The Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. $2 per Annum, in Advance.

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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 CENTS per line for each insertion. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages or Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

	1 Year.	6 mo.	3 mo.
One Column,	$100	$60	$40
Half "	60	35	25
One Square,	15	10	7½

Estray, Caution, Lost and Found, and other advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, three weeks, or less, ... $1 50
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Merchants and others, advertising their business, will be charged $25. They will be entitled to a column, confined exclusively to their business, with privilege of quarterly changes.

☞ Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety 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.

Cards.

GEORGE D. MONTANYE, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office corner of Main and Pine streets, opposite Porter's Drug Store.

DOCTOR EDWARD S. PERKINS, Offers his professional services to the citizens of Frenchtown and vicinity. Calls promptly attended to.
May 23, 1867.—1y*

W. T. DAVIES, Attorney at Law, Towanda, Pa. Office with Wm. Watkins, Esq. Particular attention paid to Orphans' Court business and settlement of decedents estates.

MERCUR & MORROW, Attorneys at Law, Towanda, Pena'a, The undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, offer their professional services to the public.
ULYSSES MERCUR F. D. MORROW.
March 9, 1865.

PATRICK & PECK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Offices:—In Patton Block, Towanda, Patrick's block, Athens, Pa. They may be consulted at either place.
H. W. PATRICK, apl13 W. A. PECK.

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. July 20, 1866.

HENRY PEET, Attorney at Law, Towanda, Pa. jun27, 66.

EDWARD OVERTON Jr., Attorney at Law, Towanda, Pa. Office in the Court House. July 13, 1865.

JOHN N. CALIFF, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Also, Government Agent for the collection of Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty.
☞ No charge unless successful. Office over the Post Office and News Room. Dec. 1, 1864.

H. P. KIMBALL, Licensed Auctioneer, Pottersville, Bradford Co., Pa. tenders his services to the public. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay required. All orders by mail, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention. Oct. 2, 1867.—6m

DR. C. P. GODFREY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, has permanently located at Wyalusing, where he will be found at all times. apl.16'68.3m.*

DR. T. B. JOHNSON, TOWANDA, PA. Having permanently located, offers his professional services to the public. Calls promptly attended to in or out of town. Office with J. DeWitt on Main street. Residence at Mrs. Humphrey's on Second Street.
April 16, 1868.

JOHN W. MIX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Bradford Co. Pa. General Insurance and Real Estate Agent.—Bounties and Pensions collected. N. B.—All business in the Orphan's Court attended to promptly and with care. Office first block south of Ward House, up stairs. Oct. 24, '67.

PARSONS & CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Troy, Bradford Co. Practice in all the Courts of the county. Collections made and promptly remitted.
N. B. PARSONS, d12 W. H. CARNOCHAN.

DR. PRATT has removed to State street, (first above B. S. Russell & Co's Bank). Persons from a distance desirous of consulting him, will be most likely to find him on Saturday of each week. Special 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.

DOCTOR CHAS. F. PAINE—Office in Goss's Drug Store, Towanda, Pa. Calls promptly attended to at all hours.
Towanda, November 28, 1866.

DR. H. WESTON, DENTIST.—Office in Patton's Block, over Gore's Drug and Chemical Store. tjan23

DRS. MASON & ELY, Physicians & Surgeons.—Office on Pine street, Towanda, at the residence of Dr. Mason. Particular attention given to diseases of Women, and diseases of Eye, Ear and Throat.
S. H. MASON, M. D. HENRY OLIVER ELY, M. D.
April 9 1868.

EDW'D MEEKS—AUCTIONEER. All letters addressed to him at Sugar Run, Bradford Co. Pa., will receive prompt attention.

FRANCIS E. POST, Painter, Towanda, Pa, with 10 years experience, is confident he can give the best satisfaction in Painting, Graining, Staining, Gilding, Papering, &c. ☞ Particular attention paid to Jobbing in the country. April 9, 1868.

J. K. VAUGHAN—Architect and Builder.—All kinds of Architectural designs furnished. Ornamental work in Stone, Iron and Wood. Office on Main street, over Russell & Co.'s Bank. Attention given to Rural Architecture, such as laying out of grounds, &c., &c. April 1, 1867.—1y.

J. J. NEWELL, COUNTY SURVEYOR, Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa., will promptly attend to all business in his line. Particular attention given to running and establishing old or disputed lines. Also to surveying of all unpatented lands as soon as warrants are obtained. my17

F. B. FORD—Licensed Auctioneer, TOWANDA, PA., Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Charges moderate. Feb. 13, 1868.

