The Bradford Reporter.

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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 28, 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, Penn'a. The undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, offer their professional services to the public.
ULYSSES MERCUR P. D. MORROW.
March 9, 1865.

PATRICK & PECK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Offices:—In Patton Block, Towanda, Patrick's block, Athens, Pa. They may be insulted at either place.
D. 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 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 Orphans' Court attended to promptly and with care. Office first block south of Ward House, up stairs. Oct. 24, '67.

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.16'68.6m.*

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.

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

PARSONS & CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Troy, Bradford Co. Practice in all the Courts of the county. Collections made and promptly remitted.
E. S. PARSONS, dl2 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. 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.

DOCTOR CHAS. F. PAINE.—Office in Gore'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. 1jan68.

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.
E. R. 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, Glazing, Papering, &c. ☞ Particular attention paid to Jobbing in the country. April 9, 1866.

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.

T. 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.

W. B. KELLY, Dentist. Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa. All the various styles of work scientifically done and warranted. Particular attention is called to the Alluminum 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. 6, 1867.—1f.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY. H. B. McKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Offers the following Farms, Coal and Timber lands for sale:
Fine Timber lot, 3 miles from Towanda, containing 53 acres. Price $1,325.
Farm in Asylum, containing 135 acres. Good buildings. Under a fine state of cultivation. Mostly improved. Price $6,000.
Farm in West Burlington—on the Creek.—New house and barn. Under a fine state of cultivation. 95 acres. Price $5,450.
Farms in Franklin. All under good cultivation. Good buildings. For sale cheap.
Several very desirable Houses and Lots in Towanda.
A large tract of Coal Lands in Tioga county. Towanda, July 18, 1867.

JEWELRY STORE AT DUSHORE
A. YOUNG, informs the citizens of Sullivan county that he has opened a Jewelry Store, in the building opposite Welles & Ackley'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 country. Particular attention paid to Watch and Clock Repairing.
☞ Give me a call, at many years' experience will enable me to give satisfaction. Dushore, Oct. 9, 1867.

Cards.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA. On Main Street, near the Court House. C. T. SMITH, Proprietor. Oct. 3, 1864.

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 3, '68.—1y J. S. PATTERSON, 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. B. BARBER.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING! LEWIS REHBEIN Respectfully informs the citizens of Towanda Borough, that he has opened a TAILOR SHOP, In Phinney's Building opposite the Means 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 shor 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 Laporte, 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 make collections. G. F. MASON, Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

BRADFORD COUNTY REAL ESTATE AGENCY, H. B. McKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT. Valuable Farms, Mill Properties, City and Town Lots for sale. Parties having property for sale will find it to their advantage by leaving a description of the same, with terms of sale at this agency, as parties are constantly enquiring for farms &c. H. B. McKEAN, Real Estate Agent. Office Montanye's Block, Towanda, Pa. Jan. 29, 1867.

HARDING & SMALLEY, Having entered into a co-partnership for the transaction of the PHOTOGRAPHIC business, at the rooms formerly occupied by Wood and Harding, would respectfully call the attention of the public to several styles of Pictures which we make specialties, as: Solar Photographs, Plain, Penciled and Colored, Opaltypes, 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 make, knowing full well that they will bear the closest inspection. This Gallery claims the highest reputation for good work of any in this section of country, and we are determined by a 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 at lower prices than at any other establishment in town. Also Passepartouts Card frames, Card Easels, Holmes' Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Ves, 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, F. SMALLEY.

A CARD.—DR. VANDUSKIRK 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. Choloform administered for the extraction of Teeth when desired, as 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 Beldleman's Block, opposite the Means House, Towanda, Pa. Dec. 20, 1867.—3m.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN DENTISTRY. J. S. SMITH, 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 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 better adapted to the gum 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 four hundred patients within the last four years can testify. Office in Patton's Block. Jan. 23, 1868.

CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!! AT THE BURLINGTON CARRIAGE EMPORIUM! The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, and is prepared to build to order, OPEN AND TOP BUGGYS, Democrat and Lumber Wagons, at reduced prices. I have enlarged my shop, by adding a superior Paint and Varnish room. The different departments are under the charge of FIRST CLASS MECHANICS. I would inform the public that I have secured the services of Mr. JAS. W. TUNISON, formerly of Waverly, who has charge of the Painting Department, we are now prepared to do all kinds of Painting, having just received the largest and best selected stock of paints and varnishes ever brought into the county. Orders solicited and all work warranted. Repairing done on the most reasonable terms. MORTIMER VOSBURGH. April 25, 1868.—6m*.

MISS GRIFFIN—Having enlarged her Millinery Establishment, is thereby enabled to furnish a larger assortment of goods than heretofore. Will the ladies please call and examine her present stock of Spring and Summer Bonnets and Hats. Towanda, April 14, 1868.*

PITTSTON COAL.—The undersigned will deliver to order in Towanda, Pittston Coal at $6 per ton, or $5 per ton at his yard in Wysox. Orders left at Taylor & Co.'s store will receive prompt attention. MORRIS COOLBAUGH. Wysox, April 2, 1868.—1m.

CHOICE TOBACCO AND CIGARS at Brimmell & Cowell's Cheap Store.

Selected Poetry.

AFTER THEIR BURIAL.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Yes Faith is a goodly anchor;
When skies are sweet as a psalm,
At the bows it lolls so stalwart,
In bluff broad-shouldered calm.

And when, over breakers to leeward
The tattered surges are hurled,
It may keep our head to the tempest,
With its grip on the base of the world.

But, after the shipwreck, tell me
What help in its iron thews,
Still true to the broken hawser,
Deep down among sea-weed ooze?

In the breaking gulfs of sorrow,
When the helpless feet stretch out,
And find in the deeps of darkness
No footing so solid as doubt.

Then better one span of memory,
One broken plank of the past,
That our human hearts may cling to,
Though hopeless of shore at last!

To the spirit its splendid conjectures,
To the flesh its sweet despair,
Its tears o'er the thin-worn locket
With its beauty of deathless hair.

Immortal? I feel it and know it;
Who doubts it of such as she?
But that is the pang's very secret—
Immortal away from me!

There's a narrow ridge in the graveyard
Would scarce stay a child in his race;
But to me and my thought it is wider
Than the star-down vague of space.

Your logic, my friend, is perfect,
Your moral most drearily true,
But the earth that stops my darling's ears
Makes mine insensate too.

Console, if you will; I can bear it;
'Tis a well-meant alms of breath;
But not all the preaching since Adam
Has made Death other than Death.

Communion in spirit! Forgive me,
But I, who am earthly and weak,
Would give all my income from dreamland
For her rose-leaf palm on my cheek!

That little shoe in the corner,
So worn and wrinkled and brown—
Its motionless hollow confutes you,
And argues your wisdom down.

Miscellaneous.

FORK-TONGUED.

"Harry!" she gasped, in a strange, harsh, cracked voice; and as I started and looked up from my work, there was my wife coming towards me, with her arms stretched out, her eyes fixed, and a horrible, ghastly look upon her white face, that made me drop my spade and run to meet her. I caught her just as she was falling, when her eyes closed and she gave a shiver that seemed to shake her whole body.

This was soon after we had settled out in the up country, and there was only another hut here and there in those days; but, after years of knocking about at home, trying to get an honest living and never succeeding, we had to make up our minds to try Australia, and there we were, living in a log hut I had knocked up for myself, sheepherding, and doing what little I could in the shape of gardening; for that being my right trade, with all the beautiful rich soil lying fallow, it did seem a sin to me not to have a turn at it; so, getting what seeds I could from Sidney, and adding to the few I had in my chest, I managed to make quite a little Eden of the bit of land I broke up round our hut. We were not saving money, not to any extent, but there was a roof over heads, and no rent to pay, plenty of vegetables of our own planting, and them not costing anything, plenty of work to do, and, one sort and another, always plenty to eat; so that after what we had gone thro' in England, you may be sure we were willing to put up with inconveniences as fell to our share, and as a matter of course, there were things to encounter out there in what some people would call a wilderness, though it was a wilderness that blossomed like a rose. There were times when we were in dread of the blacks, who had done some very queer things here and there about; then the place was terribly lonely and out of the way if you wanted the doctor; and Mary used to joke me because I could never get a pint of beer, but I found I could get on just as well without it, and, my word, what a capital cup of tea we had out there.

