a sadness I've endeavored To dispel, but all in vain, As I listen to the moanings

VOLUME XXVII.

Gold and crimson leaves are falling Thickly all about the ground, And their rustle 'neath the footfall Hath a melancholy sound. Like the leaves our lives are fading, Death will sometime come to all Youth and age alike are covered With the gloomy funeral pall.

Of the fitful autumn rain

There's a sense of desolation, And a thrill of almost pain. That steals o'er me as I listen To the wild, sad autumn rain, I forget each joy or pleasure Which my life had ever known, And remember but the sorrows

That were in my pathway strown

Dark and dreary seems the Future And the Present cold and chill. And the patter of the rain drops E'en my very heart doth thrill, Oh! I love the rain of summer, Falling in refreshing showers. Waking earth to joyous beauty, Cheering all the drooping flowers,

But when twilight shadows deepen, Listening to the lonely strain (Like an outcast spirit roving,) Of the mournful autumn rain. Ofttimes my heart grows weary, As the shadows o'er me creep. And I've felt a strange wild longing For the last eternal sleep.

is an editorial favoring the election of Hon. in mind, at that early date, to talk of eman-DR. PRATT has removed to State street cipation was fanaticism with many, to adcipation was fanaticism with many, to ad-vise the arming of negroes was sacrilege with more. But subsequent events vindi-tion that time and circumstance will solve, with infamy the follies of the fearful.

Extract From the Report of the Secretary of War,

Washington, Dec. 1, 1861. advance of our troops into Southern terri-Carolina. The whole white population who have been held by the rebels as slaves pointed, which meets, from time to time, in therein is six thousand, while the number of negroes exceed thirty-two thousand. The panic which drove their masters in wild and may become the duty, of the Governundisputed possession of the soil. Shall they, armed by their masters, be placed in proper military command. the field to fight against us, or shall their labor be continually employed in reproducing the means for supporting the armies

The war into which this government has been forced by rebellious traitors, is carried on for the purpose of repossessing the property violently and treacherously seized upon by the enemies of the Governmen, and to re-establish the authority and laws of the United States in the places where it is opposed or overthrown by armed insurrec tion and rebellion. Its purpose is to recover and defend what is justly its own.

War, even between independent nations, is made to subdue the enemy, and all that belongs to the enemy, by occupying the hostile country, and exercising dominion over all the things within its territory .-This being true in respect to independent nations at war with each other, it follows bring upon themselves all of the conse quences of war, and provoke the destruc-

are waging war against it. The principal power and wealth of the rebel States is a peculiar species of property, consisting of the service or labor of African slaves, or the descendents of Afriestimated at the value of from \$700,000, | taken from Frazer's Magazine:

000 to 1,000,000,000. Why should this property be exempt

bellious war? It was the boast of the leader of the repellion, while he yet had a seat in the Sen- reporters. ate of the United States, that the Southern be brought on by the contemplated rebellion, and that boast was accompanied by

the insurgent rebels to carry on warfare against the government in peace and secu-

rity to their own property? Reason and justice and self-preservation being forced by traitors and rebels to the extremity of war, all the rights and powers of war should be exercised to bring it to a speedy end.

nstitution and laws, against which they

act his service. It has a right, however, to use the voluntary service of Slaves libbecome necessary, as it is to use gunis expedient to do so is purely a military every year, and on Sunday always.

On that day there is no preaching ing peace to the nation.

responsibilities dictated by passing emer-and slave labor, is as clear and absolute, as they wore swords. Now all wear swords on election day, for all are free. gencies, and his past record should be a the right to take forage from the field, or The Canton is not so large but that they sure guarantee that he would be for the cotton from the warehouse, or powder and Government against its betrayers, and a arms from the magazine. To leave the enextract from his Report as Secretary of madness to leave them in peaceful and se-War in 1861 be taken in evidence. Bear in mind at that early date, to talk of emancated the wisdom of the wise and stamped and need not be anticipated further than to The landeman, or chief, presides, and the repeat that they cannot be held by the clerk announces the name of any one no self-preservation, the highest duty of a gov-ernment, or of individuals, demands that would be resorted to, but that is never nec-It has become a grave question for de- they should be disposed of or employed in essary. Office is not sought with any great termination, what shall be done with the the most effective manner that will tend rapacity, and the people are not divided in-Slaves abandoned by their owners on the most speedily to suppress the insurrection to parties fighting for the spoils. The sevtory, as in the Beaufort district of South ment. If it shall be found that the men the execution of the laws. A council is aping efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty, of the GovernIf any new legislation is necessary, they confusion from their homes, leaves them in ment to arm and equip them, and employ frame the law, put it into print, and a copy