JOHN MORAY, ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER. Will promptly attend to all business in his line. Special attention given to Landscape and Stereoscopic Photography. Views of Family Residences, Stores, Public Buildings, Animals, Machines, etc., taken in the best manner. Particular attention given to the novel and beautiful stereoscopic representation of objects. Orders received at Reed & Harding's Photographic Art Gallery, Towanda. Towanda, April 11, 1867.—y1.

W. B. KELLY, Dentist. Office over Wickham & Block, Towanda, Pa. All the various styles of work scientifically done and warranted. Particular attention is called to the Aluminum Base for Artificial Teeth, which is equally as good as Gold and far superior to either Rubber or Silver. Please call and examine specimens. Chloroform or Ether administered under direction of a Physician when desired. Aug. 8, 1867.—tf.

W. HERSEY WATKINS, Notary Public, is prepared to take Deeds, Notes, Acknowledgments, Recognizances of Bail, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, and all other instruments, Affidavits and other papers may be sworn to before him. Office with G. D. Montanye, corner Main and Pine Streets. Towanda, Pa., Jan. 14, 1867.

BREAKFAST, DINING, EXTENSION, and Parlor Tables, at FROST'S.

Cards.

I. O. OF O. F.—BRADFORD LODGE No. 167, I. O. of O. F., meets at Odd Fellows Hall, every Monday evening from the first Monday in April to the first Monday in October at 7½ p. m., from October to April at 6½ p. m.
April 23, 1867. J. E. CAREY, Sec'y.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA. On Main Street, near the Court House.
Oct. 8, 1866. C. T. SMITH, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL, TOWANDA, PA., Having purchased this well known Hotel on Bridge Street, I have refurnished and refitted it with every convenience for the accommodation of all who may patronize me. No pains will be spared to make all pleasant and agreeable.
May 8, '66.—tf. J. S. FAYNESSON, Prop.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA., JOHN C. WILSON. Having leased this House, is now ready to accommodate the Travelling public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give him a call. ☞ North side of the public square, east of Mercur's new block (now building).

NEW ARRANGEMENT AT THE NEWS ROOM AND BOOK STORE. The undersigned having purchased the BOOK STORE AND NEWS ROOM of J. J. Griffiths, respectfully invite the old patrons of the establishment and the public generally, to call and examine our stock.
ALVORD & BARBER.
S. W. ALVORD. F. R. BARBER.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING! LEWIS REHBEIN Respectfully informs the citizens of Towanda Borough, that he has opened a TAILOR SHOP, In Pfinsgraff's Building opposite the Mansion House and solicits a share of public patronage. He is prepared to cut and make garments in the most fashionable style, and the most durable manner. Perfect satisfaction will be guaranteed. Cutting and Repairing done to order on short notice. Sept. 10, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE opened a Banking House in Towanda, under the name of G. F. MASON & CO. They are prepared to draw Bills of Exchange, and make collections in New York, Philadelphia, and all portions of the United States, as also England, Germany, and France. To Loan money, receive deposits, and to do a general Banking business. G. F. Mason was one of the late firm of Lacoste, Mason & Co., of Towanda, Pa., and his knowledge of the business men of Bradford and adjoining Counties, and having been in the banking business for about fifteen years, make this house a desirable one, through which to mak collections. G. F. MASON,
Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

JEWELRY STORE AT DUSHORE A. YOUNG, Informs the citizens of Sullivan county that he has opened a Jewelry Store, in the building opposite Myles & Ashley's store, Dushore, where he will keep on hand an assortment of JEWELRY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS, Which will be sold as low as at any other place in the county. Particular attention paid to Watch and Clock Repairing. ☞ Give me a call, as many years' experience will enable me to give satisfaction. Dushore Oct. 9, 1867.

HARDING & SMALLEY, Having entered into a co-partnership for the transaction of the PHOTOGRAPHIC business, at the room formerly occupied by Wood and Harding, would respectfully call the attention of the public to several styles of Pictures which we make; namely, as: Solar Photographs, Plain, Painted and Colored, Opalotypes, Porcelain Pictures, &c., which we claim for clearness and brilliancy of tone and Artistic finish, can not be excelled. We invite all to examine them as well as the more common kinds of Portraits which we furnish at prices low enough to suit the times. This Gallery claims the highest reputation for good work of any in this section of country, and we are determined by strict attention to business and the superior quality of our work, to not only retain but increase its very enviable reputation. We keep constantly on hand the best variety of Frames and lower prices than at any other establishment in town. Also: Passepartouts Card frames, Gilt Bands, Holmes' Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, and everything else of importance pertaining to the business. Give us an early call. N. B.—Solar Printing for the trade on the most reasonable terms. D. HARDING,
Aug. 29, '67. F. SMALLEY.