Well, Mary came out to me that day looking horribly ghastly that, being naturally too fast and fancying troubles in advance, I saw directly a half score of blacks coming to spear us, and some of them knocking out the children's brains with their clubs—and not the first time either: but in a few moments the poor child opened her eyes, and began to stare about her. There were no blacks to be seen. Little Joe was sitting in the path playing, and, though I looked along the edge of the wood behind the house, I could see no signs of danger; so I began to see she must have been taken ill, and turned over in my own mind how I should get any help for her.

Just then her face grew contracted again as her thoughts seemed to go back, and gasping out once more, "Harry, Harry," she gave another shudder, and said, "the baby—a snake."

I could not see myself, but I know I turned pale, all the blood seeming to rush to my heart, for if there is anything of which I am afraid it is a snake, even going so far as to dislike eels, of which there was plenty in the river, close at hand.

I don't know how we got there, but the next thing I remember is standing at the hut window with Mary holding little Joe tight in her arms, and me looking through at the cradle where our little thing of nine months old was lying; and my heart seemed to be turning to ice as I saw nestled in the foot of the cradle, partly hidden in the blanket, but with some of its horrible coils full in sight, and its head resting upon them, the largest snake I had seen since I had been in the country. The feeling was something awful, and I stood there for a few moments leaning on the round handle of the hoe, I had can ht up, not able to move, for my eyes were fixed upon the head of that hideous beast, and I expected every moment that the baby would wake and make some movement sufficient to irritate the snake, and then I felt that the little thing must die.

What should I do? I asked myself as the horrible feeling of helplessness wore off. If I crept in and reached the cradle side unheard, I dared not chop at the beast for fear of injuring the child, for I could see that some of the folds lay right across it. I dared not make a noise, lest the next moment the child should wake as well as the reptile, for I knew the rapidity with which the reptiles could wreathe fold after fold around the object they attacked; while if a poisonous nature, they strike in an instant. Thoughts came swiftly enough but they were unavailing, for to wait till the baby woke, or to go in and attack the snake, seemed equally dangerous. Even if I made a slight noise the danger seemed as great, since, though the snake might wake first and glide off, the probabilities were just as great that the child might wake at the same time.

And so I turned over the chances again and again, my eyes all the while fixed upon the two sleeping occupants of the cradle, whose pleasant warmth had evidently attracted the reptile.

"I went in and say it there," whispered my wife, and then, without taking my eyes for an instant from the snake, I whispered the one word "Gun," and she glided from my side.

I did not know then, but she told me afterwards, how she had carried the little boy to a distance and given him some flowers to play with, while she crept back to the hut, and reach ing it in at the kitchen window, bro't me my gun, for I had not stirred.—And now, as I grasped the piece in my hand, knowing as I did that it was loaded, it seemed of no use, for I dared not fire; but, with trembling hands, I felt in my pockets to see if there was a bullet in them, and then softly pulling out the ramrod, I unscrewed the cover of the worm, drew the wadding, reversed the piece and let the shot fall pattering out, when I softly forced down the bullet upon the powder, examined the cap and stood ready waiting for a chance, for though the shot might have scattered, and if ever so little, might have injured the child instead of its enemy.

And there we stood for quite half an hour, watching intently that horrible beast completely nestled in the blanket, expecting momentarily that the baby would awake, while my hand trembled so that I could not hold my gun steady. One minute I was thinking that I had done wrong in changing the charge, the next minute that I was right, that I fancied the gun might miss fire, or that I might slay my own child. A hundred horrible thoughts entered my mind before little Joe began to cry out to his mother, and she glided away while I muttered to myself, "Thank Heaven!" for she was spared from seeing what followed.

As if at one and the same moment the child and the snake woke up. I saw the baby's hand move, and little arms thrown out, while from the motion beneath the blanket I knew that it must have kicked a little. Then there was a rapid movement in the cradle, and as I glanced along the gun barrel, taking aim, there was the whole of the horrible reptile exposed to view, coil gliding over coil as it seemed to fill the whole of the cradle; and now had my gun been charged with shot, I should have fired, so as to have disabled some part of his body; but with only a single bullet I felt that the head must be the part attacked when opportunity served.