> But in whatever manner they may be used by the government, it is plain that, once liberated by the rebellious act of their over among themselves and make up their masters, they should never again be restored to bondage. By the master's treasunce sufficiently pressing to require immeson and rebellion he forfeits all right to the diate action, a meeting of the people may labor and service of his slave; and the be held four weeks after the law has been slave of the rebellious master, by his service to the Government, becomes justly entitled to freedom and protection.

RICH MEN'S SONS -- Henry Ward Beecher in a sermon delivered at Plymouth Church, produced the following picture of rich en's sons:

Men seem ashamed of labor, and often, often you shall find men have made themselves respected in labor, have built up a business and amassed a fortune, who turn to their sons and say: "You shall never do as I did; you shall lead a different life that rebels who are laboring by force of you shall be spared all this." O, these rich arms to overthrow a government, justly men's sons! They aim to lead a life of elegant leisure, and that is a life of emasculated idleness and laziness. Like the polyp tion merited by the worst of crimes. That that floats useless and nasty upon the sea, government would be false to national all jelly and flabby, no muscle, no bonetrust, and would justly excite the ridicule it shuts and opens, opens and shuts, and of the civilized world, that would abstain sucks and squirts out again, of no earthly from the use of any efficient means to pre- account, influence or use. Such are these serve its own existence, or to overcome a poor fools. Their parents toiled and grew rebellious and traitorous enemy, by sparing strong, built up their frames of iron and of or protecting the property of those who bone; but, denying all this to their sons, they turn them upon the world boneless, muscleless, simple grizzle, and soft at that.

ANECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER .-- The folcans. This property has been variously lowing new anecdote of the "Godlike" is

"At the political dinners, of which Webster was rather fond, he almost invariably from the hazards and consequences of a re- became tipsy before his speech time arrived and some of his most admirable after-dinner speeches were the composition of friendly On one occasion he had to be prompted by a friend, who sat just behind as things go at present, is the universal States would be comparatively safe and fim, and gave him successively phrases suffrage which gives the control of our free from the burdens of war, if it should and topics. The speech proceeded some-elections to the demagogue, and the ignowhat after this fashion; "Tariff." Webster, rant, vicious and venal populace at his dence that in its passage it has come under also, they encountered some edible roots. "The tariff, gentlemen, is a subject requir- heels. If the evil is not greater here, there the corrupting influence of the cesspool or These were their feasts, with intervals of the savage threat that "Northern towns ing the profound attention of the statesman, is reason for it. If a republic rests on the the filth of our streets and gutters. and cities would become the victims of ra- American industry, gentlemen, must be-' virtue and intelligence of its people, even and cities would become the victims of rapine and military spoil," and that "Northern men should smell Southern gunpowder
and feel Southern steel." No one doubts

and feel Southern steel." No one doubts

and riches would become the victims of rapine and military spoil," and that "Norththis. And here is the secret of it. A this best hands in the might air—that it is unhealthful!

A miserly old farmer who had lost one of children, Mrs. Blackman also lay down and this, how many are yearly killed by the supposition in regard to his best hands in the might air—that it is unhealthful!

A miserly old farmer who had lost one of children, Mrs. Blackman also lay down and this, how many are yearly killed by the supposition in regard to held the might air—that it is unhealthful!

A miserly old farmer who had lost one of children, Mrs. Blackman also lay down and this, how many are yearly killed by the supposition in regard to held the might air—that it is unhealthful!