A CARD.—D. VANDUSEN has obtained a License, as required, of the Goodyear Vulcanite Company, to Vulcanize Rubber as a base for Artificial Teeth, and has now a good selection of those beautiful carved Block Teeth, and a superior article of Black English Rubber, which will enable him to supply all those in want of sets of teeth, with those unsurpassed for beauty and natural appearance. Filling, Cleaning, Correcting Irregularities, Extracting, and all operations belonging to the Surgical department skillfully performed. Chloroform administered for the extraction of Teeth when desired, an article being used for the purpose in which he has perfect confidence, having administered it with the most pleasing results during a practice of fourteen years. Being very grateful to the public for their liberal patronage heretofore received, he would say that by strict attention to the wants of his patients, he would continue to merit their confidence and approbation. Office in Baldwin's Block, opposite the Mansion House, Towanda, Pa. Dec. 5, 1867.—1m.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN DENTISTRY. J. S. SAYRE, M. D., would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Bradford County that he is permanently located in Towanda, Pa. He would say that from his long and successful practice of TWENTY-FIVE 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 mouth of different persons that present themselves for relief. The Dentist, as he understands the art of making his own artificial teeth, had has facilities for doing the same. To those requiring sets of teeth he would call attention to his new kind of work which consists of porcelain fitted with plate and teeth, and forming a continuous piece. It is more durable, more natural in appearance, and much better adapted to the gums than any other kind of work. Those in need of the same are invited to call and examine specimens. Teeth filled to last for years and oftentimes for life.—Chloroform, Ether, and "Nitrous Oxide" administered with perfect safety, as over two hundred patients within the last four years can testify. Office in Patton's Block. Jan. 25, '67.

RUSSELL & MIX'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Capital Represented over $27,000,000.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

North America, Philadelphia,	$ 2,091,296
Phœnix, of Hartford,	1,224,186
Germania, New York,	976,815
Home In. Co., New Haven,	1,619,979
North American Fire In. Co., of New York,	715,000
Manhattan, of Gloucester,	1,000,000
Hamilton, New York,	20,000,000

We work policies in the above reliable companies at the lowest rates. Particular attention given to fire insurance property. Office two doors north of the Post Office, Main st., in the room occupied by John W. Mix and Henry Peet, also at the banking House of R. S. Russell & Co.
R. S. RUSSELL,
Towanda, Feb. 20, 1866. JOHN W. MIX.

Selected Poetry.

ALL IS WELL.

Her window opens to the bay,
On glistening light or misty gray.
And there, at dawn and set of day,
In prayer she kneels!
"Dear Lord!" she saith, "To many a home
From wind and wave the wanderers come,
I only see the tossing foam
Of stranger keels.

"Blown out and in by summer gales,
The stately ships, with crowded sails,
And sailors leaning o'er their rails,
Before me glide;
They come, they go, but nevermore
Spice laden from the Indian shore,
I see his swift-winged lateen
The waves divide.

"Oh Thou! with whom the night is day,
And one the near and far away,
Look out on yon gray waste and say
Where lingers he.
Alive, perchance, on some lone beach
Or thirsty isle beyond the reach
Of man, he hears the mocking speech
Of wind and sea.

"O dead and cruel deep, reveal
The secret which thy waves conceal,
And ye wild sea-birds, hither wheel
And tell your tale.
Let winds that toss his raven hair
A message from my lost one bear—
Some thought of me, a last fond prayer
Or dying wail!

"Come, with your dearest truth shut out
The fears that haunt me round about;
O God! I cannot bear this doubt
That stifles breath.
The worst is better than the dread;
Give me but leave to mourn my dead
Asleep in trust and hope instead
Of life in death!"

It might have been the evening breeze
That whispered in the garden trees;
It might have been the sound of seas
That rose and fell;
But with her heart, if not her ear,
The old loved voice she seemed to hear;
"I wait to meet thee; be of cheer,
For all is well!"

—*J. G. Whittier.*

Miscellaneous.

A REMARKABLE IMPOSTOR.

From "Travels in France and Germany in 1865 and 1866," by Capt. Spencer.