Glide, glide, glide, one coil over another quickly and easily, as if it were untying its knotted body, while now the head slowly rose from where it had been lying, and crept nearer and nearer the child's face, the forked tongue darting in and out, and playing rapidly on either side of its hideous mouth. I could see the glance of the snake's eyes, and expected every moment to hear the little one shriek in terror, as the lowered head rested over her breast. But no, the child lay perfectly still for a few moments, and then I stood trembling in every limb, as I saw the snake's head drawn back, and then begin to sway to and fro, and from side to side, the glistening neck of the beast gently undulating whilst the tongue still darted in and out of the dreadful looking mouth.

Now was the time when I should have fired, but I was too unnerved! and laying down my gun, I seized my hoe, meaning to attack the beast with its stout handle; but my hand fell parlyzed at my side as I saw the little one in the cradle smile and laugh at the gently undulating head of the snake; while, as the agony grew to be greater than I could bear in seeing the little white hands try to catch at it as it swayed to and fro, my powers seemed to come back. I snatched up the gun, and as the snake's head was drawn back preparatory to striking, I pulled the trigger, when the sharp crack of the percussion cap alone followed—perhaps providentially, for in my trembling state I might have injured the child. Then I saw a rapid wreathing of the coils in the cradle, and as the tail of the snake glded over the side, everything around me seemed to swim, and I tried to catch at the wall of the hut to save myself from falling.

But that soon went off, and gazing in at the window, I tried to make out the whereabouts of my enemy, as I recapped and tapped the gun, so that the powder might run up the nipple.

The snake was nowhere to be seen, and darting in I seized the child, and carried it out to its mother, when, now feeling relieved of one horrible calamity, I obtained my shot pouch from the kitchen, rammed down a charge upon the bullet, and cautiously went in search of the reptile.

I knew he must still be in the part of the hut we used for a sleeping place, and after cautiously peering about, I came upon the hole where it had taken refuge—an opening between the roughly sawn planks laid loosely down to form a floor; while, unless there was an outlet beneath the woodwork, I felt that the beast must be there; and to make it more probable, there was our cat, that we had bought a kitten in Sidney, gazing with staring eyes down at the hole.

Just then I heard a soft rustling beneath my feet, and as I looked down, I could see between the two boards the scaly body gliding along. The next moment there came the loud report of the gun, the place was full of smoke, there was a loud scuffling noise, and as I looked down between the boards where the charge had forced a passage through, there was no sign of the snake.

"Harry, Harry!" shrieked my wife just then; and on rushing out, there was the beast writhing about in the path, evidently badly wounded, while some crushed down flowers by the hut wall showed plainly the hole of communication. I never saw a snake writhe and twist as that creature did but I was too excited then to feel afraid, and a few blows from the butt-end of my gun laid it so that there was only a little movement left in its body, which did not stop for an hour or two after I had cut off its head with an axe.

I should have liked to skin the beast, but I could not master my horror. I measured it though: fourteen feet three inches long it was, and as thick as my arm; while as to its weight, I saw the cradle rock to and fro heavily as it glided over the side.

Snakes are scarce now in these parts; for there isn't a man in Queensland that does not wage war against them, and where there was one settler then, there are scores now.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

LAGER BEER.—*By Josh Billings.*—I hav finally cum tew the conclusin that lager beer as a beverage is not intoxicating.

I hav bin told so by a geman who said he had drunk it all nite long, just to try the experiment, and was obliged tu go home entirely sober in the morning. I have seen this same man drink sixteen glasses, and if he was drunk he was drunk in german and nobody could understand it. It is proper enuff to state that this man kept a lager beer saloon, and could hav no object in stating what was not strictly thus.

I believed him to the full extent of my ability. I never drunk but three glasses of lager in mi life, and that made mi head untwist as tho it was hung on the end of a string, but I was told that it was owin to my bile bein out ov place; and I guess that it was so, for I never biled over wuss than I did when I got hum that nite. My wife thot I was goin tew die, and I wus afraid that I shouldn't, for it did seem as tho everything I had ever eaten in mi life was cummin tew the surface; and I do really believe that if my wife hadn't pulled off mi boots jest as she did they would hav cum thunderin up tu.