Year late the death of the death of the secret of it. A miserly old farmer who had lost one of children, Mrs. Blackman also lay down and died, first making Louisa promise that she at time death of the secret of it. A miserly old farmer who had lost one of children, Mrs. Blackman also lay down and the midst of the supposition in regard to held the midst of the secret of it. A miserly old farmer who had lost one of children, Mrs. Blackman also lay down and died, first making Louisa promise that she at the secret of it. A miserly old farmer who had lost one of the midst of the children, Mrs. Blackman also lay down and the children, Mrs. Blackman also lay down and died, first making Louisa promise that she at the children, Mrs. Blackman also lay down and the children where the children where the children where the children where the disposition of the rebels to carry that threat into execution. The wealth of North-should be paid (cheers) and d—d if it shan't ernment is the divine, a despotism, or the down, and the consequence is that the air Louisa, alone now, continued to follow ern towns and cities, the produce of Northern farms, Northern workshops and manufactories, would certainly be seized, destroyed, or appropriated as military spoil.

The show-window of a certain corset-mapower of one, when that one is perfect; so
the chamber next morning is stifling.—
the pople, if intelligent and virtuous, will
govern themselves wisely and well. Switzstroyed, or appropriated as military spoil.

The show-window of a certain corset-mapower of one, when that one is perfect; so
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the power of one, when that one is perfect; so
of the chamber next morning is stifling.—
the power of one, when that one is perfect; so
of the chamber next morning i stroyed, or appropriated as military spoil. with drunken seriousness, and coupled with erland is an enlightened country, and prob- rid dreams, all of which we could easily ac- her, treating her with the greatest kindness, Stroyed, or appropriated as military spoil. No property in the North would be spared from the hands of the rebels, and their rapine would be defended under the laws of which we could easily as moral a people as any other. By law every child is required to attend school, excited pine would be defended under the laws of which we could easily as moral a people as any other. By law every child is required to attend school, excited law every child is required to attend school, excited law every child is required to attend school, in the more potent, the more potent potent and the recollection of the will known impectation. This post was and conducting her that the greatest knumbers, and or whitch we could easily as moral a people as any other. By law every child is required to attend school, the recollection of the will known impectation. This post was and conducting her the greatest knumbers, and or whitch we could easily as moral a people as any other. By law every child is required to attend school, and conducting her the definition of the will known impectation. This post was and conducting her that the greatest knumbers, and or whitch we could be and conducting her that the greatest knumbers, and or whitch we could be an extend to the potential

A PURE DEMOCRACY.

But few people in this country have any just conception of what a pure democracy is, or how laws are passed in countries that such should be the policy of this Government, but demand, on the contrary, that, country, gives us the following interesting

So ignorant was I of the forms of govern ment existing in this part of the world, I his son here from any part of the Canton, Those who make war against the Government justly forfeit all rights of property, privilege, or security, derived from the two Cantons, or States of Switzerland, are purely democratic in their government. It is true that this is modified, in a measure are in armed rebellion; and as the labor and service of their Slaves constitute the chief property of the rebels, such property government the power of declaring war, should share the common fate of war to coining money and regulating a system of which they have devoted the property of loyal citizens.

mails. And, by the way, postage is cheapler in Switzerland than any country I was While it is plain that the Slave property ever in ; five centimes, or one cent of our of the South is justly subjected to all the consequences of this rebellious war, and that the Government would be untrue to cities, delivering it at the residence of the its trust in not employing all the rights receiver. These several Cantons are, in othand powers of war to bring it to a speedy er matters, independent of each other, and, close, the details, of the plan for doing so, like all other military measures, must, in a great degree, be left to be determined by is at the foot of the hill five miles below particular exigencies. The disposition of other property belonging to the rebels that becomes subject to our arms is governed by the circumstances of the case. The Governed the fights between the people of these two ernment has no power to hold slaves, none Cantons. They are at peace now, but from to restrain a slave of his liberty, or to ex- father to son is handed down the story of

This Canton, containing a population of any other property of the rebels, in whatever mode may be most efficient for the defence of the Government, the process.

about 50,000, is a simple democracy, and as primitive and pure as ever could have existed in the earliest days of Greece or three or four days journey from their defence of the Government, the prosecu- Rome, before an oligarchy or a monarchy tion of the war, and the suppression of the rebellion. It is as clearly a right of the over eighteen years old, actually assemble, Government to arm Slaves, when it may personally, and in one place, to choose the necessary officers, and to make their own powder taken from the enemy. Whether it laws. This popular meeting is held in April