I had taken my place in the express night train from Paris to Marseilles, on my route to Algeria and Morocco. There was nothing remarkable in my fellow-travellers, nor in their conversation, until we arrived at the third or fourth station, where we received an addition to our party in the person of a passenger, as remarkable for the neatness of his equipment as the perfectly gentlemanly style of his general appearance. Everything about him exhibited the taste of a man of the upper ten thousand, who had plenty of money at his command and was accustomed to the best society.

Up to the present time, as the conversation of my fellow-travellers had consisted of nothing more interesting to a stranger than the prospects of the harvest and the vintage, I half dozed in the corner of the carriage, quietly enjoying my cigar.

"Ah! monsieur," exclaimed our new voyageur, "what a splendid cigar that is you are smoking! I knew it to be an Havana, by the aroma, the moment I entered the carriage. You cannot get such a thing now in France, at any price, unless you import them yourself, and then you must get a special order to do so from the Government. Nevertheless fine as yours undoubtedly are, I think mine are equally good," said he, handing me at the same time his cigar-case to help myself.

This led to a most animated conversation; and if I was struck by the distingue appearance of the stranger at first, half an hour's conversation showed me that he was a man of rare ability. Like myself, he was also a great traveller; had been all over Europe and a great part of Asia and Northern Africa, spoke several of the languages of Europe with great fluency, as well as a little Russian and Turkish; and, while comparing notes, I found he was as well acquainted with the manners and customs of the various countries he had visited as myself—a very unusual thing in Frenchmen, who have nothing of the passion of the English for travelling, and rarely speak any foreign language sufficiently well to make themselves understood.

During the whole night we amused ourselves with details of our adventures, and anecdotes of the strange characters we had met with during our travels; took refreshments together at different buffets along the line; treated each other in the same friendly, confiding manner as if we had known each other for years.—Nothing occurred to interrupt our harmony until I arrived at Marseilles, where having secured a place in the steamer bound for Algiers, we sat down to a comfortable breakfast at our hotel. I had, however, scarcely taken the first mouthful, when the waiter entered telling me there was a gentleman waiting to see me in the adjoining room. A glance was sufficient to tell me that the person who had sent for me was an agent of the Police.

"*Monsieur est Anglais?*" said he rather abruptly.

"*Oui, monsieur.*"

"I thought so. You have come direct from Paris, and you are on your way to Algiers; you took some refreshment at Lyons, and drank a bottle of old Chambertin with your *champagne de voyage* of the railway carriage."

"Most accurately described," I replied.

"Did you ever meet with the gentleman before?"

"Never."

"Of course, then, you know nothing of his history or antecedents?"

"Absolutely nothing."

"No doubt you find him a very pleasant companion?"

"I never met with one more agreeable or gentlemanly."

"So much the worse for those he selects as his victims. Just look and see if you have lost anything?"

"No; here is my money all right in my pocket-book, and there are my despatches in the breast-pocket of my coat."

"Marvelous—most marvelous!" cried my interrogator. "You will no doubt be astounded when I tell you that you have made the acquaintance of one of the most accomplished *chevaliers d'industrie* at this moment in all Europe, who, notwithstanding his disreputable calling, is a nobleman, and related to some of the first families in France. We have nothing against him at present; for the very best reason, that he has only just completed his term of imprisonment; but he is such a wonderful actor, and his disguises are so true to nature, that even the Argus eyes of the most vigilant *agent de police* is deceived. Indeed, it was only by the slightest chance I recognised him, and then I owe it entirely to that strong bottle of Burgundy he helped you to drink at Lyons; but so it is, and has ever been, in nine cases out of ten, the cleverest men in crime that I have had to do with, lose their wits when they take a glass too much." On saying this, he turned on his heel, and most unceremoniously quitted the room. I was bewildered. I knew not what to think—Might it not be a case of mistaken identity?—some persons so much resemble each other. The more I thought, the more I considered the matter, the more I believed I had arrived at the right conclusion. What, so perfect a gentleman as that, to be a common pilferer!—a common pickpocket! Preposterous! I had lost nothing; on the contrary, he had plenty of money at command, and throughout the journey paid his share of whatever we had in common, as every other high-spirited gentleman would have done. I was lost in amazement and full of confidence in the honorable character of my friend, I entered the breakfast room, and laughingly said, in the off-hand manner of a man who disbelieves *in toto* what he is about to say, "Do you know, monsieur, that I have just had a visit from an *agent de police*, who has told me that you are one of the greatest *escrocs* of the day?—one of the most accomplished *chevaliers d'industrie* at this moment in Europe."

"Monsieur I have you seen anything in my conduct during our short acquaintance to warrant such a supposition?" he answered, drawing himself up with all that indignation of manner and bearing that might be expected from a gentleman who felt himself injured by an unjust suspicion.