O! how sick I waz! 14 years ago, and i can taste it now.

I never had so much experience in so short a time.

If enny man should tell me that lager beer wuz not intoxicating, i shud believe him; but if he shud tell me that i wuzn't drunk that nite, but that my stummick was out ov order, i shud ask him to state over in a few words, jest how a men felt and acted when he was well set up.

If i wasn't drunk that nite, i had some of the most nateral stimulums that a man ever had and kept sober. In the first place it was about 80 rod from where i drank the lager beer tew mi house, and i was thus over 2 hours on the road, and had a hole through each one of mi pantaloon neez, and didn't hav any hat, and tried to open the door by the bell-pull, and hickupped awfully, and saw everything in the room trying to get round on the back side ov me; and in sittin down in a chair, i didn't wait long enough for it to get exactly under me, when it was going round, and i set down a little too soon and missed the chair about 12 inches, and couldn't get up soon enough to take the next one that cum along; and that ain't awl; my wife sed i waz as drunk as a beast, and, as I sed before, i began to spin up things freely.

If liger beer is not intoxicating, it used me most almighty mean, that i know.

Still i hardly think that lager beer is intoxicating, for i hav ben told so; and i am probably the only man living who ever drank enny when his liver was not plumb.

I don't want to say ennything agin harmless temperance bevridge, but if i ever drink enny more, it will be with mi hands tied behind me, and my mouth pried open.

I don't think lager beer is intoxicating, but if i remember rite, i think it tastes to me like a glass of soap suds, that a pickle has been put tew soak in.

PURE AIR.—Whatever renders the blood impure, tends to originate consumption. Whatever makes the air impure, makes the blood impure. It is is the air we breathe which purifies the blood. And as, if the water we use to wash our clothing is dirty, it is impossible to wash our clothing clean, so if the air we breathe is impure, it is impossible for it to abstract the impurities from the blood. What, then, are some of the most prominent things which render the air impure? It is the nature of still air to become impure. Running water purifies itself. Air in motion, drafts of air are self-purifiers. Thus it is that the air of a close room becomes impure invariably.

Thus it is that close rooms bring consumption to countless thousands. Hence all rooms should be so constructed as to have a constant draft of air passing through them. The neglect of it murders myriads. A man of ordinary size renders a hogshead of air unfit for breathing, consumes its blood-purifying qualities every hour, so perfectly that if a man could re-breathe a full breath of his own the next instant after its expiration, without intermixture with the outer air, he would be instantly suffocated. Hence sleeping in close rooms, even though alone, or sitting for a short time in a crowded vehicle, or among a large assembly, is perfectly corrupting to the blood. Close bedrooms make the grave of multitudes.

NASBY.

A Conference at the Corners—Joe Bigler's way of Building a Platform and his Failure.

POST OFFIS CORNERS X ROADS, (Wich is in the State av Kentucky. June 6, 1868.

We hed a little consultashen at the Corners one day last week on the subjick uv a platform for the ensooin Nashnel Convenshun. We hed present, minglin in sweet accord with us, a democrat from Ingeany, one from Illinoy, one from Noo York, one from Connecticut, and one from Pensylvany. Ez we wuz a consultin—a sort uv feelin our way—Joe Bigler came in. Hopin to smooth the cuss down, I to wunst interdoost him ez a confedrit soljer, whereupon the Northern friends, with less sense than I aposed men cood possess, sprung to thier feet and shakin him vociferously by the hand, swore they were proud to meet him, and insisted on furnishin him with all the flooids he could consoom that nite anyhow. And they to wunst made known the objick uv ther bein ther and invited him to join em.

"Certinly," sed Joseph, "certinly. Let me see how we will go at this thing. You are from several different States, and it is barely possible that ther may be a slite difference uv opinion—not enuff to eggsite eny unpleasantnis, but still enuff to kind o' mar the general oneniss, the sweet harmony uv soles attooned in unison. Let me sejest that the parson's hat be set onto the table—Bascom, yoo cuss, wipe orf the likker that's spilled onto it—and that yoo write each on a slip the opinyons yoo hold and drop em in, that when they are took out and compared they may be filed down uz it were, and the sharp corners rasped off—that they may be sort uv amalgamated into one sweet smellin whole. Is it a go?"