On that day there is no preaching in any the laws of war. The expediency must be church in the Canton, except the one where determined by circumstances, keeping in the election is held. All the ministers come view the great object of overcoming the with the people. At the close of the morn-Mr. Editor :- In your issue of Nov. 22d, rebels, re-establishing the laws, and restoring service, the election is opened by prayer, and then the people proceed to the dis-It is vain and idle for the Government to charge of this serious duty, the act of their Simon Cameron to the U. S. Senate. The successor of the recreant Cowan should be existence against rebellious force, without a sword by his side, a token of his being a characterized by breadth of comprehension, employing all the rights and powers of freeman; for, centuries ago, when serfdom all Protestants. But in St. Gall, where firmness of will, a readiness to assume all war. As has been said, the right to de- prevailed, only freemen could vote, and

> that he is an equal part of the government, there is little danger of any one's staying forage, cotton, and military stores. Such sometimes in another, but mostly in this Government as slaves. It would be useless inated for public office. All in favor hold to keep them as prisoners of war; and up their right hands. All opposed then do and restore the authority of the Govern- eral officers thus elected are charged with are capable of bearing arms and perform- the State House here, and consults in retheir services against the rebels, under proper military command.
>
> of it is then placed in every house in the entire Canton. It is not yet a law; it is thus distributed that the people, who are proposed; but generally this is avoided by having the me sures submitted to the mass meeting, and they vote for or against it, by the uplifted hand. As ample time has been given to the people to discuss the matter, there is no call for long speeches, nor would they be tolerated by an assemhome the same right. And the laws thus

adopted are put in force by the magistrates Among the principal cares of such officers must be the construction and repairs of the highways. O that our American people would send a commission of their country pathmasters over here! Within the last four years two of these Cantons, not so large, and not a tenth--no, not a twentieth part so rich as Westchester and Dutchess Counties, in New York, have built a road along the eastern side of Lake Lucerne, that would do honor to Napoleon in the days of his mightiest power. For miles it is cut into the edge of solid rock, which makes the bed of the road, and a parapet; of draught or the impurity of the air in the others, and the hardships of the journey sometimes it is tunneled, and once a tunnel with window looking out on the lake. All the main roads are like those in Central Park. All are made by the voluntary, self-

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., DECEMBER 6, 1866. of hours every week afterwards till he is sixteen. This makes education a necessity, unless the children are incompetent to learn. And there is an enthusiasm on the subject of education surprising even to an American. The various grades of schools meet the wants of all, and fit the young for any department of life's great work. In this village the Cantonial College, or High School, is located. Any parent may send and he is educated at a triffing expense. Young men go from this school, at once, into mercantile employment in Asia, France, England and America. And there are pupils in it from India, from Smyrna, from South America, Mexico, and New York. I haard a trampling in the street last evening, and, looking out of my window, saw a host of boys marching by. I learned by inquiry, that they were a school of 120,--making a pedestrian tour through a part of their native country, Switzerland. Accompanied by their teachers, they thus had been lodged, how I know not, at the inns in the village,—and now at three o'clock, A. M. (for I looked at my watch,) they were up and off. Just then they struck up one of their merry sougs, and serenaded the sleeping villager, as they took their leave. And even now, while I am writing these lines, I am called to the window to look out again, and here is a large school of girls, some of thom small, and homes. They will be absent, perhaps a week or a fortnight. And they will be wiser, healthier, and happier for their tour. I mention these pleasant incidents to show the interest which teachers, parents and pupils must take in the business of education, when the school is thus made a part of pleasure, as well as the labor, of the young. Perhaps our teachers at home