"Nothing!" I exclaimed; "on the contrary in all my travels I never met with a companion I liked so much, no one that was more amusing and all I regret is that I did not kick the fellow down stairs."

"Don't be so hasty, monsieur.—Appearances are all in my favor; but, alas! every word the agent told you is too true. I am a sorry dog, for, having lost all that I had, and afterwards what my friends and relations could spare, I have been compelled for the last four or five years to live by my wits. Still, during all that time, I never forgot that I was a gentleman. My quarries, when I want money, are those that prey upon the weakness of their fellow-creatures—your princes of the State and Church, your rich financiers, bankers, and stock-jobbers; but never yet have I taken a cent from a poor gentleman. My scouts at the Hôtel des Princes, where you were staying, put me on a false scent. I certainly did intend to do a little business on my own account, at your expense, when I took my place with you in the same carriage; and now you must be aware of the numberless opportunities I had of taking every farthing you were possessed of, if I was so inclined. But, no; I very soon saw you had no money to spare, and to spoil such as you, monsieur, would be worse than sacrilege. Above all, you charmed me with your conversation and adventures; you made me happy; I was again a gentleman, and you treated me as one. It recalled to my remembrance the brighter period of my life—the time when I was free from crime—the spoiled child of a doting mother, who denied her darling nothing that wealth could purchase. And more, monsieur, having told you something of my sad, eventful life, I am sure you will grant one favor; please retire into the adjoining room, for just five minutes, while I pack up the few things I have and be off."

On my return, instead of my travelling companion I found a *commissionaire* from the Messageric Imperiale Steam-Packet office, who had been sent for my luggage and to say that, owing to a telegraphic message just received from Paris, the steamer would call in less than a quarter of an hour. Having no time to lose I hurried on board, and when in the act of placing a piece of money in the hand of my conductor, a peculiar look and a deep-drawn sigh told me at a glance whom I had before me; but so completely transformed in appearance as to defy the possibility of recognition. I had merely a moment to say, "Go on the stage; that is your true vocation. Do not forget this; there is my card—write and let me know if I can be of any service to you."

On all my travels, in my intercourse with my fellow creatures, whether civilized or semi-barbarian, I never met with one, however vicious, who had not something good in his nature, if you happen to strike the right chord. The high-born, titled *roue*, who up to this time had been celebrated only for crime, all at once vanished from the world, as if he never had been. In short, he adopted the counsel I had given him, changed his name, and is now one of the most popular actors of the day, as much respected for his virtues as he is admired for his talents by every man of his acquaintance.

A FIELD OF BLOOD.

The soil of Bladensburg, Md., has a bloody record. It has been the scene of many a refined murder in days past. One who visits the place now will find the field green with verdure, which a few years since was trampled by the feet of men arrayed in deadly hostility. Here on a beautiful grass plot, surrounded by trees, forms made after the image of God came to insult nature and defy Heaven. In 1814, Edward Hopkins was killed here in a duel. This seems to have been the first of these fashionable murders at this duelling ground. In 1819, A. T. Mason, a United States Senator from Virginia, fought with his sister's husband, John McCarty, here. McCarty was averse to fighting, and thought there was no necessity for it; but Mason would fight.—McCarty named muskets loaded with buckshot, and so near together that they would hit heads if they fell on their faces. This was changed by the seconds to loading with bullets, and making twelve feet as the distance. Mason was killed instantly, and McCarty, who had his collar bone broken, still lives with Mason's sister in Georgetown. His hair turned white so soon after the fight as to cause much comment. He has since been solicited to act as second in a duel, but he refused, in accordance with a pledge made to his wife soon after killing her brother. In 1820, Commodore Decatur was killed here in a duel by Commodore Barron. At the first fire, both fell forward, and lay with their heads within ten feet of each other; and as each supposed himself mortally wounded each fully and freely forgave the other, still lying on the ground. Decatur expired in a few days, but Barron eventually recovered. In 1821, two strangers named Lega and Sega, appeared here, fought, and Sega was instantly killed. The neighbors only learned this much of their names from the marks on the gloves left on the ground. Lega was not hurt. In 1822, Midshipman Locke was killed here in a duel with a clerk of the Treasury Department, named Gibson. The latter was not hurt. In 1826, Henry Clay fought his second duel with John Randolph, just across the Potomac, as Randolph prefered to die, if at all, on Virginia soil. The latter received Clay's shot and then fired his pistol in the air. This was in accordance with a declaration made to Mr. Benton, who spoke to Randolph of a call the evening before on Mrs. Clay, and alluded to the quiet sleep of her child and the repose of the mother. Randolph quickly replied, "I shall do nothing to disturb the sleep of the child or the repose of the mother." Gen. Jessup was Clay's second. When Randolph fired he remarked, "I do not shoot at you, Mr. Clay." and extending his hand, avanced toward Clay, who rushed to meet him. Randolph showed Clay where the ball struck his coat, and said facetiously, "Mr. Clay, you owe me a coat." "Thank God, the debt is no greater." They were friends ever after. In 1833, Martin was here killed by Carr. Their first names were not remembered.—They were from the south. In 1833, Mr. Kuy (son of Frank Key, and brother of Barton Key), met Mr. Sherbon, and Mr. Sherbon said, "Mr. Key, I have no desire to kill you." "No matter," said Key, "I came to kill you." "Very well, said Sherbon, "I will now kill you," and he did. In 1845, a lawyer named Jones fought with and killed a Dr. Johnson. In 1851, R. A. Hoole and A. J. Dallas had a hostile meeting here. Dallas was shot in the shoulder, but recovered. In 1853, Daniel and Johnson, two Richmond editors, held a harmless set-to here, which terminated in coffee. In 1853, Davis and Ridgway fought here; Ridgway allowed his antagonist to fire without returning the shot.