They all agreed. Deekin Pogram, Elder Punt, and Issaker Gavitt declined to jine in, for reasons obvus to all who knowed em, but Captain McPelter and I, who kin rite, represented the Corners.

"Now," sed this Joseph, winkin visbusly at Pollock, who hed dropped in a minit afore, "we will prepare our little opinyuns on the subject uv "The Nigger!"

The entire bilin uv em wrote bizzy for fifteen minits, each droppin his lucubrashens into the hat ez he finished.

"Mr. Pollock, will you extract these droppins uv wise minds and read em?"

"Certainly," sed Pollock. "Certainly. Here is the first."

"I am opposed to extendin any rites to the Afrikin becoz he is naterally inferior, indeed, that all the trainin and educashen that cood be squandered onto him wood not bring matooored one up to the level uv an average white child uv 14. To give the ballot to sich wood be a dangerous precedin, which every lover uv liberty shood frown onto severely.

JETHRO L. KIPPINS, uv Illinoys.

"Bully!" sung out Bigler.

"I am opposed to givin the Afrikin the ballot becoz when he hez it uv coorse he is eligible to orfis, and will ondoubtedly be selected to fill the most prominent posishens. Imagin! Good Hevins! imagin nigger judges, nigger Congressmen, nigger Representatives, nigger school teachers, and nigger Governors! My Anglo Saxon blood revolts.

DENNIS O'SHAUGHNESSY uv Noo York.

"Bully agin!" shouted Bigler; but somehow the rest uv em didn't shout "bully." The begun to look troubled

Pollock pulled agin:

"I am opposed to elevatin the nigger, becoz there is a nateral repugnence, a heven-given, incradicable conflict between the races. The nigger, with his black skin, thick lips, kinky hair, and disgustin odor, eggcites loathin, contempt, and skorn in the bosom uv every white, pertikerly uv the proud Caucashen female.—Ther is a barrier between the races which nacher hez set up and wich cannot be scaled. Why attempt it?

JONAS PEPPER uv Injeany.

The gentleman from Ohio wanted to withdraw hizzen and revise it, but Bigler prevented him. "I agree with my esteemed frend Pepper," sed Bigler, "ez to the disgustin characteristics uv the Afrikin and the natural loathin wich eggsists in the bosom uv every well regulated Caucashen. But I disagree with him as to the impossibility of the proud Caucashen aforesaid scalin it. Deekin, hes it ever been scaled in this vicinity? Let not eko, but the hundreds of yaller niggers in these parts answer. Pollock, go on."

"I am opposed to elevatin the nigger for the reasons that if once released from the dissabilities the law imposes, he at once becomes our ekal. What follows? Do we want niggers for our sons-in-law? Would any proud Caucashen want a nigger woman for a step-mother? I demand, not only the continyoonce uv the laws we hev, agin maryin niggers, but more astringenter ones. I call upon my comon country to pertect us from nigger ekality.

SETH MAWBY uv Ohio.

"Spoken like a man and a Democrat, ez you air," sed Bigler. "Here is another and a potent reason agin givin the nigger his rites. They grow on our hands. Let us keep the run uv em. First, ez he is so much below us, he can't be educated.—Second We must prevent him from bein educated, for fear uv his bein educated, for fear uv his bein our ekal. Third. Nacher made him too disgustin to approach us. Fourth.—We must hev laws to provent us from maryin him. Here is richness indeed. Go on Pollock—go on.

"I pertest agin this," sed I, seein to where this insane cuss wuz leadin us. "I pertest agin continyooin this any farther."

"Not a bit uv yoose, Parson—there are several other opinions in the hat, wich we will hev Pull em, Pollock."

And Pollock pulled em.

"I, ez a citizen uv Connecticut, am opposed to givin the nigger rites in that state, becoz, incapable ez he is of intelligent labor, naterally indolent, careless, shiftless, and cussid ez he is, he kin never be made to work save when forced to do it ez a slave. He wood come north in droves and fill our almhouses and jails, and be too heavy a burden for our overtaxed people.

ZEPHANIA SCUDDER, uv Connecticut.