might take a leaf out of this Swiss chapter and put it into their own system. Nor is man was strongly predisposed to Mormonthe moral culture of the young neglected. Far, very far from it. These schools are not godless schools. Religious instruction in it at last. At length, yielding to his inis not legislated out of education in this they are nearly equally divided, the Romanists have their own schools and the Salt Lake City. They reached the chief Protestants have theirs, both supported by city of Mormondom at length, and eventuthe same system, and working harmonious ly, so far as any co-operation is required, but kept distinctly in the matter of instruction. friend to its friends against all their oppressors. How nearly Simon Cameron approaches this standard, let the following proaches this standard, let the following the means of constantly reproducing them, would be madness. It is, therefore, equal that he is an equal part of the government, evangelical idea of what is not likely that the same kind of where the power of voting is equally distinctly in the matter of instruction. It is expected that they will all come. And it is not likely that the same kind of where the power of voting is equally distinctly in the matter of instruction. It is expected that they will all come. And it is not likely that the same kind of where the power of voting is equally distinctly in the matter of instruction. It is expected that they will all come. And it is not likely that the same kind of the most part, they come on foot. where the power of voting is equally dis- moral and religious teaching is imparted vert adopted the social customs of his new evangelical idea of what is necessary to be a Christian. This is not the business of the State to do. But it is the duty of the long as possible, but at length the indigni-State to require in its teachers the ability, and to exact of them the duty to impart to all the children of the State such moral and religious instruction as is essential to a good citizen. That is what they get here. And that is what they cannot get in the public schools of America. Thus have I shown two grand reasons

republic, does with you. The people are re carefully instructed in the princi- tered the IRENÆUS.

FRESH AIR.

supply of fresh air ! We willfully keep out from the city. There they lay hid for sevthe floods of that sunlight which is neces- eral days until they judged the heat of the sary to the health of our bodies, and the pursuit was over and they started out deprivation of which is perhaps the great- again. Louisa states that while they reest source of scrofula and all diseases of mained concealed in the cave, they more which it is the origin; but, as if to bring than once heard the baying of the bloodinto full development, all the maladies thus hounds of the pursuers. They struck out created, we deprive ourselves; of the air now across the plain, proposing to reach port of all nature, animal and vegetable.

but we do the same on the north side of our ed parties! dwellings. Many of our people never open is suffocating, but when enough has been est sister, a girl of some thirteen, room, burn but feebly, and their fumes of made less impression on her. sulphureted hydrogen and carbonic acid Leaving the corpses of the dead girls up

EXTRAORDINARY HISTORY. LOUISA BLACKMAN'S STORY AS RELATED BY HERSELF. [From the Pittsburg Gazette.] On Saturday there arrived in our city for Indianapolis, a person possessing a history so remarkable in its way, that but few individuals in any region or any time, have furnished the parallel to it. Indeed we doubt if any record is known of experiences similar in their cause, progress and results, to the experiences of the person of whom we speak. She is a young girl not yet seventeen, rather delicate than robust in physique; possessing a high degree of intelligence; having manners at once modest and winning; and before the terrible ordeal through which, far from scathless, she has come, was gifted with more beauty of form and feature, than usually falls to the lot of womanhood, even at seventeen. Yet this beautiful girl has gone through a terrible and sharp experience, the me contemplation of which would make the walk day after day, getting health and knowledge and fun, for they make play of it as they go. Early in the morning I was awakened by hearing them again. They bravest and hardiest pioneer tremble, apto kill the toughest hunter of the Rocky Mountains or the African jungles. Our readers certainly remember the ex traordinary case of Louisa Blackman (or Blackburn as the name was erroneously spelled in the papers at the time of the ccurrence), who last winter was found horribly frozen near a hay stack, in Lawrence county, in this State, and whose acount of her sufferings for months previous to being found, was published through out the country, and excited universal comment. This girl, on Saturday afternoon

> her own lips since she arrived in the city, and the facts, as related by her, are sub stantially as follows: In the year 1860, Thomas Blackman, the father of Louisa, was living with his family at Jefferson City, Missouri, whither he had removed from Joliet, Illinois. Blackism, his father having lived in that faith for the last few years of his life, and died clinations and the persuasions of others In this Canton they are nearly Blackman determined to become a "Saint, and in the autumn of 1866, took his family and started with several other families for ally Thomas Blackman was received into the Church of Brigham Young, Sorely against the wishes and expostulations of his wife and three daughters the new con belief and added another wife to his house hold. This new state of things was endurties practiced upon them, and the outrageous observances surrounding them on every hand, became intolerable, and they determined to escape from this empire of corruption to the bounds of civilization Accordingly, in the month of April, 1862, having braved the abominations of Mormondom for a year and a ha f, they prepar-