A HOME OF TASTE.—Engravings shed their spirits over a household; the calm portraits of the great and worthy dead exercise great influence over me. I could look on those over my own fire-place until they seem neither absent or departed, but living yet. Every good picture is the best of sermons and lectures. The sense informs the soul. Whatever you have, have beauty. Let beauty be on the paper on your walls. It is as easy to choose a paper suggestive of the lovely in color and form, as the uncouth. Why should not every household object be sanctified with this grateful charm? Each chair, each table, each tea or chamber-service, and every object for kitchen or parlor, for the home of the poor man, artisan, or mechanic, I would have them all worthy of a home of taste.—*Sydney Smith.*

LADIES who have a disposition to punish their husbands should recollect that a little warm sunshine will melt an icicle sooner than a north-east gale.

IF the beautiful and good are not always united, we can only say that they ought to be so, for they belong to each other as the blossom and the fruit.

A man with an inveterate habit of talking to himself, when asked why, said he had two reasons: one, "he liked to talk to a sensible man; and the other, he liked to hear a sensible man talk."

THE young lady who burst into tears has been put together again, and is now wearing hoops to prevent a recurrence of the accident.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

We publish a careful synopsis of the new Registry Act, which sets forth all its essential features briefly and clearly, without being encumbered by the surplusage which always surrounds legislative enactments:

Section 1 provides that the Assessors, after receiving their transcripts from the County Commissioners, shall make a list of all white freemen above twenty-one years of age, who shall make claim to be qualified voters in their respective townships, wards, &c., and state opposite their names whether said voter is a housekeeper, and the number or place of residence; and if not a housekeeper the occupation, place of boarding; and if working for another, the name of his employer; and set opposite to his name the word "voter." And when a party claims to be a naturalized voter, he must exhibit his certificate to the Assessor, unless he shall have voted in the township, borough or wards at five preceding general elections. When a party has declared his intention to become a citizen, and means to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked D. J.

Parties between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, claiming to vote by reason thereof, shall have the word "age" entered; and if said party has moved into the district since the last general election, the letter R shall be placed opposite the name. In all the above enumerated cases a tax shall be assessed against the person. To carry this law into effect it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the respective counties of this Commonwealth, within sixty days after the passage of this Act, to cause alphabetical lists of the persons returned by the Assessors, as assessed in the several districts for the present year, to be made out and placed in the hands of the respective Assessors, who shall, on or before the 1st of September next, ascertain the qualifications of the persons therein named, and their claims to vote as before mentioned, and return said lists to the Commissioners as hereinafter directed. This section further provides that all persons who were thus registered and permitted to vote at the next preceding election in October, shall, without further proof be placed on the list or registry, to be prepared for the election in November; but they and all others shall be subject to challenge as prescribed by the fourth Section of this Act.

Section 2 provides that when the lists of assessments are completed, as provided in section 1, and returned to the County Commissioners, they shall cause exact duplicates to be made, with all the observations therein noted, and placed in the hands of an Assessor, who shall, before the first of next ensuing said assessment put one copy on the door of the house where the election of the district is to be held, and to retain the other for the inspection of every person resident in said district, free of charge, who may desire to inspect the same; and on the application of any one claiming the right to vote in said district, the Assessor shall add the claimants name, and mark opposite his name C. V., and immediately assess him with a tax. On the tenth day preceeding the general election in October next, the Assessor shall produce the list in his possession to the Inspectors and Judge of election of the district, at a meeting to be held by them, as provided in section 3.