"Perceed Pollock," sed Bigler.

"I stand opposed to conferrin rites upon the Afrikin, becos, hevin allus been accustomed to labor, and bein uv a naturally docile disposishn, percisely the material uv wich to make labrers, he wood overrun the north seekin suthin to do, and ez he wood gladly work at less wages than the proud Caucashen labrer, he wood drive *them* out uv employment, and into the alms houses and jails.

P. YEAGER, uv Pennsylvany.

Pollock and Bigler left vociferously and uproriously, and the others lookt es uncomfortable ez men cood. It hed gone too far alreddy, and I seezed my hat and emptied what remained into the floor.

"Sir!" sed I, lookin Bigler thro and thro, "yoor conduct is reprehensible in the extreme. Yoo come here, sir, ez a destroyer uv peace, and—

"Easy, Parson, easy, or I may possibly forget the considerashun doo yoor callin, and choke yoo a trifle—The fact is, my friend Pollock and I wuz actooated by the higgest possible motives, wuzn't we Pollock?"

"Certainly—why not?" ansered that wretch.

"We felt it was necessary that suthin be agreed upon this nigger question. It's bin a tough thing to handle ever sence I knowed anything about it; and I wantid to harmonize our views and put em in shape to meet and anser the objeckshuns uv our common foe—the Ablishnists. I confess I wuz disappointed. There are reasons enuff for deprivin the nigger uv rites, but somehow they don't hang together. Thus, I've found one patriot opposes elevatin em becoz they're incapable natrally uv bein eddikated—another demands laws agin ther bein eddikated, becoz, ef they are given half a chance, they'll take all the offies in gift uv the people—another, becoz they're so disgustinly made by nacher ez to eggscite an disgust—another, becoz, ef they hev this one privilege, laws will be required to keep our wimmen from marryin uv em—another becoz, he won't work, 'ceptin' he's forced to—and still another becoz he is so naterally adapted to work that he'll underwork the whites, and set them adrift. Having all these reasons, he wood be hard to soof, indeed, who coodn't find one that wood do him.

But some how they'r tangled: one mind can't take em all in. They don't seem to jibe, and in attemptin to sort uv reconcile and arrange em in logical order, and get em to dove-tail together, I'm all tore up, and so is Pollock. I wuz pleased with the first, third, and fifth reasons, but, alas! the second, fourth and sixth, upset em. Ef I tie to the second, fourth, and sixth, I an confronted with the first, third, and fifth, and ez they are all A I Democrisy, what is Pollock and me to do? Reely, we are at sea without rudder or compass, and unless rescood, may float into the harbor uv Ablishnism, which, not hevin but one idea, is easily comprehended. I must sleep on this, and ez it is time that we seek our virchus couches, Bascom will shet up."

And the cuss turned us out, and saw that Bascom locked the doors before he left. Suthin will yet happen to this Bigler.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P.M., (which is Postmaster.)

IMPORTANCE OF PRESENCE OF MIND.

1. If a man faints, place him on his back and let him alone.

2. If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cold water, with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard placed into it; this vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach; but for fear some of the poison may remain, swallow the white of one or two raw eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee, these two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any dozen other articles known, with the advantage of their always being at hand; if not, a pint of sweet oil, or lampoil, or "drippings" of melted butter, or lard, are good substances, especially if they vomit quickly.

3. The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut, instantly, is cover it profusely with cobweb, flour and salt, half and half.

4. If the blood comes from a wound by jets or spirts, be spry, or the man will die in a few minutes, because an artery is severed; tie a handkerchief loosely around, near the part between the wound and the heart; put a stick between the handkerchief and the skin, and twist it around until the blood ceases to flow; keep it there until the doctor comes; if in a position where the handkerchief cannot be used, press the thumb on a spot near the wound, between the wound and the heart; increase the pressure until the bleeding ceases, but do not lessen the pressure for an instant until the physician arrives, so as to glue up the wound by coagulation or cooling of the hardening blood.

5. If your clothing takes fire, slide the hand down the dress, keeping them as close to the body as possible, at the same time sinking to the floor by bending the knees; this has a smothering effect upon the flames. If not extinguished or great headway gotten, lie down on the floor, and roll over and over; or, better envelope