arrived in the city, and is now stopping at

and Ross streets. We have received the

One night, in the month mentioned, ples of religion. Thus knowledge and vir- pan'ed at the start by a Mrs. Ward, who tue are recognized, by law, as the founda-tion of public order. God is acknowledged fortunate woman, however, was soon rein all the operations of government, and captured and suffered the penalty affixed, peace, prosperity and happiness are the re- by Mormon law, to the crime of attempting to escape-was hung. Mrs. Blackman and her three daughters kept on rapidly for that night and a portion of the next day, until they reached a rocky cave known How few of us know the importance of a as the "Lion's Mouth," some thirty miles of heaven, the pabulam which is the sup- some point of civilization on the other side of the mighty desert. Think of a woman The same contrivances, construted to pre-vent a ray of the sun gaining access to our food as they could carry in a bundle, with nor would they be tolerated by an assembly that was bound to break up and get out fresh air also. But these are not fore them, with no guide to direct or coun enough in all cases to injure our health suf- sel them, and with only the strength of ficiently, and so we devise other methods to accomplish our objects more effectually.— multiplied horrors of their fearful journey, appointed by the popular vote, and often at the same time that the laws themselves are we shut up our houses tightly, not only to windertaking a passage that men accomplish our objects more effectually.—

We shut up our houses tightly, not only to undertaking a passage that men accomplish equipped. keep the sun from coming in at the windows plish only in strong and thoroughly equipp-

These woman undertook this journey their doors and windows except when driv- Of their progress and the unimaginable en to do so by the melting heat; but in the sufferings they endured, there is only one cooler portions of the year every opening is who knows anything, and that is Louisa, closed except in the morning when the house the single survivor of the feeble party. is "dusted out," At this time the windows | She states that when they had been some are opened for a few minutes while the dust three months of their journey her yourgdriven out by the wind to make breathing starvation and exhaustion. A week later just possible, down go the sashes, as if there the elder sister, aged about fourteen, also were a pestilence in the atmosphere. The died-starved to death. Louisa was strong-

gas fill the atmosphere of the room with a on the plain, the mother and her one child try has a right to the services of her wisest imposed taxation of a hard-working people.
And so far as I can judge, or learn, this community, so governed, is as happy as any other. Whatever good government can do for a people is done for this, and the neople do it for themselves.

It is strange that with our lungs filled with dust and poisonous vapors, and gasses from the very impure exhalations arising from several human bodies sitting to that world of desolation! They had brought plenty of money with them, but what mines of gold would it not have taken to purchase a meal in the midst of that world of desolation! They had brought plenty of desolation! They had brought plenty of desolation! They had brought plenty of desolation! still larger quantits of poison, and at night | continued on their weary way of increascomplain of headache and general debility. that world of desolation! They had bro't perience in national legislation. - Monton And then again, what little air is admit- a bow and arrow with them, and with these American. ted is but too often poisoned before it reach- they killed an occasional bird or gopher, es the door or window, and bearing evi- which they devoured raw. Now and then, fasting, days in length between. At length, pulled, I never go any where In addition to all this, how many are some two months after the death of her

and last winter left her friends there and traveled-this time with no borrible accompaniments-to Mount Jackson, Lawrence county, in this State, where a family she formerly knew had resided, and with whom she hoped to get employment. This family had removed, but Louisa was referred to a family who would probably give her work. She reached the house of this family near evening on a bitter cold day in January, 1866. The family on whom she called did not need help, but directed her to a house where she was sure of work. It was almost dark, and a blinding sleet was driving, but Louisa, declining an invitation to stay all night started for this other house. She had not gone far before she had lost her way. The cold benumbed her and she felt the drowsiness of freezing people. At length she sat down by a tree and fell asleep. She slept, but did not die. In the morning she awoke with her limbs so frozen that she could not move. The sun thawed her partially, and she managed to crawl a little way out of the woods into which she had wandered. She reached a haystack on the farm of Mr. Davidson, but could go no further. She was too far away from the house to make herself heard, and crowded herself up as closely as possible to the haystack, where she lay in agony until night At night the sheep gathered close about her and kept her a little warm, but during that night she became insensible with the cold,