Section 3 requires the Inspectors and Judge of the election and the Assessor to attend at the place of holding the general elections for the respective election districts on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October, and other succeeding days, from nine A. M. to six P. M., to hear proofs of the right of persons to vote whose names are contained in the Assessor's list, or who shall apply to have their names registered. And all those who have not previously voted in the election district, are required to make proof before this board of their right to vote in said district; and those applying to be registered, whose names have not been enrolled by the Assessor and marked "voter," must make like proof of their right to vote, whereupon the Assessor shall assess said person with a tax as required by law. The election officers shall cause duplicate copies of the lists thus corrected by them to be made out, one to be placed on the door of the house where the election is held, the other to be held by the Judge of the election for the inspection of citizens.—It is further provided that persons claiming to be entitled to vote whose names have not been entered on the registry of the district in which they claim to be entitled to vote, shall produce, at least, one qualified voter of the election district to prove the residence of the claimant in the district for the period of, at least, ten days preceeding the general election next ensuing. The witness shall subscribe an affidavit defining clearly where the residence of the person claiming to be a voter is. The person claiming the right to be registered shall also be required to subscribe an affidavit stating respectively when and where he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States; if a naturalized citizen he shall state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall present his certificate of naturalization for examination, unless he has been a voter in the said district for five years then next preceding. In the same manner is the claimant to be registered, required to prove that he regained lost citizenship, if he had lost the same, that he has not been registered as a voter elsewhere, that he has paid tax within two years, &c.

The affidavits of voters and witnesses shall be preserved by the board, and on the close of the election day they shall be placed in the ballot box with the other papers now required by law to be preserved therein; and if the board find that the applicants possess the legal qualifications of voters, names shall add their to the list alphabetically with like effect as if the same had been done ten days before the election. The reception of the vote of any person not so registered, shall constitute a misdemeanor in the election officers so receiving it, and on conviction thereof they shall be subject to fine and imprisonment.

Section 4 provides that on election day it shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, to challenge the vote of any person offering to vote, notwithstanding his name is contained on the registry, and his right to vote has been passed on by the election board, whereupon the same proof as is now required by law shall be publicly made and again acted upon by the board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Naturalized citizens will be required to produce their naturalization certificates at the election before voting, as required by existing laws, although the same may have been exhibited to the election board before registry. When such vote is received, the election officers shall write the word "voted" thereon, with the month and year and if any election officer of that or any other election district shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of such certificate, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. And the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make the endorsement required upon said certificate shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5 provides for the sealing and preserving of the registry lists, in the same manner now required by law as to the tally papers.

Section 6 provides that ten days before the election for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, the board of election shall convene at the place of holding the general election, to hear applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the registry, and who claim the right to vote in the same manner as is provided for in the third section of this act.

Section 7 provides that every special election provided by a law, and at every city, ward, borough or township election, the registry required to be kept may be used as evidence of the persons entitled thereat to vote.

Section 8 prescribes the oath, and defies the power and duties of the boards of elections, consisting of the Assessors, Inspectors and Judges, and provides for their compensation.

Section 9 provides that on petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating that they believe that frauds will be practiced at election about to be held in any district, the Court of Common Pleas, or a Judge thereof on vacation, shall appoint two persons, judicious, sober and inteligent citizens of the county, to act as overseers at said elections, with proper and necessary authority to prevent the same.

Section 10 provides for the punishment of any Prothonotary or Clerk of the Court who may fraudulently issue or furnish naturalization papers certificates.

Section 11 provides the penalty for any Assessor, election officer, or person appointed as overseer, who refuses or neglects to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable legal cause.

Section 12 provides the penalty and prescribes the mode of punishment to be inflicted upon any tax collector found guilty of issuing a receipt for taxes, said taxes not having been paid.

Section 13 provides the time for opening and closing the polls.

Section 14 directs that the County Commissioners shall, at the expense of the county, furnish all blanks made necessary by this act.

Section 15 repeals all laws inconsistent with this act.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.—A Connecticut exchange tells the following story of a boy who was sent from Croton to New London one day last summer with a bag of corn. The boy was gone all day; returning the bag unopened, which he dumped on the floor, saying:

"There's your corn; go and sell it, I can't.

"Sold any?"

"No. I've been all over London with it, and nobody said anything concerning green corn. Two or three fellows asked me what I had in my bag, and I told them none of their business what it was."

The boy is not unlike hundreds of merchants who will promptly call him a fool for not telling what he had to sell. They are actually doing the same thing on a much larger scale than did that boy, by not advertising their business."

A LAWYER once came into court intoxicated, when the Judge said to him:

"Sir, I am sorry to see you in a situation which is a disgrace to yourself and family, the court and profession to which you belong."

This reproof elicited the following colloquy:

"Did your honor speak to me?

"I did sir; I said sir, that in my opinion you disgrace yourself and your family, the court and your profession, by your course of conduct."

"May I ask it please your honor, I have been attorney in this court for fifteen years: and permit me to say, your honor, that this is the first correct opinion I ever knew you to g-g-give!"

A PLAIN ARGUMENT.—Among the people who came to market yesterday afternoon was a citizen of West Jersey. He brought a stock of eggs and butter. In a big coop in the rear-most part of his wagon he had a splendid peacock, whose tail spread out, beautiful even to gorgeousness, like the trail of a lady's dress. An Irishman passing, he observed the splendid plumage of the bird, and asked its price.

"Thee can have it for fifteen dollars," was the reply of the owner, whose garb indicated him as a member of the Society of Friends.

"That's a good price," was the interrogative remark of the Celt, as he smoothed the ample tail of the feathered biped.

"There are plenty of people who will give that for him," was the placid and very true rejoinder.

The Celt surveyed the bird, admired his proportions, but still endeavored to cheapen him. "Mister," said he at last, to the grave gentleman who held the bird for sale, "Mister, people say that these birds have a very bad voice."

"I have nothing to say about their voices," was the quiet reply. "If thee wants the fowl thee can take it; if thee doesn't its voice doesn't make any matter to thee."

"But," says the Celt, "don't them birds holler like the devil?"

"Friend," was the placid reply, "thee probably in that respect has the advantage over me. Thee evidently has acquaintances that I have not. If thee thinks that the scream of this bird is like to that of thy friend, whom thee has named, I, in my ignorance, will not presume to contradict thee."

"The next minute the Celt was at an opposite stall in the market buying a ten cent bunch of carrots. He bought no peacock on that day.

LIFE, according to the Arabic proverb, is composed of two parts: That which is past, a dream—and that which is to come, a wish. This is exceedingly well exemplified in the lives of all of us. We regard past experience as a dream, and worth no more consideration. Our future life, a wish, is in no measure regulated by the past till we grow so old as to look to no future this side of the grave. Then we say, "If we could but live over again."

FUN, FACTS AND FACETIÆ.

WHY is a chrysalis like a loaf of bread? because it is the grub that makes the butter fly.

BEER fills many a bottle, and the bottle fills many a bier.

LIVE within your means, if you would have means within which to live.

"I have not loved lightly," as the man said when he married a widow weighing three hundred pounds.

WHAT makes the "Eternal City" an eternal abomination to delicate nostrils? Its a-Roma.

AN Irishman remarked of a lady who had been very kind to him, "Bedad she's a perfect gentleman."

To prevent your hair from coming out—never let your wife catch you kissing the servant girl.

WHY do ladies prefer to lay wagers in gloves? Because they like to have a hand in the betting.

THERE are some forty postmistresses in South Carolina. They can overhaul the males if anybody can.

WHY is a bridegroom worth more than the bride? Because she is given away, and he is sold!

"DON'T you mean to marry, my dear sir?" "No, indeed, my dear widow; I'd rather lose all the ribs I've got than take another.

A bachelor merchant's advice in selecting a wife was: "Get hold of a piece of calico that will wash."

KISSES between women are like two handsome unmatched gloves—charming things with their proper mates, but good for nothing in that way.

LAWYERS not unfrequently get to ride in their own carriages, from the clever way in which they have managed the conveyances of their clients.

THE true alarm belle is your pretty girl. Like the fire system it often sounds out an extensive conflagration. The only difference in the conflagration is that one burns hearts, the other merely buildings.

A priest asked a tipsy fellow leaning against the fence, where he expected to go when he died. "If I can't get along any better than now," said he, "I shan't go nowhere."

A poor relation—telling an anecdote badly.

"KEEP dark," as the old bachelor said to his dyed hair.

WHAT is the remedy for a "dead book?"—A "skeleton key," of course.

A young woman's conundrum—who is our favorite Roman hero? Mast-en.

A man who makes a livelihood by his pen is often penniless.

PATRICK told his sweetheart he "Could not sleep for dreaming of her."

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