the time of the commencement of her horri-

ble journey. She tarried here, and when

she became strong, went to Jefferson City,

sibility, saved her from utter starvation. One morning a little boy hunting rabbits discovered the insensible girl and gave the When found she was lying on her left side, her dress, her arm, her hair, and the right side of her face being frozen to the ground. She was carried to Mr. Davidson's house and such restoratives as possible applied. Her right foot was so badly frozen that it dropped off at the ankle. An examination of her other foot showed the necessity of amputation, and both legs were taken off four inches below the knee. After four or five weeks of insensibility she commenced to recover, and although she was the Eagle Hotel, on the corner of Second norribly frozen in various parts of her body, she recovered with the loss of her feet and

and, as was ascertained after she was found

she lay for twenty-three days beside the haystack. She was insensible during the

entire time, and probably would have fro-

zen entirely to death but for the sheep who

partially protected her at night. Her des-

ert experience had prepared her to do with-

out food, and this, together with her insen-

story of her remarkable sufferings from her left eye. Since her recovery she has been kindly cared for by the authorities and citizens of Mount Jackson. Last week she went to Indianapolis, partly to see if artificial limbs could be fitted to hers and partly to obtain employment. She failed in both objects, and on Saturday came here and was taken by Mr. Fortune to the Eagle Hotel where sh still remains.

We have given her story as she gave it to us. It is almost incredible, but she tells it with a truthful air that almost compels elief. Perhaps her great sufferings have onfused the events in her mind, so as to distort them and make them seem to her different from what they were, but she evidently believes her own story.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The election advertised in Franklin county, came off a few days ago, and termina-ted, as we predicted, in a miserable farce. It seems that one or two wire-pulling poligiving instructions to the Representatives of that district. But with all their efforts only about seven hundred out of more than four thousand Republican votes were polled, viz: 473 for Curtin and 283 against him .-Three thousand and five hundred Republicans in the county took no part in the matter. They had elected their representatives why democracy works better here than even a modified democracy, a democratic as an escape. dependent, and they are now willing to trust the matter in their hands.

The same shallow scheme, we learn, is compelled by their own laws, to attend school till they are sixteen years old, and the sentinels surrounding the city and encounty, to tie the hands of Hon. Morrow B Lowry, of the State Senate. But they will assuredly fail, for Mr. Lowry has the courage to follow his own convictions of right, and the ability to maintain his position.

From all that we can gather from our ex-

changes, and the known preference of a number belonging to both branches of the Legislature, we regard the probabilities as being in favor of Gen. Simon Cameron for the U. S. Senatorship. Gen. Cameron has been our standard-bearer in victory and defeat, at times when there was no hope for any other, and now, when the choice of a Republican is certain, the considerate masses of the party feel that the honor belongs to him. As a citizen of Pennsylvania, h has done much to develope her resources .-Ever true to the interests and the honor of the State, he has long been recognized as the champion of Protection to Home Indus try, and all that tends to elevate the masses. As a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, he exhibited the highest qualities of American statesmanship. He seemed to grasp the situation in all its magnitude, and almost to see the end from the beginning, and had his counsel then been followed, millions of treasure and thousands of precious lives would have been saved to the country .-And to-day he has the proud satisfaction to see the sentiments he then uttered become popularized, the ideas he then advanced be ome the cardinal principles of the Govern ment, and eagerly espoused by the more timid politicians who now aspire to nation al honors. The Representatives of the ped ple have not forgotten that the course in which he then boldly led the way, has since been adopted as a fundamental principle i the science of popular government, and that the predictions of Gen. Cameron, in 1861, have long since ripened into history

But we speak not alone of his claims t public honors. We speak in behalf of the State and the country at large. The coun and best statesmen; more especially in times of public dauger, or when great problems are to be solved. The vital interests of the country now demand the services of the most experienced and tried Statesman of known and unfaltering devotion to the doc trines of the majority. This is no time to try the abilities of those who have had no ex-

"Mother, can I go and have my daguerreotype taken?" "No, I guess it isn't worth while."
"Well, then, you might let me go and have a tooth

A miserly old farmer who had lost one of

Nobody likes to be nobody; but every-